AN ORDINANCE of the City of Kent, adopting a Building Code, and providing for
the construction and equipment of building in the City of Kent, and fixing a
penalty for violation.

THE CITY COUNCIL of the CITY OF KENT, WASHINGTON, does ordain as follows:

Section 1: BUILDING CODE: This ordinance together with ordinance No. 595
establishing a Fire Limits, and Ordinance No. 600, known as the Plumbing Ordinance,
shall be and constitute the BUILDING CODE OF THE CITY of KENT.

Section 2: PERMIT REQUIRED: No wall, structure, building or part thereof,
shall hereafter be built, enlarged or altered, within the limits of the City of Kent
until a plan of the proposed work, together with a statement of the materials to be
used in its construction or repair, shall have been submitted in duplicate to a
Building Inspector, or in lieu thereof any officer appointed by the Mayor for that
purpose, which officer shall, if in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance,
instruct the City Clerk to issue a permit for the proposed work. Structures here-
after erected without permit or not in conformity with this ordinance may be condemned
and shall be removed, or made to comply therewith.

No Building shall be moved, either from within the Fire Limits to without, or
from without the Fire Limits to within, or from one place to another within the
Fire Limits, until a permit shall have been obtained therefor from the City Clerk,
and the Clerk shall not issue said permit until the same has been endorsed by the
Chief of the Fire Department or other officer designated for that purpose.

SECTION 3: WALLS AND ROOFS WITHIN FIRE LIMITS: Every Building hereafter
erected or enlarged within the Fire Limits, shall be enclosed on all sides with walls
constructed wholly of stone, brick, hollow building tile, concrete, or other equivalent
incombustible materials, or as hereinafter provided, and shall have the roof, top,
and sides of all roof structures, including dormer windows, covered with incombust-
ible material. All cornices shall be of incombustible material.

Corrugated iron, stucco, brick veneer, over wood frame or like construction
shall not be considered as coming within the intent of this section.
Section 4: PERMISSIBLE WOODEN STRUCTURES: No frame structures shall hereafter be built within the Fire Limits as provided by ordinance, except the following; and all roofs placed upon such buildings or structures shall have an incombustible covering:

(a) Temporary one story frame buildings for use of builders;

(b) One story sheds not over 15 feet high, open on the long side with sides covered with incombustible material, and with an area not exceeding 500 square feet. A wooden fence shall not be used to form the back or sides of such sheds;

(c) Wooden fences not over 10 feet high;

(d) No frame building shall be moved from without to within the Fire Limits.

Section 5: REPAIRING FRAME BUILDING: Any existing frame building within the Fire Limits which may hereafter be damaged by fire, storm, decay, or otherwise, to an amount equal to one-half of its present value, exclusive of foundation, shall not be repaired or re-built, but shall be removed.

Section 6: GARAGE AND DRY CLEANING: This Ordinance shall not apply to garages or dry cleaning establishments. For garages see Ordinance No. 8 For dry cleaning establishments see Ordinance No. 9.

Section 7: LIMITS OF HEIGHT AND AREA: Except as specified in Section 4, no building hereafter erected within the corporate limits, having walls of hollow building tile or concrete blocks, shall exceed three stories, or 40 feet in height; and no building hereafter erected or altered shall exceed four stories or 55 feet in height, unless it be of fireproof construction, when it shall not exceed ten stories or 125 feet in height.

The floor area between fire walls of non-fireproof buildings shall not exceed the following: When fronting on one street, 5,000 square feet; when fronting on two streets, 6,000 square feet; and when fronting on three streets, 7,500 square feet. These area limits may be increased under the following conditions as indicated:

For non-fireproof buildings, fully equipped with approved automatic sprinklers, 66 2/3%.

For fireproof buildings, not exceeding 125 feet in height, 50%.

For fireproof buildings, not exceeding 125 feet in height, fully equipped with automatic sprinklers, 100%.
Section 8: WALLS: All exterior, or division walls of buildings hereafter erected of masonry or concrete shall be of sufficient thickness to support safely the load to be carried.

Walls, excepting party and fire walls, for all buildings of other than the dwelling house class, not exceeding five stories or 65 feet in height, shall have the upper two stories not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories, or fraction thereof below. For such buildings in excess of five stories, but not exceeding ten stories or 125 feet in height, the top story shall be not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. No two-story increment shall exceed 30 feet in height.

Solid masonry exterior walls of dwellings not exceeding 30 feet in height, exclusive of gable, and occupied by not more than two families, may be not less than 8 inches thick, and shall include cellar and basement walls if built the same thickness. The unsupported length of such walls shall not exceed 25 feet.

Solid concrete walls shall be not less than 6 inches thick, and hollow monolithic concrete walls shall have an aggregate thickness not less than 6 inches. If masonry walls are built hollow, or are constructed of hollow clay or concrete units, the allowable height of the 6-inch portion shall be limited to 20 feet and the remaining lower portion shall be at least 10 inches thick.

For dwellings over 30 feet high, but not exceeding 40 feet in height, the exterior walls may be 8 inches thick for the uppermost 20 feet and shall be at least 12 inches thick for the remaining lower portion.

Solid party and division walls of dwellings shall be not less than 8 inches thick for the uppermost 20 feet and shall be at least 12 inches thick for the remaining lower portion. Such party and division walls, if hollow, or if built of hollow clay or concrete units, shall be not less than 12 inches thick.

All walls of buildings of the dwelling house class of ordinary construction exceeding 40 feet in height shall be solid. The upper three stories shall be not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each three stories or fraction thereof below. No three-story increment shall exceed 45 feet in height.
Walls in skeleton construction shall be supported by girders at each story, and shall be not less than 12 inches thick, except that solid concrete may be 8 inches thick.

In all buildings, except dwellings, frame buildings, and skeleton construction, party walls and fire walls which serve as bearing walls on both sides, shall be not less than 16 inches thick in the upper two stories or upper 30 feet, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. All other fire walls shall be not less than 16 inches thick in the upper four stories or upper 50 feet, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. No two-story increment shall exceed 30 feet in height.

Reinforced concrete walls, with the steel reinforcement running both horizontally and vertically and weighing not less than one-half pound per square foot of wall, may have a thickness 4 inches less than that prescribed for brick walls.

Rubble stone walls shall be 4 inches thicker than required for brick walls.

The foundation walls of all buildings over two stories in height, except as above provided, shall be 4 inches thicker from footing to grade than required for the remainder of the wall.

All exterior, and division or party walls over one story high, shall extend the full thickness of top story to at least 2 feet above the roof surfacing of a building as a parapet and be properly coped, excepting walls which face on a street and are finished with incombustible cornices, gutters or crown moldings; excepting also the walls of detached dwellings with peaked or hipped roofs. The parapet walls of ware-houses and all manufacturing or commercial buildings shall extend 3 feet above the roof.

Fire walls shall be continuous from foundation to 3 feet above roof level and they shall be coped.

Brick or concrete walls of buildings outside the fire limits, which under this Ordinance could be of wood, may have a minimum thickness of 8 inches. Such walls shall not exceed two stories or 30 feet in height, excluding gable, nor shall they exceed 35 feet in length unless properly braced by cross walls, piers, or buttresses.

Clay brick used for exterior walls, chimneys or piers, shall have an average compressive strength of 2,000 pounds per square inch, and an absorption not exceeding 20 per cent. Concrete, sand-lime, or other varieties of brick, used for the same
purposes shall have an average crushing strength of 1,500 pounds per square inch, and an absorption not exceeding 15 per cent.

Portland cement only shall be used in the manufacture of concrete blocks. The coarse aggregate shall be suitable material graded in size, but in no case shall the maximum dimension exceed one-fourth the minimum width of any section of the finished block. Concrete blocks shall not be used in construction until they have attained the age of 28 days, or developed the strength required in this section.

The compressive strength of building blocks shall in all cases be calculated upon the gross area of the bedding faces, no account being taken of the cellular spaces.

Hollow building tile used for exterior or party walls or piers, and designed to be laid normally with the cells vertical, shall have an average compressive strength of not less than 1,200 pounds per square inch when tested with the cells vertical, and not less than 300 pounds per square inch when tested with the cells horizontal.

The average compressive strength of hollow building tile designed to be laid normally with the cells horizontal, and tested with the cells in that position, shall not be less than 700 pounds per square inch.

Hollow concrete block or tile used for exterior or party walls or piers shall have an average compressive strength of not less than 700 pounds per square inch.

Concrete blocks shall be not more than 36 days old when tested. The average strength of the blocks as here given shall be obtained by testing five blocks of average quality.

The allowable working stress on all masonry construction shall not exceed one-tenth of the required average test strength.

All walls and partitions in schools, hospitals and places of public assembly, over one story high, and all walls and partitions in theaters, shall hereafter be built of brick, stone, concrete, hollow or solid blocks, or metal lath and Portland cement plaster on metal stud walls, or other equivalent incombustible construction.

The mortar used for all 8-inch walls, fire walls, foundation walls, walls for skeleton construction, and all walls built of hollow building tile or concrete blocks,
shall be either Portland cement mortar, or cement-lime mortar, the latter in propor-
tion not leaner than 1 part Portland cement, 1 part lime and 6 parts sand by volume.

Section 9: CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION: Concrete for reinforced concrete construction shall consist of a medium wet-mixture of one part of Portland cement to not more than six parts of aggregate, fine and coarse, in such proportions as to produce the greatest density.

Section 10: PROTECTION OF ENDS OF WOODEN BEAMS: The ends of all floor, ceiling or roof beams, entering a party or fire wall from opposite sides, shall be separated by at least 6 inches of solid masonry. Such separation may be obtained by corbeling the wall, or staggering the beams, or the beams may be supported by steel wall hangars, but no wall shall be corbeled more than 2 inches for this purpose. The ends of all wooden beams which enter walls shall be cut to a bevel to make them self-releasing.

Section 11: PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS: No openings in an interior division wall shall exceed 8 feet by 10 feet; if the openings be in a party fire wall, it shall have a standard, automatic fireproof door on each side thereof; if the opening be in a fire wall it shall have a standard fireproof door therein. If an opening in a fire wall is made to serve as an emergency exit, it shall not exceed 48 square feet in area. The total width of openings in a fire wall shall not exceed 25 percent of the length of the wall. Emergency exit openings shall have a self-closing swinging fire door therein.

Every building within the fire limits, except churches, dwellings, tenement houses, dormitories and lodging houses shall have standard fireproof doors, shutters, or wired glass in incombustible frames and sash on every exterior opening above the first story, except when fronting on a street not less than 50 feet wide, or where no other building is within 50 feet of such opening. The wall of a building in the same plane as that in which the opening is situated shall not be considered as coming within the intent of this rule. All openings in the side and rear walls of the first story, except show windows, shall be protected as prescribed in this section, when within 50 feet of another building.

Occupants of buildings shall close all exterior and interior fire doors, shutters, and windows, at the close of business each day.
Section 12: STAIRWAY AND ELEVATOR SHAFTS: In all buildings hereafter erected, except private dwellings, which are used above the first floor for business purposes or for public assemblage, or for any purpose whatever, if over three stories high, the stair shafts shall be separately and continuously enclosed by incombustible partitions. Elevator shafts in all buildings hereafter erected shall be enclosed in the same manner. The partitions shall be constructed of brick or other fire-resistant material approved by the Chief of the Fire Department or other designated official. No such partition shall be less than 4 inches thick.

Except as herein stated, the stair, elevator and hoistway shafts in all existing buildings over two stories high, in which considerable numbers of people work or are liable to assemble, shall be separately enclosed by incombustible partitions as above specified; or the shafts may be enclosed by approved hollow or solid partition blocks not less than 3 inches thick, or be 4-inch wood stud partition covered on each side with not less than \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch of Portland cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath; or be 2-inch solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster partitions. The metal frame work of such partitions shall be securely fastened to both floor and ceiling. Metal lath used for such partitions shall be of galvanized steel weighing not less than 54 ounces per square yard. Wire lath shall be not less than No. 20 gauge, and sheet metal lath not less than No. 24 gauge. All such partitions erected in existing buildings shall be firestopped with incombustible material the full depth of the floor beams at each floor level.

All door openings in stair and elevator enclosures shall be protected by fire doors mounted with wrought iron or steel hardware, and shall be securely attached to the wall or partition, or to substantial incombustible frames anchored thereto. If glass panels be used in such doors, they shall be of wired glass not exceeding 144 square inches in area. Interior shaft windows shall not be permitted.

Doors opening into stairway shafts shall swing in the direction of exit travel, shall be self closing, and shall be at least 30 inches wide.

The enclosure walls for all elevator shafts shall extend at least 3 feet above the roof, and at least three-fourths of the area shall be covered with a skylight constructed as specified in Section 13.
If in the opinion of the Chief of the Fire Department, or other designated official, it is necessary to preserve an open elevator or hoistway in existing buildings, the floor openings thru which they pass shall be equipped with automatically closing trap doors not less than 1 1/2 inches thick, made of two thicknesses of matched boards, covered on the underside with tin; the trap doors when closed shall extend beyond the openings on all sides. Such trap doors shall be protected by a substantial guard or gate, which shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use.

Section 13: SKYLIGHTS OVER STAIRWAY AND ELEVATOR SHAFTS: Where a stairway, elevator, or dumb-waiter shaft extends thru the roof and is covered by a skylight, the skylight shall be constructed with incombustible frame and sash, glazed with ordinary thin glass, and shall be protected by a galvanized steel wire screen with a mesh not exceeding one inch, and the wire not smaller than No. 12 gauge. The screen shall have metal supports and be placed not less than 6 inches above the skylight. Instead of a skylight a window may be placed in the side of the shaft above the roof which is farthest removed from a property line. The window shall have incombustible frame and sash, and be glazed with thin glass.

Section 14: FLOOR LIGHTS: Except in dwellings, all openings hereafter made in floors for the transmission of light to floors below shall be covered with glass set in metal frames and bars. The glass shall be not less than ³⁄₈ inch in thickness, and if any glass measures more than 16 square inches there shall be a rigid wire mesh either in the glass or under it.

Section 15: LIGHT, VENT AND DUMB-WAITER SHAFTS: In every building hereafter erected or altered, except frame buildings, all walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built in accordance with the requirements for stair and elevator shafts in new buildings as specified in Section 12. The walls of dumb-waiter shafts, except those in dwellings which extend only one story above the basement or cellar, shall be of fire resistive construction, and shall be not less than 3 inches thick if constructed of brick, hollow or solid partition blocks, or of steel or wood studding and metal lath with ³⁄₈-inch of Portland cement or gypsum plaster on each side; or a 2-inch solid metal lath and Portland cement or gypsum
plaster wall may be permitted, if securely anchored at each floor and ceiling. The
material and method of construction shall be as specified in Section 12 for stair
and elevator shafts in existing buildings.

Where a dumb-waiter shaft does not extend thru the roof, the top of the shaft
shall be of fire-resistive construction of the same thickness as the walls of the
shaft.

All openings in dumb-waiter shafts shall be protected by fire doors mounted in
incombustible frames securely anchored to the walls.

The walls of all light and vent shafts hereafter erected shall extend not less
than 3 feet above the roof level, except that when a shaft is covered by an incombus-
tible ventilating skylight, the walls need not extend more than 2 feet above the roof.
Masonry walls shall be properly capped.

When metal **louver**s are used for ventilating purposes, the louvres or
slats shall be riveted to the metal frame.

Section 16: ROOF COVERING: Every building hereafter erected within the fire
limits shall have a fire resistive roof covering, and no existing wooden shingle
roof, if damaged more than 10 per cent, shall be renewed or repaired with other than
a fire resistive roof covering.

Section 17: ROOF OPENINGS: All openings in roofs for the admission of light or
air shall have incombustible frames and **shah** glazed with wired glass, or ordinary
glass may be used if protected above and below by galvanized steel wire screens with
a mesh not exceeding one inch, and the wire not smaller than No. 12 gauge.

Section 18: EXITS REQUIRED: The term floor area as used in this section shall
mean the entire floor space between exterior walls and fire walls.

In every building hereafter erected, except in private dwellings, each floor
area above the first shall be provided with adequate fire escapes of fireproof
construction. All doors leading to such fire escapes shall be of fire proof constru-
cction, shall open outward, and shall be equipped with standard panic bolts. No
portion of any floor area shall be more than 100 feet from a place of egress. Elevators
shall not be considered as a required means of egress as specified in this section.

Except in dwellings, no required stairway shall be less than 44 inches wide,
and in all public buildings the total width of exit doorways leading therefrom shall
at least be equal to the total width of the stairways which they serve.

The total width of stairway, interior and exterior, provided for the occupancy
of each floor and those above, shall be not less than 44 inches for the first 50
persons and 6 inches for each additional 50 persons to be accommodated thereby. The
stair treads shall be not less than 9½ inches wide, and the risers not more than 7½
inches high. Winders in such required stairways are prohibited.

Every school, hospital and theatre, over one story high, shall have at least
two stairways constructed entirely of incombustible material, located remote from
each other and continuous from grade line to the topmost story.

All exit doors in schools, hospitals, theatres, and other places of public
assemblage shall open outward.

Section 19: FIRE STOPS: All stud walls and partitions in all buildings here-
after erected shall be fire-stopped at the floor levels and at a point midway between
floor line and ceiling. All spaces between joists where they rest on division walls
or partitions shall be fire-stopped in a manner to completely cut off communication
by fire thru concealed spaces. All such fire stops shall be of the same material as
joists and studding.

Section 20: FRAME BUILDINGS: Buildings with wooden framework clad with sheet
metal or stucco or veneered with brick, shall be classed as frame building.

Outside the fire limits, when any building is to be erected of brick, stone,
hollow block, or concrete, that might under this ordinance be constructed of wood,
the Chief of the Fire Department or other designated official is hereby authorized
and directed to allow reasonable modifications of this ordinance relating to brick
buildings, in consideration of the use of incombustible material instead of wood.
Such modifications, however, shall not permit variations from the requirements of
Sections 12, 13, and 18 of this ordinance.

Section 21: ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS: All electrical installations shall
conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

Section 22: CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION: Brick chimneys shall be built of solid brick,
or may be built of perforated radial brick manufactured for the purpose and adapted
Chimneys shall be built at least three feet above flat roofs, and two feet above

The walls of brick chimneys shall be not less than 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches thick (width of a standard brick) and shall be lined with fire clay flue lining.

Flue lining may be omitted in brick chimneys for private dwellings, provided the walls of the chimneys are not less than 6 inches thick, and that the inner course shall be a refractory clay brick having a softening point of at least 1922 degrees F (Seger Cone 6).

All brick work shall be laid in spread mortar, with all joints push filled. Exposed joints both inside and outside shall be struck smooth, no plaster lining permitted.

Concrete chimneys cast in place shall be suitably reinforced, vertically and horizontally. The walls shall not be less than 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches thick, and shall be lined with fire clay flue lining. Flue linings may be omitted in reinforced concrete chimneys for private dwellings, provided the walls of the chimneys be not less than 6 inches thick, and provided further that quartz gravel shall not be used as the coarse aggregate.

Concrete blocks used in chimney construction shall have walls not less than 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches thick, and blocks enclosing more than one flue shall have suitable reinforcement completely encircling the blocks and well embedded in them. All concrete block chimneys shall have fire clay flue lining.

Hollow building tile shall not be used for the walls of isolated or independent chimneys, but may be used for chimneys built in connection with exterior hollow tile walls of buildings not exceeding three stories in height, in which case the chimney walls shall be not less than 6 inches thick. The outer 6 inches of a building wall may serve as the outside wall of a chimney, but the remaining chimney walls shall be constructed of two layers of four inch tile; or they may be built of our inches of solid brick work. In either case the walls of the chimney shall be securely bonded into the wall of the building. No chimney shall be corbeled from a hollow tile wall. All chimneys built of hollow building tile, or of brick as above stated, shall have fire clay flue lining.

Chimneys shall be built at least three feet above flat roofs, and two feet above
the ridges of peak roofs, and shall be properly capped with stone, terra cotta, concrete, cast iron, or other approved material; but no such cap or coping shall decrease the required flue area.

Chimneys shall not rest upon or be carried by wooden floors, beams or brackets, nor be hung from wooden rafters. Iron brackets or stirrups attached to wooden construction shall not be used to support chimneys. In frame buildings chimneys shall always be built from the ground up, or rest on masonry basement or foundation walls.

Chimneys shall be built upon concrete or masonry foundations, properly proportioned to carry the weight imposed without danger of settlement or cracking. The foundation for an exterior chimney shall start below the frost line.

The walls of brick buildings may form part of the chimney, but the walls of the chimney shall be securely bonded into the walls of the building, and the flue shall be lined the same as an independent chimney. Flues in party walls shall not extend beyond the center of the walls, and their location shall be permanently indicated on the exposed side of the wall.

No wall less than 12 inches thick shall be used to support a corbelled chimney; such corbelling shall not project more than 6 inches from the face of the wall, and in all such cases the corbelling shall consist of at least five courses of brick.

Flues shall be built as nearly vertical as possible, but in no case shall they have an angle greater than 45 degrees from the vertical. Where flues change direction the abutting linings at the angle joints shall be chipped to fit closely, and at no point shall the cross section area be reduced. There shall be but one connection to such a flue.

Not more than two flues shall be permitted in the same flue space, and the joints of any two sets of flue linings shall be offset at least 7 inches. When there are more than two flues in a chimney, at least each third flue shall be separated from the others by a smoke tight withe or division wall of brick or concrete at least 3 inches thick and bonded into the side walls. Each flue intended for a heating furnace or boiler connection, or for a fire place, shall be separated from other flues by such a withe. In hollow tiled chimneys the withe may be of tile.
Smoke pipe intakes to flues shall always enter the chimney, thru the side, and shall consist of fire clay or metal thimbles securely set in the chimney wall with mortar, or the intake may be cast in concrete. Such openings shall be at least 18 inches below wooden lath and plaster or other combustible ceilings or over joists. Neither the intake pipe nor thimble shall project into the flue. No woodwork shall be placed within 6 inches of the thimble. The thimble shall be surrounded by metal lath and plaster for a space of at least 6 inches, or an open space of that width shall be provided on all sides.

Section 23: WOODWORK AROUND CHIMNEYS: No wooden beams, joists or rafters shall be placed within two inches of the outside face of chimneys, whether the same be for smoke, air or other purpose. No woodwork shall be placed within four inches of the back wall of any fireplace.

No wooden studding, furring, lathing or plugging shall be placed against any chimney, or in the joists thereof. Wooden construction shall either be set away from the chimneys, or the plastering shall be directly on the masonry or on metal lathing or incombustible furring material. Wooden furring strips placed around chimneys to support base or other trim shall be insulated from the masonry by asbestos paper at least 1/6 inch thick, and metal wall plugs or improved incombustible nail holding devices attached to the wall surface shall be used for nailing.

The walls of fireplaces shall never be less than 8 inches thick, and if built of stone the minimum thickness shall be 12 inches.

All fireplaces and chimney breasts shall have trimmer arches or other approved five resistive construction supporting hearths. The arches and hearths shall be at least 20 inches wide measured from the face of the chimney breast. The arches shall be of brick, stone or hollow tile, not less than 4 inches thick. A flat stone or a reinforced concrete slab may be used to carry the hearth instead of an arch if it be properly supported and suitable fill be provided between it and the hearth. The length of trimmer arches and hearths shall be not less than 24 inches longer than the fireplace opening. Hearths shall be of brick, stone, tile or concrete as may be specified. Wood centering under a trimmer arch shall be removed before plastering the ceilings beneath.
Section 24: HOT AIR PIPES AND REGISTERS: All heater pipes from hot air furnaces where passing thru combustible partitions, or floors, shall be doubled tin pipes with at least ⅛ inch air space between them. Horizontal hot air pipes leading from furnace shall be not less than 6 inches from any woodwork, unless the woodwork be covered with loose-fitting tin, or the pipe be covered with a least ½ inch of corrugated asbestos, in which later cases the distance from the woodwork may be reduced to not less than 3 inches.

No hot air pipe shall be placed in a wooden stud partition or any wooden enclosure unless at least 5 feet distant horizontally from the furnace. Hot-air pipes contained in combustible partitions shall be placed inside another pipe arranged to maintain ⅛ inch air space between the two on all sides, or be securely covered with ⅛ inch of corrugated asbestos. Neither the outer pipe nor the covering shall be within 1 inch of wooden studding, and no wooden lath shall be used to cover the portion of the partition in which the hot air pipe is located. Hot air pipes in closets shall be double with a space of at least 1 inch between them on all sides.

Every hot-air furnace shall have at least one register without valve or louvres.

A register located over a brick furnace shall be supported by a brick shaft built up from the cover of the hot-air chamber; said shaft shall be lined with a metal pipe, and no woodwork shall be within 3 inches of the outer face of the shaft.

A register box placed in the floor over a portable furnace shall have an open space around it of not less than 4 inches on all sides, and be supported by an incombustible border. Hot air registers placed in any woodwork or incombustible floors shall be surrounded with borders of incombustible material, not less than 2 inches wide, securely set in place.

The register boxes shall be of metal, and be double; the distance between the two shall be not less than 1 inch; or they may be single if covered with asbestos not less than 1/6 inch in thickness, and if all woodwork within 2 inches be covered with metal.

Cold air ducts for hot-air furnaces shall be made of incombustible material.

Section 25: HEATING FURNACES AND APPLIANCES: Any woodwork, wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling within 4 feet of the sides or back, or 6 feet from the
front of any heating boiler, furnace, bakery oven, coffee roaster, fire heated candy
kettle, laundry stove or other similar appliance, shall be covered with metal to a
height of at least 4 feet above the floor. This covering shall extend the full length
of the boiler, furnace, or heating appliance, and at least 5 feet in front of it.
Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an air space behind them.
In no case shall such combustible construction be permitted within 2 feet of the sides
or back of the heating appliances, or 5 feet in front of same.
No furnace, boiler, range or other heating appliance, shall be placed against a
wall furred with wood.
Heating boilers shall be encased on sides and top by an incombustible protective
covering not less than 1½ inches thick.
Section 26: OPEN FLAME HEATING DEVICES: All gas, gasoline, oil or charcoal
burning stoves or heating devices shall be placed on iron stands at least six inches
above combustible supports, unless the burners are at least five inches above the
base, with metal plates four inches below the burners. No open flame heating or
lighting device shall be used in any room, where gasoline or other volatile flammable
fluids are stored or handled.
Section 27: GAS CONNECTIONS: Gas connections to stoves and similar heating
devices, shall be made by rigid metal pipes. For small portable heating devices
flexible metal or rubber tubes may be used when there is no valve or other shut off
on the devices.
Section 28: SAFETY OF DESIGN: All parts of every building shall be designed to
safely carry the loads to be imposed thereon, and shall in all other respects conform
to good engineering practice.
Section 29: DUTIES OF ENFORCING OFFICER: The Mayor may appoint any officer of
the City, or any person as Building Inspector, which officer when confirmed by the
Council, is hereby authorized and empowered: First to enforce all ordinances relating
to the construction, equipment, management and condition of all property within the
City. Second: to supervise the construction or reconstruction of all buildings.
Third: To make reports at such times and in relation to such matters as may be
required, or which he may find necessary or expedient.
Section 30: CONFLICTING ORDINANCES REPEALED: All or any parts or provision of any other ordinance of the city, in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed as to such matters only, but such ordinance shall remain in full force in all other respects.

Section 31: PENALTY: Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof may be punished by a fine in any amount not exceeding $200.00, or by imprisonment for any period not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A violation of any section or part of this ordinance where the subject matter is unrelated, to any other part or section, is hereby declared to constitute a separate offense and may be punished accordingly.

Section 32: This ordinance shall take effect and be in force five days after its passage and publication as by law provided.

Passed Dec-16-1929
Approved Dec-17-1929
Published Dec 20-1929

Mayor.
City Clerk.