

REGULAR MEETING

Monday, April 20, 1942.

7:30 P. M.

The Common Council of the City of Indianapolis met in the Council Chamber at the City Hall, Monday, April 20, 1942, at 7:30 p. m. in regular session. Vice-President Bach in the chair.

The Clerk called the roll.

Present: Mr. Bach, Mr. Campbell, Dr. Hemphill, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood.

The reading of the Journal for the previous meeting was dispensed with on motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Dr. Hemphill.

At this time Vice-President Bach requested that Mr. Layton, the City Clerk, preside.

Mr. Layton announced that the first order of business would be the election of a President.

Mr. Ross presented the name of Ollie A. Bach for President. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Ropkey.

Mr. Ransom made a motion that the nominations be closed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Ransom made the motion that the rules be suspended and that the Clerk cast the unanimous vote of the

Council for Mr. Bach as President. The motion was seconded by Mr. Campbell, and passed by the unanimous vote of the Council.

On invitation of Mr. Layton, Mr. Bach took the chair.

Mr. Bach announced that the next order of business would be the election of the Vice-President.

Mr. Wood presented the name of Ernest C. Ropkey for Vice-President. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Hemphill.

Mr. Ross made a motion that the nominations be closed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ransom.

Mr. Wood made a motion that the rules be suspended and that the Clerk cast the unanimous vote of the Council for Mr. Ropkey as Vice-President.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Moynahan and passed by the unanimous vote of the Council.

Mr. Bach announced the appointment of the standing committees for the balance of the year 1942, as follows:

COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR 1942

1. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE—Ernest C. Ropkey, Chairman; F. B. Ransom, Joseph G. Wood, T. A. Moynahan, Guy O. Ross.

2. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS—F. B. Ransom, Chairman; Ernest C. Ropkey, Joseph G. Wood, Dr. Walter E. Hemphill, Harmon A. Campbell.

3. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY—Joseph G. Wood, Chairman; Ernest C. Ropkey, F. B. Ransom, Harmon A. Campbell, Ralph F. Moore.

4. COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND CHARITIES—T. A. Moynahan, Chairman; Joseph G. Wood, Guy O. Ross, Dr. Walter E. Hemphill, Harmon A. Campbell.

5. COMMITTEE ON PARKS—Guy O. Ross, Chairman; Ernest C. Ropkey, F. B. Ransom, Harmon A. Campbell, Ralph F. Moore.

6. COMMITTEE ON LAW AND JUDICIARY—Harmon A. Campbell, Chairman; F. B. Ransom, T. A. Moynahan, Guy O. Ross, Dr. Walter E. Hemphill.

7. COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—Ralph F. Moore, Chairman; Joseph G. Wood, T. A. Moynahan, Guy O. Ross, Dr. Walter E. Hemphill.

8. COMMITTEE ON CITY'S WELFARE—Dr. Walter E. Hemphill, Chairman; Ernest C. Ropkey, Joseph G. Wood, T. A. Moynahan, Ralph F. Moore.

9. MEMEBER OF CITY PLAN COMMISSION—Harmon A. Campbell.

The Council reverted to the previous order of business.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE MAYOR

April 6, 1942.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council,
of the City of Indianapolis,
Indiana.

Gentlemen:

I have this day approved with my signature and delivered to Mr. John M. Layton, City Clerk, the following ordinance:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 24, 1942

AN ORDINANCE concerning the purchase by the City of Indianapolis of the Gas Utility property, franchises and indeterminate permits owned by the Indianapolis Gas Company.

Respectfully,

R. H. SULLIVAN,
Mayor.

April 8, 1942.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council,
of the City of Indianapolis.

Gentlemen:

I have this day approved with my signature and delivered to Mr. John M. Layton, City Clerk, the following ordinances:

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE No. 4, 1942

AN ORDINANCE appropriating Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000) from the anticipated unappropriated and unexpended 1942 bal-

ance of the General Fund of the City of Indianapolis to a certain fund of the Police Department of the Department of Public Safety of said city; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE No. 5, 1942

AN ORDINANCE appropriating the sum of Sixteen Thousand Seven Hundred Ninety-five Dollars (\$16,795.00) from the anticipated unexpended and unappropriated December 31, 1942, balance in the Municipal Airport General Fund under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Works and Sanitation, apportioning the same to certain other designated funds of the Municipal Airport; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE No. 6, 1942

AN ORDINANCE supplementary to Appropriation Ordinance No. 3-1942, and appropriating the sum of Fourteen Thousand Three Hundred Eighty-two and twenty-three hundredths Dollars (\$14,382.23) to certain funds in the Department of Public Health and Charities, and repealing Section 1 of Appropriation Ordinance No. 3-1942; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 17, 1942

AN ORDINANCE to amend General Ordinance No. 114-1922, commonly known as the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Indianapolis, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 20, 1942

AN ORDINANCE prohibiting and regulating parking on certain parts of certain streets in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, providing a penalty for the violation thereof; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 19, 1942
as amended

AN ORDINANCE approving the abolition and creation of certain positions of employment in the Police Department of the Department of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana; approving the fixing of certain salaries; and providing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 18, 1942

AN ORDINANCE transferring moneys from a certain designated fund in the Dairy Division of the Department of Public Health and Charities of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, to a certain other designated fund in said division as the same appear in the 1942 annual budget for said city; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 21, 1942

AN ORDINANCE to amend sub-section (83) of Section 44 of General Ordinance No. 96-1928, as amended by General Ordinance No. 94-1941; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 22, 1942

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Board of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, to purchase certain materials, supplies and equipment, by and through its purchasing agent, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 23, 1942

AN ORDINANCE to amend General Ordinance No. 114, 1922, commonly known as the Zoning Ordinance, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 25, 1942
as amended

AN ORDINANCE approving the abolishing and the creating of certain positions in the staff at the Indianapolis Municipal Airport, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 26, 1942

AN ORDINANCE to amend sub-section (k) of Section 29 of General Ordinance No. 114, 1922, of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, known as the Zoning Ordinance, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

Respectfully,

R. H. SULLIVAN,
Mayor.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY OFFICIALS

April 20, 1942.

Honorable President and Members
of the Common Council of the
City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

In Re: Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1942

Gentlemen:

I beg leave to report that in accordance with the laws of the State of Indiana, I caused notice of publication to be inserted in the Indianapolis Star and the Indianapolis Commercial on April 10th, 1942, that taxpayers would have the right to be heard on the above ordinance at the regular meeting of the Common Council, to be held on the 20th day of April, 1942, and by posting a copy of said notice in the City Hall, Court House and Police Station.

Very truly yours,

JOHN M. LAYTON,
City Clerk

April 20, 1942.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council,
of the City of Indianapolis.

Gentlemen:

Attached please find copies of Appropriation Ordinance No. 8, 1942, appropriating the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents (\$4,379.27) from the an-

anticipated unexpended and unappropriated balance for the year 1942 of the General Fund to the "Municipal Improvement Certificate Fund."

I respectfully recommend the passage of this ordinance.

Yours very truly,

JAMES E. DEERY,
City Controller.

April 20, 1942.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is General Ordinance No. 33, 1942, to establish an 18 foot "loading zone at 444 North Capitol Avenue for the West Disinfecting Company, and we respectfully recommend its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

By L. J. Keach.
President.

April 20, 1942.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council of
the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is General Ordinance No. 34, 1942, to establish a two car taxicab stand as follows:

“On the south side of Roosevelt Avenue, starting at a point twenty-five (25) feet east of the west building line of Rural Street and extending east to a point thirty-five (35) feet east of said point of beginning—2 cab stand.”

We respectfully recommend the passage of this ordinance.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

By L. J. Keach,
President.

April 7, 1942.

To the Honorable President and Members
of the Common Council of the
City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Attached hereto please find 18 copies of General Ordinance No. 35 authorizing the Board of Works and Sanitation through its duly appointed Purchasing Agent, to purchase the following materials for the Street Commissioners Department:

Req. 1387—3350 Tons River Sand @ \$1.00 per ton.....	\$ 3,350.00
Req. 1388—2500 Tons Lake Cicotte Sand, \$1.53 ton.....	3,825.00
Req. 1382—2000 Tons Washed “L” Gravel, \$0.80 ton....	1,600.00
Req. 1385—3800 Tons Local Cicotte Sand, \$1.30 ton.....	4,940.00
Req. 1386—1900 Tons Limestone Dust @ \$4.51 ton.....	8,569.00
Req. 1397—190,000 Gallons Refined Asphalt, \$.0657.....	12,483.00
Req. 1398—60,000 Gallons Fuel Oil @ \$.0529 gal.....	3,174.00
Req. 13210—500,000 Gallons Road Oil @ \$.0544 gal.....	27,200.00

These bids were duly advertised according to law and opened in Public before the Board of Works and Sanitation, and the award therefore, made to the lowest and best bidder.

The Purchasing Department respectfully recommends the passage of this Ordinance, as all the materials herein mentioned enter into the repair and upkeep of our Streets and Thorofares.

Respectfully submitted,

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PURCHASE,

Albert H. Losche,
Purchasing Agent.

March 20, 1942.

Honorable President and Members
of the Common Council of the City of
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Attached hereto are copies of General Ordinance No. 36, 1942, an ordinance to amend General Ordinance No. 114, 1922, as amended, commonly known as the Zoning Ordinance.

JOSEPH G. WOOD,
Member.

April 20, 1942.

Honorable President and Members
of the Common Council of the
City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Attached hereto are copies of General Ordinance No. 37, 1942, an ordinance establishing the route of State Road No. 431 in the City of Indianapolis.

Very truly yours,

WALTER E. HEMPHILL,
Member.

April 20, 1942.

To the Honorable President and
Members of the Common Council of
the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

Submitted herewith is General Ordinance No. 38, 1942, creating a Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Fire Department, under the Department of Public Safety, and we respectfully recommend its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

By L. J. Keach,
President.

At this time those present were given an opportunity to be heard on Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1942.

Mr. Wood asked for a recess. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ransom and the Council recessed at 7:50 p. m.

The Council reconvened at 9:50 p. m. with the same members as before, with the exception of Mr. Campbell, who was excused by the President.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1942, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE \$8,020.00 to the Dairy Division of the
Department of Public Health and Charities;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under con-
sideration, and recommend that the same be passed

ERNEST C. ROPKEY, Chairman
F. B. RANSOM
JOSEPH G. WOOD
GUY O. ROSS
T. G. MOYNAHAN

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred
General Ordinance No. 27, 1942, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE to amend section 67 of General Ordi-
nance No. 121, 1925, and sub-section 10 of section
476 of General Ordinance No. 121, 1925;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under considera-
tion, and recommend that the same be passed.

JOSEPH G. WOOD, Chairman
ERNEST C. ROPKEY
F. B. RANSOM
H. A. CAMPBELL
RALPH F. MOORE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred
General Ordinance No. 29, 1942, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE to amend sub-section 100 of section 44
of General Ordinance No. 96, 1928, as amended;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under considera-
tion, and recommend that the same be stricken from files.

JOSEPH G. WOOD, Chairman
ERNEST C. ROPKEY
F. B. RANSOM
HARMON A. CAMPBELL
RALPH F. MOORE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred
General Ordinance No. 30, 1942, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE prohibiting parking on certain parts of
certain streets;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consid-
eration, and recommend that the same be passed.

JOSEPH G. WOOD, Chairman
ERNEST C. ROPKEY
F. B. RANSOM
HARMON A. CAMPBELL
RALPH F. MOORE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred
General Ordinance No. 31, 1942, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE ratifying and approving contract for fire protection for Warren Township;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed.

JOSEPH G. WOOD, Chairman
ERNEST C. ROPKEY
F. B. RANSOM
HARMON A. CAMPBELL
RALPH F. MOORE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Safety, to whom was referred General Ordinance No. 32, 1942, entitled:

AN ORDINANCE providing for the suspension of all ordinance provisions of the City of Indianapolis requiring the issuance of checks and tags;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be passed.

JOSEPH G. WOOD, Chairman
F. B. RANSOM
ERNEST C. ROPKEY
HARMON A. CAMPBELL
RALPH F. MOORE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1942.

To the President and Members of the Common Council
of the City of Indianapolis, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

We, your Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred Special Ordinance No. 2, 1942, entitled:

Annexing certain contiguous territory;

beg leave to report that we have had said ordinance under consideration, and recommend that the same be held for further consideration.

F. B. RANSOM, Chairman
ERNEST C. ROPKEY
JOSEPH G. WOOD

INTRODUCTION OF APPROPRIATION ORDINANCES

By the City Controller:

APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE No. 8, 1942

AN ORDINANCE appropriating the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents (\$4,379.27) from the anticipated unexpended and unappropriated balance for the year 1942 of the General Fund of the City of Indianapolis to the "Municipal Improvement Certificate Fund" of said city; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect;

WHEREAS, an emergency exists, in order to preserve the credit and good faith of said city, requiring the appropriation of Four Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents (\$4379.27) to the "Municipal Improvement Certificate Fund," with which to pay the balances of principal and interest remaining due and unpaid upon various certificates of damages heretofore issued in the appropriation by the city of private property for public purposes; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the sum of Four Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents (\$4379.27) from the anticipated unexpended and unappropriated balance for the year 1942

of the General Fund of the City of Indianapolis be and is hereby appropriated and allocated to the "Municipal Improvement Certificate Fund" of said city.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor, and compliance with the law pertaining to additional appropriations.

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Finance.

INTRODUCTION OF GENERAL ORDINANCES

By the Board of Public Safety:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 33, 1942

AN ORDINANCE establishing a certain passenger and/or loading zone in the City of Indianapolis, pursuant to the provisions of Section 26 of General Ordinance No. 96, 1928, as amended by General Ordinance No. 31, 1931, as amended by General Ordinance No. 58, 1931; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect;

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That for the purpose of providing the owners or occupants of certain premises fronting on certain public streets in the City of Indianapolis, with ingress and egress for passengers, materials and merchandise coming to or going from such premises, such owners or occupants having complied with the provisions of Section 26 of General Ordinance No. 96, 1928, as amended by General Ordinance No. 31, 1931, as amended by General Ordinance No. 58, 1931, relative to the establishment of passenger and/or loading zones, at the place hereinafter set out, and the Board of Public Safety having caused investigation to be made thereof and having recom-

mended the establishment, pursuant to the terms of the aforesaid ordinance, the following passenger and/or loading zone and the same is hereby established in the City of Indianapolis, to-wit:

An 18 foot zone in front of 444 North Capitol Avenue, said premises being occupied by the West Disinfecting Company.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor.

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

By the Board of Public Safety:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 34, 1942

AN ORDINANCE approving an order of the Board of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis to establish a taxicab stand on Roosevelt Avenue in said city, pursuant to Section 9 of General Ordinance No. 87, 1935, as amended; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect;

WHEREAS, the Board of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis, on April 14, 1942, adopted an order to establish a taxicab stand on Roosevelt Avenue in said city, as hereinafter described, pursuant to Section 9 of General Ordinance No. 87, 1935, as amended; NOW, THEREFORE,

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That said order of said Board of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis, dated April 14, 1942, shall be and it is hereby approved so as to establish a taxicab stand on Roosevelt Avenue for the number of cabs as hereinafter designated and situated as follows, to-wit:

- (a) On the south side of Roosevelt Avenue, starting at a point twenty-five (25) feet east of the west building

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line of Rural Street and extending east to a point thirty-five (35) feet east of said point of beginning—
2 cab stand.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor, and publication according to law.

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

By the Purchasing Department:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 35, 1942

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Board of Public Works and Sanitation to purchase, through its duly authorized purchasing agent, certain materials and supplies to be paid for out of funds heretofore appropriated; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the Board of Public Works and Sanitation of the City of Indianapolis be and it is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, through its duly authorized purchasing agent, the hereinafter estimated season's requirements for the necessary materials and supplies to be used in the repair, upkeep, maintenance and improvement of all public streets, thoroughfares and roadways in the City of Indianapolis, the said materials and supplies to be purchased from the lowest and best bidder, or bidders, whose bids have heretofore been received and opened in public by said board after advertisement therefor, and the total cost of said materials and supplies shall not exceed the sums of money as hereinafter set out, to be paid out of funds heretofore appropriated for the use of said board:

Req. No. 1387—3350 tons River Sand @ \$1.00 per ton....	\$ 3,350.00
Req. No. 1388—2500 tons Lake Cicotte Sand @ \$1.53	
per ton	3,825.00

Req. No. 1382—2000 tins Washed "L" Gravel @ \$0.80	
per ton	1,600.00
Req. No. 1385—3800 tons Local Cicotte Sand @ \$1.30	
per ton	4,940.00
Req. No. 1386—1900 tons Limestone Dust @ \$4.51	
per ton	8,569.00
Req. No. 1397—190,000 gallons Refined Asphalt @	
\$0.0657 per gal.	12,483.00
Req. No. 1398—60,000 gallons Fuel Oil @ \$0.0529	
per gal.	3,174.00
Req. No. 13210—500,000 gallons Road Oil @ \$0.0544	
per gal.	27,200.00

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval by the mayor.

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Councilman Wood:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 36, 1942

AN ORDINANCE to amend General Ordinance No. 114, 1922, as amended, commonly known as the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Indianapolis; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect;

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That General Ordinance No. 114, 1922, as amended, commonly known as the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Indianapolis, be and is hereby amended so that Class U1 or Dwelling House District, the A2(b) or 3600 square foot area district, and the H1 or the 50 foot height district, as therein created, be and are hereby amended, supplemented, extended and restricted so as to include the following described territory:

Part of the east ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 33, Township 16 North, Range 4 East, described as follows:

Beginning on the east line of said quarter section 334 feet south of the northeast corner thereof, thence south on the east line of said quarter section 816.7 feet; thence west parallel with the north line of said quarter section 933.24 feet; thence north parallel with the east line of said quarter section 816.7 feet; thence east parallel with the north line of said quarter section 933.24 feet to the place of beginning, containing 17.45 acres, more or less.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor, and publication according to law.

Which was read the first time and referred to the City Plan Commission.

By Councilman Hemphill:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 37, 1942

AN ORDINANCE establishing and fixing the route of State Road No. 431 in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, and fixing a time when the same shall take effect;

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

Section 1. That the route for Indiana State Road No. 431 be and it is hereby established as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Madison Avenue and Shelby Street, which at the present is designated as Road No. 431, thence running north on Shelby Street to the intersection with Prospect Street at Fountain Square, thence northwesterly in Virginia Avenue to the intersection with Noble Street, thence north in Noble Street to the intersection with College Avenue, thence north on College Avenue to the intersection with 63rd Street, thence east in 63rd Street to the intersection with Winthrop Avenue, thence north in

Winthrop Avenue to the intersection of Westfield Road, thence northeasterly in Westfield Road to City limits where connection is made with State Road 431.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor, and published according to law.

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

By the Board of Public Safety:

GENERAL ORDINANCE No. 38, 1942

AN ORDINANCE of the City of Indianapolis, creating a Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Fire Department of the Department of Public Safety; providing various regulations for the safety of said city and penalties for the violation thereof; and fixing a time when the same shall take effect.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

ARTICLE I: ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION, PROVIDING OFFICERS THEREFOR, AND DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUCH BUREAU AND OFFICERS.

Paragraph 1: Bureau Established. A Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Fire Department of the Department of Public Safety of the City of Indianapolis is hereby established. Said Bureau is to be operated under the supervision of the Board of Public Safety. The Board of Public Safety shall assign an officer of the City Fire Department as Director of the Bureau of Fire Prevention; said officer to rank not less than that of battalion chief and to hold such assignment at the pleasure of the Board of Public Safety and to serve as Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and to exercise all the authority and to perform all the duties hereinafter delegated to and required of said office. The Board of Public Safety shall detail such other qualified, regular members of the Fire Department as in-

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spectors as shall be necessary from time to time. Technical inspectors and/or clerical assistants may be employed by said Bureau in the same manner as is provided by law for the employment of other employes of the City of Indianapolis.

Paragraph 2: Duties of Bureau. It shall be the duty of the Officers of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to enforce all laws and ordinances covering the following subjects when not conflicting with or otherwise specifically provided for by law and/or ordinance:

- (a) The prevention of fires;
- (b) The storage and use of explosives and flammables;
- (c) The installation and maintenance of private fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipments;
- (d) The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes;
- (e) The means and adequacy of exit, in case of fire and/or explosion, from all places in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate, from time to time, for any purpose insofar as the regulation of such place is not already within the jurisdiction of any other department of the city or state by any other provision of law and/or ordinance;
- (f) The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires. The said bureau shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as are set forth in other sections of this ordinance and as may be conferred and imposed from time to time by law and/or ordinance. It shall also make such reports and convey such information to the Bureau of Buildings and/or the State Fire Marshal's office when such information obtained during an investigation obviously relates to violations of rules or regulations over which said Department and/or Office has authority.

Paragraph 3: Entrance to buildings. The Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or any authorized member of said bureau and, upon occasion, any other duly authorized member of the Fire Department may at all reasonable hours enter any building or premises within his jurisdiction for the purpose of making any inspection or investigation which, under the provisions of this ordinance, he or they may deem necessary to be made. Said inspector or investigator shall produce certified credentials on demand of building or premises owner and/or occupant.

Paragraph 4: Explosives, Flammable Liquids and Materials, Etc. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect, or cause to be inspected, by members and/or officers of the Fire Department or Bureau of Fire Prevention, as often as necessary, but not less than two times a year, all specially hazardous manufacturing processes, storages or installations of gases, chemicals, oils, explosives and flammable materials, all interior fire alarms and automatic sprinkler systems, and such other hazards or appliances as the Chief of the Fire Department shall designate; and, shall make such orders as may be necessary for the enforcement of the laws and ordinances governing the same and for safeguarding of life and property from fire and/or explosion.

Paragraph 5: Inspections of Buildings. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect, or cause to be inspected, by members and/or officers of the Fire Department or Bureau of Fire Prevention, as often as may be necessary and at least once a year, all buildings and premises, excluding the interiors of buildings used exclusively for dwelling purposes in which not over two families regularly reside, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire or explosion, or any violation of the provisions or intent of any law or ordinance of the city affecting fire hazards or safety of occupants. Premises as above mentioned shall be construed to include public streets, alleys and roads as well as yards whether enclosed or not which surround said buildings. When any of the following conditions are found by the inspector he shall order the same to be removed or remedied by those responsible for such correction:

- (a) Combustible or explosive matter, or dangerous accumulations of waste paper, boxes, shavings or any highly-flammable materials so situated as to endanger property, or;
- (b) the finding of obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, elevators, passageways, doors or windows, liable to interfere with the operation of the Fire Department or egress of occupants in case of fire or explosion, or;
- (c) the finding of recognized hazards, practices and conditions which might cause loss of life or property.

Paragraph 6: Inspections upon Complaint. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect, or cause to be inspected, by members and/or officers of the Fire Department or Bureau of Fire Prevention, all buildings and premises under the

supervision or control of the Fire Department, upon complaint of any person. Whenever any of said inspectors shall find any building or other structure, or when any condition surrounding or found in said building or structure, which, for want of repairs or removal thereof, is especially liable to fire, and so situated as to endanger other property or occupants thereof; he or they shall order such dangerous conditions to be remedied or removed by those responsible for correction. -

Paragraph 7: Service of Orders. The service of such orders as mentioned in Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 may be made upon the occupant of the premises to whom it is directed, either by delivering a copy of same to such occupant personally or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises; or in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of said premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner of premises, such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said owner a copy of the said order; or, if such owner is absent from or residing out of the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy to the owner's last known post office address. Such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of such building or premises.

Paragraph 8: Appeal of Orders. Such orders, as issued under provisions set forth in Paragraph 7, may be appealed in writing by said owner or occupant or his duly authorized agent, within twenty-four hours to the Chief of the Fire Department. Said appeal shall be reviewed by the Chief within five days when his decision shall be forwarded to the appellant. If further appeal be filed, final decision shall be made by an arbitration board consisting of the Board of Public Safety. Such final order shall remain in full force and shall be complied with within a fixed period of time as set forth in said final decision. However, any such owner or occupant may, within five days after the making or affirming of any such order, file his petition with the court of proper jurisdiction, praying a review of such order and it shall be the duty of such Court to hear the same within not less than five days nor more than ten days from the time the petition is filed, and to make such order in the premises as right and justice may require. Such parties so appealing shall file with said court within two days a bond in an amount to be fixed by the court, to be approved by the court, conditioned to pay all costs of such appeal in case such appellant fails to sustain his appeal or the same be dismissed for any cause.

Paragraph 9: Fire Cause. The Bureau of Fire Prevention or any officer or member of the Fire Department designated by the Chief of the Fire Department shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in the city by which property has been destroyed or damaged, or in which there has been personal injury or loss of life, and so far as possible shall determine whether the fire is the result of carelessness or design. Such investigations shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire by the inspector in whose district the fire occurs, and if it appears to the investigator that such a fire is of suspicious origin, he shall convey his findings immediately to the Chief of the Fire Department. The investigator shall also take immediate charge of the physical evidence, shall notify the proper authorities designated by law and/or ordinance to pursue the investigation of such matters, and shall further cooperate with such authorities in the further collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. Every fire shall be reported in writing to the Bureau of Fire Prevention within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of the same, by the officer in whose jurisdiction such a fire has occurred. Reports shall be in such form as prescribed by the Chief of the Fire Department, and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause, origin and circumstances of such fire, extent of damage thereof, insurance upon such property, and such other required information.

Paragraph 10: Corporation Counsel. When deemed necessary the Bureau of Fire Prevention is authorized to obtain the services of the corporation counsel in lending legal assistance in connection with investigations or prosecutions pertaining to fire when such fire, in their opinion, is of suspicious origin.

Paragraph 11: Public Buildings. It shall be the duty of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, under orders of the Board of Public Safety, to instruct and require all teachers, custodians, and superintendents of all schools to keep all doors and exits unlocked from within during school hours, as well as to hold one fire drill each month during school terms; and to require all custodians and/or operators of buildings in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose, to keep all doors and exits unlocked from within at all times when such building or place is so occupied. This is not to be construed to include institutions which are used for the safekeeping of criminals or the insane or to properties occupied by and under the jurisdiction of the national government.

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Paragraph 12: Records and Reports. The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall keep a record of all fires and all facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent of such fires and damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance, and if so, in what amount. Such records shall be made daily from reports made by the inspectors authorized by the provisions of this ordinance. Such daily records shall be summarized at least annually into a report to be submitted to the Chief of the Fire Department, for his approval. An annual report shall then be transmitted to the Board of Public Safety together with recommendations to be made by the Chief of the Fire Department for any amendments to this ordinance which, in his judgment, shall be desirable. Said annual report shall be submitted to the Chief of the Fire Department not later than January 15th, and to the Board of Public Safety not later than January 30th and shall be returned to the Bureau of Fire Prevention for permanent record, after having been approved by the Board of Public Safety, not later than March 1st, of the calendar year following that covered by said report. All reports and records shall be made public. The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall also keep on hand a file containing reports of properties inspected, which shall include sketches of buildings in which hazardous occupancies, as listed in Article III are found, together with details of private protection devices on the premises.

ARTICLE II: GENERAL PROVISIONS OF REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION IN CONNECTION WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND PROCESSES.

Paragraph 101: Ordinance Exemption. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor as applying to the military or naval forces of the United States.

Paragraph 102: Definition. The word "person" wherever used in this ordinance shall be construed to include person, persons, firm or corporation.

Paragraph 103: Interpretation. The word "approved" when applied to materials, type of construction and appliances refers to approval by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention as a result

of investigations and tests conducted by him or by reason of accepted principles or tests by the National Board of Fire Underwriters or the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or the United States Bureau of Standards.

Paragraph 104: Permits. A permit is the written authority and manifestation of approval of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, issued by the Fire Prevention Bureau pursuant to this ordinance, to have, keep, store, use, manufacture, sell, handle and transport explosives, flammable materials and rubbish, as hereinafter defined, and to construct, operate or maintain establishments hereinafter specified.

Paragraph 105: Refusal of Permits. Whenever the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall reject or refuse to grant a permit, or when it is claimed that provisions of this or any other ordinance, relating thereto, do not apply, or when it is claimed that the true intent and meaning of this ordinance or any regulations have been misconstrued or misinterpreted, and the permit applied for having been refused by the bureau, then the person may appeal from the decision, in writing, as outlined in Paragraph 8.

Paragraph 106: Disputes over tests of Flammable Liquids. In determining the flash point of flammable liquids all tests shall be made in accordance with methods as adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials, but the Tag. Closed Tester, standardized by the United States Bureau of Standards, shall be authoritative in case of dispute.

Paragraph 107: Additions to present provisions The President of the Board of Public Safety, Chief of the Fire Department and Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall act as a committee on determination, and specify any new materials, processes or occupancies, and trades which shall require permits, in addition to those now enumerated in this ordinance. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall post such list in a conspicuous place in his office, and shall also maintain in his office details and descriptive drawings showing approved and acceptable methods of storing, handling or protecting such materials as shall be deemed as requiring a permit.

Paragraph 108: Intent of Ordinance. The intent of this ordinance is to safeguard and restrict the storage, handling and use of dangerous and hazardous materials to a reasonable degree with re-

spect to injury to persons and destruction of property. Installation, construction and safeguards shall be provided in a standard, modern and approved manner. Compliance with Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters shall be prima facie evidence of such approved manner. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall maintain a public file of the Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which shall be deemed as advisory requirements to this ordinance insofar as they can be applied to each particular installation for which a permit is required.

Paragraph 109: Modification of Provisions. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall have power to modify any of the provisions of this ordinance upon application in writing by the owner or leasee, or his duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this ordinance, provided the spirit of this ordinance shall be observed, public safety secured and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention thereon shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

Paragraph 110: Inspections for Licenses. Before permits may be issued an authorized representative of the bureau shall inspect and approve the receptacles, vehicles, buildings or storage places to be used.

Paragraph 111: Applications for Licenses. All applications for permits required by this ordinance shall be made to the Bureau of Fire Prevention in such form and detail as it shall prescribe.

Paragraph 112: Period of License and Fees. Every permit granted under the provisions of this ordinance shall be for such period as the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may determine, not to exceed one year. Such permit must at all times be kept on the premises designated therein, and shall at all times be subject to inspection by any one duly authorized by the Fire or Police Departments. It is not the intent of this ordinance to establish any new or additional fees not already provided for by law or ordinance.

Paragraph 113: Further Provisions. Only one permit shall be required by retail establishments dealing in, or manufacturing plants

using, two or more flammable, combustible or explosive materials to be kept in the establishment at any one time. Permits required by this ordinance are for:

	Paragraph
Transportation, Storage or Use of Explosives.....	324
Blasting	329
Pyrotechnic Displays	531
Sale of Small Arms Ammunition.....	534
Handling, Use or Display of Nitrocellulose Film.....	500
Storage of Nitrocellulose Film.....	501
Storage and Handling of Pyroxylin Plastic over 100 Pounds	541
Manufacture of Pyroxylin Plastic Articles.....	541
Calcium Carbide Exceeding 100 Pounds.....	240
Acetylene Generators Exceeding 5 Pounds Capacity...	240
Compressed and Liquefied Gases	381
Storage and Handling Class I Liquids	433
Storage and Handling Class II Liquids	433
Storage and Handling Class III Liquids	433
Garages	435
Retail Dealer in Flammable Liquids.....	435
Painting including Spraying and Dipping.....	361, 435
Paint and Oil Dealers	435
Jobbers in Flammable Liquids	435
Manufacturing and Using Flammable Liquids.....	435
Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing.....	263, 435
Storage of Hazardous Chemicals	250
Refrigeration in Excess of 20 Pounds of Refrigerant	560
Matches in Excess of 60 Matchmans' Gross.....	490
Public Garage	202
Automobile Tire Rebuilding Plants.....	580
Storage and Packing Cases.....	604
Bonfires	600

ARTICLE III: SPECIFICATIONS AND REGULATIONS PROVIDING FOR FIRE PREVENTION IN CONNECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND PROCESSES.

ACETYLENE GAS. (See Paragraphs 240-245.)

AMMUNITION. (See paragraphs 530-534.)

AUTOMOBILE GARAGES AND REPAIR SHOPS.

Paragraph 201: The word "garage" shall mean a building, or any part thereof, in which there shall be housed or kept one or more self-propelled vehicles, or automobiles, containing flammable liquids for fuel or power.

Paragraph 202: Before constructing or altering any public garage, complete plans of such proposed work shall be filed with and approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention. A permit shall be required for the operation of each public garage, but shall not be required for the use of a private garage.

Class A—Private Garages.

Paragraph 203: A private garage is one in which there shall be housed or kept not more than four self-propelled vehicles, or automobiles.

Paragraph 204: Gasoline in excess of 5 gallons, exclusive of that in the tanks of vehicles in storage, shall not be kept within any private garage. That quantity or less shall be kept only in cans approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention and any quantity in excess of 5 gallons shall be kept in underground tanks installed in accordance with Paragraphs 430-485.

Paragraph 207: There shall be no stove or forge in any private garage except in a heating room thereof, which heating room shall be separated from every other part of the garage by partitions having one-hour fire resistance fitted tightly to floor and ceiling. There shall be but one door between the garage section and such room, which door shall be self-closing standard fire door closing against a sill not less than 12 inches above the floor at the foot of the door. There shall be no pit in any floor; nor shall there be any artificial light other than incandescent electric lights.

Class B—Public Garages.

Paragraph 208: A public garage is any garage not included in Class A.

Paragraph 213: Basement and sub-basement public garages shall be continuously ventilated by a mechanical ventilating system with positive means for both the inlet and exhaust of at least one

cubic foot of air per minute per square foot of floor area. Control of either the exhaust or inlet fan shall be close to the entrance door. The ventilating equipment may be combined with the heating system.

Paragraph 214: Each basement and sub-basement shall be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

Paragraph 215: No repair work of any kind shall be done in any basement or sub-basement garage.

Paragraph 216: Each basement and sub-basement shall be provided with exits in the ratio of one for every 2,500 square feet of floor area, provided that the number of exits shall never be less than two.

Paragraph 217: There shall be no facilities for gasoline handling or filling operations in any basement or sub-basement garage and no such filling or handling operations shall be permitted therein.

Paragraph 218: Systems for the automatic transfer of vehicles from one floor to another may be installed and used subject to the approval of the inspection department having jurisdiction.

Paragraph 219: Any garage section having a capacity of 20 or more passenger automobiles, or used as a bus terminal with a capacity exceeding two busses or used for the storage or loading of two or more trucks shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Paragraph 220: Any garage section with floor level below street grade at entrance doorway shall have a ventilating and exhaust system so designed as to assure suitable dilution and removal of gasoline vapors and motor exhaust fumes. In general such a system shall assure complete change of air every three minutes, shall be continuously operated, with suitable reserve equipment, and shall be provided with a trouble bell, arranged to operate continually in case of shut down of the system.

Paragraph 221: Repair work shall be defined as carbon and lead burning, welding or any other process involving open flame or spark emitting devices, or the use of machine tools.

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Paragraph 222: Any garage in which repair work is carried on and which will accommodate more than twenty cars on any floor shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, unless all carbon and lead burning, welding and other processes involving direct application of flame, are carried on in the open air not less than 10 feet from any building or in a room or compartment enclosed by walls having a fire resistance of not less than 2 hours when classified in accordance with the standard fire test specifications. Every opening in such enclosing walls shall be protected by a fire door or window approved for this purpose; no opening to any upper floor shall be permitted.

Paragraph 223: The use of any flammable liquid for washing parts or removing dirt or grease is prohibited in every garage or repair shop, except where carried on in a special closed machine approved for that purpose or in a special cut-off room or compartment.

Paragraph 224: All gasoline exclusive of that in the tanks of vehicles shall be stored in underground tanks, provided however, that there may be in each garage one or more approved portable wheeled tanks, each of a capacity not exceeding sixty gallons, to be used for transferring such liquid from the storage tank; the number of these wheeled tanks shall be fixed for each garage by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The reservoirs of motor vehicles shall be filled directly through hose from pumps attached to such portable tanks or by hose coupled to permanent filling stations connected with the main storage tanks. No transfer of gasoline in any garage shall be made in any open container. Hose for use in connection with the filling station or with the portable tank shall be of such design and material as to prevent leakage.

Paragraph 225: In no instance shall gasoline or other volatile or flammable liquid be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of the premises. Self-closing metal cans shall be used for all oily waste or wasted oils.

Paragraph 226: In every public garage two or more approved chemical fire extinguishers and four or more pails of sand shall be kept convenient for quick use in case of fire.

Paragraph 227: Heat generating apparatus, other than direct-fired unit heaters shall be placed in a separate room used for no other

purpose and cut off from all other parts of the building by construction equivalent to 8-inch brick walls and 4-inch reinforced concrete floors and ceilings. Openings in the above mentioned cut-offs shall be restricted to those necessary for heating pipes and ducts. Entrance to room containing the heating plant shall be from the outside only. Heat generating plants should preferably be located in a detached building.

Paragraph 230: Gravity warm air heating systems shall not be used.

Paragraph 231: Fans used for recirculating air within the garage that are not at least 4 feet above the floor and fans drawing air from within 4 feet of the floor, shall be of non-sparking type.

CALCIUM CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE.

Paragraph 240: No person shall store or keep calcium carbide in excess of one hundred pounds, nor operate an acetylene generator having a carbide capacity exceeding 5 pounds, without a permit.

Paragraph 241: Calcium carbide in excess of 600 pounds but not in excess of 5,000 pounds, may be stored in a separate room or compartment inside a one-story building containing other occupancy, provided such room or compartment is separated by a fire-resistive partition from other parts of the building, and without cellar or basement underneath such carbide storage section. This room or compartment may also be used for storage of fuel gas cylinders. Adequate ventilation shall be provided.

Paragraph 242: Not to exceed 5,000 pounds of calcium carbide may also be stored within an inside generator room or compartment of construction as above mentioned when such generator room or compartment is located in a one-story building without cellar or basement underneath the generator section. Such generator room or compartment may also be used for the storage of fuel gas cylinders.

Paragraph 243: Calcium carbide in excess of 5,000 pounds shall be stored above ground in one-story buildings without cellar or basement, and used for no other purpose, except the storage of fuel gas cylinders, or an outside generator house.

Paragraph 244: Location of such storage buildings shall be outside congested mercantile and manufacturing districts. Construction used shall be such as to ensure a dry water-proof building. Adequate ventilation shall be provided. If storage building is of incombustible construction, it may adjoin other one-story buildings if separated therefrom by unpierced fire walls. If detached less than 10 feet from such building or buildings, there shall be no opening in any of the mutually exposing sides of such buildings within said distance. If the storage building is of combustible construction it shall not be within twenty (20) feet of any other one- or two-story building, nor within thirty (30) feet of any other building exceeding two stories.

Paragraph 245: No person shall erect, maintain or use any acetylene gas generator or machine for which a permit is required until the plans for the installation shall have been approved by the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Unless of the pit type installed outdoors and underground, such installation shall be permitted only in a well-ventilated fire-resistive out-building, the size of which shall not exceed that required to allow free operation of the apparatus and the storage of the necessary carbide.

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS.

Paragraph 250: The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be empowered to restrict the storage, handling and sale of chemicals and chemical compounds which are of a corrosive or poisonous nature, or which materially increase the fire hazard. Where kept in containers or packages usual to the retail trade, no general restriction shall apply other than shelving shall be substantial and storage shall be neat and orderly.

Paragraph 251: For storage of hazardous chemicals in warehouses, factories and wholesale stores, material of an oxidizing nature, such as nitrates, nitrites, chlorates, etc., shall be stored in dry places, and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require a separate room or building when the quantity stored constitutes a material hazard.

Paragraph 252: Bulk storage or storage of two or more carboys of acid shall be outside in a yard or an enclosure, or properly protected on the roof of the building, or in a special room provided with a suitable container for the character of acid in case of breakage or leak.

Paragraph 253: The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require the separation, or isolation of any chemical which is of a nature which in combination with other chemical or with organic matter may bring about a fire or explosion or may liberate a hazardous or poisonous gas.

DRY CLEANING AND DRY DYEING.

Paragraph 260: Dry Cleaning shall include the removal of dirt, grease, paints and other stains from wearing apparel, textiles, fabrics, furs, rugs and similar articles by immersion or agitation in flammable liquids or by brushing or scouring with such liquids.

Paragraph 261: Spotting is the local application of flammable liquids to spots of dirt, grease, paints or stains, and shall be limited to the use of one quart of such liquid, stored and applied from an approved safety can.

Paragraph 262: Dry dyeing is the process of dyeing in a solution of dye colors and flammable liquids.

Paragraph 263: No dry cleaning or dry dyeing shall be permitted without a permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 265: Spotting is prohibited in any room not provided with a safe means of exit direct to the outside air.

Paragraph 268: A mechanical system of ventilation of sufficient capacity to insure complete and continuous change of air in dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms once every three minutes shall be installed and shall be provided with means for remote control.

Paragraph 270: The spiders, blades, and casings of all exhaust fans shall be of non-ferrous metal.

Paragraph 271: Heating shall be by steam or hot water only. Steam and hot water pipes and radiators for heating and drying purposes shall be at least one inch from all woodwork and shall be protected by substantial metal screens arranged so as to prevent combustible goods or materials from coming in contact with such pipes and radiators.

Paragraph 272: Boilers when possible shall be located in a detached building. When in a building adjoining cleaning or dry dyeing rooms the boiler room shall be cut off by an unpierced brick wall, at least twelve inches thick or equivalent.

Paragraph 273: All solvent storage tanks for solvents having a flash point under 130° Fahrenheit (closed cup tester) shall be underground, and installed and equipped in accordance with this ordinance.

Paragraph 274: All apparatus shall be in accordance with the following general requirements:

- (a) The handling of solvents from and to the various machines shall be through closed circuits of piping. Pumps of positive displacement type shall have a by-pass and relief valve.
- (b) Gauge glasses and look boxes or windows, the breakage of which would permit the escape of flammable liquids, shall be of a type not readily damaged by heat and shall be reliably protected against mechanical injury.
- (c) A separate suction and discharge connection shall be provided to the pump for removal of sludge from the underground treating and settling tanks. The suction pipe shall be carried to the tank bottom and the discharge connection to an approved oil separator.
- (d) All piping shall be tested to a pressure of at least fifty pounds and proven tight and otherwise protected against mechanical injury.
- (e) Individual button and lint traps shall be provided for each washer and a master strainer shall be installed in the main waste line.

Paragraph 276 Washing machines shall be provided with liquid-tight doors of the outside case hinge type, arranged to be self-closing or to close automatically in case of fire.

Paragraph 277: Clarifiers, stills, condensers and treating tanks shall be of a type which will not expose the liquid during any part of the process of reclamation. Steam or hot water only shall be used to secure the necessary temperature. Stills and condensers shall be liquid and gas tight.

Paragraph 278: When a solvent having a flash point lower than 130° F. is used, each still and other container of flammable liquid shall be provided with an automatic heat actuated emergency drain connection of ample capacity to discharge entire contents to underground storage tanks within a period of five minutes.

Paragraph 279: Dry tumblers shall be vapor-tight, and shall be provided with self-closing explosion hatches having an area equal to at least 10 per cent. of the total area of the cylinders, excluding the ends. Hatches shall be arranged to open away from the operator.

Paragraph 280: Drying tumblers shall be provided with a steam jet of not less than 3/8-inch size, for steaming during the drying process.

Paragraph 281: Drying tumblers shall be ventilated to the outside air by means of properly constructed pipes and ducts connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity to remove all dust, vapors, or fibres generated by the process. Such discharge pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the roof. Discharge pipes shall not terminate within ten feet measured horizontally from any door, window or frame wall of any adjoining or adjacent building. The fan shall be properly housed and kept in operation while the drying tumbler is in use. The fan blades and housing shall be constructed of non-ferrous metal.

Paragraph 282: Extractor baskets shall have a rim of non-ferrous metal and shall be well balanced.

Paragraph 283: Extractors shall be provided with a cover of non-ferrous metal of brass screen held in a substantial frame.

Paragraph 284: Extractors shall be provided with a drain pipe not less than 1½ inches in diameter connected direct to underground storage tanks or to the washer through an approved extractor pump with connections fitted with proper gate valves. Brakes, if used, shall be so designed as to prevent the striking of sparks or developing excessive heat.

Paragraph 285: All scouring or brushing operations shall be carried on in the dry cleaning room or in a separate fire-resistive compartment with wall openings to the outside only.

Paragraph 286: The scouring or brushing table shall have a liquid tight top with a curb on all sides not less than one inch high. The top of the table shall be so pitched as to ensure thorough draining to a 1½-inch drain connection with liquid seal trap direct to underground tank. Metal tops where used shall be liquid tight, and permanently and effectively grounded. The table shall be secured to the floor or wall.

Paragraph 287: The scouring or brushing table or scrubbing tub shall be so located as to ensure thorough and effective disposal of vapors through the ventilating system.

Paragraph 288: Scrubbing tubs shall be secured to the floor and shall be provided with permanent 1½-inch trapped drains to underground tanks; the total amount of solvent used in such open containers shall not exceed 3 gallons.

Paragraph 289: Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted.

Paragraph 290: Approved extinguishing devices of a type suitable for use on oil fires shall be provided. These may be hand extinguishers and, if necessary, wheeled extinguishers, depending upon the size of the plant. In no case shall there be less than one foam type extinguisher of the 2½-gallon size at each entrance.

Paragraph 291: Each dry dyeing room, dry cleaning room, and drying room and each washing machine and dry tumbler shall be equipped with an approved extinguishing system employing a fire retarding chemical or gas or steam. Supply pipes shall be of sufficient capacity to completely fill the room or space in less than one minute. Suitable operating valves shall be located outside the protected room; systems other than steam may be made to operate automatically. Such systems shall be continually available while the plant is in operation.

Paragraph 292: All machinery and all containers of flammable liquids shall be rigidly fastened to a substantial foundation or to the floor, and shall be electrically grounded and all pulleys and belting in the dry cleaning room shall have grounded collectors or other suitable devices for the removal of static electricity. All revolving parts of machinery shall be grounded through the end of the shaft, in addition to grounding the shell of the container.

PREVENTION OF DUST EXPLOSIONS.

Paragraph 300: The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby authorized to prohibit further operation in any grain elevator, flour, starch or feed mill or plant pulverizing cocoa, sugar, spices, coal, or other material producing flammable dusts where:

- (a) Elevator legs, spouts, hoppers and other conveyors are not dust tight.
- (b) Accumulations of dust are permitted in the interior of the building and a suitable dust removal system is not maintained.
- (c) Open flame or spark producing equipment is permitted in rooms containing dusty atmosphere.
- (d) Pneumatic or magnetic separators are not maintained ahead of all grinding or pulverizing machines.
- (e) Operation is not under competent supervision.
- (f) Machinery and parts of the crushing, drying, pulverizing and conveying systems are not adequately grounded.

FIRE EXITS.

Paragraph 310: No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder intended as a means of escape from fire. It shall be the duty of every member of the police and fire departments who shall discover any fire escapes encumbered in any manner to forthwith report to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and the said Bureau shall immediately notify the owner and the tenant to remove such encumbrance.

Paragraph 311: It shall be unlawful for any person to place, store or keep, or permit to be placed, stored or kept under or at the bottom of any stairway, inside or outside, elevator or other shaft in any building, any combustible or flammable materials, fluids or compounds, nor shall any such combustible or flammable materials be placed or stored or kept in any place where ignition or burning would obstruct or render hazardous, egress from a building.

Paragraph 312: No obstruction shall be permitted in hallways of tenement houses or apartment houses.

Paragraph 313: All doors, aisles and passageways within and leading into or out of theatres, churches, and all other places of public assemblage shall be kept free from easels, signs, standards, campstools, chairs, sofas, benches and any other article that might obstruct or delay the exit of the audience, congregation or assemblage during the entire time during which any show, performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or other assemblage may be held, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sit or stand or remain seated or standing, or to allow any other person to so remain in any such place of public assemblage in any aisle under any circumstances, or in any exit or passage required for the safe exit of the assemblage. Clear passage from all exits and on sidewalks must at all times be maintained outside of all theatres and other places of public assemblage. No aisle, passageway or stairway in any store shall be obstructed with tables, show cases, or other obstruction during hours said store is open to the public. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Police Department to render assistance in the enforcement of the provisions of this part and to direct and require police officers to enter all places of public assemblage for such purposes.

EXPLOSIVES.

Paragraph 320: The term "explosive" or "explosives" whenever used in this ordinance shall be held to mean and include any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportion, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

Paragraph 321: Nothing in this part shall be held to mean and include any small arms ammunition or signal rockets, or devices or compositions used to obtain visible or audible pyrotechnic effects, which are covered in Paragraphs 530-534.

Paragraph 322: It is prohibited for any person to manufacture any explosives, except that any explosives may be manufactured in

the laboratories in colleges and similar institutions for the purpose of investigation and instruction.

Paragraph 323: It is prohibited for any person to transport or carry any explosive in or upon any public conveyance which is carrying passengers for hire.

Paragraph 324: It is prohibited for any person to have, keep, use, store or transport any explosives except under permit therefor.

Paragraph 325: It is prohibited for any person to have, keep, store, sell, offer for sale, give away, use, transport, or manufacture any of the following explosives in any quantity: Liquid nitroglycerine; high explosives containing over 60 per cent. of nitroglycerine (except gelatin dynamite); high explosives having an unsatisfactory absorbent or one that permits leakage of nitroglycerine under any conditions liable to exist during transportation or storage; nitrocellulose in a dry condition, in quantity greater than ten (10) pounds in one exterior package; fulminate of mercury in bulk in a dry condition, and fulminate of all other metals in any condition, except as a component of manufactured articles not hereinafter forbidden; or explosives containing an ammonium salt and a chlorate.

Paragraph 326: Every vehicle while carrying explosives shall have painted on its front, sides and back, in easily legible white letters at least six inches high, the words, "EXPLOSIVES - DANGEROUS," or in lieu thereof shall display upon an erect pole on the front end of such vehicle and at such height that it shall be visible from all directions, a red flag with the word "Danger" printed, stamped or sewn thereon in white letters. Such flag shall be at least eighteen inches by thirty in size, and the letters thereof shall be at least six inches high.

- (a) It is prohibited for any person in charge of a vehicle containing such explosive to smoke in or upon such vehicle, to drive the vehicle while intoxicated, to drive the vehicle or to conduct himself in a careless or reckless manner, to load or unload such vehicle in a careless manner or while smoking or intoxicated.
- (b) It is prohibited for any person to place or carry in the bed or body, or cause to be placed or carried in the bed or body of any vehicle containing such explosives, any metal tool or other piece of metal.

- (c) It is prohibited for any person to place or carry or cause to be placed or carried, in the bed or body of any vehicle containing explosives, any exploders, detonators, blasting caps or other similar explosive material, or to carry in or upon any such vehicle any matches.
- (d) The permit for transporting explosives shall designate the time when, and may designate the route whereon the same may be transported.

Paragraph 327: All explosives must be stored, used and transported in compliance with the requirements of this ordinance, and an accurate record showing the disposition of each container or packages of explosives stored, transported or used shall be kept; such record to be subject to inspection by officers of the Bureau of Fire Prevention at all times.

Paragraph 328:

- (a) All factory buildings and magazines in which permissible explosives are had, kept or stored, must be located at distances from neighboring buildings, highways and railroads in conformity with the American Quantity and Distance table. Provided that one portable magazine containing not more than fifty pounds of explosive may be allowed if placed on wheels and located not more than ten feet from, on the same floor with and directly opposite to the entrance on the floor nearest the street level, and one portable magazine containing not more than five thousand blasting caps, may be allowed if placed on wheels and located on the floor nearest the street level.
- (b) Blasting caps or detonators of any kind shall not be kept in the same magazine with other explosives.
- (c) All magazines must be kept locked except when being inspected or when explosives are being placed therein or being removed therefrom.
- (d) All magazines or places where explosives are stored must be kept clean and free from grit, rubbish and empty packages.
- (e) Portable magazines permitted above shall be made of fire-proof material or wood covered with sheet iron and shall be conspicuously marked, "Magazine-Explosives."

Paragraph 329: Blasting. No person shall blast or carry on any blasting operations without first having obtained a permit from the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The applicant for such permit must file a bond deemed adequate in each case by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, which bond shall become available in the payment of any damage arising from the neglect of the contractor or his agents or employees.

FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT.

Paragraph 340: All basements, cellars and sub-cellars exceeding 2,000 square feet in area within enclosing masonry walls, and used for the storage, sale, manufacture or handling of materials indicated in Paragraph 341, shall be equipped with a standard wet pipe system of automatic sprinklers and with supply from city water mains or other suitable source of supply. Where adequate heat is not provided, such systems may be omitted if in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, concurred in by the Chief of the Fire Department, the hazard is not severe, provided that such places shall be equipped with a suitable dry sprinkler system with a fire department connection on the building front, or with suitable cellar flooding holes properly distributed in the first floor of the building, or with an approved standpipe system, with fire department connection on the street and control devices so located and arranged that streams from nozzles on the standpipe can be controlled from the outside of the building, and also that all such places shall be provided with an approved automatic heat-actuated alarm system connected to an outside gong or to the central station of a supervising company.

Paragraph 341: Basements, cellars and sub-cellars requiring the above protection are those in connection with: Rag, paper or junk storage; shipping, receiving or storage of furniture, dry goods, toys and other articles involving quantities of excelsior, moss, paper and like materials; manufacture of articles containing or involving highly combustible materials; storage of dangerous chemicals, acids or flammable liquids.

Paragraph 342: The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall survey each mercantile and manufacturing establishment, each school, church, theatre, or other place of a semi-public character, each hospital or place of detention and each apartment house or tenement building and shall designate suitable fire appliances in or near boiler rooms, kitchens of restaurants, clubs and like establishments, storage

rooms involving considerable combustible material, rooms in which hazardous manufacturing processes are involved, garage sections, and other places of a generally hazardous nature. Such appliances shall consist of automatic alarm systems, automatic sprinklers, standpipe and hose, fixed, wheeled or portable chemical extinguishers of a type suitable for the probable class of fire, or suitable asbestos blankets, manual or automatic covers or the introduction of an inert gas. In specially hazardous processes or excessive storages appliances of more than one type may be required or special systems installed.

Paragraph 343: Failure to install or provide the equipment ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and to maintain it in operative condition at all times, shall be considered a violation punishable as indicated hereinafter in this ordinance. Repeated disregard of such orders shall constitute sufficient basis for the revoking of any permit held.

COMBUSTIBLE FIBRES.

Paragraph 350: The term combustible fibres shall include cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fibre, oakum, baled waste, kapok, hay, straw, Spanish moss and excelsior.

Paragraph 351: Loose fibres (not in suitable bales or packages), whether housed or in the open, shall not be stored within 100 feet of any building except as hereinafter specified.

Paragraph 352: Not to exceed 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre may be kept in any building provided storage is in a metal-lined wooden bin, equipped with a self-closing metal-lined cover.

Paragraph 353: Quantities exceeding 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre, but not exceeding 500 cubic feet, may be stored in rooms or compartments having floor, walls and ceiling constructed of material possessing sufficient fire resistance to withstand a standard one-hour fire test. For this purpose construction consisting of one-half inch approved asbestos or plaster board covered with sheet metal and securely fastened by 2-inch nails, will be considered satisfactory. Openings into such rooms or compartments shall be cut off from other parts of the building by approved fire doors.

Paragraph 354: Quantities exceeding 500 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre may be stored in approved vaults, constructed as follows:

- (a) Storage vaults shall preferably be located outside of buildings. If located inside, safety vents to outside air shall be provided.
- (b) Walls, floors, and ceilings shall be constructed of brick or other approved non-combustible material. Roofs of outside vaults shall likewise be of non-combustible material but may be so constructed as to readily give way in case of an internal explosion.
- (c) Openings, if any, between vault and main buildings shall be protected on each side of the wall by an approved fire door. Wall openings in outside vaults exposing other property (not sufficiently detached to be considered cut off) shall be protected by approved fire doors or equivalent.
- (d) Vaults located within buildings and exceeding 1,000 cubic feet storage capacity shall be protected by approved automatic sprinklers, if possible. Where such protection is not available steam jets or inert gas systems approved for fire extinguishing purpose shall be installed.
- (e) Not to exceed 2,500 cubic feet of loose fibre may be stored in detached "loose house" suitably located, with openings properly protected against entrance of sparks. The "loose house" shall be used for no other purpose.

Paragraph 355: Blocks or piles of baled fibre shall be separated from adjacent storage by aisles not less than 5 feet wide; or by flash fire barriers consisting of continuous sheets of non-combustible material extending from floor to a height of at least one foot above the highest point of piles and projecting at least one foot beyond the sides of the piles.

Paragraph 356: Sisal and other fibres in bales bound with combustible tie ropes, also jute and other fibres liable to swell when wet, shall be stored to allow for expansion to the extent of 20 per cent. of their bulk in any direction without endangering building walls, ceilings or columns. Not less than 3 feet clearance shall be maintained

between sprinkler pipes and tops of piles. Not less than 3 feet clearance shall be left between walls and sides of piles, except that if storage compartment is not more than 30 feet in width, one foot clearance at side walls will be sufficient, provided a center aisle not less than 5 feet wide is maintained.

FILMS. (See Paragraphs 500-504 and 510-517.)

APPLICATION OF FLAMMABLE FINISHES.

General Requirements.

Paragraph 360: Definition. The term "finishing shop" shall mean a building or part thereof used for the application of flammable finishes by means of spraying or dipping.

Paragraph 361: Permits. A permit shall be required for any finishing shop using more than 1 gallon of material on any working day, or storing in connection with the use thereof, more than 5 gallons of flammable finish.

Paragraph 362: Location. Finishing shops in buildings of wooden construction or in buildings used in whole or in part for human habitation or in connection with stores shall be suitably cut off by fire partitions or fire walls from other portions of the building, and shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

Paragraph 363: Storage of Flammable Finishes in Finishing Shops. The storage of flammable finishes inside of finishing shops shall be restricted as follows:

- (a) Not to exceed 20 gallons, with no container exceeding 1 gallon in capacity, may be stored on a substantial shelf at least 4 feet above the floor and with suitable guard strips to prevent containers from falling.
- (b) Not over 50 gallons with no container exceeding 5 gallons capacity may be stored in a cabinet, entirely enclosed and made of suitably stiffened sheet iron of at least 18 U. S. gauge in thickness, and double walled with 1½-inch air space or equivalent construction. Doors shall be of construction equivalent to the walls of the cabinets, be provided with

3-point lock, fit closely, and be kept closed when not in use. Door sills shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.

- (c) Quantities in excess of those given under (a) and (b) shall be in suitable storage and mixing rooms as specified in Paragraph 444.

Paragraph 364: Mixing.

- (a) Mixing operations shall be carried on only in storage rooms as outlined in Paragraph 444 or in special mixing rooms of equivalent construction; provided that containers of a total capacity not exceeding 2 gallons may be opened and their contents mixed in the finishing room, during such times as the ventilating system is in operation.
- (b) Receptacles containing flammable finishes shall be kept tightly covered.

Paragraph 365: Containers.

- (a) All containers of flammable finishes shall be of metal suitably constructed to prevent leakage; I. C. C. containers shall be acceptable for storage.
- (b) Containers used as part of the spraying outfit shall be of metal, except that glass containers not exceeding 1 pint capacity, also containers with glass inner linings of not more than 1 gallon capacity (protected with a metal holder or guard permanently fixed around the container) may be used.

Paragraph 366: Ventilation.

- (a) Unless suitable ventilated spray booths are used for all finishing operations, finishing rooms shall be continuously ventilated during operation. Ventilation shall be such as to effect at least one complete change of air every three minutes.
- (b) Exhaust outlets in finishing rooms shall be located not over 5 feet above the floor and shall discharge directly outside of building. Stacks and ducts shall be of substantial construction with joints riveted and soldered or otherwise made tight. They shall extend as directly as possible to the outside air and preferably not through other rooms, and be so

arranged that the discharge of vapor and residue or fire therefrom will not endanger property. They shall not be connected to other ventilating or collecting systems.

Paragraph 367: Lighting and Electrical Equipment. Artificial lighting shall be by electricity only. All electrical wiring and equipment in finishing shops shall be in accord with the National Electrical Code rules for Hazardous Locations. Where spraying is done in properly arranged spray booths, portions of the room more than 20 feet from a booth need not be considered Hazardous Locations under the National Electrical Code, unless such portions are so classified as the result of other operations. In the area within 20 feet of properly arranged spray booths the National Electrical Code rules for Hazardous Location may be modified to allow motors of the totally enclosed type or of the open induction type having no brushes, make or brake contacts, collectors or other arcing or sparking parts, and to allow lamps of the enclosed vapor-tight type.

Paragraph 368: Housekeeping.

- (a) Finishing shops shall be kept free from all unnecessary combustible materials and refuse.
- (b) Floors of finishing shops, drain boards and the interior of spray booths shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day and all fans, ducts, side walls and ceilings kept as clean as may be practicable at all times. In cleaning, care shall be taken to use implements which will not create sparks. Wherever practicable surfaces to be cleaned shall be sprayed or otherwise wet down with water before cleaning. Sweepings or deposits from spray booths or rooms, ducts or stacks shall be immediately removed from the building and safely disposed of.
- (c) Metal waste cans with self-closing covers shall be provided for all waste and rags which have come in contact with paints, varnishes, and other finishing compounds.

Paragraph 369: Open Flames and Heating. No open flame shall be permitted in storage or mixing rooms, storage cabinets, finishing rooms, or spray booths. For heating purposes indirect systems only, such as steam, hot air or hot water, shall be used.

Paragraph 370: Grounding. All metal spray booths, dip tanks, bake ovens, mixers, filters, pumps, motors and shafting shall be electrically grounded in an effective manner.

Paragraph 371: Fire Extinguishing Equipment. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require the installation of portable fire extinguishers or other fire extinguishing appliances as may be deemed necessary in finishing rooms, or near storage cabinets and spray booths.

Paragraph 372: Smoking. Smoking shall be prohibited in any room used for the storage of flammable finishes and in any finishing room. Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be prominently displayed.

SPRAYING.

Paragraph 373:

- (a) All spraying shall be performed in a spray room or spray booth as specified below or its equivalent.
- (b) If spraying is performed in a room not provided with spray booths as herein provided, such spray room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by partitions of fire-resistive construction equivalent to incombustible wall-board on wooden studding, cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath on wooden studding or wooden studding covered on both sides with sheet iron. Doors on openings in spray room partition shall be equal in fire resistance to partition and shall be of the self-closing type or so installed as to close automatically in case of fire.
- (c) Spray booths shall be of metal or other non-combustible material and of ample size to accommodate the object to be sprayed.
- (d) Spray booths shall be provided with exhaust systems of sufficient capacity to adequately remove vapors or residues. Supply of air entering the room where the spray booths are located shall be substantially equivalent to the exhaust capacity provided. Each spray booth shall have an independent stack or vent, except that not more than 3 booths each with less than 6 square feet frontal area may connect to one stack. They shall be properly supported and shall

have at least a 6-inch clearance where passing through wooden floors, roofs, partitions or in close proximity to them or other combustible material.

- (e) Ventilating fans in spray rooms and booths shall be kept in continuous operation while spraying is being carried on and shall not be stopped until all flammable vapors have been removed.
- (f) Pails or receptacles shall not exceed 10 gallons capacity for gravity feed to spray guns and shall be kept covered with tight fitting non-combustible covers. Only wire cables or those containing stranded wire cores shall be used to suspend gravity-feed pails. Pails or receptacles containing flammable finishes shall be returned to the storage cabinet or storage room at the close of each day.
- (g) No portable lamps shall be used inside spray rooms or booths. Lamps shall be prohibited inside spray booths and ducts and in any location where there is a possibility of the spray coming into direct contact with the lamp or fixture. Electric motors shall not be placed inside booths or ducts.
- (h) Motor vehicles shall not be moved by their own power while in the finishing room. Electric storage batteries shall be removed.

DIP TANKS.

Paragraph 374: Dip tanks having an area in excess of 10 square feet shall be provided with approved covers arranged to close automatically in case of fire and also arranged so that they can be closed manually. Smaller dip tanks shall be provided with suitable covers or with asbestos blankets which can be placed over the tanks. If dip tanks are protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system employing a fire retardant chemical or gas or water spray the covers specified above may be omitted.

JAPANNING AND ENAMELING.

Paragraph 375: Japanning and enameling drying ovens shall not be placed in contact with wood floors or other combustible material. Heating of ovens shall be done by steam coils, indirect hot

air circulation through oven to outside, indirect hot oil circulating pipes, indirect gas burners or electricity. Open flames or fires shall not be in communication with the compartments where goods are being treated.

COMPRESSED AND LIQUEFIED GASES OTHER THAN ACETYLENE.

Paragraph 380: This ordinance shall apply to the use, storage and handling of compressed or liquefied petroleum or other flammable gas.

Paragraph 381:

- (a) No person shall engage in the business of installing liquefied petroleum or other type of compressed gas system or equipment used in connection with such systems without first securing a license from the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau. Such licenses shall be renewed annually and shall be subject to revocation on violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance affecting such systems.
- (b) An application for a permit accompanied by plans shall be made to the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau for all systems connected to liquefied petroleum or other compressed gas storage container or containers exceeding an aggregate of 150 gallons water capacity.
- (c) In the case of systems of 150 gallons or lesser capacity the installer shall file a written notification with the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau indicating the date of each installation and the location of the premises where such installation has been made.

Paragraph 382: All compressed or liquefied gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to positively indicate the presence of gas down to concentrations in air of not over one-fifth the lower limit of flammability.

Paragraph 383: Containers for compressed or liquefied gases shall be either constructed in accordance with the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code (except U2 to U10) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission. All containers shall bear a

marking indicating that they have been suitably tested. Containers not in the form of drums or cylinders shall be listed and marked as suitable for the particular class of gas for which it is designed and no material of greater vapor pressure shall be kept therein.

Paragraph 384: Design Working Pressure and Classification of Storage Containers.

- (a) Storage containers shall be designed and classified as follows, provided that no container shall have a shell and head thickness less than 3/16 inch.

Type A. Design working pressure—80 pounds per square inch gauge minimum. (For gases with vapor pressure at 100° F., not in excess of 80 pounds per square inch gauge.)

Type B. Design working pressure—125 pounds per square inch gauge minimum. (For gases with vapor pressure at 100° F., greater than 80 pounds per square inch gauge and not more than 125 pounds per square inch gauge.)

Type C. Design working pressure—200 pounds per square inch gauge minimum. (For gases with vapor pressure at 100° F., greater than 125 pounds per square inch gauge and not more than 200 pounds per square inch gauge.)

- (b) Containers once installed underground shall not be reinstalled above ground unless they successfully withstand a hydrostatic retest of twice the design working pressure and show no evidence of detrimental corrosion.

Paragraph 385: No liquid storage container shall exceed 30,000 gallons water capacity, and no container shall be located under or inside any building.

Paragraph 386: Above ground storage containers shall be located with respect to nearest building or group of buildings, or line of adjoining property which may be built upon, in accordance with the following table except that the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may exempt minor outbuildings and buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations, from this requirement:

Water Capacity	Minimum Distance
126-500 gals.	25 feet
over 500 gals.	50 feet

Paragraph 387: No underground container shall be located closer than 10 feet to a building. No underground container exceeding 500 gallons water capacity shall be located closer than 25 feet to a building, and no underground container exceeding 1,200 gallons water capacity shall be located closer than 50 feet to a building. These distances may be reduced at the discretion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention when the container is placed in a reinforced concrete pit and surrounded by at least 6 inches of sand on the sides and with not less than 12 inches of sand on the top provided that in no case shall a container be located closer than 10 feet to a building.

Paragraph 388: Installation of Storage Containers.

- (a) Tanks installed above ground shall be properly supported with anchorage which will permit thermal expansion. Structural steel supports shall not be permitted, unless properly fireproofed.
- (b) Containers buried underground shall be placed at least 2 feet below ground, or under 12 inches of earth and a 5-inch concrete slab carried one foot beyond the outline of the container. Containers shall be securely anchored to prevent floating. They shall be coated with a suitable protective material to prevent corrosion.

Paragraph 389: Valves and regulating gauging and other accessory equipment shall be protected against tampering and mechanical damage. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, where the slope of the ground or other local conditions would permit above ground containers, in case of rupture or overflow, to endanger adjacent property, shall require each container to be surrounded by a dike of such capacity as may be considered necessary but not more than the capacity of the container.

Paragraph 390: Piping shall be wrought iron, steel, brass, or copper pipe; or approved seamless copper, brass or other approved non-ferrous tubing which shall have a wall thickness of not less than 0.049-inch. All piping for conveying gas or liquid shall be suitable for a safe working pressure of not less than 125 pounds. All piping for conveying gas or liquid shall be tested and proven free from leaks at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the pressure to which it may be subjected. Joints in wrought iron and steel piping shall be of welded construction, or shall be made with fittings capable of withstanding a pressure of at least

125 pounds per square inch for pressures less than 100 pounds per square inch; extra heavy fittings shall be used for pressures exceeding 100 pounds per square inch. Cast-iron fittings shall not be used. Joints on brass or copper pipe, or approved seamless copper, brass or other approved non-ferrous tubing shall be by means of approved fittings. In any system in which compressed gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing shall be used, with an internal diameter not greater than 3/32-inch, and a wall thickness not less than 3/64-inch; provided that this requirement shall not apply to commercial gas plants, bulk stations where cylinders, drums, or tank trucks are filled, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings. Piping or tubing shall be run as directly as practicable without sags, or traps; provisions shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring and vibration and for settling of container. At points where piping passes through walls, suitable provision shall be made to insure gas tightness and all piping and tubing shall be tested and proven tight after all connections have been made. Piping outside buildings shall be protected against mechanical injury.

Paragraph 391: The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located inside a building. On all containers where inlet terminal prevents its location adjacent to the container, the inlet terminal shall be enclosed in a substantial manner so as to prevent mechanical injury and tampering by unauthorized persons. Such terminal shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building and where practicable not less than 5 feet from any driveway and shall be kept locked when not in use. All containers, other than cylinders and drums complying with I. C. C. specifications, shall have all connections, except relief connections, equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves, provided, however, that fill connections shall be equipped with approved back-pressure check valves, to prevent discharge of contents in case connections are broken. These excess flow and back-pressure check valves shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the containers; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such a manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow valve will cause breakage on the discharge end of the excess flow valve and not between the container and such valve. Gauging devices which do not involve the flow of liquid or which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size need not be equipped with excess flow valves. All connections to containers, except gauge connections and safety relief connections, shall be provided with shut-off valves close to the container.

Paragraph 392: Safety Devices. Every storage and supply container, and every vaporizer shall be provided with sufficient relief area which cannot be shut off by stop valves. Discharge shall be at a pressure not more than 125 per cent. of the designed working pressure. The area of the relief and the size and length of the discharge piping, which shall extend to the outside air, shall be such that a pressure in excess of 150 per cent. of the designed working pressure will not be developed. Relief areas shall be as calculated by Fetterly's formula for uninsulated pressure vessels and an exposure temperature of 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit as promulgated by the Bureau of Explosives of the American Railway Association. Underground storage containers need have only 30 per cent. of the specified relief area.

Paragraph 393: Vaporizing and Housing.

- (a) In domestic installations no liquid or gas shall be led into the building at a pressure exceeding 20 pounds gauge. The initial pressure reducing device shall be installed outside of building, except in the case of a vaporizer house.
- (b) The vaporizer shall be located outside of buildings except those buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distribution operations; but may be located in a house or shed, of fireproof construction, well ventilated from points near the floor and roof. Except that on systems of small volume utilizing vaporization supplied without artificial means, they may be installed in basements of buildings provided such vaporizers are located close to point at which pipe to vaporizer enters building.
- (c) Where a device is employed for premixing the gas with air, such device shall be provided with means for automatically shutting off the gas mixing device before a combustible mixture is generated, except where the combustible mixtures are desired and generated, in which case flame arresters shall be installed.

Paragraph 394: Approved gauging devices shall be employed on all storage containers, other cylinders and drums.

Paragraph 395: The charging of customers' containers or the changing or charging of cylinders or drums should preferably be by daylight only. No artificial light, involving flames or sparks, shall be used in the vicinity of the charging operation. Approved explosion-proof flashlights may be employed.

Paragraph 396: In the immediate vicinity of storage containers, in vaporizer or pump houses, in cylinder filling plants, in gas plants, and similar locations where liquefied gases are in liquid form in large quantities, all electrical installations shall be in strict accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code for Class I hazardous locations.

Paragraph 397: The total amount of liquefied gas, by weight, shall be limited to the following percentages of the weight of the water capacity of the container, depending upon the specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit of the liquid: For 0.400 specific gravity, 32 per cent. for above ground and 35 per cent. for underground; for 0.500 specific gravity, 41 per cent. for above ground and 44 per cent. for underground; for 0.600 specific gravity, 53 per cent. for above ground and 56 per cent. for underground; and for intermediate or higher specific gravities, corresponding percentages; but in no case shall the amount of liquid be such as to fill the container at a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit for above ground, and 105 degrees Fahrenheit for underground.

Paragraph 398: Transfer of Liquid. All transfer of liquid or gases shall be by piping or hose, tested to 5 times the designed working pressure. All connections shall be free from leaks.

Paragraph 399: Cylinders or Drums.

- (a) Cylinders or drums which are not acceptable for distribution in interstate commerce and marked to the effect that they comply with the Interstate Commerce Commission specifications and regulations shall not be used.
- (b) When cylinders or drums are not in use, outlet valves shall be kept tightly closed even though cylinders may be considered empty.

Paragraph 400: Location of Cylinders or Drums and Regulating Valves.

- (a) Cylinders or drums and regulating equipment shall be located outside of buildings other than those especially provided for the purpose. The discharge from safety reliefs shall be located not less than 5 feet away from any opening in any building which is below the level of such discharge.

- (b) Systems shall be provided with a well ventilated housing for enclosing cylinders, drums and regulating valves, or otherwise protected from tampering or exposure to the weather.
- (c) Extra cylinders shall be stored in an approved ventilated enclosure located outside of main building, and so designed and constructed as to afford protection from tampering, extreme heat and accumulations of ice and snow. No readily combustible material shall be stored within 10 feet of cylinders or drums.

Paragraph 401: Valves.

- (a) Valves in the assembly of multiple cylinder or drum systems shall be so arranged that the change of cylinders or drums may be made without shutting down the system.
- (b) Every system shall be provided with means for shutting off the gas supply to the building.

Paragraph 402: In domestic installations no gas shall be led into the building at a pressure exceeding 5 pounds, and no liquid at a pressure exceeding 20 pounds.

Paragraph 403: No tubing, valves, hose, pressure or other gauging devices, vaporizers, pumps and other parts of systems, or completed systems shall be used without the approval of the Chief of the Fire Prevention Bureau, except that examination and listing of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., will be accepted.

Paragraph 404: Tank Trucks and Trailers. Tank trucks and trailers shall be classified and constructed as described in Paragraphs 383-384. Piping, safety devices, filling and the loading and unloading of tank trucks and trailers shall be as specified for containers. Pumps of suitable design and properly protected may be mounted upon trucks and trailers and may be driven by the truck motor power take-off or proper mechanical means. The pumps shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated by-pass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to pump suction when the pump discharge pressure rises above a predetermined point. Every tank truck and trailer shall be provided with properly attached rear steel bumpers. The rear bumpers or chassis extensions shall be so arranged as to adequately protect the tank, piping, valves and fittings in case of collision.

GAS APPLIANCES AND CONNECTIONS.

Paragraph 410: Shut-Off Valves. An outside valve shall be installed on every gas service pipe regardless of size that supplies large stores or factories, or places of public assembly such as churches, theatres, motion picture theatres, schools, and hospitals, and on every service pipe $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or larger in diameter.

Paragraph 411: Shut-off cocks and valves shall be placed in suitable stop or valve boxes, manholes or vaults, the covers of which shall bear the name of the company to which it belongs and the valves if necessary tagged to properly identify their purpose.

Paragraph 412: All gas burners shall be placed at least 3 feet below any woodwork or ceiling attached to wooden beams, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall be not less than 18 inches.

Paragraph 413: No gas bracket on any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than 6 inches in length measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork.

Paragraph 414: Gas connections to stoves, heaters and other appliances shall be made by metal pipe or by approved metal tubing securely fastened in place, except that for devices which require a movable connection, approved, flexible tubing as specified below may be used provided there is no shut-off on the device.

Paragraph 415: It shall be unlawful for any person to use, sell, expose or offer for sale, or to install or fix, any tubular connection of fabric intended for any illuminating gas fixtures, stove, heater or lamp, or other gas appliances, unless such tube connection, hose or similar device shall be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention in accordance with the following specifications:

- (a) Gas tubing shall be made up in suitable lengths with end pieces securely attached by the manufacturer.
- (b) All gas tubing must be made up of a strong gas-tight metal core with rubber packing and covered with a layer of good quality rubber or other suitable gas-tight material and a braided cloth covering. Such layers or covering or rubber to be put on over the metal core in such a way that it will of itself form a gas-tight wall.

- (c) Each length of tubing shall be labelled by the manufacturer with a tag attached to the tubing or a marking on the end piece, or both. The inscription shall state the manufacturer's name, the length of the tubing or any other information pertinent to the public use of this piece of tubing.
- (d) Rubber end pieces must be of good quality, must be at least 2 inches long, corrugated inside, and have an outside wall thickness of at least 5/32 inch at the gas appliance end and must be so attached as to stand a pull equal to lifting a weight of 50 pounds.

Paragraph 416: All gas stoves shall be placed on iron stands at least 6 inches above combustible supports unless the burners are at least 5 inches above the base with metal guard plates below the burners.

Paragraph 417: Any appliance which consumes large quantities of gas, or which is automatically controlled and which depends upon a pilot light for ignition, shall be connected to an adequate flue.

Paragraph 418: Gas burners installed in low pressure steam boilers or hot water boilers or furnaces, used for heating buildings, shall be provided with a thermostatic pilot light so constructed and adjusted that no gas can flow through the main burner unless the pilot light is burning, or with some other similar type of safety device serving this same end. The operation of the safety device which shuts off the main gas supply, shall not depend on the closing of an electric circuit.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

Paragraph 430: Application to New and Existing Installations, Etc. This ordinance shall apply to all new plants, stores, equipments and installations; and, except as otherwise specified, to existing plants, stores, equipments, and installations which constitute a distinct hazard to adjoining property, in so far as the intent of the sections can be reasonably fulfilled. All persons and businesses storing, handling or using flammable liquids shall be governed by this ordinance whether or not specifically named in this ordinance.

Paragraph 431: Classification of Flammable Liquids. For the purpose of this ordinance, flammable liquids are divided into three classes, according to the flash point, as follows:

Class I. Liquids with a flash point below 25 degrees Fahrenheit (-4 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Class II. Liquids with flash point above that for Class I and below 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Class III. Liquids with flash point above that for Class II and below 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93.3 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Representative examples of the classes of flammable liquids are:

Class I	Class II	Class III
Ether	Alcohol	Kerosene
Gasoline	Amyl Acetate	Amyl Alcohol
Naphtha	Toluol	Turpentine
Benzol	Ethyl Acetate	Fuel Oil
Collodion	Methyl Acetate	
Acetone		

Paragraph 432: Manufactured Liquid Commodities Included. Any manufactured liquid or fluid commodity, such as paint, varnish, dryer, cleaning solution and polishing liquid which contains flammable liquids shall be considered a flammable liquid and shall be classified by Paragraph 431 according to the flash point of the mixture.

Paragraph 433: Permits Required. Except as specified in Paragraph 434, a permit (which shall be for one or more of the following subdivisions) shall be obtained:

- (a) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class I liquids in excess of one gallon in any dwelling, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of 6 gallons in any other building, and in excess of ten gallons outside of any building.
- (b) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class II liquids in excess of five gallons in any dwelling, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of ten gallons in any other building, and in excess of twenty-five gallons outside of any building.

- (c) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class III liquids in excess of twenty-five gallons inside any building, and in excess of fifty-five gallons outside of any building.

Paragraph 434: Owner or Agent May Use Certain Flammable Liquids Without Permit. Unless a storage of quantities in excess of those given in Paragraph 433 is to be maintained for at least thirty days, nothing in this ordinance shall require an owner or occupant or his agent to obtain a permit for the use of, nor does it prohibit the use by him, of paints, oils, varnishes and similar flammable mixtures.

Paragraph 435: Permits for Different Occupations. All permits shall state the nature of the business of the applicant, the maximum quantity of each class of liquid to be kept, and the location of the storage. Permits shall be listed as follows:

- Garage Permit (with or without storage)
- Storage Permit
- Retail Dealer's Permit
- Painter's Permit, including Spray Painting
- Paint and Oil Dealer's Permit
- Jobber's Permit

Manufacturer's Permit

Dry Cleaner's Permit

Paragraph 436: Inspection Required Before Covering Installation. Before any installation is covered from sight, a notification in writing shall be given the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who shall, within 48 hours after the receipt of such notification, inspect the installation and give his written approval or disapproval. Upon failure of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to inspect within the specified time, the installation may be covered but shall be subject to inspection by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention at the expense of the City.

Paragraph 437: Hazardous Heating and Lighting Appliances May Be Prohibited. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may prohibit the use of any type, kind or make of heating or lighting appliance using flammable liquids which has not been tested by him or some competent authority and found to be properly safeguarded, or which is not installed so as to provide reasonable protection against life or property.

Paragraph 438: Class I and II Liquids Prohibited in Places of Public Assembly. No Class I nor Class II liquids shall be kept or stored in any schoolhouse, religious, amusement or other building used for public assembly, except in laboratories for experimental purposes.

Paragraph 439: Storage of Class I and II Liquids Near Exits, Etc. Except in sealed containers, no Class I nor Class II liquids may be stored within 10 feet of any stairway, elevator or exit except when in a space separated from the stairway, elevator or exit by a fire-resistive partition.

Paragraph 440: Two Exits Required in Stores and Jobber's Plants. In all stores and in all jobber's and manufacturing plants in which flammable liquids are stored, at least two exits shall be provided, one of which shall be remote from the point of storage.

Paragraph 441: Handling Limited in Buildings Occupied by Families. The mixing, storing or handling of flammable liquids of Class I and II in open containers is prohibited in any store in any building housing more than two families or in a frame building housing more than one family, provided that this shall not apply to drug stores where flammable liquids are used in making and compounding medicines and prescriptions.

Paragraph 442: Storage Limited in Frame and Other Buildings Not so Used on (Date of enactment of ordinance). The storage of flammable liquids inside buildings so used (on date of enactment of ordinance) shall be as given under the following sub-sections: Provided that in a special storage room or fire-resistive building, conforming to requirements given in Paragraph 444, an unlimited quantity may be maintained therein, except of Class I liquids:

(a) Within the limits given in Paragraph 458.

In frame buildings:

Classes I and II prohibited.

Class III. Maximum limit of any tank or container 60 gallons, except as permitted in Paragraph 467.

In other than frame buildings:

Class I. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons.

Class II. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and in barrels, drums or tanks of not more than 60 gallons capacity (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Class III. In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity, in barrels and drums and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Paragraph 467 (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

(b) Outside the limits given in Paragraph 458.

In frame buildings:

Class I. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons.

Class II. In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity and in barrels, drums or tanks not exceeding 60 gallons capacity (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Class III. In sealed containers not exceeding 5 gallons capacity, in barrels and drums and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Paragraph 467 (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

In other than frame buildings:

Class I. Not exceeding 50 gallons in sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity.

Class II. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity, in drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Class III. In sealed containers, drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 240 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Paragraph 467 (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Paragraph 443: Storage Restrictions for Buildings Used for Storage on (Date of enactment of ordinance). In buildings now used for storage of flammable liquids, the storage (except in special rooms as given in Paragraph 444) shall not exceed double the quantity speci-

fied in Paragraph 442. (Capacity of individual tanks or containers may be double that specified in Paragraph 442.)

Paragraph 444: Special Storage Rooms or Buildings. Special rooms or buildings for storage of flammable liquids and the handling and use of flammable liquids shall, where called for by other sections of this ordinance, be constructed as follows: provided however that when in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention the extent of the hazard formed is more than moderate, based upon a consideration of the quantity and nature of flammable liquids involved and the extent of mixing operations together with the character of construction, of the building in which the proposed storage and mixing operations are to be located, and of exposed buildings, construction affording a greater degree of protection shall be required. Walls shall be of a construction which will afford at least one hour protection when classified in accordance with the standard fire test specifications; they shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored. The following types of construction will be acceptable:

Metal lath encased in solid cement or gypsum plaster not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

Gypsum or cement plaster at least $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick on metal lath on each side of stud partitions.

Tile, gypsum or concrete block (cement plaster on each side to a thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch).

Ceiling shall be of construction equivalent to not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch of cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath. Floors if of wood should be protected with not less than 2 inches of concrete. If situated over damageable materials or products, floors should be water-proofed and provisions made for drainage to a safe place. Door openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with non-combustible sills raised 6 inches. Such openings shall be protected by standard fire doors of approved automatic or self-closing type. Where other portions of the building or other properties are exposed, windows shall be protected in a standard manner. Shelving shall be non-combustible.

Paragraph 445: Storage of Class I Liquids. Except where kept in sealed containers, Class I liquids shall be kept in storage tanks underground or outside the building and no discharge system shall

have outlet inside building unless in a special room in accordance with Paragraph 444. Safety cans of not over ten gallons capacity may be used in any part of buildings except that if of over one gallon capacity, they shall be kept and used in special rooms in accordance with Paragraph 444. In garages and manufacturing plants the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may permit the storage of Class I liquids in approved portable wheeled tanks, where the nature of the business requires such storage and the discharge therefrom.

Paragraph 446: Storage of Class II Liquids. No container containing Class II liquids, of over five gallons capacity, may be used to fill other containers and appliances unless outside the building or in a special room in accordance with Paragraph 444, and all drawing except from safety cans, shall, where the nature of the liquid permits, be as provided for in Paragraphs 478 and 479. At service stations the dispensing of alcohol and other flammable anti-freeze solutions from drums shall be done outside the building, using pump or gravity discharge. Air pressure discharge shall not be used.

Paragraph 447: Exposed Windows Must Have Wired Glass. Any building other than a frame building, within the limits given in Paragraph 458, containing more than 500 gallons of flammable liquids in other than sealed containers, shall have all windows in side and rear walls and above the first floor on street fronts, exposed by other buildings within fifty feet, provided with wired glass in metallic sash and frame.

Paragraph 448: New Manufacturing Plants. Any manufacturing plant established after (date of enactment of ordinance) in a building in which persons are employed above the second story, shall have all rooms, in which Class I and II liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting the escape of vapor, constructed in accordance with Paragraph 444.

Paragraph 449: Existing Manufacturing Plants. In existing manufacturing plants where persons are employed above the second floor, all elevator, stair and other wells or vertical openings communicating to rooms in which Class I and II liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting escape of vapor, shall be inclosed and provided with self-closing fire doors or trap doors with heat releasing devices arranged to close doors automatically in case of fire.

Paragraph 450: Manufacturing Plants Prohibited in Buildings Occupied as Dwellings. No manufacturing plant shall be located in

any building used as a dwelling for more than one family unless all Class I liquids are kept in safety cans, not exceeding one quart in capacity, or in outside storage tanks as given in Paragraph 458, with no discharge inside the building.

Paragraph 451: Kettles, Vats, Etc. Kettles, vats, saturators and other vessels used in manufacturing processes, and containing more than five gallons of flammable liquids, shall not be located within five feet of combustible material nor within five feet of any exit, unless two or more exits are provided, and all combustible floor thereunder within a radius of ten feet shall be protected with non-combustible covering. All kettles and other open vessels shall be provided with substantial covers arranged to close automatically in case of fire or which can be easily and readily placed in position, or shall be provided with an adequate automatic extinguishing device.

Paragraph 452: Ventilation. Rooms in which Class I and II liquids are used in open vats, pans or other vessels, or in which Class I, II and III liquids are heated or otherwise treated in such manner as to produce flammable vapor, shall be well ventilated. Where natural ventilation is not sufficient the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require forced ventilation with a vent opening of at least 20 square inches in the wall at the floor level near each open receptacle containing such liquids, or each heating device from which vapors may escape and opposite to any door or other air inlet. Such openings shall be covered with 2x2 mesh No. 16 galvanized wire web and shall be kept clear of all obstructions. From each vent opening a flue, of at least 20 square inches area and of non-combustible materials, built into the wall or floor or securely fastened thereto and so arranged as not to be subject to mechanical injury, shall conduct to and through a sparkless exhaust fan, to be run continuously, and which shall be of sufficient size to change the air in the room completely every five minutes. All discharge outlets of vent pipes shall be provided with 12x12 mesh or equivalent non-corrodible wire screen and shall be so located that they will not expose surrounding property and shall be acceptable to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Any other equivalent system of ventilation may be used when approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 453: Extinguisher Required. Where flammable liquids are kept, used or handled a quantity of loose non-combustible absorbents, such as dry sand or ashes, together with pails or scoops; and chemical extinguishers or other extinguishing devices or materials shall be provided in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief

of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Every marketing station, wholesale storage, port terminal, and other property where flammable liquids are stored in quantities in above ground tanks shall, as a minimum requirement, be provided with portable foam fire extinguishing equipment.

Paragraph 454: Storage of Barrels and Drums Limited. Within the limits given in Paragraph 458, barrels and drums containing Class I, II, or III liquids stored outside any building shall not be piled upon each other nor stored in a passageway or beneath any window and no open lights shall be permitted in any such storage yard.

Paragraph 455: Drums and Barrels Must Be Kept Closed. Drums or barrels for flammable liquids shall have caps, plugs and bungs replaced immediately after package is emptied.

Paragraph 456: Smoking Prohibited. In all rooms or parts of buildings which contain flammable liquids in open containers or in which the vapors from flammable liquids are present, or in which flammable liquids are used in any manufacturing process, the carrying of matches is prohibited and smoking shall be a misdemeanor. Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be displayed.

Paragraph 457: Lighting Shall Be by Electricity. Flammable liquids shall not be drawn nor handled in the presence of open flame or fire, but may be drawn and handled when lighting is by incandescent electric lamps installed in compliance with the "National Electrical Code."

STORAGE TANKS.

Paragraph 461: Openings in Above Ground Tanks. Each above ground tank, inside or outside buildings, over 100 gallons in capacity shall have vent openings, excepting emergency relief openings, provided with approved flame arresters. The covers for manholes, handholes and gauge holes shall be made tight fitting.

- (a) No form of emergency relief construction shall be required on vertical tanks with cone roofs having a slope of less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 12 inches where the strength of the joint between the roof and the shell is no greater than that of the weakest vertical joint in the shell.

- (b) Every other above ground tank used for the storage of Class I, II, or III liquids shall have some form of relief for preventing the development of excessive internal pressure in case of exposure fire surrounding the tank. This may take the form of either a weak seam in the top or at the joint between the top and the shell of the tank, or manhole covers kept closed by weight only, or some other form of emergency relief construction.
- (c) In tanks where entire dependence for relief is placed upon some form of emergency relief construction other than a weak seam it shall have a capacity as prescribed by the Chief of the Fire Department, who shall give consideration to the design and construction of the tank as it affects the pressure which the tank may safely withstand, as indicated in the table below.

EMERGENCY RELIEF OF EXCESSIVE INTERNAL PRESSURES IN ABOVE GROUND TANKS.

Capacity of Tank Gallons	Minimum Emergency Relief Capacity Required Cubic Feet per hour	Approximate diameter of free circular opening (unobstructed by valve discs, etc.) required to discharge petroleum vapors at the given rates for the following allowable internal pressures.			
		3 inches of water	1 lb. per sq. inch	5 lbs. per sq. inch	25 lbs. per sq. inch
		(Based upon an orifice coefficient of 0.7 and vapor specific gravity of 2.5)			
1,000	16,000	4"	2½"	1½"	1"
4,000	44,000	6¾"	3¾"	2½"	1¾"
18,000	88,000	9½"	5½"	3¾"	2½"
25,000	105,000	10¼"	6"	4"	2¾"
56,000	160,000	12¾"	7¼"	5"	3¼"
100,000	230,000	15¼"	8¾"	6"	4"
155,000	290,000	17¼"	9¾"	6½"	4½"
222,000	330,000	18¼"	10½"	7"	4¾"
475,000	395,000	20"	11¼"	7¾"	5"
735,000	410,000	20½"	11½"	7¾"	5¼"
Unlimited	410,000	20½"	11½"	7¾"	5¼"

Paragraph 462: Above Ground Tanks Labeled. Above ground tanks for Class I and II liquids shall have painted conspicuously upon their sides in letters at least 2 inches high, the wording, "FLAMMABLE—KEEP FIRE AWAY."

Paragraph 465: Construction of Tanks.

- (a) Tanks shall be riveted, welded or brazed, and shall be soldered, caulked or otherwise made tight in a mechanical and workmanlike manner, and if to be used with a pressure discharge system shall safely sustain a hydrostatic test at least double the pressure to which tank may be subjected. Tanks shall be covered with asphaltum or other non-rusting paint or coating. All pipe connections shall be made through flanges or metal reinforcements securely riveted, welded or bolted to the tank and shall be made thoroughly tight. All openings shall be gas tight, except breather vent, which shall be protected by flame arresters as provided in Paragraph 461.
- (b) Where tanks are to be of welded construction, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require evidence of the integrity and responsibility of the firm or individual doing the work, the degree to which welders are qualified and the character of supervision maintained while welding is in process.
- (c) Where it is proposed to construct a tank for the storage of flammable liquid under pressure, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall, prior to the issuance of a permit, require the submittal of detailed plans and specifications supplemented by detailed information including the maximum pressure under which the liquid will be stored, and the size and setting of the safety relief valve, so as to enable him to determine whether compliance with the unfired pressure vessel code of the A.S.M.E. should be required.

PIPING AND OTHER APPURTENANCES.

Paragraph 468: No Connections to Drains. All connections from tank to any house or sub-surface drainage system shall be so arranged as to prevent the flow of flammable liquid to any such system or the leakage of any flammable gases from such liquids, or approved flammable liquid collectors shall be provided in such connection .

Paragraph 469: Venting of Tanks. An open galvanized iron vent pipe arranged for proper draining, or an automatically operated vent, shall be provided for every tank which may contain flammable

vapor. The lower end of the vent pipe shall not extend through the top into the tank for a distance of more than one inch. Vent openings, except those on underground fuel oil tanks, shall be provided with approved flame arresters. Vent openings and vent pipes shall be of sufficient size to prevent abnormal pressure in the tank during filling and except automatically operated vents, shall be not smaller than 1¼-inch pipe size. Arrestors shall be accessible for examination and repair. Vent pipes shall be provided with weatherproof hoods and terminate outside of building and, if tight connection is made in filling line, shall extend to a point one foot above the level of the top of the highest reservoir from which the tanks may be filled and preferably not less than two feet, measured horizontally and vertically, from any window or other building opening. Where a power pump is used in filling storage tanks and a tight connection is made to the fill pipe, the vent shall be not smaller than the fill pipe. The vent pipe from two or more tanks may be connected to one upright with the connection not less than one foot above the level of the top of the highest reservoir from which the tanks may be filled.

Paragraph 470: Valve in Drawing-Off Pipes. All drawing-off pipes terminating inside of any building shall have valves at the discharge end; when delivery is by gravity, pipe shall have a shut-off valve (which shall preferably be of the automatically closing type) and in addition shall have an emergency valve.

Paragraph 471 Valve Near Tank if Above Ground. Where tanks are above ground there shall be a valve located near the tank in each pipe. In case two or more tanks are cross-connected there shall be a valve near each tank in each cross-connection.

Paragraph 472 Pumps. Pumps delivering to or taking supply from above ground storage tanks shall be provided with valves on both suction and discharge of pump, and in delivering to tanks a check valve to prevent flow of liquid from tank to pump. Electric motors, unless of approved explosion-proof type, and internal combustion engines shall not be placed beneath tanks or elsewhere within the line of vapor travel.

Paragraph 473: Requirements for Piping. Piping used for flammable liquids shall be standard weight wrought iron, steel or brass pipe or approved brass or copper tubing; for working pressures in excess of 100 pounds per square inch extra heavy fittings shall be used. No pipe or tubing less than one-quarter inch internal diameter shall be used. Outside piping shall be protected against any mechan-

ical injury when within 5 feet of ground level. Inside piping shall be rigidly supported.

Paragraph 474: Leaky Piping. Defective and leaking piping shall be made tight immediately or replaced.

Paragraph 475: Pipes for Class I and II Liquids in Rooms Containing Open Flames. Piping carrying Class I and II liquids, unless without joints or connections, shall not extend through any room which contains any open light or fire.

Paragraph 476: Filling Pipe. The end of the filling pipe for underground storage tanks for Class I and II liquids shall be carried to an approved location outside of any building, but not within 5 feet of any entrance door, or cellar opening; this filling pipe shall be closed by a screw cap.

Paragraph 477: Deliveries to Storage Tanks. Deliveries of flammable liquids of Class I and II, where practical, shall be made directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe by means of a hose or pipe between the filling pipe and barrel, tank wagon or tank car from which such liquid is being drawn.

Paragraph 478: Pump Required. Except as permitted in Paragraph 480, flammable liquids shall be drawn from tanks by pumps so constructed as to prevent leaking or splashing, or by some other system approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, with controlling apparatus and piping so arranged as to allow control of the amount of discharge and prevent leakage or discharge inside the building by any derangement of the system. When inside a building, the pump or other drawing-off device for Class I or II liquids shall be located on or above the grade floor, preferably near an entrance or other well-ventilated place.

Paragraph 479: No Gravity Feed Permitted. Except as permitted in Paragraph 480, no tanks, drums, nor other containers inside a building, or discharging inside a building, shall be provided with a faucet or other bottom-drawing device which will permit the gravity flow of liquids inside the building. Pipes shall not terminate at any point lower than the level of source of supply.

Paragraph 480: Exceptions to Paragraph 478 and 479. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may permit the storage and gravity flow of flammable liquids in connection with domestic oil burning equipments, in refineries, and in manufacturing and jobbing

plants where the nature of the manufacturing process requires such storage and flow, and also the storage and gravity flow of commodities of Classes II and III in stores, plants and establishments, where the nature of the liquid will not permit pumping; provided that the contents of tanks holding Class I liquid shall be sufficient only for one day's operation and such storage shall be in a room in accordance with Paragraph 444.

Paragraph 482: Relief Valves for Pumps for Engines and Fuel Oil Equipments. In systems using pumps to supply auxiliary tanks or headers, which feed internal combustion engines or fuel oil burners, provision shall be made to return surplus oil to the supply tank; any valve installed in the line shall be of pressure relief type.

Paragraph 483: Tank Trucks. Tanks shall be constructed of open hearth or blue annealed steel, or other suitable material of a strength equivalent to the following table:

Aggregate Capacity (Gallons)	Minimum Thickness of Steel, U. S. Standard	
	Shell	Head
Up to 600	14 gauge	14 gauge if bilged, otherwise 12 gauge
600 to 1200	12 gauge	12 gauge if bilged, otherwise 10 gauge
Over 1200	10 gauge	8 gauge

Tanks exceeding 1200 gallons in capacity, may be constructed with 12 gauge shells and 10 gauge heads provided they are subdivided into compartments of 600 gallons or less and are mounted on chassis equipped with low pressure balloon tires. Shell and head joints shall be welded, riveted and welded, brazed or riveted and brazed, riveted and caulked, or made tight by some equally satisfactory process. Each compartment of the completed tank shall be tested and proven tight at 5 pounds minimum pressure. Fill openings shall be 4 inches minimum diameter. Tanks in excess of 600 gallons capacity shall be subdivided into compartments, none of which shall exceed 600 gallons capacity. Each tank compartment shall be provided with a suitable operating vent, and in addition thereto venting facilities of such size and capacity as will prevent rupture of the tank from such internal pressures as may be created by exposure fires. All draw-off valves or faucets shall have discharge end threaded or otherwise so designed as to permit of tight connection with hose extending to fill-pipe. Every tank truck shall be provided with properly attached rear steel bumpers. The rear bumpers or chassis extension shall be so arranged as to adequately protect the draw-off valve or faucets in case of collision. Each compartment of a gravity

discharge truck tank shall be equipped with a reliable and efficient shut-off valve located inside the shell of the tank in the compartment outlet, and except during delivery operations such valves shall be automatically kept closed, or shall be so interlocked with delivery operation that it will be mechanically closed when delivery operations are completed. The operating mechanism for such valves shall be **provided with a secondary control**, remote from the tank filling parts and discharge faucets for use in event of accidents or fire during delivery operations, and such control mechanism shall be provided with a fusible point which will cause valves to close automatically in case of fire. In every case there shall be provided between the shut-off valve seat and discharge faucet, a shear section which will break under strain and leave the shut-off valve seat intact. Tanks, chassis, axles and springs shall be metallically connected. Tank trucks shall be equipped with drag chains long enough to reach the ground. During the filling operation metallic contact shall be maintained between the fill pipe and the tank truck. The foregoing provisions shall also apply to the construction and operation of trailers and semi-trailers. All trailers shall be firmly and securely attached to the towing vehicle by means of suitable draw-bars, supplemented by safety chains. Every trailer shall be equipped with a reliable system of brakes with reliable provisions for operation from the driver's seat of the vehicle drawing it. Each trailer shall be provided with side lights and a tail light. Every tank truck and trailer shall be equipped with at least one approved hand fire extinguisher of a type suitable for extinguishing oil fires.

Paragraph 484: Containers Painted Distinctive Colors. Portable containers for Class I and II liquids shall be painted red (entire container or conspicuous band or stripe) and be conspicuously lettered in black, "Dangerous—Keep Lights and Fire Away." It shall be a misdemeanor to keep or place the above mentioned liquids in containers other than those marked as designed, or to use the containers for any other liquids or substances than those specified or fail to keep their exterior clean so that coloring and lettering are easily distinguishable. The Bureau of Fire Prevention may specify the location of the building or garage in which tank trucks and trailers may be stored when not in use or when undergoing repairs.

Paragraph 485: Refineries. No permit shall be granted for the establishment of a new plant or an addition to a plant for refining, distilling or condensing petroleum and natural gas within the limits of the city until after a survey has been made by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and an investigation made of all hazardous

conditions connected therewith. If there are no school, churches, hospitals or public halls within 300 feet, and no other buildings than those of the plant within 150 feet of the proposed distilling or condensing plant, and other conditions are consistent with the spirit and intent of this ordinance, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall grant a permit for the location desired; provided, also, that a guarantee to maintain an open space 150 feet on all sides shall be given by the applicant.

MATCHES.

Paragraph 490: No person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell matches exceeding in aggregate 60 matchmans' gross (14,400 matches each gross) without securing a permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 491: Application for permit shall be made in writing and shall set forth in detail, location of proposed storage or place of sale, or method of transportation; character of building construction, location of storage or place of sale within the building, kind of matches involved and type of containers. If, after an inspection of premises, the provisions of this ordinance are found to have been complied with, permit shall be issued.

Paragraph 492: Wholesale Storage. At wholesale establishments and wherever matches exceeding the quantity specified in Paragraph 490 are stored, shipping containers containing matches shall be arranged in piles not exceeding 10 feet in height with aisles at least 4 feet wide.

Paragraph 493: Where other materials or commodities are stored on the same floor with matches, a corner, and/or other portion of the room shall be devoted to match storage exclusively, and a clear space of not less than 4 feet maintained between match storage and such other materials or commodities.

Paragraph 494: No matches shall be stored within 10 feet of any open elevator shaft, elevator shaft opening, open stairway or other vertical opening.

Paragraph 495: Where shipping containers containing matches are opened, the contents of such broken containers shall be removed and stored in metal or metal lined bins equipped with spring self-closing metal or metal lined covers.

Paragraph 496: Storage by Retailres. Where matches are sold at retail original sealed packages may be stored on shelves. When such packages are broken, individual boxes shall be stored in metal or metal lined bins as described in Paragraph 495 above.

NITRO-CELLULOSE MOTION PICTURE FILM.

Paragraph 500: It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to sell any toy or miniature motion picture machine containing nitro-cellulose motion picture film, or to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any nitro-cellulose motion picture film to any person not having a permit to handle, use or display such film.

Paragraph 501: A permit shall be required for the storage of nitro-cellulose motion picture film in quantities greater than five reels, or aggregating more than 25 pounds in weight. No permit shall be issued for any building unless the rooms in which the film is handled or stored are protected by automatic sprinklers provided that this does not include projection booths covered in Paragraph 505.

Paragraph 502: Storage. Nitrocellulose motion picture film in other than the original shipping cases conforming to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, in amounts in excess of 25 pounds but not in excess of 375 pounds shall be kept in approved cabinets if not in vaults; amounts in excess of 375 pounds shall be kept in vaults.

Paragraph 503: A permit shall be required from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the storage, transportation and/or disposal of scrap and junk nitrocellulose film.

Paragraph 504: Film Cabinets and Vaults.

- (a) Cabinets shall be of approved construction and shall not have a capacity in excess of 375 pounds of film.
- (b) Cabinets having a capacity of over 50 pounds of film shall be provided with a vent from each compartment to the outside of the building. The vent shall have a minimum effective sectional area of 14 square inches per 100 pounds of film capacity.
- (c) Cabinets holding over 75 pounds of film shall be provided with at least one automatic sprinkler; provided that a cabinet constructed so that each roll is in a separate compartment and will burn out without communicating fire

to film in any other compartment, need not be provided with an automatic sprinkler.

- (d) Film vaults shall be constructed, vented and sprinklered in accordance with the requirements for standard film vaults and in a manner satisfactory to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 505: Every picture machine using nitro-cellulose film shall be installed or operated within a booth, to be not less than 48 square feet in size and 7 feet high. If more than one machine is to be operated an additional 24 square feet shall be provided for each additional machine. The booth shall be built of brick, tile or plaster blocks, plastered on both sides, or of concrete, or of a rigid metal frame, properly braced, and sheathed and roofed with sheet iron of not less than No. 20 U. S. metal gauge, or with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hard asbestos board, securely riveted or bolted to the frame, or 2 inches of solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster. All joints shall be sufficiently tight to prevent the discharge of smoke.

- (a) The entrance door into the booth shall be at least 2 feet by 5 feet, of construction equivalent to the sheathing permitted above for rigid frame booths, and shall be so arranged as to close automatically, and shall be kept closed at all times when not used for egress or ingress.
- (b) Two orifices or openings for each picture machine may be provided; one for the operator's view shall be not larger than 10 inches by 20 inches, and the other through which the picture is projected shall be not larger than 8 inches in greatest dimension. Where separate stereopticon, spot or flood light machines are installed in the same booth with picture machines, not more than one opening for each machine shall be provided for both the operator's view and for the projection of the light, but two or more machines may be operated through the same openings; such openings shall be as small as practicable and shall be capable of being protected by approved automatic shutters. Each opening shall be provided with a gravity shutter of approved fire-proof material. Shutters shall be suspended, arranged and inter-connected so that all openings will close upon the operating of some suitable fusible or mechanical releasing device, designed to operate automatically in case of fire or other contingency requiring the immediate and complete isolation of the contents of the booth from other portions of

the building. There shall also be provided suitable means for manually closing all shutters simultaneously from a point near the door. Shutters on openings not in use shall be kept closed.

- (c) All shelves, furniture and fixtures within the booth shall be constructed of incombustible material, and no combustible material of any sort whatever shall be permitted or allowed to be within such booth, except the films used in the operation of the machines, and film cement.
- (d) Ventilation shall be provided by means of a vent pipe having inlets at one or more points in the ceiling and also connecting to each arc lamp housing. The vent pipes shall lead to the outside of the building or to a special non-combustible flue. All vent pipes shall be kept at least 1 inch from combustible material or separated therefrom by approved non-combustible heat insulating material not less than ½-inch in thickness. Draft in each booth vent pipe shall be maintained by an exhaust fan having a capacity of at least 200 cubic feet per minute for each 80 square feet of floor area of the booth.
- (e) An approved film cabinet shall be provided in projection booths where the amount of film exceeds 40 pounds (8,000 of 35 mm. film). All film not being used shall be kept in the cabinet or in Interstate Commerce Commission shipping containers, but not over 40 pounds of film shall be permitted to remain in the shipping containers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND X-RAY NITRO-CELLULOSE FILM.

Paragraph 510: In hospitals and similar institutions, doctors' offices and x-ray laboratories, all unexposed nitrocellulose photographic and x-ray film, unless in unopened I.C.C. shipping containers, shall be stored in cabinets or vaults, as outlined below; all exposed nitrocellulose photographic and x-ray film shall be kept in outside storage houses or in not more than one cabinet within the building, constructed as outlined below.

Paragraph 511: In portrait and commercial studios, all exposed nitrocellulose photographic and x-ray film shall be stored in cabinets, vaults or outside storage houses, as outlined below; storage of un-

exposed film in excess of 50 cubic feet, unless in unopened I.C.C. shipping containers, shall be in a room equipped with automatic sprinklers.

Paragraph 512: Cabinets.

- (a) Cabinets shall be of approved insulated construction and shall not exceed 10 cubic feet capacity.
- (b) Cabinets shall be equipped with at least one automatic sprinkler in each compartment unless specifically approved for use without automatic sprinklers.
- (c) Each cabinet shall be provided with a vent to the outside of the building. The vent shall be so constructed or protected by a substantial metal grid as to prevent stoppage of vent in case of combustion or decomposition of film contents. For a cabinet having 10 cubic feet inside volume the vent area shall be not less than 56 square inches. For smaller cabinets the vent area shall be proportional except that no cabinets shall have a vent area of less than 14 square inches.
- (d) Vent flues inside the building shall be of a construction equivalent to No. 18 U. S. gauge metal covered with 1 inch of heat insulating material.

Paragraph 513: Vaults and Outside Storage Houses. Vaults and outside storage houses shall be sprinklered and vented and in strict accordance with the standard requirements for vaults or for outside storage houses, and satisfactory to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; provided, however, that outside storage houses which are not within 100 feet of any other building are not required to have automatic sprinkler protection.

Paragraph 514: All wiring and electrical equipment in rooms or vaults where film is stored shall conform to the National Electrical Code; only incandescent electric lights shall be permitted and in vaults these shall be protected by wire guards, vapor-proof globes or both. Portable or extension cords shall not be used in any storage vault.

Paragraph 515: Smoking shall be prohibited in rooms where film is stored or in developing or similar work rooms. Conspicuous "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in prominent places.

Paragraph 516: No film shall be stored within 2 feet of steam pipes, radiators, chimneys or other source of heat.

Paragraph 517: Fire pails or extinguishers shall be provided as required by the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

PYROTECHNICS AND SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

Paragraph 530: Pyrotechnics whenever used in the ordinance shall be held to mean any sparkler, squib, rocket, firecracker, roman candle, fire balloon, signal lights, railroad track torpedo, flashlight composition, fireworks or other devices or composition used to obtain visible or audible pyrotechnic display.

Paragraph 531: No person shall have, keep, store, use, manufacture, sell, handle or transport any pyrotechnics; provided, however,

- (a) That nothing in this ordinance shall be held to apply to the possession or use of signaling devices for current daily consumption by railroads, vessels and others requiring them.
- (b) That the Bureau of Fire Prevention may, upon due application, issue a permit to a properly qualified person for giving a pyrotechnic display of fireworks in the public parks or other open places. Such permits shall impose such restrictions as in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may be necessary to properly safeguard life and property in each case.
- (c) That nothing in this ordinance shall be held to apply to the possession, sale or use of normal stocks of flashlight compositions by photographers or dealers in photographic supplies.

Paragraph 532: Small arms ammunition whenever used in this ordinance shall be held to mean any shotgun, rifle, pistol or revolver cartridges.

Paragraph 533: No person shall manufacture within the limits of the city any small arms ammunition.

Paragraph 534: No person shall store for sale, sell or offer for sale any small arms ammunition without a permit.

PYROXYLIN PLASTIC.

Paragraph 540: The term "Pyroxylin Plastic" as used in this ordinance shall be held to mean and include any plastic substance, material or compound, other than nitrocellulose film as provided for in the film storage regulations, having soluble cotton or similar nitrocellulose as a base, including celluloid, fiberloid, pyralin, viscoloid, zylonite and similar products, materials, and compounds by whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes.

Paragraph 541: All retailers, jobbers and wholesalers storing or handling more than 100 pounds of pyroxylin plastic shall obtain a permit; a permit shall also be required for the manufacture of articles of pyroxylin plastic, which shall include the use of pyroxylin plastic in the manufacture or assembling of other articles.

Paragraph 542: All display of pyroxylin plastic articles in stores shall be in show cases or show windows except as permitted below

- (a) Articles may be placed on tables but no table shall be over 3 feet wide and 10 feet long, and tables shall be spaced at least 3 feet apart. Where articles are displayed on counters, they shall be arranged in like manner.
- (b) Spaces underneath tables shall be kept free of storage of any kind and of accumulations of paper, refuse and other combustible material.
- (c) Sales or display tables shall be so located that in the event of a fire at that table, the table will not interfere with free exit from the room, in at least one direction.
- (d) Electric or gas mantle light shall not be directly above any pyroxylin plastic material, unless provided with a suitable guard to prevent heated particles falling.

Paragraph 543: All new and existing buildings shall have all parts of the building used for the manufacture of articles of pyroxylin plastic equipped with a standard system of automatic sprinklers; buildings over two stories high used in part for such manufacturing shall have all other parts of the building equipped with a standard system of automatic sprinklers.

Paragraph 544: All raw pyroxylin plastic material in factory buildings shall be kept as follows:

- (a) Where raw material in excess of 25 pounds is received in any building or fire area, an approved vented cabinet or vented and sprinklered vault shall be provided for the storage of the material.
- (b) Not more than 1,000 pounds of raw material may be stored in cabinets in any one workroom, but not more than 500 pounds in any one cabinet, nor more than 250 pounds in one compartment.
- (c) All raw material in excess of that permitted above must be kept in vented vaults not exceeding 1500 cubic feet capacity and with one automatic sprinkler head to each 125 cubic feet of total vault space and with construction and venting in conformity with standard practice for such use and satisfactory to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 545: In factories manufacturing articles of pyroxylin plastic such sprinklered and vented cabinets, vaults or storage rooms shall be provided as may be necessary to prevent the accumulations in work rooms, of raw stock, stock in process or finished articles. Such cabinets, vaults or rooms shall be of such size, number, arrangement and location as specified by the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 546: In the work rooms of pyroxylin plastic factories, operators shall not be stationed closer together than 3 feet, and the amount of material per operator shall not exceed one-half day's supply and shall be limited to the capacity of three tote-boxes including material awaiting removal or use.

Paragraph 547: All waste materials such as shavings, chips, turnings, sawdust, edgings and trimmings shall be kept under water in a metal receptacle until removed from the premises.

Paragraph 548: No pyroxylin plastic shall be stored within 2 feet of steam pipes, radiators, chimneys, etc. Smoking is hereby prohibited in any establishment storing or handling pyroxylin plastic and prominent "No Smoking" signs shall be posted. Fire extinguishers, fire pails and other fire protection equipment deemed necessary by the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be provided.

REFRIGERATION.

Paragraph 560:

- (a) No installation of a refrigerating unit or system containing in excess of 20 pounds of refrigerant shall be made until a permit has been obtained from the Bureau of Fire Prevention, except that no permit shall be required for non-condensing refrigerating systems using air as a refrigerant.
- (b) Systems requiring a permit and containing any refrigerant which is harmful to health and the vapors of which are not readily apparent through odor or irritating effect shall have added to such refrigerant a suitable leak detecting agent which will give warning before dangerous concentrations are reached. This restriction shall not apply to systems employing carbon dioxide.
- (c) For the purpose of this ordinance a "toxic" refrigerant is one falling in Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., toxicity classification Group 1 to 4 inclusive. The following refrigerants are toxic as thus defined, or are flammable or both toxic and flammable.

Ammonia	Methyl Bromide
Butane	Methyl Chloride
Dichlorethylene	Methyl Formate
Ethane	Propane
Ethyl Bromide	Sulphur Dioxide
Ethyl Chloride	

Paragraph 561: Except in plants used exclusively for ice making, refrigeration or cold storage no system containing over 100 pounds of toxic or flammable refrigerant shall be installed unless it conforms to the following provisions:

- (a) Refrigeration shall be by the indirect method, except that direct refrigeration will be permitted in rooms, vaults or other spaces used for storage only, or in connection with a manufacturing process located on the ground floor only and with adequate exit facilities. No brine circulating system employing a brine having a flash point below 100° F. shall be permitted in any location in which an indirect system only is permissible.

- (b) Each compressor shall be in a special machinery room with suitable exit to the outside. Adequate means for ventilation shall be provided by a door or window opening to the outside or a mechanical system of ventilation shall be provided.
- (c) Remote control shall be provided such that all machinery can be shut down without entering the machinery room.
- (d) Suitable mask shall be provided, which shall be kept in operative condition in an easily accessible case or cabinet immediately outside the machinery room.
- (e) All doorways between the machinery room and other parts of the building shall be normally closed and shall be tight fitting. No other openings between the machinery room and other parts of the building shall be permitted.
- (f) No open flame or spark producing device shall be permitted in any refrigerating machinery room with a system containing a flammable refrigerant.

Paragraph 562:

- (a) No system containing over 1,000 pounds of butane, ethane, propane or other refrigerant having a flash point below 25° F. shall be permitted within the First Fire District.
- (b) No system of the intermittent absorption type containing over 1,000 pounds of refrigerant shall be permitted, and no system of the intermittent absorption containing over 100 pounds of refrigerant shall be permitted unless the heating medium is low pressure steam.
- (c) Coils carrying refrigerants which are flammable or which are toxic as defined in Paragraph 560 (c), shall not be placed in air ducts or other air circulating passages of air cooling systems. Brine or water cooled by such refrigerants may be sprayed into such air passages or may be circulated through coils located in such passages, but no such brine shall contain any flammable constituent.

Paragraph 563:

- (a) All refrigerant piping, tubing and fitting shall be of a material suitable for the refrigerant employed.
- (b) Standard wall thickness pipe may be used where a test pressure of 300 pounds or less is required; where the test

pressure is in excess of 300 pounds extra heavy pipe shall be used. If flanged fittings are used they shall be of the recessed gasket type. Piping shall be rigidly secured in place.

- (c) Approved seamless metal tubing of copper or other material suitable for the refrigerant may be used for refrigerant lines in systems containing not over 100 pounds of refrigerant.
- (d) Elevator, dumbwaiter or other shafts containing moving objects shall not be used for outlet or junction boxes nor for tubing or piping carrying refrigerant.
- (e) Systems of more than 20 pounds capacity, or systems supplying two or more evaporators, and using seamless metal tubing for refrigerant lines, shall have all such tubing, except between the compressor and the nearest riser box or manifold, installed in iron pipe or other metal enclosure, with suitable metal outlet boxes for manifolds and for all valves except those at the evaporators. Flexible metal enclosures may be used at bends or at terminals if not exceeding 6 feet in length and rigidly fastened to connecting pipe and/or valve boxes. Each run of pipe shall be scaled or plugged at each junction box inlet with a material not affected by moisture or the temperature of the line. All joints shall be accessible and shall be of sweated types, except that flared joints may be used for tubing not more than $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch in diameter and where the required test pressure does not exceed 180 pounds. Enclosures shall be rigidly secured to the walls or other support. Tubing shall be independently supported in such a manner as to prevent excessive vibration and strains at joints and connections. Valves, service connections and joints in tubing shall be rigidly secured in suitable metal boxes at accessible points.

Paragraph 564: No system shall be placed in operation until the complete installation has been tested by the installer in the presence of the authority enforcing this code. A certificate of approval shall be posted on the premises where the system is installed. Tests shall include a vacuum test of the complete piping system, preferably with the evaporators installed, but valves thereon may be closed to prevent withdrawal of the refrigerant; under this test a vacuum of 20 inches of mercury shall be placed upon the system and

shall be held for a period of 20 minutes, with no detectable drop after the pump has been stopped. After the vacuum test, the system of piping shall be tested by application of the pressure indicated in the table following:

Refrigerant Used	Test Pressures	
	High Side Part	Low Side Part
	Lbs. per sq. in.	Lbs. per sq. in.
Carbon dioxide	1,500	750
Ammonia	300	150
Methyl Chloride	180	80
Sulphur Dioxide	135	50
Iso-butane	130	50
Butane	75	35
Ethyl Chloride	50	25
Methylene Chloride	15	15
Monofluorotrichloromethane (F11)	30	30
Dichlorodifluoromethane (F12)	235	145
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (F113)	30	30
Dichloromonofluoroethane (F21)	70	30
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (F114)	75	30

Paragraph 565: In systems exceeding 20 pounds capacity, the compressor, if not located in a machinery room, shall not be located under stairways or near dumb waiter or elevator shafts; shall be located as nearly beneath the riser as practicable; shall preferably not be in a room containing storage of combustible materials; shall in any case be located at least 10 feet from such storage; shall be located in an accessible part of the building with adequate lighting facility provided; and shall be protected against mechanical injury by a non-combustible partition, or by heavy metal netting secured by two by four-inch wooden studding or to metal posts.

Paragraph 566: Shut-off valves shall be installed at each service outlet in pressure and return lines, and in each riser or manifold connection at or near the compressor. These valves shall be fitted with a hand wheel or other means of ready operation as an integral part thereof. Valves in service connections shall be located outside of refrigerating unit and at such distance above the floor as will provide ready accessibility. Evaporators which may be removed as a unit shall have valves permitting the removal of the evaporator with valves attached.

Paragraph 567: Service Connections.

- (a) Not more than a single tenant shall be supplied from an outlet box on a main riser. Such outlet box shall be located within the premises of the tenant served and so arranged as to be accessible at all times.
- (b) No outlet or junction box shall be permitted in any hallway, stairway or vertical shaft not cut off at each story.
- (c) Every refrigerator shall be rigidly secured in place.

Paragraph 568: Every system containing over 20 pounds of refrigerant which operates above atmospheric pressure, and every water cooled system containing over 12 pounds of refrigerant and capable of producing a pressure in excess of the test pressure shall be provided with a pressure limiting device.

Paragraph 569: Each system containing over 100 pounds of refrigerant shall have compressor or generator protected by a pressure-relief valve connected into the high pressure side between the main stop-valve and the compressor or generator to relieve excessive pressure into the low pressure side of the system or to the atmosphere. Where discharge is to the low pressure side, a relief valve shall be provided on the low pressure side of the system.

Paragraph 570: No stop-valve shall be located between a pressure relief device, or pressure limiting device and the part of the system protected thereby, unless two pressure relief devices of required size are used, and so arranged that only one pressure relief device can be cut off for repair purposes at any one time.

Paragraph 571: Systems exceeding 20 pounds capacity shall have a pressure relief device on shell type apparatus, such as liquid separators, liquid receivers, condensers, evaporators, and absorbers, which can be shut off by stop valves.

Paragraph 572: Every system containing more than 100 pounds of refrigerant shall be provided with a hand-operated relief for discharging the refrigerant in case of fire, either to the atmosphere or to a suitable body of water. For systems containing irritant or flammable refrigerants, the discharge to the atmosphere shall be through a proper diffuser above the roof of buildings within 50 feet. The hand-operated relief valve shall be located outside the machinery room, or shall be capable of operation from the outside.

Paragraph 573: A rupture member may be substituted for the relief valve in carbon dioxide systems or systems operating below atmospheric pressure.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REBUILDING PLANTS.

Paragraph 580: A permit shall be required for any tire retreading or rebuilding plant.

Paragraph 581: Tire retreading shops shall have all floor openings, such as stair and elevator shafts, enclosed in a standard manner, and with exposed windows protected by wired glass in metal sash and frames.

Paragraph 582: Buffing machines shall be located in a separate room and used for no other purpose. Each machine shall be connected to an ample blower or dust collecting system.

Paragraph 583: Each room where rubber cement is used or mixed, or flammable solvents are applied, shall be equipped with an effective system of mechanical or natural ventilation.

Paragraph 584: Tire retreading shops in buildings of wooden construction or in buildings used in whole or in part for human habitation or in connection with stores shall be suitably cut off by fire partitions or fire walls from other portions of the building, and shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

AUTOMOBILE WRECKING AND JUNK YARDS.

Paragraph 590: A permit shall be obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the establishment and maintenance of an automobile wrecking yard or a junk yard, and no such yard shall be located as to seriously expose adjoining or adjacent properties.

Paragraph 591: Nothing but automobile dismantling shall be carried on in any automobile wrecking yard, and if repairs are made

to any automobile or other self-propelled vehicle, such repairs shall be made in a building meeting all the requirements of a public garage as prescribed in Paragraphs 201-231.

Paragraph 592: No automobile or any part thereof shall be burned for wrecking or salvage purposes in or on any premises occupied as a wrecking yard.

Paragraph 593: At junk yards, where large quantities of waste, paper, rags, and other combustible materials are handled and stored, the process shall be carried on in a building of other than frame construction. Height shall be not over one-story, unless building is of fireproof construction. One-story buildings shall be provided with skylights in the roof as may be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to provide adequate ventilation in case of fire. Vertical openings shall be properly enclosed and window openings shall be protected by metal frames and sash glazed with wired glass. Picking rooms shall be separated from storage rooms by a fire partition or wall. The entrance to such rooms shall be provided with standard, self-closing fire doors. All picking rooms shall be provided with exhaust systems of sufficient capacity to adequately remove dust collections. Every storage building shall be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

X-RAY FILMS (See paragraphs 510-517).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Paragraph 600: No person shall kindle or maintain any bonfire or shall knowingly furnish the materials for any such fire, or authorize any such fire to be kindled or maintained on or in any street, alley, road, land or public grounds or upon any private lot, unless a written permit so to do shall first have been secured from the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Paragraph 601: No person shall deposit ashes, smoldering coal or embers, greasy or oily substances or other matters liable to create spontaneous ignition within ten feet of any wooden or plastered wall, partition, fence, floor, sidewalk, lumber, hay, shavings, rubbish or other combustible materials, except in metallic or other non-combus-

tible receptacles. Such receptacles, unless resting on a non-combustible floor or on the ground outside the building, must be placed on non-combustible stands, and in every case must be kept at least two feet away from any combustible wall or partition.

Paragraph 602: No person shall permit to remain upon any roof or in any court, yard, vacant lot or open space, any accumulation of waste paper, hay, grass, straw, weeds, litter or combustible or flammable waste or rubbish of any kind. All weeds, grass, vines or other growth, when same endangers property, or is liable to be fired, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the property it is on.

Paragraph 603: No person making, using, storing or having charge or control of any shavings, excelsior, rubbish, sacks, bags, litter, hay, straw or combustible trash, waste or fragments shall fail, neglect or refuse at the close of each day to cause all such material which is not compactly baled and stacked in an orderly manner to be removed from the premises or stored in suitable vaults or in metal or metal lined covered receptacles or bins. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require suitable baling presses to be installed in stores, apartment buildings, factories and similar places where accumulations of paper and waste materials are not removed at least every second day.

Paragraph 604: The storage of empty packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar combustible containers is forbidden without a permit except in the open. Provided, however, that no permit shall be required for the storage within a manufacturing or other establishment of sufficient packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar containers to properly carry on its operations, but such storage shall be orderly and not so located as to endanger exit from the building. Storage in the open of packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar combustible containers shall not be more than twenty feet in height, and shall be at least fifty feet from the nearest building. All such storage shall be in a compact and orderly manner.

Paragraph 605: Cotton batting, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, celluloid or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decoration purposes in show windows or stores without a permit, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the display of saleable goods permitted and offered for sale in the store. None of the above material, nor paper or cloth not used as

wallpaper or surfacing, shall be used in dance halls, night clubs, auditoriums or places of assembly unless suitably treated to make them flameproof. Electric light bulbs in stores or public halls shall not be decorated with paper or other combustible materials unless such materials shall first have been rendered flameproof.

Paragraph 606: No person shall take into any building, barn, vessel, boat or any other place where highly flammable, combustible or explosive material is kept, an open flame unless such light or flame shall be well secured in a glass globe, wire mesh cage or similar approved device.

Paragraph 607: All chimneys, smokestacks or similar devices for conveying smoke or hot gases to the outer air and the stoves, furnaces, fire boxes or boilers to which they are connected shall be constructed and maintained in such manner as not to endanger adjacent property, and in accordance with the Building Code.

Paragraph 608: No heating apparatus with an open flame, and no artificial lighting system other than incandescent electric lights shall be used in any warehouse for the storage of rags, excelsior, hair or other flammable or combustible material; nor in any shop or factory used for the manufacture, repair or renovating of mattresses or bedding; nor in any establishment for the upholstery of furniture.

Paragraph 609: All trapdoors, except those which are automatic in their operation, in any factory building or buildings used for storage shall be closed at the completion of the business of each day. Every outside window in a building used for manufacturing purposes or for storage which opens directly on any hoistway or other vertical means of communication between two or more floors in such building shall be plainly marked with the word "SHAFTWAY" in red letters at least six inches high on a white background, such warning sign to be so placed as to be easily discernible from the outside of the building. Every door or window opening on such shaftway from the interior of the building, unless the construction of the partition surrounding the shaftway is of such distinctive nature as to make its purpose evident at a glance, shall be similarly marked with the warning word "SHAFTWAY" so placed as to be easily visible to any one approaching the shaftway from the interior of the building.

ARTICLE IV. SEPARATION OF DUTIES OF BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION, BOARD OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

Paragraph 700: Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be deemed and/or construed to give any power and/or authority to the Chief of the Fire Department and/or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to enforce any provision and/or requirement of any ordinance and/or law which is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Buildings and/or which is required to be enforced by the Bureau of Buildings by provisions contained elsewhere in the Charter, laws or ordinances of the City of Indianapolis, and said Chief of the Fire Department and/or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and every representative and/or employee thereof shall not enforce and/or attempt to enforce any provision and/or requirement of any such ordinance and/or law, except when such ordinance and/or law specifically provides that some provision thereof is to be enforced by said Chief of the Fire Department and/or said Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

ARTICLE V. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION, CONFLICTING ORDINANCES REPEALED AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

Paragraph 800: Violations. Any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall severally for each and every conviction of such violation and non-compliance respectively be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars (\$300.00), to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding one hundred eighty (180) days. The imposition of a fine and/or penalty for any violation of this ordinance shall not excuse the violation, or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each ten (10) days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense. The application of the above fine and/or penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

Paragraph 801: Conflicting Ordinances. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Paragraph 802: Effective Date. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by the mayor and publication according to law.

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

ORDINANCES ON SECOND READING

Mr. Ropkey called for Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1942, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Ropkey, seconded by Mr. Wood, Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1942, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

Appropriation Ordinance No. 7, 1942, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 8, viz: Dr. Hemphill, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood, President Bach.

Mr. Wood called for General Ordinance No. 27, 1942, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Ropkey, General Ordinance No. 27, 1942, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 27, 1942, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 8, viz: Dr. Hemphill, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood, President Bach.

Mr. Wood called for General Ordinance No. 29, 1942, for second reading. It was read a second time.

Mr. Wood made a motion that General Ordinance No. 29, 1942, be stricken from the files. The motion was seconded by Mr. Ransom and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 8, viz: Dr. Hemphill, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood, President Bach.

General Ordinance No. 29, 1942, was stricken from the files.

Mr. Wood called for General Ordinance No. 30, 1942, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Ransom, General Ordinance No. 30, 1942, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 30, 1942, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 8, viz: Dr. Hemphill, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood, President Bach.

Mr. Wood called for General Ordinance No. 31, 1942, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Moynahan, General Ordinance No. 31, 1942, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 31, 1942, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 8, viz: Dr. Hemphill, Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood, President Bach.

Mr. Wood called for General Ordinance No. 32, 1942, for second reading. It was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Ropkey, General Ordinance No. 32, 1942, was ordered engrossed, read a third time and placed upon its passage.

General Ordinance No. 32, 1942, was read a third time by the Clerk and passed by the following roll call vote:

Ayes, 7, viz: Mr. Moore, Mr. Moynahan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Ropkey, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wood, President Bach.

Noes, 1, viz: Dr. Hemphill.

· General Ordinance No. 28, 1942, and Special Ordinance No. 2, 1942, were held for further consideration by the committees to which they were referred.

On motion of Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Moynahan, the Council adjourned at 10.05 p. m.

Ollie A. Baer

Attest:

President.

John M. Layton

City Clerk.

(SEAL)