THE CITY RECORD.

VOL. XLIV. NUMBER 13136. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916. PRICE, 3 CENTS.

THE CITY RECORD.

OFFICAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Published Under Authority of Section 1526, Greater New York Charter, by the

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, MAYOR.

LAMAR HARDY, CORPORATION COUNSEL. WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, COMPTROLLER.

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Supervisor's Office, Municipal Building, 8th floor.

Published daily, at 9 a. m., except legal holidays, at Nos. 96 and 98 Reade st. (north side), between West Broadway and Church st., Manhattan, New York City.

Subscription, $9.30 a year, exclusive ot supplements. Daily issue, 3 cents a copy.

SUPPLEMENTS: Civil List (containing names, salaries, etc., of the City employees), Two Dollars, Postage Extra; Official Canvass of Votes, 10 cents; Registry Lists, 5 cents each assembly district; Law Department Supplement, 10 cents; Annual Assessed Valuation of Real Estate, 25 cents each section; postage prepaid.

ADVERTISING: Copy for publication in the CITY RECORD must be received at least TWO (2) days before the date fixed for the first insertion; when proof is required for correction before publication, copy must be received THREE (3) days before the date fixed for the first insertion.

COPY for publication in the corporation newspapers of Brooklyn must be received at least THREE (3) days before the date fixed for the first insertion.

Entered as Second-class Matter, Post Office at New York City.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT.

No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Thursday, July 27, 1916—11.30 a. m.—Room 2528—Section 1, Routes 4 and 38 (Rector Street station)—"Opening of bids for reconstruction of elevated station stairway at northeast corner of Rector st. and Trinity pl." 2.30 p. m.—Room 2562—Case No. 2018—New York Central Railroad Company et al.—Taxpayers' Alliance of The Bronx et al., Complainants—"Further hearing as to routes, service and rates of fare in Manhattan and The Bronx"—Whole Commission. 2.30 p. m.—Room 2562—Case No. 2063—The Brooklyn and North River Railroad Company—Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, Complainant—"Operation and rates of fare between termini of Manhattan Bridge"—Whole Commission. 2.30 p. m.—Room 2562—Case No. 2100—Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Vaudeau Amusement Company, Complainant—"Charges based upon wrong maximum demand and alleged refusal to give power rate for motors"—Commissioner Hayward. 3 p. m.—Room 2562—Case No. 2013—Kings County Lighting Company—"Application for approval of issue of $675,000 additional bonds"—Whole Commission.

Regular Meeting of the Commission will be held on Thursdays at 11 a. m.
Meeting of the Committee of the Whole held on Wednesdays at 10.30 a. m.

APPROVED PAPERS.

FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JULY 22, 1916.

No. 307.

An Ordinance Constituting the Code of Ordinances of The City of New York.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York as follows:

Section 1. The following shall constitute

THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CHAPTER 1.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. Definitions.
2. Miscellaneous regulations.

CHAPTER 2.
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Article 1. City debt and sinking funds.
2. Contracts.
3. Real estate.
4. The mayor.
5. The president of the board of alderman.
6. The comptroller.
7. The borough presidents.
8. The corporation counsel.
9. City marshals.
10. City surveyors.
11. Public administrator.
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Article 1. General provisions.

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7. Light and ventilation.
8. Exit facilities.
9. Projections beyond building line.
10. Safeguards during construction or demolition.
11. Partition fences and walls.
12. Excavations and foundations.
13. Masonry construction.
14. Wood construction.
15. Iron and steel construction.
16. Reinforced concrete construction.
17. Fireproof construction.
18. Safeguards against the spread of fire.
19. Chimneys and heating apparatus.
20. Roofing and roof structures.
21. Miscellaneous requirements.
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24. Motion picture theatres.
25. Theatres and other places of amusement.
26. Miscellaneous structures.
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28. Fire extinguishing appliances.
29. Plumbing and other systems of piping.
30. Altering, changing or demolishing buildings.
31. Unsafe buildings and collapsed structures.
32. Enforcement of chapter.

CHAPTER 6.
CHARITIES.

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CHAPTER 7.
CORRECTIONS.

Article 1. Inmates of correctional institutions.

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DOCKS, FERRIES AND HARBOR CONTROL.

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11. Garages.
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13. Dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishments.
14.
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16. Calcium carbide.
17. Gases under pressure.
18. Refrigerating plants.
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CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Article 1. Definitions.
2. Miscellaneous regulations.

ARTICLE 1.

Definitions.

Section 1. Definitions.

§1. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this ordinance, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Alderman,* a member of the board of aldermen;
2. *Board of estimate,* the board of estimate and apportionment;
3. *Bureau, board, office, commission, department or commissioner,* the bureau, board, office, commission, department or commissioner to which or to whom the section, article or chapter, in which the term is used, relates;
4. *Charter,* the Greater New York Charter;
5. *City,* the city of New York as constituted by the charter;
6. *Code of ordinances,* the code of ordinances of the city;
7. *County,* a county wholly included within the city;
8. *Day,* a calendar day exclusive of Sundays and full legal holidays;
9. *Department,* includes each bureau and division of the department;
10. *Employee,* any person whose salary or compensation is paid out of the city treasury, other than an officer designated as such by ordinance or statute;
11. *Local improvement,* an improvement the expense of which is assessed, in whole or in part, upon the property deemed benefited;
12. *Park,* includes parkway;
13. *Person,* a natural person, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, firm and co-partnership;
14. *Port of New York,* the public waters embraced within, adjacent to or opposite the shores of the city and over which the state of New York has jurisdiction;
15. *Public property,* any property, property rights and interests owned by the city as well as all "streets," "parks," "water front property," and public places and waters within or belonging to the city;
16. *Real property,* any lands, lands under water, water front property, the water of any lake, pond or stream; all easements and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal and every estate, interest and right, legal and equitable, in lands or water, and any right, interest, privilege, easement and franchise relating to the same, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise;
17. *Sewer,* a sewer, drainage canal, drain and sewage disposal work;
18. *Street,* any street, avenue, road, alley, lane, highway, boulevard, concourse, driveway, culvert, sidewalk and crosswalk, every class of public road, square and place, except marginal wharf;
19. *Street purposes,* the purposes of a street, park, bridge or tunnel or approach to either, except marginal wharf;
20. *Vessel,* a lighter, tender or other boat or ship, whatever its means of propulsion;
21. *Water front property,* any wharf, marginal wharf, pier, dock, ferry terminal, bulkhead, slip or basin, and all structures thereon, and the land under water beneath the same, and lands under water below high-water mark, and all easements, appurtenant thereto, and upland and made land adjacent to such wharf, pier, dock, bulkhead, slip, basin and lands under water, jurisdiction over which is possessed by or may be assigned to the department of docks and ferries by the sinking fund commission, together with the easements, uses, reversions and appurtenances belonging to the same; excepting therefrom such upland or made-land as constitutes a street, the driveway authorized by chapter 102, of the laws of 1893, and acts amending the same, and such lands as have been or shall be acquired for public parks;
22. *Water rents,* the expense of meters, with their installation, connections, setting and maintenance, and all rents, rates and other charges for water supply, and all fines and penalties imposed for violations of laws or ordinances relating to water supply;
23. *Water supply purposes,* the purposes of maintaining, preserving and increasing the city's water supply and preventing its contamination or pollution.

*ARTICLE 2.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

Section 2. City seal.
3. Official city flag.
4. Mayor's flag.
5. Flags and decorations on city hall.
6. Publication of general ordinances.
7. Designation of acting head of a department.
8. Office hours.
9. Meetings of boards.
10. Municipal reference library to have reports, etc.
11. Sales of waste material.

*As amended by ord. approved May 1, 1915.

§2. City Seal.

a. *Description.* The corporate seal of The City of New York, as adopted by the common council on July 24, 1686, with the alteration adopted by the common council on March 16, 1784, is hereby re-established, and the following device is hereby adopted as the device of said seal, to wit:

Arms: upon a shield, saltire wise, the sails of a windmill. Between the sails, in chief a beaver, in base a beaver, and on each flank a flour barrel;

Supporters: Dexter, a sailor, his right arm bent, and holding in his right hand a plummet; his left arm bent, his left hand resting on the top of the shield; above his right shoulder a cross-staff. Sinister, an Indian of Manhattan, his right arm bent, his right hand resting on the top of the shield, his left hand holding the upper end of a bow, the lower end of which rests on the ground. Shield and supporters resting upon a horizontal laurel branch;

Date: Beneath the horizontal laurel branch the date 1664, being the year of the capture of New Amsterdam by the English and the first use of the name of the City of New York;

Crest: Upon a hemisphere, an American eagle with wings displayed;

Legend: Upon a ribbon encircling the lower half of the design the words *"Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci":*

The whole encircled by a laurel wreath.

b. *Design.* The following design is hereby adopted as the official and standard design of such corporate seal:



c. *Execution and custody of.* The city clerk shall cause to be executed and cast in bronze a model of the foregoing design as the standard corporate seal of the city and shall keep the same in his custody. The city clerk shall also cause the said design to be engraved in accurate conformity therewith upon metal as the seal of the city and shall keep and affix the same, as provided in §31 of the charter; and he shall also provide in the same manner for all other officers of the city who are required or authorized by law to have or use the corporate seal of the city.

d. *Date of effect and use of.* On and after June 24, 1915, the said seal shall be used for all requisite purposes and all representations of the seal of the city impressed or printed on and after said date on document, publications or stationery, issued or used by or in the name or under the authority of the city or of any borough or department thereof, or carved, or otherwise represented on buildings or structures owned by the city; or otherwise officially portrayed shall be in exact conformity with the aforesaid standard design without alteration or addition, except that the legend *"Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci"* may be omitted when the design is used on the city flag or for architectural or ornamental purposes. The seals now in use by the city clerk and by any other city officers shall be defaced and cancelled on said date by the city clerk and shall remain in his custody. (Ord., May 1, 1915.)

§3. Official city flag.

The following design is hereby adopted as the design of the official flag of the city and as a substitute for the flag now in use, to wit:

A flag combining the colors, orange, white and blue, arranged in perpendicular bars of equal dimensions (the blue being nearest to the flagstaff) with the standard design of the seal of the city in blue upon the middle, or white bar, omitting the legend *"Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci,"* which said colors shall be the same as those of the flag of the United Netherlands in use in the year 1626. (Ord., May 1, 1915.)

§4. Mayor's flag.

The official flag of the mayor shall be the same in design as the official flag of the city, except that upon the middle or white bar there shall be above the design of the seal in a semi-circle, five blue five-pointed stars, typifying the five boroughs of the

city; the dimensions of such flag shall be 33 inches by 44 inches. (Ord., May 1, 1915.)

§5. Flags and decorations on city hall.

All power and authority to display flags or other decorations on, in or about the city hall, or other public buildings within the City Hall park, is hereby vested in the mayor, unless otherwise ordered by the board of aldermen, by a vote of the majority of all the members elected to the board. (Ord., May 1, 1915.)

§6. Publication of general ordinances.

1. *Proposed ordinances.* The clerk of the board of aldermen shall have printed, within 4 days after the introduction thereof, 200 copies of each proposed ordinance which adds to, amends, alters or repeals any provision of the code of ordinances, except that, if an ordinance be of such a nature that demand for copies may be in excess of 200 the clerk may, by requisition on the Supervisor of the City Record, apply for more copies than herein provided. All ordinances amending or repealing any existing law or ordinance shall, when printed, contain in brackets the parts repealed, and all new matter shall be printed in italics. Each ordinance, printed in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision shall bear the name of the introducer and its introductory number, and a brief statement of the disposition made thereof upon its introduction. A copy of each ordinance, printed in accordance with the provisions hereof, shall be delivered or mailed by the city clerk to the head of every department in the city. The remaining copies shall be retained by him for distribution, within his discretion, to persons desiring the same; provided, however, that he shall always retain at least 50 copies until such time as the ordinance shall have taken effect, or the term of the members of the board, during which it was introduced, shall have expired.

2. *Adopted and approved ordinances.* The clerk of the board of aldermen shall cause 1,000 copies of each general ordinance to be published in separate leaflet form, consecutively numbered and paged in the form and style of the Session Laws of the State of New York, within 10 days after its approval by the mayor, or upon its taking effect without his approval or disapproval, or after reconsideration and readoption by the board of aldermen subsequent to his disapproval thereof, as provided by §40 of the charter, as amended and supplemented. The clerk shall also cause to be compiled a proper index of all such general ordinances for the current calendar year and for each year thereafter, which shall be published as a pamphlet, the pages of which shall be of the same size as that of the leaflets containing such general ordinances. (Amended by Ord., effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§7. Designation of acting head of a department.

The mayor is authorized to designate some senior officer in any department or bureau, to serve as the acting commissioner or chief of the department or bureau when the commissioner or chief thereof is absent from the city, or sick, for more than 10 consecutive days; provided such commissioner or chief of department or bureau is not authorized by law to designate any subordinate to act in his place, or, if so authorized, has failed to make such designation. The mayor may authorize any acting commissioner or chief of bureau to make appointments or removals during the term of his designation, which shall not exceed 30 days and may be revoked at any time by the mayor. Where a bond is required by law from the commissioner or chief of bureau, a similar bond shall be given by the acting commissioner or chief of bureau, designated pursuant to the authority conferred by this section. (Ord. effective Nov. 19, 1913.)

§8. Office hours.

Except as herein otherwise provided, the office hours for all public offices of the city, and of all county offices within the city, unless otherwise fixed by law, shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.; provided, however, that the head of a city office or department, or a county officer who comes within the foregoing provision of this section, may adopt a rule that his office shall be closed to the public at 4 p. m. when in his judgment the period between the hours of 4 p. m. and 5 p. m. is required for the performance of the work of his office. During the months of July and August the office hours of such offices shall be, if the head of the office or department in his discretion so orders, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. The foregoing provisions shall be subject to the qualification that on Saturdays the office hours of any such office shall be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock noon. (Ord. approved Feb. 15, 1915.)

§9. Meetings of boards.

All meetings of boards or commissions, constituting departments of the government of the city, shall be held openly, and shall in all cases be accessible to the public. They shall be held at such times and places as the board or commission may determine, and due notice thereof shall be published in the City Record. (C. O., §488.)

§10. Municipal reference library, to have official reports, etc.

The head of each department, bureau, board, commission or office of the city shall transmit to the municipal reference branch of the New York Public Library, in the municipal building in the borough of Manhattan, 4 copies of each annual or quarterly report or other publication of such department, bureau, board, commission or office, immediately after the same shall have been issued. (Ord. effective Dec. 22, 1914.)

§11. Sales of waste material.

All old and waste material, under the care of any department, shall be sold from time to time as may be deemed best for the public interest, in accordance with law. Any such sale shall be conducted under the immediate supervision of the head of the bureau having charge of the material to be sold and the proceeds thereof shall be collected by him and transmitted, within 24 hours, to the head of the department for deposit in the city treasury, except as otherwise specially provided by law or ordinance. (C. O. §490.)

CHAPTER 2.
ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

Article 1. City debt and sinking funds.
2. Contracts.
3. Real estate.
4. The mayor.
5. The president of the board of aldermen
6. The comptroller.
7. The borough presidents.
8. Corporation counsel.
9. City marshals.
10. City surveyors.
11. Public administrator.
12. Public employment bureau.
13. Taxes and assessments.
14. Miscellaneous regulations.

ARTICLE 1.
City Debt and Sinking Funds.

Section 1. Definitions; saving clause.
2. Assessment bonds.
3. Board of commissioners of the sinking fund; quorum.
4. Sinking fund of The City of New York for the redemption of the city debt; sources of income.
5. Sinking fund of The City of New York for the payment of interest.
6. Collection of income of sinking funds.
7. Bonds and mortgages due the city; duties of comptroller.
8. Investment of moneys of the sinking fund for redemption of the city debt.
9. Record of proceedings of the board; report to board of aldermen.

§1. Definitions; saving clause.

The term city debt and city stock used in this article shall be construed to mean any bonds or stocks, or notes issued in anticipation of the issue of bonds or stock, created by the former corporation of the City of New York, or by the city as constituted by the charter. Nothing in this article shall be so construed as to impair or affect any pledge heretofore made, and now existing, of any property or its proceeds, embraced in any ordinance relating to the city debt. (C. O., §70, and subd. 10, §54.)

§2. Assessment bonds.

The comptroller shall keep an account of all assessment bonds issued by him, specifying the particular work on account of which the same shall have been issued; and all moneys collected on account of any work for the payment of which said bonds were issued shall be applied to the payment of such bonds. (C. O., §524.)

§3. Board of the commissioners of the sinking fund; quorum.

Any four or more of the members of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, as constituted by the charter, of whom the comptroller shall be one, shall be and are hereby authorized to discharge the trusts and duties vested in them by this article. (C. O., §56.)

§4. Sinking fund of The City of New York for the redemption of the city debt; sources of income.

All moneys heretofore received and hereafter to be received from the following sources are hereby pledged and appropriated to and shall constitute and form a fund called the sinking fund of The City of New York for the redemption of the city debt, until the whole of the stocks of the city shall be finally and fully redeemed, namely:

1. For commutation of quit-rents on grants;
2. For quit-rents arising from such grants as were issued prior to the year 1804;
3. The net proceeds of all sales of real estate belonging to the city, except when the same are made payable to a fund, the purpose of which is restricted to the purchase of other real estate, as provided by the charter;
4. The net proceeds of all bonds and mortgages payable to the city when collected, except when the said bonds and mortgages are part of the proceeds of the sale of real estate and the proceeds thereof are deposited in a fund, the purpose of which is restricted to the purchase of other real estate, as provided by the charter;
5. For licenses to pawnbrokers and dealers in the purchase or sale of second-hand furniture, metals or clothes;
6. For public hack licenses and compensation paid on account of street vaults;
7. For exclusive occupation of private wharves, basins and piers;
8. For market fees and market rents;
9. All such other sources of revenue or sums of money as the board of estimate and the board of aldermen may appropriate to said fund. The revenues herein assigned for the redemption of the city debt shall be kept distinct from all other revenues payable to the board of commissioners. (C. O., §§53 and 65.)

§5. Sinking fund of The City of New York for the payment of interest.

All moneys hereafter to be received from the following sources are pledged, appropriated and are to be applied to and constitute and form a fund to be called "The sinking fund of The City of New York for the payment of interest accruing and to accrue upon the stocks of the City of New York," until the same shall be fully and finally redeemed, namely:

1. For interest on all bonds and mortgages owned by the city, issued prior to January 1, 1898;
2. For fees heretofore known as mayoral fees now collectible by the department of licenses, except as otherwise provided by law.
3. For fines and penalties, except as otherwise provided by law;
4. For fees and fines collected by clerks of the courts for the city, except as otherwise provided by law;
5. Rents from all sources not otherwise pledged;
6. For the sale of all property of the city other than real estate, except as otherwise provided by law.

All moneys constituting the fund for the payment of interest on the city debt, whenever required to meet such interest, shall be drawn from the treasury by a warrant signed by the commissioners of the sinking fund or any four of them, the comptroller being one. (C. O., §§54, 66.)

§6. Collection of income of sinking funds.

The comptroller shall superintend the collection of all rents, interest and demands due the sinking funds, and direct all necessary measures to complete the payment of them and report the condition of same to the board of aldermen quarterly. (C. O., §41.)

§7. Bonds and mortgages due the city; duties of comptroller.

The comptroller is hereby authorized, with the sanction of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, to assign any bond or mortgage held by the board to any person or persons who may elect to take such assignment, upon the payment in full of the principal and interest due on said bond and mortgage; and the mayor and city clerk are hereby authorized and directed to execute, under their hands and the seal of the city, any such assignment, upon evidence being exhibited to them, showing that the principal and interest of such bond and mortgage have been paid into the treasury of the city to the credit of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund. Upon the payment of any bond and mortgage in full, the comptroller shall prepare and cause to be executed a proper satisfaction of such bond and mortgage; which the mayor and city clerk are hereby authorized to execute, upon the production of evidence that the bond and mortgage has been paid, as provided in the preceding sentence of this section. But no release of any part of the premises contained in such mortgage, from the lien created by such mortgage thereon, shall be made or executed by them. (C. O., §§43, 44.)

§8. Investment of moneys of the sinking fund for redemption of the city debt.

The board shall, from time to time, invest the moneys which shall constitute the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt, or as much as it can, in the purchase of stocks created by the city at not exceeding the market price therefor; and if, at any time, such investments cannot be made to the advantage of the city, then the board shall be authorized to invest the said moneys, or such part thereof as they may see fit, either in the purchase of stock of the state of New York, or of stock or bonds of the United States, notwithstanding such stock or bonds may be above the par value thereof. The powers conferred in this section shall be so construed as to render it imperative on the board, at all times to give preference to the purchase of city stock, if the same can be procured at a reasonable rate. Whenever the board shall have invested any part of the said fund in the purchase of the stocks of this state or of the United States, and shall at any time thereafter be enabled to purchase any of the city stocks, at such prices as the commissioners may judge best for the public interest, they shall forthwith sell and dispose of said stocks of the state or of the United States and invest the net proceeds thereof in the city stock, if, in their opinion, such disposition would be beneficial to the public interest. Whenever the board shall have invested any part of the said fund in the purchase of city stock, and shall at any time thereafter be enabled to purchase any of the city stock which shall be by its terms redeemable at an earlier day, the board may forthwith sell the same and invest the net proceeds in such other city stock, if in the opinion of the commissioners such exchange shall be desirable and beneficial to the public interest. Whenever any of the moneys constituting the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt shall be required for any purchase or investment mentioned in this section, or for the redemption of any of the city stocks at their maturity, the amount of money required shall be paid from the treasury by warrant, signed by the board or any four of its members, the comptroller being one. All stocks and securities which shall be purchased by the board shall be transferred to it, and all transfers thereof, when disposed of pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall be made by the commissioners or any four of them, of whom the comptroller shall be one. The city stock which shall be purchased by the board shall not be canceled by it until the final redemption of the same, and all interest accruing thereon shall regularly be carried to the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt.

Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the board from temporarily investing the unemployed moneys belonging to the sinking fund in the temporary bonds of the city. (C. O., §§58-64, 67.)

§9. Record of proceedings of the board; report to board of aldermen.

The comptroller shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, to be authenticated by the secretary of the board, by his signature; and once in each year, or oftener, if required, the comptroller shall render unto the board of aldermen a full and detailed report of the proceedings of the board. The report shall specify the disbursements, purchases, exchanges and sales made by the board, the prices at which and the parties from whom such purchases, with whom such exchanges, and to whom such sales shall have been made; the amounts and descriptions of the stocks of the city purchased by the board; the amounts and descriptions of the stocks of this state and of the United States then held by the board, and the amounts paid for interest on city stocks. Such report shall also contain a detailed statement of the receipts and of the unemployed moneys in the city treasury to the credit of each sinking fund. (C. O., §§68, 69.)

ARTICLE 2.
Contracts.

Section 60. When requisite.
61. Contracts of borough presidents.
62. Surveys or plans.
63. Proposals for estimates.
64. Form of proposals.
65. Contents of estimates; verification.
66. Opening estimates.
67. Samples.
68. Payment in installments; security required.

69. Payments on assessment work; security required.
70. Protection against accidents.
71. Snow removal contracts, payment of laborers.
72. Enforcement of contracts; bonds.
73. Payments on contracts.
74. Certificate of amount due.
75. Inspection of contract work.
76. Affidavits of surveyor and inspector.
77. Extra work.
78. Delayed payment of assessment.
79. Report as to outstanding contracts.

§60. When requisite.

All supplies to be furnished or work to be done for the city, whether they are to be paid for out of the city treasury or out of trust moneys under the control of or to be assessed or collected by the city, shall be furnished or performed by contract, except where otherwise provided by law. (C. O., §509.)

§61. Contracts of borough presidents.

All contracts for work, materials or supplies, relating to any of the matters under the cognizance of the respective borough presidents, shall be made by the borough presidents, and bonds, to be approved as to form by the corporation counsel and as to sufficiency by the comptroller, shall be taken for the faithful performance thereof; all such contracts shall be executed in triplicate by the said borough presidents, on the part of the city, and by the contractor; one original copy so executed shall be kept and filed in the office of the borough president, one shall be filed in the office of the comptroller, and the third shall be given to the contractor. (C. O., §84.)

§62. Surveys or plans.

Whenever in the opinion of a borough president or other head of a department, bureau or office of the city a survey or plans shall be necessary for any work duly authorized, or for the purpose of reporting any necessary information, he shall cause such survey or plans to be made by a competent surveyor, architect or engineer, as the nature of the work may require. (C. O., §89.)

§63. Proposals for estimates.

The several departments and officers empowered by law to make contracts on the part of the city shall issue proposals for estimates therefor, and advertise the same, as provided by law. There shall be kept by each department an appropriate box, to be designated "Estimate Box," with a proper opening in the top thereof to receive estimates for which proposals have been issued. Such box shall be kept locked, except when it may be necessary to open it to examine and decide upon estimates, and the key thereof shall be retained by the head of the department. The head of the department shall deposit in said box all estimates duly presented to him, for work to be done under the direction of the department, immediately on the receipt thereof by him (C. O., §510.)

§64. Form of proposals.

All proposals for estimates shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the department making the same, and shall contain the following particulars:

1. They shall require that the person making the estimate shall deliver it in a sealed envelope, addressed to the head of the appropriate department at his office, or at such place as may be designated in the advertisement, on or before a day and hour therein named, not less than 10 days from the first publication thereof;

2. They shall state the quantity and quality of supplies, or the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required;

3. They shall state that the estimates received will be publicly opened by the head of the department issuing the proposals at his office, or at such place as may be designated in the advertisement, at a day and hour therein mentioned;

4. They shall state the amount in which security is required for the performance of the contract;

5. They shall state, briefly, the several matters required by the next section to be contained in, or to accompany the estimates. (C. O., §511.)

§65. Contents of estimates; verification.

Each estimate shall contain—

1. The name, residence and place of business of the person making the same;

2. The names of all persons interested with him therein, and if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact;

3. That it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair, and without collusion or fraud;

4. That no member of the board of aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer or employee of the city, is directly or indirectly interested therein, or in the supplies or the work to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof.

The estimate shall be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party making it, that the several matters stated therein are in all respects true. (C. O., §§512, 513.)

§66. Opening estimates.

The sealed envelope containing the estimate shall be endorsed with the name or names of the person or persons presenting the same, the date of its presentation, and a statement of the work to which it relates, and no estimate shall be taken from the "Estimate Box," nor shall the sealed envelope thereof be opened by anyone, except at the time and in the manner herein designated for deciding on such estimates. At the time and place appointed for that purpose in the proposals, as prescribed in this article, the head of the department, or the president of the board where the same are advertised by a board, or the secretary thereof, or other officer empowered to make the contract, in the presence of the comptroller or his representative, and such of the parties making them as may desire to be present, shall then and there open the estimate box, and the estimates to be examined at that time, as may appear from the endorsements thereon, shall be taken from the box. The head of department or other party hereinbefore authorized shall then and there, publicly open and read all estimates which he may have received for the contract mentioned in such proposals, and shall reject all estimates not furnished in conformity with the law and the ordinance relating thereto. The award of the contract shall be made according to law. (C. O., §516; Ord. of Sept. 23, 1913.)

§67. Samples.

When proposals are issued for a contract to furnish any article of which a sample can conveniently be furnished, the head of the department issuing the same may require that such sample be delivered at his office, or at the office of the head of the appropriate bureau in his department, within such time before the opening of the estimates as he may prescribe; and, if it be not so furnished, or does not conform to the quality required by the proposals, the estimate delivered by the person furnishing or omitting to furnish the same, as the case may be, shall be rejected. (C. O., §517.)

§68. Payment in installments; security required.

In all contracts for work for the city where provision is made for the payment of the contract price by installments, the provision shall be inserted that the contractor shall allow 10 per cent. of the contract price of the work actually done to remain as security, until the whole work shall be completed according to the contract. (C. O., §518.)

§69. Payments on assessment work; security required.

Whenever any contract shall be made hereafter by any department or officer of the city, the amount of which is to be afterward collected by assessment from the property benefited by the work to be done under the contract, the head of the department or officer making such contract shall cause to be inserted therein a clause that, as the work progresses, payments will be made to the contractors by monthly installments of 85 per cent. on the estimated value of the work actually done under said contract, and the officer making any such contract shall forthwith file a copy thereof with the comptroller. (C. O., §521; ch. 527, L. 1912.)

§70. Protection against accidents.

In all contracts for the work for the city upon any public building or in any public street or place, in the performance of which accidents or injuries may happen to the person or property of another, provisions shall be inserted that the contractor shall place proper guards for the prevention of accidents; that he shall put up and keep at nights suitable and sufficient lights during the performance of the work, and that he will indemnify the city for damages or costs to which it may be put by reason of injury to person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work. (C. O., §§519, 215-218.)

§71. Snow removal contracts; payment of laborers.

In all emergency work performed by laborers in the removal of snow where men are engaged by the hour or the day, either by a contractor employed for the purpose or by the street cleaning department itself, it shall be stipulated that such work shall be paid for daily, directly to those individuals employed on it, in the currency of the United States, and not by check or ticket. Such payments, in each instance, shall be made at the substations of the street cleaning department. Every contractor engaged in the removal of snow shall be required to stipulate with the commissioner of street cleaning, or others empowered to enter into contracts for that purpose, as the case may be, to observe the provisions of this section, a violation of any of which shall be deemed to abrogate any such contract. (C. O. §§418a, 418b.)

§72. Enforcement of contracts; bonds.

Every contract for supplies or work by the city shall be executed by the contractor or contractors to whom the same may be awarded, and shall be accompanied by a bond in the penalties mentioned in the proposals therefor, executed by the persons or company consenting to become bound as sureties, or by such other persons or company as shall be substituted therefor with the consent of the head of the department making such contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and every provision therein contained. The bond shall be accompanied by the oath, in writing, of the person signing the same, that he is a householder or freeholder in the city, and by the oath of the person, or an officer of such company, that he or it is worth the amount of the security required for the completion of the contract and stated in the proposals, as hereinbefore prescribed. The comptroller shall require such sureties to be further examined before himself, or an officer authorized to administer oaths deputed by him, in respect of the items and details of their property, before approving the adequacy and sufficiency of such sureties. Each department of the city government and each officer, by whom any contract for work to be done for the city shall be made, shall require and enforce the faithful execution of each contract so made by them; and, in case the contractor or contractors shall fail in any respect to perform the work which he or they have contracted to render or perform, within the time limited for the performance of the same, then the department or officer having charge of such work shall do and complete the same in the manner provided for in the contract for its performance and the cost thereof shall be a charge against such delinquent contractor or contractors; provided, however, that the head of any department or other officer by whom any such contract shall be made, may, on good and sufficient cause, extend for a reasonable time the period fixed for the completion thereof. (C. O., §520.)

§73. Payments on contracts.

No payment shall be made by the comptroller for work done or supplies furnished, except upon proper vouchers rendered by the head of the appropriate department, or the officer, board or commission for whom such work was done or supplies furnished; provided that, in the case of a payroll for labor performed under the supervision of the borough presidents, the comptroller may draw a warrant for the total amount of such pay-roll, in favor of the chamberlain, who shall make the payments therein specified. Such vouchers shall be made out in duplicate, and shall contain the certificate of such subordinate officers as the head of the department may require, in such form and purport as he shall prescribe, and also a certificate of the head of the department. One of the duplicate vouchers shall be retained in the department or office by which the vouchers are rendered, and the other shall be transmitted to the department of finance for payment. No payment shall be made upon any contract beyond the amount thereof. (C. O., §§39, 523, 86, 87.)

§74. Certificate of amount due.

Whenever any payment shall become due upon any contract, according to the provisions thereof or in accordance with any of the provisions of this ordinance, the head of the department or officer having the work in charge shall furnish to the person or persons entitled to such payments a certificate, in writing, specifying the contract upon which the payment is due and the amount due thereon. The comptroller on the presentation to him of such certificate, shall pay the amount thereof and endorse such payment upon the contract upon which such payment was made, but final payment on any contract shall not be made until the head of department or officer having charge of the work under the contract shall furnish a certificate, signed by him and filed in the office of the comptroller, that the work mentioned in the contract has been completed according to the terms thereof and to the satisfaction of the head of department or officer giving the certificate. (C. O., §§522, 523.)

§75. Inspection of contract work.

Each borough president shall appoint a competent inspector of contract work under the jurisdiction of his department, in all cases where he may deem the public service requires such inspector. Whenever an assessment shall be levied for any improvement, the amount paid for inspection of any contract work connected therewith shall be assessed and collected with the other expenses of the improvement, except where the inspector's wages are legally chargeable to the contractor. (C. O., §91.)

§76. Affidavits of surveyor and inspector.

Each and every contractor shall be required to obtain an affidavit from the surveyor, setting forth the amount of work done, of every description that may be charged in each bill or assessment list of said contract, and said affidavit shall be attached to the assessment list. The inspector shall also furnish an affidavit, to be attached to each contract, setting forth that the work has been done according to the plans and specifications; said affidavit to be attached to each assessment list before presented for confirmation. (C. O., §525.)

§77. Extra work.

No payment shall be made on any work or job done by contract for any extra work thereon, not specified in the contract, unless such extra work shall have been done by the written order of the borough president or head of department directing the same, stating that such work is not included in the contract. And no such expenditure shall in any case be made, the total amount of which on any one work shall exceed $1,000, unless the same shall be authorized by the board of aldermen (C. O., §85.)

§78. Delayed payment of assessment.

In all cases of delinquency in the payment of any assessment for work done under a contract made by any contractor with the city, respecting any street or road or respecting the building of wharves, piers, slips and sewers, on the final settlement with every such contractor, there shall be allowed and paid to him all interest which shall have been collected on his account or contract, first deducting the collector's commission. (C. O., §526.)

§79. Report as to outstanding contracts.

The comptroller shall report to the board of aldermen, within 30 days after its organization in each year, a statement of all contracts made by the city, or directed or authorized by the board and not performed, or completed or upon which any moneys remain unpaid; with the amount of money remaining unpaid on each such contract, (C. O., §25.)

Article 3.
Real Estate.

Section 100. City real estate to be supervised by the comptroller.
101. Deeds, leases, etc., to the city; comptroller is custodian.
102. Leases or other conveyances by the city.
103. Assignment of leases and subletting by city.
104. Execution of deeds by city.
105. Quit-rents.

§100. City real estate to be supervised by the comptroller.

The comptroller shall superintend all real estate of the city and report to the board of aldermen all encroachments thereon. He shall direct and superintend the collection of all rents or other moneys due the city. (C. O., §§21, 24.)

§101. Deeds, leases, etc., to the city; comptroller is custodian.

The comptroller shall keep on file in his office all title deeds, leases, bonds, mortgages or other assurances of title, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere. He shall cause all grants, leases and counterparts of leases, and all deeds executed by the city, to be recorded in proper books to be kept in his office. (C. O., §§22, 23.)

§102. Leases or other conveyances by the city.

Whenever any real estate belonging to the city is unproductive, or the term for which it may have been leased or let shall have expired or be about expiring, the head of the department, bureau, board or office having jurisdiction over such real estate shall forthwith turn over the same to the board of sinking fund commissioners and advise the comptroller thereof. The comptroller shall report to the board whether or not, in his judgment, it will be to the public interest to lease or otherwise dispose of such property. The comptroller, under the sanction of the board, shall appoint appraisers upon behalf of the city to settle the rent or renewal of any lease, or the value of the building, to be paid for on the expiration of any lease in which the city is or shall be interested, whenever by the provisions of such lease the appointment of appraisers is required. All leases authorized by the board shall be executed by the

comptroller and the city clerk, under their hands and the seal of the city. (C. O., §§46, 42.)

§103. Assignment of leases and subletting by city.

The comptroller may consent, in the name and on behalf of the city, that the lessee or assignee of a lease made by the city shall assign the same or underlet the demised premises, whether or not provision is made by the lease that it shall not be assigned or the premises underlet without the consent of the city; but he shall not so consent unless all arrears of rents upon the premises be paid in full. (C. O., §28.)

§104. Execution of deeds by city.

Whenever any real estate shall have been sold pursuant to the preceding sections of this article, the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, or a majority of them, shall give a certificate, under their hands, that the same has been sold pursuant to the provisions of this article, and upon the production of such certificate and the evidence that the proceeds of such sale have been paid into the treasury to the credit of the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt, or such other appropriate fund as provided by the charter, the mayor and the city clerk shall execute proper conveyances of such real estate under their hands and the seal of the city. Whenever any real estate of the city shall have been sold pursuant to any provision of the charter or any ordinance, the mayor and the city clerk shall execute proper conveyances of such real estate, under their hands and the seal of the city. (C. O., §76.)

§105. Quit-rents.

The comptroller shall preserve in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose, to be called the record of quit-rents, maps of all grants of land heretofore made by the former Corporation of The City of New York, on which quit-rents are payable, showing the original grants and subdivisions of the same as near as they can be ascertained. He may receive the sums proportionately due from each owner in payment of the portion of the moneys payable under the original grant, as the same shall from time to time become payable. He shall, on receiving written notice from the grantee of the said former corporation, or his assignee, of the sale of any portion of land subject to quit-rent, enter in the record of quit-rents the name of the purchaser, with the date of the sale and the portion of the land sold. He may thereafter receive the sum proportionately due from such purchaser, in payment of his portion of the moneys payable under the original grant, as the same shall, from time to time become payable, and he may receive from the owner of the lot or parcel mentioned in the notice, or his legal representative, the sum proportionately due from him in payment of his proportion of the moneys payable under the original grant. When land heretofore granted by the said former corporation subject to a quit-rent, portions of which have been assigned by the grantee, shall be re-entered by the city for non-payment of the quit-rent, the comptroller may grant releases in severalty to such of the assignees of portions of the land granted as shall, within 6 months from the re-entry, pay their respective apportionments of commutation money and the expenses of re-entry and conveyance, with such portions of the rent as may be justly due from the respective assignees for the land held by them, as the same shall be apportioned by the comptroller. Whenever any person shall desire to commute any quit-rent due the city, the comptroller shall calculate such commutation at the rate of 6 per cent. and, upon the production of evidence that the same and all arrears of rent have been paid into the treasury of the city, to the credit of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund, the mayor and city clerk shall execute a release of such quit-rent. (C. O., §§30, 31, 33-35, 45.)

ARTICLE 4.

The Mayor.

Section 130. Apprehension of criminals.

§130. Apprehension of criminals.

The mayor may, whenever he shall deem it necessary, issue his proclamation for the apprehension of any person who may have committed a crime within the city, and may, in such proclamation, offer a reward not exceeding $500, to be paid out of the city treasury upon the certificate of the mayor that the service required has been performed. (C. O., §1.)

ARTICLE 5.

The President of the Board of Aldermen.

Section 150.

ARTICLE 6.

The Comptroller.

Section 170. Custodian of evidences of debt, contracts, bonds and stock certificates.
171. Collection of rents and other debts.

§170. Custodian of evidences of debt, contracts, bonds and stock certificates.

The comptroller shall keep and file in his office all evidence of debt, contracts, bonds of indemnity, official bonds, and all certificates of stock belonging to the sinking funds, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere. (C. O., §22.)

§171. Collection of rents and other debts.

The comptroller shall direct legal proceedings to be taken when necessary to enforce payment of rents or other debts due to the corporation, or to obtain possession of premises to which the corporation is entitled. (C. O., §42.)

ARTICLE 7.

The Borough Presidents.

Section 200. Expenditures for borough.
201. Incumbrances and contingencies; accounts for.
202. Receipts to be recorded and accounted for.
203. Permits.
204. Reports to the board of aldermen.

§200. Expenditures for borough.

Each borough president shall control and direct all expenditures to be made by his department, and shall countersign and draw his requisition upon the comptroller for the payment of all bills and accounts therefor which, in his judgment, are correct and which may be duly certified by the chief of the bureau, division or office under whose supervision the expenditure was incurred. No requisition shall be drawn by any borough president for the payment of any bill or account until the same shall have been duly certified as aforesaid, except that bills and accounts for expenditures for the removal of incumbrances, or for the other expenditures authorized by ordinance but not under the immediate supervision of any department, shall be certified by the borough president. (C. O., §90.)

§201. Incumbrances and contingencies; accounts for.

Each borough president shall keep separate accounts with the two appropriations, one for the removal of incumbrances, and the other for the contingencies of his department, and drafts thereon shall be made upon the comptroller, who shall charge each appropriation with the respective drafts and draw his warrant in each case in favor of the borough president for the amount thereof. (C. O., §95.)

§202. Receipts to be recorded and accounted for.

Each borough president shall cause to be entered in books to be provided for that purpose and kept in his office, open at all convenient times to public inspection, the names of all persons from whom he may receive money for the city, on trust account or otherwise; with the amounts received, on what account, and when paid. He shall render a certified account thereof, under oath, item by item, to the comptroller, on Thursday of each week, and shall thereupon pay over the amount so received to the chamberlain, from whom he shall receive duplicate vouchers for the payment, one of which he shall, on the same day, file in the office of the comptroller. (C. O., §93.)

§203. Permits.

In all cases where provision is made by law or ordinance that the consent of a borough president shall be obtained to authorize any act to be done, he may grant a permit therefor, subject to the restrictions of all statutes and ordinances in relation thereto, and, upon granting any such permit, he may exact such cash deposit or bond, or both, as he may deem necessary to safeguard the interests of the city. (C. O., §92; amended by ord. approved Feb. 9, 1915.)

§204. Report to board of aldermen.

The respective borough presidents shall, when required by the board of aldermen, inquire into and report upon any of the matters within their cognizance, and shall, from time to time, communicate to the board any information or suggestion that they may deem important in relation thereto. (C. O., §88.)

ARTICLE 8.

The Corporation Counsel.

Section 220. Register of actions.
221. Legislative bills, ordinances.
222. Books and papers to be delivered to his successor.

§220. Register of actions.

The corporation counsel shall keep in proper books, to be provided for that purpose, a register of all actions prosecuted or defended by him, and all proceedings had therein. (C. O., §12.)

§221. Legislative bills, ordinances.

The corporation counsel shall prepare the draft of any bill to be presented by the city to the legislature for enactment, with a proper memorial for the passage thereof, and shall draw such ordinances as may be required by the board of aldermen or any committee thereof. (C. O., §§88, 9.)

§222. Books and papers to be delivered to his successor.

Upon his resignation or removal, the corporation counsel shall forthwith deliver to his successor in office all deeds, leases, contracts, and other papers in his hands belonging to the city, and all papers in actions prosecuted or defended by him, with the register thereof and of the proceedings therein, and a written consent to the substitution of his successor in each pending action. (C. O., §13.)

ARTICLE 9.

City Marshals.

Section 230. City marshals; badges.
231. Impersonating marshals; unauthorized signs.
232. Violations.

§230. City marshals; badges.

The mayor is hereby authorized to prescribe the style, form and size of a badge to be known and designated as the city marshal's official badge, a description of which he shall file in the office of the city clerk. Each city marshal shall provide himself at his own expense, with one of such badges, and shall wear the same at all times while engaged in the discharge of his duties. At all times, every city marshal shall display his badge, upon demand. Upon cessation from duty as or upon the expiration of the term of a city marshal, he shall forthwith surrender his official badge to the city clerk who is hereby authorized to refund the sum originally charged therefor. (C. O., §§567-569; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§231. Impersonating marshals; unauthorized signs.

No person not a marshal of the city, shall hold himself out to the public as being a marshal, or as being in any way authorized to act as a marshal or to perform the duties of a marshal. No person, not a marshal, shall exhibit any sign with the words "marshal's bureau" thereon, or any other words or terms whereby the public may be led to believe that he is a city marshal or authorized to act as such, or that his office is the office of a city marshal. No city marshal shall knowingly permit any person, not a city marshal, to perform any act in his name, or to sign or use his name in the performance of any act which can be performed only by a city marshal in person. (Charter, §1430.)

§232. Violations.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days or by a fine not exceeding $200, for each offense. (Charter, §1430.)

*ARTICLE 10.

City Surveyors.

Section 240. Board of examiners.
241. Appointment of surveyors.

*Revised by ord. effective May 15, 1915.

§240. Board of examiners.

1. *Organization.* There is hereby constituted a board to be known as the examining board of city surveyors, which shall consist of the chief engineer of the board of estimate, ex-officio, of 2 engineers appointed by the board of aldermen from the consulting or topographical engineers in the regular employ of the city and of 2 city surveyors, who shall be appointed by the board of aldermen. The terms of office of the first examiners so appointed, except the chief engineer of the board of estimate, shall be 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, respectively, as designated by the board of aldermen, and until their successors are appointed; and as their terms respectively expire their successors shall be appointed for a full term of 4 years, which shall thereafter be the full and regular term of office of said examiners.

2. *Powers and duties.* The examining board of city surveyors shall have the power and it shall be their duty (*a.*) To meet at stated intervals, and specially when the board of aldermen shall in writing request them so to do;

(*b.*) To examine all persons who may desire to be appointed surveyors of the city by tests, which will determine their competency and fitness, and who shall present a receipt from the city clerk showing that the examining fee, as hereinafter provided, has been paid;

(*c.*) To certify to the board of aldermen within 10 days after an examination has been held a list in the order of standing of all those applicants who have qualified in such examination.

3. *Examination fee.* No person shall be examined as hereinbefore provided until an examining fee of $5 shall have been paid to the city clerk, who is hereby authorized and directed to receive the same and to issue a receipt therefor, and the fee so collected shall be paid by the city clerk into the treasury of the city.

§241. Appointment of surveyors.

There shall be so many surveyors for the city as the board of aldermen shall from time to time appoint; but hereafter no appointment shall be made except from a list certified to the board of aldermen by the examining board of city surveyors, as hereinbefore provided. Each city surveyor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take an oath well and truly to perform the same.

ARTICLE 11.

Public Administrator.

Section 250. Reports.
251. Bank accounts, supervision of comptroller.
252. Distribution of decedents' assets.

§250. Reports.

The public administrator of the county of New York shall, on the 20th day of December, in each year, report to the board of aldermen the titles of all actions prosecuted by or against him, and then pending and undetermined, with such other information in respect thereto as he may deem necessary or proper. He shall report to the comptroller on the first Thursday of each month, and oftener if required, the amount of moneys received by him since his last return on account of any estate upon which he shall have administered. He shall, at the same time, report to the board of aldermen a transcript of such of his accounts as have been closed or finally settled, and of those on which any money has been received by him as part of the proceeds of any estate on which he has admininstered; he shall deposit all moneys by him collected and received, as required by law, in such bank as the corporation counsel shall select from the designated depositories of the city's moneys. (C. O., §§15-17.)

§251. Bank accounts, supervision of comptroller.

The public administrator of the county of New York, shall, whenever required, exhibit to the comptroller the bank showing his deposits, and all other vouchers and documents relating to his office. The comptroller, before signing any check for money deposited, shall examine the bank book showing the deposits, and the vouchers on which the check is required to be drawn, and shall satisfy himself fully as to the correctness thereof and, in case of doubt or difficulty, he shall report the case to the board of aldermen for its direction. (C. O., §§18, 19.)

§252. Distribution of decedent's assets.

The comptroller may distribute and pay any balance of an intestate's estate remaining in the city treasury to the persons legally entitled thereto, whenever he and the public administrator of the county of New York shall be satisfied that the person claiming the same is legally entitled thereto; but, if they be not satisfied thereof, they shall report the case to the board of aldermen for its direction. (C. O., §20.)

ARTICLE 12.

Public Employment Bureau.

Section 260. Organization and purpose.
261. Records.
262. Co-operation with kindred agencies.

§260. Organization and purpose.

There shall be a public employment bureau in and for the city, attached to the department of licenses, with the principal office in the borough of Manhattan, and a branch office in such other boroughs as may be deemed necessary and designated by the commissioner of licenses, for the purpose of aiding unemployed persons in securing employment and employers of labor in securing employees; but no fee shall be charged by the bureau, or any officer or employee thereof, for such purpose. The employees of the bureau shall consist of such assistants and clerks as may be found

necessary for properly carrying on its work, and they shall be appointed and removed by the commissioner of licenses in accordance with the rules and regulations of the municipal civil service commission. (Ord. approved May 5, 1914.)

§261. Records.

There shall be kept in the principal office of the bureau, and in each and every branch office thereof, such system of records as may be necessary properly to record and classify, according to trade or profession, (1) all applicants for positions; (2) all positions to be filled as reported to said bureau; (3) all persons sent to those seeking employees; (4) all such persons who secure employment, and (5) such other records as the commissioner may deem necessary. A report of the transactions of each branch office shall be transmitted daily to the principal office of the bureau. (Ord. approved May 5, 1914.)

§262. Co-operation with kindred agencies.

The bureau shall, in so far as it may be feasible, co-operate with such employment bureaus or intelligence offices as now exist, or which may hereafter be established and conducted by the United States or the State of New York. (Ord. approved May 5, 1914.)

ARTICLE 13.

Taxes and Assessments.

Section 265. Fees for searches.
266. Apportionment of taxes.

§265. Fees for searches.

The following fees shall be paid to and collected by the collector of assessments and arrears, for the benefit of the city treasury, on his furnishing a bill of arrears or making searches upon a requisition for searches, on each lot or piece of property mentioned or referred to therein, namely:

a. In respect of water rents, 50 cents;
b. In respect of taxes, 50 cents;
c. In respect of assessments, 50 cents;
d. For his certificate upon any such bill or search, when requested, 10 cents. (C. O., §77.)

§266. Apportionment of taxes.

When several lots or parcels of land belonging to different persons are assessed for taxes in one parcel, the comptroller may make the proper apportionment of the tax among the different owners. (C. O., §29.)

ARTICLE 14.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

Section 270. Bonds of city officers.

§270. Bonds of city officers.

Before entering upon the duties of his office:

1. The comptroller shall give a bond to the city, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the penal sum of $200,000, with a surety company or 2 or more sufficient sureties to justify in double the amount under oath before a judge of the supreme court, on notice to the corporation counsel, whereupon the same shall be immediately filed with the city clerk by the comptroller; (C. O., §477.)

2. The chamberlain shall give a bond to the people of the State of New York in the sum of $300,000, within 10 days after receiving notice of his appointment, with not less than 4 sufficient sureties, to be approved by the comptroller, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office and all trusts imposed on him by law; (Charter, §194.)

3. Each of the following officers or employees shall execute a bond to the city, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the comptroller, except in the cases of the receiver of taxes and the collector of assessments, whose bonds shall be approved by the chamberlain, in the penal sum as follows:

Each deputy comptroller	$10,000 00	(C. O., §478)
Receiver of taxes	25,000 00	(Charter, §152)
Collector of assessments and arrears	25,000 00	(Charter, §152)
Collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets	15,000 00	(C. O., §845)
Each deputy collector of city revenue	2,000 00	(C. O., §486)
Clerk to the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets	5,000 00	(C. O., §487)
City clerk	20,000 00	(Ord., Jan. 15, 1915)
City clerk's cashier	3,000 00	(Ord., Jan. 15, 1915)
Deputy city clerk, borough of The Bronx	1,000 00	(Ord., Jan. 15, 1915)
borough of Brooklyn	5,000 00	(Ord., Jan. 15, 1915)
borough of Queens	1,000 00	(Ord., Jan. 15, 1915)
borough of Richmond	1,000 00	(Ord., Jan. 15, 1915)
Commissioner of weights and measures and each inspector of weights and measures	2,000 00	(C. O., §382)
Corporation counsel	5,000 00	(C. O., §480)
Fire commissioner (as treasurer of fire department)	20,000 00	(Charter, §723)
Police commissioner (as trustee of police pension fund)	100,000 00	(Charter, §351)
Supervisor of the City Record	5,000 00	(C. O., §481)
Deputy Supervisor of the City Record	5,000 00	(C. O., §481)
Each commissioner of public works	10,000 00	(C. O., §482)
Water register	15,000 00	(C. O., §483)

CHAPTER 3.

AMUSEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Motion-picture exhibitions.
3. Common shows.

ARTICLE 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Exhibitions and performances to be licensed.
2. Issue of licenses, fee.
3. Commutation of license fee.
4. Revocation of license.
5. Unlicensed performances and exhibitions.
6. Preceding sections not applicable to certain performances.
7. Exits, to be numbered and indicated on programmes.
8. Protection against fire or panic.
9. Obstruction of aisles and passageways.
10. Sunday observance.
11. Sale of liquors; female waiters.
12. Ticket speculators.
13. Violations.

§1. Exhibitions and performances to be licensed.

No person shall exhibit to the public in any building, garden or grounds, concert room or other place or room within the city, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, minstrelsy or dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts thereof, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, or rope dancing, or acrobats, until a license for the place of such exhibition for such purpose shall have been first had and obtained, as hereinafter provided. (Charter, §1472.)

§2. Issue of licenses, fee.

The commissioner of licenses is hereby authorized and empowered to grant and issue the license referred to in the preceding section, to continue in force until the first day of May next ensuing the grant thereof, on receiving for each license so granted, and before the issuing thereof, the sum of $500; provided that in the borough of Richmond such license fee shall be $100. Such licenses shall be uniform and may, in the discretion of the commissioner, contain provisions and conditions which, in his judgment, may be essential for the welfare and benefit of the people of and visitors to the city, including provisions and conditions respecting the tickets or other tokens entitling their holders to admission to such places, and respecting the hours of opening and closing thereof. (Charter, §1473.)

§3. Commutation of license fee.

The commissioner of licenses is hereby authorized to grant licenses for exhibitions or performances, as provided in §§1 and 2 of this article, for any term less than 1 year, and in any case where such license is for a term of 3 months, or less, he is hereby authorized to commute the fee therefor for a sum less than $500, but in no case less than $250 for a theatre, or $150 for a circus, concert-room or other building or place whatsoever; provided that in the borough of Richmond such commutation of license fee shall be $50. (Ord. of Feb. 14, 1911.)

§4. Revocation of license.

Any license provided for by the preceding sections may be revoked and annulled by any judge or justice of a court of record, upon proof of a violation of any provision of this article. The proof shall be taken before such judge or justice, upon notice of not less than 2 days to show cause why such license should not be revoked. He shall hear the proofs and allegations in the case and determine the same summarily, and no appeal shall be taken from his determination. Any person whose license shall have been revoked or annulled shall not thereafter be entitled to a license under any provision of this chapter. On any examination, pursuant to a notice to show cause as aforesaid, the licensee may be a witness in his own behalf. (Charter, §1476.)

§5. Unlicensed performances and exhibitions.

In case any person shall open or advertise to open any theatre, circus or building, garden or ground, concert room or other place, for any exhibition or performance referred to in §1 of this article without first having obtained a license therefor, as provided for by §§ 2 or 3 of this article, the corporation counsel may apply to the supreme court, or any justice thereof, for an injunction to restrain the opening thereof until its proprietor shall have complied with the requirements of those sections, and also with such order as to costs as the court or justice may deem just and proper to make, which injunction may be allowed upon a complaint in the name of the city, in the same manner as injunctions are now usually allowed by the practice of said court. Any injunction allowed under this section may be served by posting the same upon the outer door of the theatre or circus or building wherein such exhibition may be proposed to be held; or, if the same shall be in a garden or grounds, then by posting the same at or on or near the entrance way to any such place of exhibition. In case of any proceeding against the manager or proprietor of any such theatre, circus or building, or garden or grounds, as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to prove the personal service of the injunction, but the service hereinbefore provided shall be deemed and held sufficient. (Charter, §1479.)

§6. Preceding sections not applicable to certain performances.

The provisions and requirements of the preceding sections of this article, shall not be held to apply to any building, hall, room or rooms, in which only private theatricals, tableaus and other exhibitions for charitable and religious purposes are given, nor to the manager of exhibitions given by amateurs for the benefit of any church, mission, parish or Sunday school, or for any other charitable or religious purpose; nor shall the same be held to apply to any masonic temple; nor to the trustees of any masonic hall and asylum fund, so long as the revenues of said temple shall continue to be applied to the use of the masonic hall and asylum, or other charitable purpose; nor to the Educational Alliance, nor to the directors or officers thereof, as such, with respect to any building which shall in whole or in part be owned or leased, by said Alliance, while so owned or leased, or so long as the revenue thereof shall continue to be applied to the support of the Alliance and to the religious, charitable, social, educational or literary purposes thereof. (Charter, §1480.)

§7. Exits, to be numbered and indicated on programmes.

The owner, lessee, manager, or other person having charge or control of any theatre shall cause each and every door and means of exit, for use in case of fire or panic, to be numbered conspicuously, so as to be visible to the audience by whom the same may be used, and shall have or cause to be printed in conspicuous type, on the programme or bill of the play, a plan or diagram and explanation showing each of said exits, thereon and referring to the numbers aforesaid. (Charter, § 1487.)

§8. Protection against fire or panic.

The fire commissioner may detail, not to exceed 2 members of the uniformed force of the fire department, to each and every place of amusement where machinery or scenery are in use, while such place is open to the public. Their duty shall be to guard against fire, to take charge and control of the means provided for its extinguishment, and control and direct the employees of the place to which they may be detailed in the extinction of any fire which may occur therein. A member of the uniformed force on such detail shall inspect every portion of the building to which he may be detailed, during each public performance therein, for the purpose of guarding and protecting the occupants from fire or panic. In all places of public amusement or entertainment, not included in the foregoing provisions of this section, except in fireproof buildings, there shall be employed by the owner or proprietor thereof one or more watchmen, whose exclusive duty it shall be to protect and guard the inmates of such buildings from fire and other sources of danger. (Ord. effective January 1, 1912.)

§9. Obstruction of aisles and passageways.

Whenever any member of the uniformed force of the fire department shall discover in any inside aisle or passageway in any such place of amusement, any camp stool, chair, sofa, or other obstruction, or any person standing or sitting therein, during any public performance, he shall forthwith notify the proprietor or manager of such place of amusement, or any usher, agent or other employee of such proprietor or manager then present, to cause the obstruction to be forthwith removed, or to cause the person standing or sitting in such aisle or passageway to forthwith vacate the same, except as hereinafter provided. If such manager, proprietor, usher, agent, or employee shall cause or permit any camp stool, chair, sofa, or other obstruction to be placed or remain in any aisle or passageway in any such place of amusement, or shall cause, or permit any person to stand or sit therein, during any public performance, or, having been so notified, shall neglect or refuse to cause such obstruction to be forthwith removed, or such person to forthwith vacate the aisle or passageway, they shall each severally be deemed to have violated the provisions and requirements of this section; provided, however, that where there is a passageway in the rear of the seats in such place of amusement, more than 6 feet in depth, it shall be lawful to permit persons to stand therein, as follows:

a. *Standing in passageways.* If the passageway is more than 6 feet and less than 16 feet deep persons may stand therein, provided an unobstructed passageway of at least 6 feet in depth is left open, and there are no more than 4 rows of persons standing; if the passageway is more than 16 feet deep, any number of persons of rows of persons may stand therein, provided that an unobstructed passageway of at least 10 feet in depth is left open; and in places of amusement having a passageway in the rear of the seats, 6 feet or less, in depth, but having in addition an outer passageway in the rear thereof, to which all aisle heads have straight and direct access, 2 rows of persons may be permitted to stand in such passageway in the rear of such seats, but under no circumstances more than 2 such rows;

b. *Standing in balconies.* In balconies or galleries, only 1 row of persons shall be permitted to stand;

c. *Standing room to be indicated.* The space to be occupied by said standees shall be separated from the space to be left clear for passage, by tape, ribbon or other easily broken material, supported by light posts fixed in stationary sockets and not less than 3 nor more than 4 feet from the floor; all to be so constructed and placed as to be no obstruction in case of panic or emergency;

d. *Standing in aisles.* But in no event, under any circumstances, shall any person be allowed to stand in or at the head of any aisle. (Ord. effective Jan. 1, 1912.)

§10. Sunday observance.

No person shall exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert room or other room or place within the city, the performance of any tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, wrestling, boxing, with or without gloves, sparring contest, trial of strength, or any part or parts thereof, nor any circus, equestrian or dramatic performance or exercise, nor any performance or exercise of jugglers, acrobats, club performances or rope dancers; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit at any such place or places on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, sacred or educational, vocal or instrumental concerts, lectures, addresses, recitations and singing, provided that such above mentioned entertainments shall be so given as not to disturb the public peace or amount to a serious interruption of the repose and religious liberty of the community. Any person wilfully offending against the provisions of this section, and every person knowingly aiding in such exhibitions, except as herein provided, by advertisements or otherwise, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, grounds, garden or concert room, or other room or place, who shall lease or let out the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, except as herein provided, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, shall be subject to a penalty of $500. which penalty the corporation counsel is hereby authorized to prosecute, sue for and recover; and, on the recovery of a judgment for the penalty herein provided, against any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee, consenting to or causing or allowing, or letting any part of the building for the purpose of any exhibition or performance, prohibited by this section, the license which shall have been previously obtained by such manager, proprietor, owner or lessee shall be of itself vacated and annulled. (C. O., §570.)

§11. Sale of liquors; female waiters.

No wine, beer or strong or spirituous liquors shall be sold or furnished to any person in the auditorium or lobbies of any place of exhibition or performance mentioned in §1 of this title, nor any apartment connected therewith by any door, window, or other aperture, except that the commissioner of licenses may, in his discretion, and subject to such regulations and restrictions as he may determine, permit the same to be sold or furnished while concerts, consisting of vocal or instrumental music only, are being given in a place duly licensed by him as herein provided. Such permission shall only be operative so long as it shall be lawful under the laws of this state to sell or furnish wine, beer or stronger spirituous liquors at such place, and may be revoked at any time by the commissioner. No person shall employ or furnish or permit or assent to the employment or attendance of any female to wait on, or attend in any manner, or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators, or any of them, at any of the exhibitions or performances mentioned in said section, or at any other place of public amusement in the city.

The provisions of this section shall not be constructed to interfere with the right of any incorporated or other society, organized and maintained for the cultivation of vocal or instrumental music, to exercise and practice the same in good faith for themselves only, and not for the observation and entertainment of the public; nor shall the use or occupation by any such society, for the purposes aforesaid, of any hall or room, connected with any place wherein, by the laws of this state, it is lawful to sell wine, beer, or strong or spirituous liquors, be construed to make such hall or room a place of public amusement, within the provisions of this act. No license shall be granted for any exhibition or performance given in violation of this section, and any and every exhibition or performance, at which any of the provisions of this section shall be violated, shall of itself vacate, annul and render void and of no effect any license which shall have been previously obtained by any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee consenting to, causing, allowing or letting any part of a building for the purpose of such exhibition and performance. (Charter, §§1483, 1484.)

§12. Ticket speculators.

No person shall conduct on or in any street in the city, the business of selling or offering for sale any ticket of admission, or any other evidence of any license, contract or right of entry to any performance or exhibition, in or about the premises of any duly licensed theatre, concert hall, place of public amusement, circus, common show, or any place of public amusement for which a license is not required by law; nor shall any person solicit, by words, signs, circulars or other means, any person to purchase any such ticket upon any street. Any person who shall violate any provision of this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in §10 of chapter 27 of this ordinance. (Ord. approved Feb. 16, 1911.)

§13. Violations.

Except as otherwise specifically provided therein, any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $250, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the city. (Charter, §§1477, 1482, 1485; C. O., §570.)

ARTICLE 2.

Motion-Picture Exhibitions.

Section 30. Definitions.
31. Control of motion-picture theatres.
32. Licenses.
33. Application for motion-picture theatre licenses.
34. Means of egress.
35. Fire prevention.
36. Fire extinguishing appliances.
37. Heating.
38. Lighting.
39. Ventilating.
40. Sanitation.
41. Public morals.
42. Private or non-professional exhibitions of motion-pictures.
43. Operators of motion-picture machines.
44. Violations.

§30. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this article, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean;

1. *Motion-pictures,* a display on a screen or other device of pictures or objects in motion or rapidly changing scenery, whether or not such display shall be accompanied by a lecture, recitation or vocal or instrumental music;

2. *Motion-picture theatre,* any public hall or room in which motion-pictures are displayed, in which the seating capacity does not exceed 600 persons and in which there is no stage or scenery;

3. *Open-air motion-picture theatre,* any public place or space in the open air, in which motion-pictures are exhibited and in which there is no stage or scenery. (C. O., §§352a and 352b, added by Ord. approved July 8, 1913.)

§31. Control of motion-picture theatres.

The commissioner of licenses shall regulate and control all motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres. The commissioner shall appoint such inspectors as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article. (C. O., §§352c, 352b.)

§32. Licenses.

1. *Issue and reissue.* All motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres must be duly licensed. The commissioner may grant and issue any license required by this section. Motion-picture theatre licenses and open-air motion-picture theatre licenses shall expire on the 30th day of June next succeeding the date of the issue thereof.

2. *Fees.* License fees shall be as follows:

For each motion-picture theatre, $100;

For each open-air motion-picture theatre, $50;

For motion-picture theatre licenses, and open-air motion-picture theatre licenses issued between the 1st day of January and the 30th day of June, inclusive, of any year, one-half the above mentioned fee shall be paid. (Ord. effective Sept. 22, 1914.)

§33. Application for motion-picture theatre licenses.

Applications for motion-picture theatre licenses or for open-air motion-picture theatre licenses shall be made to the commissioner of licenses, who shall pass upon the location of the theatre and upon the character of the applicant for the license without delay. Upon the application for the issue or reissue of a license for a motion-picture theatre or an open-air motion-picture theatre, the commissioner shall request the fire department, the department of water supply, gas and electricity, the department of health, and the bureau of buildings of the borough in which such theatre is located, to inspect the same, and the said departments and the appropriate bureau of buildings shall, within 10 days after receiving such requests, file in the department of licenses detailed written reports, which shall include a statement of any violation of law, ordinance, rule or regulation relating to such structure, and any dangerous condition existing therein. Upon the failure of any department or bureau to file such report, the commissioner may disregard such department or bureau and, in his discretion, may issue a license. Each applicant for a license for a motion-picture theatre or an open-air motion-picture theatre, shall file plans and specifications for the theatre with the bureau of buildings of the borough in which the theatre is situated, or is to be erected or constructed, and a copy of such plans and specifications, duly approved by the appropriate superintendent of buildings, shall be filed in the department of licenses with the application for the license. (C. O., §352c.)

§34. Means of egress.

1. *Indication.* Over every exit there must be painted on the inside in letters not less than 6 inches high, the word "Exit" in legible type, and one red light or illuminated sign must be placed inside over each exit, and illuminated while the audience is present. (C. O., §352d, subd. 11.)

2. *Obstruction, prohibited.* All exit doors and doors leading to fire-escapes in all motion-picture theatres and open-air motion picture theatres must be unlocked when the theatres are open to the public. All passageways and exits to the street required by law or ordinance must be kept free and clear, and shall be used for no other purpose than for entrance and exit to and from the theatre. No aisle, passageway or space in the rear of the seats in such a theatre shall be obstructed by any camp stool, chair, sofa or settee, nor shall any person be permitted to stand or sit therein. (C. O., §352d., subds. 3, 9, 11.)

§35. Fire prevention.

1. *Care of films.* Every booth in which a motion-picture projecting machine shall be operated shall contain an approved fireproof box for the storage of all picture films not on the projecting machine, and films shall not be stored in any other place on the premises. No film shall be rewound and repaired in a motion-picture theatre, except in the booth or in some other enclosure approved as fireproof by the fire commissioner. The requirements of this section shall apply to portable booths and booths in open-air theatres, as well as to motion-picture theatres. (C. O., §352d., subd. 7; §352e, subd. 3.)

2. *Cellars.* The basement or cellar under the auditorium shall be kept free and clear, except the space used for the heating apparatus, or for machinery connected with the theatre and for coal and except further that such basement or cellar, if separated from the auditorium by an unpierced floor, either of fireproof construction or covered on the under side with fire-retarding material approved by the fire commissioner and superintendent of bureau of buildings, may be occupied for a business deemed by the fire commissioner not to be hazardous. (Amended by ord. effective Nov. 9, 1915.)

§36. Fire extinguishing appliances.

Portable fire extinguishing appliances, approved by the fire commissioner, shall be provided in every motion-picture theatre and open-air motion-picture theatre, of the following kind and number:

1. 10-quart capacity buckets, painted red with the word "Fire" in black, the letters 4 inches high, to the number of 6 for places seating less than 300 without a gallery, and 2 additional if there be a gallery, and to the number of 10 in places seating over 300 persons, and 4 additional buckets if there be a gallery;

2. Fire extinguishers, approved by the fire commissioner, of which 2 shall be on the main floor and 2 in the gallery, if there be one, and 1 in the operating booth;

3. 4-pound flat-head axes, 2 of which shall be on the main floor and 2 in the gallery, if there be one;

4. 2 buckets filled with dry sand, to be kept in the operating booth. (C. O., §352d, subd. 14.)

§37. Heating.

When the temperature of the outdoor air is below 60 degrees F., the air in a motion-picture theatre, while an audience is present, shall be maintained at a temperature not lower than 62 degrees F. nor higher than 70 degrees F. If gas stoves, oil stoves or other apparatus throwing off products of combustion are used to heat such a theatre, said products of combustion must be carried to the outside air by means of a fireproof flue or flues. No radiator shall be placed in the aisles of such a theatre, so as to lessen the width below the minimum requirement. (C. O., §352e, subd. 2.)

§38. Lighting.

Every portion of a motion-picture theatre, as defined aforesaid, including exits, courts and corridors devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, shall be so lighted by electric light, during all exhibitions and until the entire audience has left the premises, that a person with normal eyesight should be able to read the Snellen standard test type 40 at a distance of 20 feet, and type 30 at a distance of 10 feet; normal eyesight meaning ability to read type 20 at a distance of 20 feet, in daylight. Cards showing types 20, 30 and 40 shall be displayed on the side walls, together with a copy of this section. (C. O., §352e, subd. 1.)

§39. Ventilating.

Motion-picture theatres, as defined aforesaid, having less than 200 cubic feet of air space for each person, or motion-picture theatres in which the outside window and door area is less than 1/8 of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation which shall supply, during the time when the audience is present, at least 500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person.

Motion-picture theatres having more than 200 cubic feet of air space for each person, or having outside windows and doors the area of which is equal to at least 1/8 of the floor area, shall be provided with artificial means of ventilation, that shall be in operation when the outside temperature requires the windows to be kept closed, and which shall supply, during the time the audience is present, at least 500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person. When the artificial ventilation is not in operation, ventilation by means of open doors and windows shall be sufficient to provide each person with 500 cubic feet of fresh air per hour.

Motion-picture theatres having more than 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each person and having outside windows and doors, the area of which is equal to at least 1/8 of the total floor area, shall not be required to have artificial means of ventilation, provided the air is thoroughly changed by freely opening doors and windows, immediately before the admission of the audience and at least every 4 hours thereafter.

No part of the fresh air supply required by any paragraph of this section shall be taken from any source containing vitiated air. The area of outside doors and windows shall mean the area capable of being freely opened to the outside air for ventilation purposes. When fresh air is supplied by means of ventilating openings, at least 1 inlet shall be situated at one end of the room, and at least 1 outlet at the other end of the room. Where exhaust or inlet fans are necessary, at least 1 of such fans shall be placed in an outlet opening. The inlet opening or openings shall be placed in the floor or within 2 feet from the floor, and the outlet opening or openings in the ceiling, or within 2 feet of the ceiling. The inlet openings and their surroundings shall be kept free from dust, so that the incoming air shall not convey dust nor stir up dust as it enters.

During the time spectators are present, the air in the theatre shall be kept continuously in motion by means of fans to the number of at least 1 to every 150 persons. Such fans shall be placed in positions remote from the inlet and outlet openings. No person shall be exposed to any direct draft from any air inlet. (C. O., §352e, subd. 3.)

§40. Sanitation.

1. *Toilets.* Separate toilets for each sex must be provided in every motion-picture theatre and open-air motion-picture theatre. (C. O., §352d, subd. 13.)

2. *Cleanliness.* All motion-picture theatres shall be kept clean and free from dust. Their floors, where covered with wood, tiles, stone, concrete, linoleum, or other washable material, shall be mopped or scrubbed with water, or swept with moisture or by some dustless method, at least once daily, and shall be scrubbed with water and soap or water and some other solvent substance, at least once weekly. All carpets, rugs and other fabric floor coverings in such theatres shall be cleaned at least once daily, by suction cleaning, beating or dustless sweeping. Curtains and draperies shall be cleaned at least once monthly, by suction cleaning, beating or washing. Cornices, walls and other dust-holding places shall be kept free from dust by washing or moist wiping. The wood and metal parts of all seats shall be kept clean. Fabric upholstering of seats and railings and other fixed fabrics shall be cleaned by suction cleaning, or other dustless method, at least once monthly. (C. O., §352f.)

§41. Public morals.

The inspectors of the department of licenses shall investigate the character of exhibitions in motion-picture theatres and open-air motion-picture theatres, and shall report to the commissioner any offense against morality, decency or public welfare committed in said exhibitions. (C. O., §352g.)

§42. Private or non-professional exhibitions of motion-pictures.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to motion-picture exhibitions, with or without charge for admission, conducted under the direct management of educational or religious institutions, or held or given in conjunction with and incidental to banquets, entertainments, lectures, receptions, expositions or dances, nor to motion picture exhibitions, without charge for admission, given or held not more than once a week in private residences or in bona fide social, scientific, political or athletic clubs, nor to any motion picture exhibitions in which the apparatus for projecting such motion-pictures uses only an enclosed incandescent lamp, only cellulose acetate or other slow burning film of a size or perforation differing from the standard as used in theatrical machines, and is approved by the fire commissioner as being unsuitable for the use of inflammable motion-picture films.

1. Before motion pictures shall be exhibited, as above provided, there shall be obtained from the commissioner of licenses a permit for such exhibition, application for which shall have been filed in the department of licenses, at least 3 days prior to the date of said exhibition;

2. Before granting such permit, the commissioner shall cause to be inspected the premises where it is proposed that the exhibition shall be held, and shall grant the permit if, in his judgment, the safety of the public is properly guarded, and provided that, for an audience of more than 75 people, all chairs or seats shall be securely fastened to the floor or fastened together in rows;

3. The apparatus for projecting such motion-pictures shall be contained in a

fire-proof booth or enclosure constructed as required by law; except the apparatus or motion-picture machine uses only cellulose acetate films, of a size or perforation differing from the standard as used in theatrical machines, and uses only an enclosed incandescent lamp, and is approved by the fire commissioner as being unsuitable for the use of inflammable motion-picture films.

4. Every such exhibition shall be subject to the inspection of the officers and inspectors of the department of licenses, for the purposes of this article.

5. The commissioner of licenses may, in his discretion, impose a fee for the issuance of such permit, which said fee, however, shall not exceed $5 for one month or part thereof.

6. Nothing contained in the foregoing paragraphs of this section shall be so construed as to permit any person, association or club to hold any motion picture exhibitions, excepting exhibitions held under the direct management of religious or educational institutions, or given or held in conjunction with and incidental to banquets, entertainments, lectures, receptions, expositions or dances, where an admission is charged, without the payment of such license fee as is provided for in §32, article 2, chapter 3, of this ordinance. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 18, 1915.)

§43. Operators of motion-picture machines.

1. *License required.* No person shall operate any motion-picture apparatus or any connection thereof, unless he shall have been duly licensed as hereinafter provided. (Charter, §529a.)

2. *Application for license.* Any person desiring to act as a motion-picture operator shall make application for a license as such to the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, who shall furnish to each applicant blank forms of application which he shall fill out and file with the commissioner. (Charter, §529a.)

3. *Examination.* The commissioner shall make rules and regulations governing the examination of applicants and the issuance of licenses and certificates; provided that each applicant shall be given a practical examination, under the direction of the commissioner. (Charter, §529a.)

4. *Issue of license and certificate.* If, on such examination, the applicant is found to be competent to operate motion-picture apparatus and its connections, he shall receive the license for which he has applied, within 6 days after his examination; which license shall continue in force for 1 year from the date of issue, unless sooner revoked or suspended. With every license granted there shall be issued to the person obtaining such license a certificate, made by the commissioner or such other officer as the commissioner may designate, setting forth that the person named therein is duly authorized to operate motion-picture apparatus and its connections. (Charter, §529a.)

5. *Posting certificate.* The certificate shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the room in which the licensee operates a motion-picture apparatus and its connections. (Charter, §529a.)

6. *Discipline.* The license and certificate may be revoked or suspended at any time by the commissioner, in his discretion, for cause. (Charter, §529a.)

7. *Renewal of license.* Every license, unless revoked or suspended, as herein provided, may, at the end of a year from the date of issue thereof, be renewed by the commissioner in his discretion, upon application and with or without further examination as he may direct, but every application for renewal of license must be made within the 30 days previous to the expiration of such license. (Charter, §529a.)

8. *Unlicensed operators.* No person, not licensed as provided in this section, shall be employed to operate or be permitted to operate any motion-picture apparatus, or any connections thereof, in any motion-picture theatre, open-air motion-picture theatre or other place where motion-pictures are exhibited, to which the public is admitted, with or without charge for admission. (Charter, §529a.)

§44. Violations.

Any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $50, to be recovered in a civil action. (new.)

ARTICLE 3.
Common Shows.

Section 60. Definition.
61. License required; fee.
62. Violations.

§60. Definition.

A common show shall be deemed to include a carousel, Ferris wheel, gravity steeplechase, chute, scenic cave, bicycle carousel, scenic railway, striking machine switchback, merry-go-round, puppet show, ball game, and all other shows of like character, but not to include games of baseball, nor to authorize gambling or any games of chance. (C. O., §352.)

§61. License required; fee.

No person shall maintain or operate a common show without a license therefor, granted and issued by the commissioner of licenses. Such licenses shall be issued for a term of 1 year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the commissioner. The annual fee for such license shall be $25. (C. O., §§305-308.)

§62. Violations.

Any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $10, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or, by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $10, to be recovered in a civil action. (C. O., §379.)

CHAPTER 4.
BRIDGES.

Article 1. General provisions.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Names of bridges.
2. Speed of vehicles on bridges.

§1. Names of bridges.

The bridges of the city shall hereafter be known as follows:

1. *Across the East river:*

a. The New York and Brooklyn bridge shall be designated as the Brooklyn Bridge;

b. The new East river bridge shall be designated as the Williamsburg Bridge;

c. Bridge No. 3, crossing the East river, shall be designated as the Manhattan Bridge;

d. Bridge No. 4, crossing the East river, shall be designated as the Queensboro Bridge.

2. *Across the Harlem river:*

a. The bridge connecting First avenue, borough of Manhattan, and Willis avenue, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Willis Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge on the line of Third avenue, shall be designated as the Third Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge connecting Madison avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, and East 138th street, in the borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Madison Avenue Bridge;

d. The bridge connecting West 145th street, in the borough of Manhattan, and East 149th street, in the borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the 145th Street Bridge;

e. The bridge connecting West 155th street, borough of Manhattan, and Jerome avenue, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Macomb's Dam Bridge;

f. The bridge connecting West 181st street, borough of Manhattan, and University avenue, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the Washington Bridge;

g. The bridge connecting West 207th street, borough of Manhattan, and West Fordham road, borough of The Bronx, shall be designated as the University Heights Bridge;

h. The bridge on the line of Broadway shall be designated as the Ship Canal Bridge.

3. *Bridges in the borough of The Bronx:*

a. The bridge over Mott Haven canal, on the line of East 135th street, shall be designated as the 135th Street Bridge;

b. The bridge over the Bronx river, on the line of Westchester avenue, shall be designated as the Westchester Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge over Westchester creek, on the line of East 177th street, shall be designated as the Unionport Bridge;

d. The bridge over Eastchester bay, connecting Eastern boulevard and Pelham Bridge road, shall be designated as the Pelham Bridge;

e. The bridge over Pelham Bay narrows, connecting City Island road and City Island avenue, shall be designated as the City Island Bridge;

f. The bridge over Eastchester creek, on the line of Boston road, shall be designated as the Eastchester Bridge.

4. *Bridges in the borough of Brooklyn:*

a. The bridge over Gowanus canal, on the line of Hamilton avenue, shall be designated as the Hamilton Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge over Gowanus canal, on the line of 9th street, shall be designated as the 9th Street Bridge;

c. The bridge over Gowanus canal, on the line of 3d street, shall be designated as the 3d Street Bridge;

d. The bridge over Gowanus canal, on the line of Carroll street, shall be designated as the Carroll Street Bridge;

e. The bridge over Gowanus canal, on the line of Union street, shall be designated as the Union Street Bridge;

f. The bridge over 5th Street basin (Gowanus canal), on the line of Third avenue, shall be designated as the Third Avenue Bridge;

g. The bridge over Wallabout canal, on the line of Washington avenue, shall be designated as the Washington Avenue Bridge;

h. The bridge on the line of Metropolitan avenue, over English kills, shall be designated as the Metropolitan Avenue Bridge;

i. The bridge over the Coney Island creek, connecting West 18th street and West 17th street, shall be designated as the Harway Avenue Bridge;

j. The bridge over Sheepshead bay, on the line of Ocean avenue, shall be designated as the Ocean Avenue Bridge;

k. The bridge over the Coney Island creek, on the line of the Shell road, shall be designated as the Shell Road Bridge.

5. *Newtown creek bridges:*

a. The bridge connecting Manhattan avenue, borough of Brooklyn, and Vernon avenue, borough of Queens, shall be designated as the Vernon Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge on the line of Greenpoint avenue shall be designated as the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge connecting Meeker avenue, borough of Brooklyn, and Laurel Hill boulevard, borough of Queens, shall be designated as the Meeker Avenue Bridge;

d. The bridge on the line of Grand street, shall be designated as the Grand Street Bridge.

6. *Bridges in the borough of Queens:*

a. The bridge over Dutch Kills creek, on the line of Borden avenue, shall be designated as the Borden Avenue Bridge;

b. The bridge over Dutch Kills creek, on the line of Hunter's Point avenue, shall be designated as the Hunter's Point Avenue Bridge;

c. The bridge over Flushing river, on the line of Jackson avenue, shall be designated as the Flushing Bridge;

d. The bridge over Flushing river, on the line of Rodman street, shall be designated as the Strong's Causeway Bridge;

e. The bridge over Alley creek, on the line of Jackson avenue, shall be designated as the Little Neck Bridge.

7. *Bridges in the borough of Richmond:*

a. The bridge over Lemon creek, on the line of Bayview avenue, shall be designated as the Lemon Creek Bridge;

b. The bridge over Richmond creek, on the line of Bridge avenue, shall be designated as the Fresh Kills Bridge.

(Added by ord. effective Jan. 26, 1915.)

§2. Speed of vehicles on bridges.

No person shall operate, drive or propel any vehicle, and no owner riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit the same to be driven or propelled upon the Brooklyn bridge at a rate of speed greater than 8 miles per hour, nor upon any other public bridge in the city at a rate of speed greater than 15 miles per hour. (Added by ord. effective Jan. 26, 1915.)

CHAPTER 5.
*BUILDING CODE.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Materials.
3. Working stresses and loads.
4. Classification of buildings.
5. Restricted areas.
6. Height, size and arrangement.
7. Light and ventilation.
8. Exit facilities.
9. Projections beyond building line.
10. Safeguards during construction or demolition.
11. Partition fences and walls.
12. Excavations and foundations.
13. Masonry construction.
14. Wood construction.
15. Iron and steel construction.
16. Reinforced concrete construction.
17. Fireproof construction.
18. Safeguards against spread of fire.
19. Chimneys and heating apparatus.
20. Roofing and roof structures.
21. Miscellaneous requirements.
22. Frame buildings.
23. Buildings of a public character.
24. Motion picture theatres.
25. Theatres and other places of amusement.
26.
27. Elevators.
28. Fire extinguishing appliances.
29. Plumbing and other systems of piping.
30.
31. Unsafe buildings and collapsed structures.
32. Enforcement of chapter.

*Table of article headings amended by Ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

*ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Scope.
2. Definitions.
3. Application for permits.
4. Permits.
5. Certificate of occupancy.
6. Modifications.
7. Rules.
8. Approved materials, appliances and methods of construction.
9. Seal of building bureau.
10. Right of entry of officers and employees.

*Amended by Ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§1. Scope.

1. *Short title.* This chapter shall be known and cited as the Building Code.

2. *Matter covered.* All matters concerning, affecting or relating to the construction, alteration or removal of buildings or structures, erected or to be erected in the city are presumptively provided for in this chapter, except in so far as such provisions are contained in the Charter, the Tenement House Law, the Labor Law, or the rules promulgated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by the superintendents of buildings of the several boroughs.

3. *Chapter remedial.* This chapter is hereby declared to be remedial, and shall be construed liberally, to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof.

4. *All new work to conform.* No wall, structure, building or part thereof shall hereafter be constructed, nor shall the plumbing nor drainage, or other equipment, of any building, structure or premises, so far as provided for in this chapter, be constructed or altered in the city, except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. No building already erected, or hereafter to be built in said city, shall be

altered in any manner that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or any rule or approval of the superintendent of buildings made and issued thereunder; but nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the raising or lowering of any building to meet a change of grade in the street on which it is located, provided that the building is not otherwise altered.

5. *Undeveloped localities.* In such parts of the city outside the fire limits and suburban limits, in which a system of streets has not been established only so much of the requirements of this chapter shall apply as in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings may be necessary for safety of life and health; but this shall not be construed to permit the erection of any building to exceed in height or area the limits fixed by this chapter for such buildings.

6. *Buildings affected.* All provisions of this chapter shall apply with equal force to municipal buildings as they do to private buildings, except as may be specifically provided for by law.

§2. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings herein indicated.

a. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as an individual; "writing" includes printing, and printed or typewritten matter; "oath" includes affirmation; "signature" or "subscription" includes "mark," when the person cannot write, his name being written near it.

b. The term "occupied" as applied to any building, shall be construed as though followed by the words "or intended, arranged or designed to be occupied."

c. The term "approved" as applied to any material, device or mode of construction, means approved by the superintendent of buildings under the provisions of this chapter, or by any other authority designated by law to give approval in the matter in question.

d. The term "owner" includes his duly authorized agent or attorney, a purchaser, devisee, and any person entitled to an interest in the property in question.

e. An alteration, as applied to a building or structure, is any change or rearrangement in the structural parts or in the exit facilities, or any enlargement, whether by extending on any side or by increasing in height, or the moving from one location or position to another.

f. The term "curb" when used in defining the height of a building means the mean curb level at that front of the building which faces on the street of greatest width, or, if the greatest width occurs on more than one of the streets on which the building faces, the mean curb level at that point of the building which faces on the street of greatest width and having the highest curb.

The term "curb" when used in fixing the depth of an excavation, means the curb level at that point of the curb which is nearest to the point of the excavation in question.

g. The term "height" as applied to a building or structure means the vertical distance, measured in a straight line from the curb level, or if the grade of the street has not been legally established or the building does not adjoin the street, from the average level of all the ground adjoining such building, to the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs, and to the average height of the gable in the case of roofs having a pitch of more than 20 degrees with a horizontal plane.

h. A story is that part of any building comprised between any floor and the floor or roof next above.

i. A tenement house is a building as defined in the Tenement House Law.

j. A garage is a building, shed or enclosure, or any portion thereof, in which a motor vehicle, containing volatile inflammable oil in its fuel storage tank, is stored, housed or kept.

§3. Application for permits.

1. *For construction or alteration.* Before the construction or alteration of any building, wall or structure, or any part of either, or of any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes, and before the construction or alteration of the plumbing or drainage of any building, structure or premises is commenced, the owner or lessee, or agent of either, or the architect or builder employed by such owner or lessee in connection with the proposed construction or alteration, shall submit to the superintendent of buildings a detailed statement in triplicate of the specifications, on appropriate blanks to be furnished to applicants by the bureau of buildings, and such plans and structural detail drawings of the proposed work as the superintendent of buildings may require. Such statement, constituting an application for a permit to construct or alter, shall be accompanied by a further statement in writing, sworn to before a notary public or commissioner of deeds, giving the full name and residence of each of the owners of said building, or proposed building, structure or proposed structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring, and by a diagram of the lot or plot on which such construction or alteration is to be made, showing the exact location of any proposed new construction and all existing buildings or structures that are to remain.

2. *Authorization of owner.* If the construction, alteration or plumbing or drainage or the alteration thereof, is to be made or executed by any other person than the owner of the land in fee, the person intending to make such construction or alteration, or to construct such plumbing or drainage, shall, either as owner, lessee, or in any representative capacity, accompany the application to build or alter with a statement in writing, sworn to as aforesaid, giving the full name and residence of each of the owners of the land, building, or proposed building, structure or proposed structure, premises, wall, platform, staging or flooring, and reciting that he is duly authorized to perform said work. Such statement may be made by the agent or architect of the person hereinbefore required to make the same.

3. *Notice to demolish.* Before any existing building or part of an existing building is demolished, a statement in writing on appropriate blanks to be furnished by the bureau of buildings, constituting a notice to demolish, shall be submitted to the superintendent of buildings by the owner or any person authorized by the owner, giving the full name and residence of each of the owners of the building to be demolished, the name and business address of the person who is to do the work and such other information respecting the building as the superintendent of buildings may require. Such notice shall be submitted not less than 48 hours before the work of demolition is commenced.

4. *Place of filing.* All applications, notices and sworn statements required by this section, and copies of the approved plans shall be kept on file in the office of the superintendent of buildings. Applications shall be promptly docketed as received. For purposes of identification and reference all such papers shall be marked with the block and lot number of the property to which they apply, and with the street and house number when possible.

5. *Amendments.* Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the filing of amendments to any application at any time before the completion of the work for which permit was sought, and such amendments, after approval, shall be made part of the application and filed as such.

6. *Ordinary repairs excepted.* Ordinary repairs to buildings or structures, or to the plumbing and drainage thereof, may be made without notice to the superintendent of buildings, but such repairs shall not be construed to include the cutting away of any wall or any portion thereof, the removal or cutting of any beams or supports, or the removal, change or closing of any stairway or required means of exit, or the alteration of any house sewer, private sewer or drainage system, or the construction of any soil or waste pipe.

§4. Permits.

1. *Approval of applications.* It shall be unlawful to construct or alter any building, structure, wall, platform, staging or flooring, or any part thereof, or any plumbing and drainage, until the application and plans required by §3 of this article shall have been approved by the superintendent of buildings, and a written permit issued by him. The superintendent of buildings shall approve or reject any application or plan, or amendment thereto, filed with him pursuant to the provisions of this article within a reasonable time and, if approved, shall promptly issue a permit therefor.

2. *Approval in part.* Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the superintendent of buildings from approving and issuing a permit for the construction of part of a building or structure, when plans and detailed statements have been presented for the same, before the entire plans and detailed statements of said building or structure have been submitted or approved.

3. *Signature to permit.* Every permit issued by the superintendent of buildings under the provisions of this chapter shall have his signature affixed thereto, but this shall not prevent the superintendent from authorizing any subordinate to affix such signature.

4. *Limitations.* Any permit issued by the superintendent of buildings under the provisions of this article, but under which no work is commenced within one year from the time of issuance, shall expire by limitation.

5. *Compliance with plans.* The construction or alteration of any building, structure, platform, staging or flooring, or of any plumbing or drainage, shall be in accordance with the approved detailed statement of specifications and plans, for which the permit was issued, or any approved amendment thereof. The superintendent may require a certified copy of the approved plans to be kept at all times on the premises from the commencement of the work to the completion thereof.

6. *Adherence to diagram.* The location of any new building or structure, or of any extension to an existing building or structure, shown on the diagram filed as required by §3 of this article, or on any approved amendment thereof, shall be strictly adhered to. It shall be unlawful to reduce or diminish the area of any lot or plot, a diagram of which has been filed with an application to construct or alter and has been used as the basis for a permit, unless the building or structure for which the permit was issued complies in all respects with the requirements of this chapter for buildings or structures located on plots of such diminished area, provided, however, that this shall not apply to any case in which the lot area is reduced by reason of any street opening or widening or other public improvement.

7. *Revocation.* The superintendent of buildings may revoke any permit or approval issued under the provisions of this article, in the case of any false statement, or any misrepresentation as to a material fact in the application on which the permit or approval was based.

§5. Certificate of occupancy.

1. *New buildings.* No building hereafter erected shall be occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any purpose whatever until a certificate of occupancy shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings certifying that such building conforms substantially to the approved plans and specifications and the requirements of this chapter applying to buildings of its class and kind.

2. *Buildings hereafter altered.* No building hereafter altered, which was vacant during the progress of the work of alteration, shall be occupied or used, in whole or in part, for any purpose whatever, until a certificate of occupancy shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings certifying that the work for which the permit was issued has been completed substantially in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and the provisions of this chapter applying to such an alteration; and when the occupancy or use of a building has continued during the work of alteration, the occupancy or use of the building shall not continue for more than 30 days after completion of the alteration unless such certificate shall have been issued.

3. *Existing buildings.* Nothing in this section shall prevent the continuance of the present occupancy and use of any now existing building, except as may be specifically prescribed by this chapter or as may be necessary for the safety of life or property. Upon written request from the owner, the superintendent of buildings shall issue a certificate of occupancy for any now existing building, certifying, after verification by inspection, the occupancy or use of such building, provided that at the time of issuing such certificate there are no notices of violation, or other notices or orders pending in the bureau of buildings.

4. *Change of occupancy.* No change of occupancy or use shall be made in any building or part thereof, hereafter erected or altered, that is not consistent with the last issued certificate of occupancy for such building. In case of any now existing building, no change of occupancy that would bring it under some special provision of this chapter, shall be made, unless a certificate is issued by the superintendent of buildings certifying that such building conforms to the provisions of this chapter with respect to buildings hereafter altered for the proposed new occupancy and use.

5. *Temporary occupancy.* Upon request of the owner or his authorized representative, the superintendent of buildings shall issue a temporary certificate of occupancy for part of a building, provided that such temporary occupancy or use would not in any way jeopardize life or property.

6. *Contents of certificate.* In addition to the certification when required by this section, as to compliance with approved plans and specifications, and provisions of this chapter, all certificates of occupancy shall state the purposes for which the building may be used in its several parts, the maximum permissible live loads on the several floors, the number of persons that may be accommodated in the several stories, in case such number is limited by any provision of this chapter or the approved specifications, and all special stipulations of the permit, if any.

7. *Issuance and filing.* Certificates of occupancy shall be issued within 10 days after written application therefor, if said building at the date of such application shall be entitled thereto. A record of all certificates shall be kept in the bureau of buildings and copies shall be furnished, on request, to any person having a proprietary interest in the building affected.

§6. Modifications.

In exercising his powers to vary the provisions of this chapter, or any rule authorized thereunder, the superintendent of buildings shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter establishing that power. A record of all modifications shall be kept in the bureau of buildings, properly indexed and open to public inspection during business hours. All modifications, including the applicant's petition for same and the superintendent's reasons for granting, shall be published in full in the CITY RECORD within 2 weeks after the superintendent's action, and may be cited as precedents.

§7. Rules.

1. *Authority to adopt rules.* The superintendent of buildings shall have power to adopt such rules with respect to the materials and mode of construction, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as may be necessary to secure the intent and purposes of this chapter and a proper enforcement of its provisions. For any provisions of this chapter referring to the rules of requiring approval of materials or modes of construction, such superintendent shall adopt, when this section becomes effective or as the necessity may arise, such rules as are required or will establish the conditions of approval. So far as practicable such rules shall be uniform in all the boroughs.

2. *Procedure.* No rule adopted by the superintendent of buildings shall become effective until it shall have been published in the CITY RECORD on eight successive Mondays, and until a public hearing on the same shall have been held, provided, however, that said public hearing shall not be necessary for the purposes of this chapter unless a request shall have been made for such hearing during the said period of publication. Any rule adopted and promulgated as herein provided shall have the same force and effect as any provision of this chapter. All rules heretofore legally promulgated and in force at the time when this section becomes effective shall continue in force, provided they are not inconsistent with any provision of this chapter.

3. *Amendment and repeal.* The superintendent of buildings may amend or repeal any rule by the same procedure prescribed for the adoption of new rules.

§8. Approved materials, appliances and methods of construction.

Whenever any materials, appliances or methods of construction have been approved by the superintendent of buildings as conforming to tests prescribed by this chapter, or to any rules adopted thereunder, a notice to that effect shall be published in the CITY RECORD, including information as to the conditions under which said materials, appliances or methods of construction were tested and approved. A list of such materials, appliances and methods of construction shall be kept on file in the bureau of buildings, properly indexed and open to public inspection during business hours.

§9. Seal of building bureau.

Each superintendent of buildings may adopt a seal and direct its use in his bureau.

§10. Right of entry of officers and employees.

Any officer or employee of the bureau of buildings, so far as it may be necessary for the performance of his duties, shall have the right to enter any building or premises in said city upon showing his badge of office. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

*ARTICLE 2.

Materials.

Section 20. Quality of materials.
21. Weights of materials.
22. Tests.
23. Brick.
24. Sand.
25. Lime.
26. Cement.
27. Mortar.

28. Concrete.
29. Hollow building blocks.
30. Iron and steel.
31. Timber.

*Amended by ord. effective May 1, 1915.

§20. Quality of materials.

All building materials shall be of a quality to meet the intent of this chapter, and shall conform to such specifications, consistent with the requirements of this chapter, as may be promulgated by the superintendents of buildings. (New.)

§21. Weights of materials.

The weights of various materials in pounds per cubic foot shall be assumed to be as follows:

Brickwork	120
Concrete, cinder, used for floor arches or slabs	108
Concrete, cinder, used for filling over fireproof floors	60
Concrete, stone	144
Granite, bluestone and marble	168
Limestone	156
Sandstone	144
Oak and longleaf yellow pine	48
Spruce, fir, hemlock, white pine and shortleaf yellow pine	30

(B. C., §135.)

§22. Tests.

1. *When required.* New structural material, or structural material not otherwise provided for in this chapter shall be subjected to such tests to determine its character and quality, as the superintendent of buildings shall direct. Appliances and devices required by any of the provisions of this chapter and new methods of construction shall be subjected to such tests to determine their efficiency, as the superintendent of buildings may direct. Such tests as may be required under this section shall be described in rules promulgated by the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §20.)

2. *Tests of materials.* All tests shall be conducted under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings, or his authorized representative. Laboratory tests shall be conducted at a testing laboratory of recognized standing. A superintendent of buildings conducting a test under the provisions of this section shall notify the superintendents of buildings of the other boroughs at least 3 days in advance of such test. (B. C., §20.)

3. *Approval.* Any material, appliance, or method of construction meeting the requirements of this chapter or the specifications authorized thereunder shall be approved within a reasonable time after the completion of the tests. All such approvals and the conditions under which they are issued shall be published in the City Record within a month after issuance, and a complete list of all such approvals issued during the year shall be included in the annual report of the superintendent of buildings. The superintendent of buildings may prohibit the use of any material or appliance failing to conform to the requirements of this chapter or to the rules adopted thereunder. (New.)

4. *Conditions attaching to approvals.* Materials, appliances or methods of construction which have been tested and approved shall be used and installed in accordance with the terms of the approval. So far as practicable all materials and appliances for which approvals have been issued shall have a distinctive brand mark for identification impressed on or otherwise attached to them. It shall be unlawful to use any such brand mark on any other material or appliance than that for which the approval was issued. (New.)

5. *Additional tests.* The superintendent of buildings may require any tests to be repeated if there is any reason to believe that the material or appliance is no longer up to the specifications on which the approval was based. (New.)

§23. Brick.

The brick used in the construction of buildings shall be sound, well burnt brick. When old brick are used in any wall they shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used, and shall be whole and good, hard, well burnt brick. (B. C., §13.)

§24. Sand.

The sand used for building construction shall be clean, sharp, coarse and silicious. (B. C., §14.)

§25. Lime.

Quick lime and hydrated lime shall conform to such specifications as may be promulgated by the superintendent of buildings, or, in the absence of such specifications, with the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. (New.)

§26. Cement.

Portland and natural cements shall conform to such specifications as may be promulgated by the superintendent of buildings in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or, in the absence of such specifications, with the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials. (B. C., §16.)

§27. Mortar.

1. *Cement.* Cement mortar shall be made of cement and sand in the proportion of 1 part of cement and not more than 3 parts of sand by volume, or, in the case of bag mortars prepared under rules promulgated by the superintendent of buildings, in such proportions that the tensile strength per square inch at the age of 28 days shall be not less than 250 pounds when Portland cement is used, and 125 pounds when natural cement is used. Cement mortar shall be thoroughly mixed and shall be used immediately after the addition of water. Not more than 15 per cent. of the cement by volume may be replaced by an equal volume of lime. (B. C., §16.)

2. *Cement and lime.* Cement-lime mortar shall be made of 1 part of lime, 1 part of cement and not more than 3 parts of sand to each by volume. (B. C., §17.)

3. *Lime.* Except as may be otherwise provided, lime mortar shall be made of 1 part of slaked lime, lime putty or dry hydrated lime, and not more than 4 parts of sand by volume. (B. C., §15.)

§28. Concrete.

1. *Mixture.* Except as may be otherwise provided in this chapter, concrete shall be made of 1 part of cement, and not more than 2½ parts of sand and 5 parts of coarse aggregate. (B. C., §18.)

2. *Aggregate.* The coarse aggregate shall be granite, trap rock, gravel or other hard, durable material that may be approved by a rule of the superintendent of buildings. When gravel is used it shall be thoroughly washed. Where mass concrete is used, the coarse aggregates shall be of such size as will pass through a [two] 2-inch ring. All aggregates shall be free from dust or other deleterious material. (New.)

3. *Consistency.* All concrete shall be a wet mixture, and shall be placed in forms immediately after mixing, and well tamped. No concrete shall be used after initial set has begun. (New.)

4. *Forms.* All forms and centering shall be built in a substantial manner, and with joints sufficiently tight to prevent leakage of the cement. They shall be properly supported and braced as to safely sustain all the load that may be placed upon them during construction. (New.)

5. *Joints in concrete.* Joints formed between portions of concrete placed at different times shall be made in a manner not to injure the completed structure. Before fresh concrete is joined to concrete which has set or partially set, the surface of the old concrete shall be roughened, cleaned and thoroughly wet. (New.)

6. *Precautions against freezing.* No materials containing frost or that are frozen shall be used. Precaution shall be taken to prevent concrete from freezing. After it has been placed in position a temperature above 32 degrees F. shall be maintained, by artificial means if necessary, until the concrete has its initial set. (New.)

§29. Hollow building blocks.

1. *Concrete.* Hollow building blocks of concrete shall be made of portland cement and suitable aggregates in such proportions as to develop at the age of 28 days an ultimate crushing strength per square inch of gross area of not less than 750 pounds when tested with the cells placed vertically and 300 pounds when tested with the cells placed horizontally. (New.)

2. *Terra cotta.* Hollow building blocks of terra cotta shall be sound, hard and well burnt and shall develop an ultimate crushing strength per square inch of gross area of not less than 1,200 pounds when tested with the cells placed vertically and 300 pounds with the cells placed horizontally. (New.)

3. *Absorption.* The absorption of hollow building blocks to be used for bearing or enclosing walls shall not exceed 12 per cent. in 48 hours as an average, nor more than 15 per cent. in any case. (New.)

§30. Iron and steel.

1. *Cast iron.* Cast iron shall be of good foundry mixture, producing a clean, tough, gray iron. It shall conform to such specifications as may be promulgated by the superintendent of buildings, or, in the absence of such specifications, to the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials for medium gray iron castings. Castings shall be free of serious blowholes, cinder spots and cold shuts. (B. C., §21.)

2. *Cast steel.* Steel castings for building construction shall be made of open hearth steel, and shall be practically free from blow holes. Except as may be otherwise prescribed by rules of the superintendent of buildings, they shall conform to the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials for soft or medium steel castings. (B. C., §21.)

3. *Structural steel.* All structural steel for buildings shall have an ultimate tensile strength of from 55,000 pounds to 65,000 pounds per square inch. Rivet steel shall have an ultimate strength of from 46,000 to 56,000 pounds per square inch. Except as may be otherwise prescribed by the rules of the superintendent of buildings, steel shall conform to the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials for structural steel for buildings. (B. C., §21.)

§31. Timber.

All timbers and wood beams used in any building shall be of good sound material, free from rot, large and loose knots, shakes or any imperfection whereby the strength may be impaired. (B. C., §19.)

*Article 3.

Working Stresses and Loads.

Section 50. General provisions.
51. Working stresses.
52. Working stresses for columns.
53. Loads.
54. Wind pressure.
55. Floor capacities.

*Amended by ord. effective May 1, 1915.

§50. General provisions.

1. *Computations.* The dimensions of the several materials and the form of each construction to be used in buildings shall be computed as required in the various sections of this chapter. (B. C., §136.)

2. *Factors of safety.* Where the unit stress of any material is not prescribed in this chapter the relation of allowable unit stress to ultimate strength shall be as 1 to 4 for metals, as 1 to 6 for timber, and as 1 to 10 for natural or artificial stones and brick or stone masonry. But wherever working stresses are prescribed in this chapter, the said working stresses shall be used. (B. C., §137.)

3. *Temporary supports.* Every temporary support placed under any building or structure, or any part thereof, during the erection, finishing, alteration, or repairing of such building or structure or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be placed thereon. (B. C., §133.)

§51. Working stresses.

1. *Safe carrying capacity.* The safe carrying capacity of the various materials of construction, except in the case of columns, shall be determined by the working stresses in pounds per square inch specified in this section. Unless otherwise indicated, net sectional areas shall be used in determining the safe carrying capacity.

2. *Iron and steel.* (a) In compression.

Rolled steel	16,000,
Cast steel	16,000,
Cast iron	16,000,
Steel pins in bearing	24,000,
Steel rivets, shop or power driven, in bearing	24,000,
Steel field rivets, hand driven, in bearing	16,000,
Steel field bolts, in bearing	12,000,

(b) In tension.

Rolled steel	16,000,
Cast steel	16,000,
Cast iron	3,000,

(c) In shear.

Steel web plates	10,000,
Steel pins and shop or power driven rivets	12,000,
Steel field rivets, hand driven	8,000,
Steel field bolts	7,000,
Cast iron	3,000,

(d) In bending, extreme fibre.

Rolled steel beams and riveted steel beams	16,000,
Rolled steel pins, rivets or bolts	20,000,
Cast iron, compression side	16,000,
Cast iron, tension side	3,000,

3. *Timber.* (a) In compression.

Oak	with grain 1,400, across grain	1,000,
Yellow pine, longleaf	with grain 1,600, across grain	1,000,
Spruce and Douglas fir	with grain 1,200, across grain	800,
White pine, shortleaf yellow pine, N. C. pine and fir	with grain 1,000, across grain	800,
Locust	with grain 1,200, across grain	1,000,
Hemlock	with grain 800, across grain	800,

(b) In tension.

Oak	1,200,
Yellow pine, longleaf	1,200,
Shortleaf yellow pine	900,
Douglas fir	800,
Spruce and fir	800,
White pine	700,
Hemlock	600,

(c) In shear.

Oak	with grain 200, across grain	1,000,
Yellow pine, longleaf	with grain 150, across grain	1,000,
Shortleaf yellow pine, N. C. pine, Douglas fir	with grain 100, across grain	1,000,
White pine, spruce and fir	with grain 100, across grain	500,
Hemlock	with grain 100, across grain	600,

(d) In bending, extreme fibre.

Oak	1,200,
Yellow pine, longleaf	1,600,
Douglas fir, white pine and spruce	1,200,
Shortleaf yellow pine, N. C. pine	1,000,
Hemlock	800,

4. *Stone,* in compression.

Granite	1,000,
Greenwich stone	1,200,
Gneiss	1,000,
Limestone	700,
Marble	600,
Sandstone	400,
Bluestone, North River	2,000,
Slate	1,000,

5. *Masonry in compression.*

Grout, neat portland cement	1,000,
Grout, neat natural cement	500,
Concrete, portland cement, 1:2:4	500,
Concrete, portland cement, 1:2½:5	400,
Concrete, natural cement, 1:2:4	210,
Concrete, natural cement, 1:2½:5	150,
Brick work in portland cement mortar	250,
Brick work in natural cement mortar	210,
Brick work in lime-cement mortar	160,
Brick work in lime mortar	110,
Rubble stone work in portland cement mortar	140,
Rubble stone work in natural cement mortar	110,
Rubble stone work in lime-cement mortar	100,
Ashlar masonry, other than sandstone	600,
Sandstone ashlar masonry	300,
Hollow building blocks in cement mortar:	
terra cotta, cells vertical, gross area	100,
terra cotta, cells horizontal, gross area	50,

concrete, cells vertical, gross area..... 75,
concrete, cells horizontal, gross area..... 30,
when filled with 1:3:6 concrete or better..... 150.
(B. C., §139.)

§52. Working stresses for columns.

1. *General.* In columns or compression members with flat ends, of cast iron, steel or wood, the stresses shall not exceed those specified in this section for the respective ratios of slenderness. For intermediate ratios of slenderness the working stresses shall be proportionate to those given. (B. C., §138.)

2. *Unsupported lengths.* Columns and compression members shall not be used having an unsupported length of greater ratios than given in this section. (B. C., §138.)

3. *Eccentrically loaded columns.* Any column eccentrically loaded shall have the stresses caused by such eccentricity computed, and the combined stresses resulting from such eccentricity at any part of the column, added to all other stresses at that part, shall in no case exceed the working stresses given in this section. The eccentric load of a column may be considered to be distributed equally over the entire area of that column at the next point below that at which the column is securely braced laterally in the direction of the eccentricity. (B. C., §138.)

4. *Cast iron and steel columns.* The working stresses in pounds per square inch of cross section for cast iron and steel columns shall be, when the length divided by the least radius of gyration equals

120 ..... 7,600 for steel,
110 ..... 8,300 for steel,
100 ..... 9,000 for steel,
90 ..... 9,700 for steel,
80 ..... 10,400 for steel,
70 ..... 6,200 for cast iron, 11,100 for steel,
60 ..... 6,600 for cast iron, 11,800 for steel,
50 ..... 7,000 for cast iron, 12,500 for steel,
40 ..... 7,400 for cast iron, 13,200 for steel,
30 ..... 7,800 for cast iron, 13,900 for steel,
20 ..... 8,200 for cast iron, 14,600 for steel,
10 ..... 8,600 for cast iron, 15,300 for steel.

(B. C., §138).

5. *Wood columns.* The working stresses in pounds per square inch of cross section for wood posts and columns shall be, when the length divided by least side or diameter equals.

30..... 600 for longleaf yellow pine, 390 for spruce,
25..... 700 for longleaf yellow pine, 475 for spruce,
20..... 800 for longleaf yellow pine, 560 for spruce,
15..... 900 for longleaf yellow pine, 645 for spruce,
12..... 960 for longleaf yellow pine, 696 for spruce,
10..... 1,000 for longleaf yellow pine, 730 for spruce,

For columns of shortleaf yellow pine, N. C. pine or Douglas fir the working stresses shall not exceed three-fourths of the corresponding values given for longleaf yellow pine; for columns of white pine or fir the working stresses shall be taken the same as for spruce; for columns of white oak the working stresses shall be taken the same as for longleaf yellow pine. (B. C., §138.)

§53. Loads.

1. *Dead load.* The term "dead load" means the weight of walls, partitions, framing, floors, roofs and all permanent construction entering into any building. (Amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

2. *Live load.* The term "live load" means all forms of loading other than the weight of the material entering into the construction of the building.

3. *Floor loads.* Every floor, roof, yard, court or sidewalk shall be of sufficient strength in all parts to bear safely any imposed loads, whether permanent or temporary, in addition to the dead loads depending thereon, provided, however, that no floor in any building or extension to an existing building hereafter erected, shall be designed to carry less than the following live loads per square foot of area, uniformly distributed according as the floor may be intended or used for the purpose indicated,

40 pounds for residence purposes,

100 pounds for places of assembly or public purpose, except that for classrooms of schools or other places of instruction the floor need not be designed for more than 75 pounds, and

120 pounds for any other purpose, except that the floors of offices need not be designed for more than 60 pounds.

The live loads for which any and every floor may be designed shall be clearly shown in the application and on the plans before any permit to erect is issued.

4. *Concentrated loads.* Every steel floor beam in any building hereafter erected used for any business purpose shall be capable of sustaining a live load concentrated at its centre of at least 4,000 pounds.

5. *Moving loads.* Running machinery or other moving loads shall be considered as increasing the live loads in proportion to the degree of vibratory impulse transmitted to the floor.

6. *Roof loads.* Every roof hereafter erected shall be proportioned to bear safely a live load of 40 pounds per square foot of surface when the pitch of such roof is 20 degrees or less, with the horizontal, and 30 pounds per square foot measured on a horizontal plane, when the pitch is more than 20 degrees.

7. *Loads on vertical supports.* Every column, post or other vertical support shall be of sufficient strength to bear safely the combined live and dead loads of such portions of each and every floor as depend upon it for support, except that in buildings more than 5 stories in height the live load on the floor next below the top floor may be assumed at 95 per cent. of the allowable live load, on the next lower floor at 90 per cent. and on each succeeding lower floor at correspondingly decreasing percentages, provided that in no case shall less than 50 per cent. of the allowable live load be assumed.

8. *Sidewalk loads.* For sidewalks between the curb and building lines, the live load shall be taken at 300 pounds per square foot.

9. *Yard and court loads.* For yards and courts inside the building line, the live loads shall be taken at not less than 120 pounds per square foot.

(B. C., §130.)

§54. Wind pressure.

1. *When considered.* All buildings over 150 feet in height and all buildings or parts of buildings in which the height is more than 4 times the minimum horizontal dimension, shall be designed to resist a horizontal wind pressure of 30 pounds for every square foot of exposed surface measured from the ground to the top of the structure, including roof, allowing for wind in any direction.

2. *Stability.* The overturning moment due to wind pressure shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the moment of stability of the structure, unless the structure is securely anchored to the foundation. Anchors shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the excess overturning moment, without exceeding the working stresses prescribed in this chapter.

3. *Allowable stresses.* When the stress in any member due to wind does not exceed 50 per cent. of the stress due to live and dead loads, it may be neglected. When such stress exceeds 50 per cent. of the stress due to live and dead loads, the working stresses prescribed in this chapter may be increased by 50 per cent. in designing such members to resist the combined stresses.

(B. C., §140.)

§55. Floor capacities.

1. *Estimate of floor capacity.* In every building now existing or hereafter erected, occupied wholly or in part as a business building, in which heavy materials are kept or stored, or machinery is introduced, the weight that each floor will safely sustain shall be estimated by the owner or occupant, or by a competent person employed by the owner or occupant. Such estimate shall be filed with the superintendent of buildings, properly verified by the person making the same in such manner as such superintendent may direct, and shall give full information on which the estimate is based. When such estimate is found to be satisfactory and correct, the superintendent of buildings shall approve the same. If the superintendent of buildings shall have cause to doubt the correctness of said estimate, he is empowered to revise and correct the same and for the purpose of such revision the officers and employees of the bureau of buildings may enter any building and remove so much of any floor or other portion thereof as may be required to make necessary measurements and examination. Any expense necessarily incurred in removing any floor or other portion of any building for the purpose of making any examination herein provided for shall be paid by the comptroller, upon the requisition of the superintendent of buildings, out of the fund paid over to him under the provisions of §639 of this chapter. Such expenses shall be a charge against the person or persons by whom or on whose behalf said estimate was made, provided such examination proves the floors of insufficient strength to carry with safety the loads found upon them when such examination was made; and shall be collected in an action to be brought by the corporation counsel against said person or persons, and the sum so collected shall be paid over to the comptroller, to be deposited in said fund in reimbursement of the amount paid as aforesaid.

2. *Posting floor capacities.* Before any building hereafter erected is occupied, in whole or in part, as a business building, and before any building already erected but not heretofore occupied as a business building is occupied or used, in whole or in part, for such purpose, the safe live load for each floor as approved by the superintendent of buildings shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the story to which it relates. When the safe live load for any existing floor, ascertained as hereinbefore provided, has been approved by the superintendent of buildings, the owner or occupant shall post such approved live load in a conspicuous place or places on each story occupied for any of the purposes indicated in this section.

3. *Loading of floors.* No person shall place, or cause or permit to be placed, on any floor of any building any greater load than the approved safe load.

4. *Safes.* No safe shall be placed on a stair landing or in a stair hall, nor shall its weight be carried by any beam which also carries the floor of any landing or stair hall.

(B. C., §132.)

*Article 4.

Classification of Buildings.

Section 70. Occupancy.
71. Construction.
72. When buildings are required to be fireproof.
73. When buildings may be non-fireproof.

*Added by ord. effective September 1, 1915.

§70. Occupancy.

1. *Classes designated.* For the purposes of this chapter all buildings or structures shall be classified, with respect to occupancy and use, as public buildings, residence buildings and business buildings, as hereinafter specified and defined.

2. *Public buildings.* Public buildings are buildings or parts of buildings in which persons congregate for civic, political, educational, religious or recreational purposes, or in which persons are harbored to receive medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or in which persons are held or detained by reason of public or civic duty, or for correctional purposes, including among others, court houses, schools, colleges, libraries, museums, exhibition buildings, lecture halls, churches, assembly halls, lodge rooms, dance halls, theatres, bath houses, hospitals, asylums, armories, fire houses, police stations, jails and passenger depots.

3. *Residence buildings.* Residence buildings are buildings or parts of buildings in which sleeping accommodations are provided, except such as may for other reasons be classed as public buildings, including among others, dwellings, tenement houses, hotels, lodging houses, dormitories, convents, and studios and club houses having sleeping accommodations.

4. *Business buildings.* Business buildings are buildings or parts of buildings, which are not public buildings or residence buildings, including among others, office buildings, stores, markets, restaurants, warehouses, freight depots, car barns, stables, garages, factories, laboratories, smoke houses, grain elevators and coal pockets.

5. *Doubtful classification.* In case any building is not specifically provided for, or where there is any uncertainty as to its classification, its status shall be fixed by a rule promulgated by the superintendent of buildings.

6. *Mixed occupancy.* In case a building is occupied or used for different purposes in different parts, the provisions of this chapter applying to each class of occupancy shall apply to such parts of the building as come within that class; and if there should be conflicting provisions, the requirements securing the greater safety shall apply.

§71. Construction.

1. *Classes of construction.* For the purposes of this chapter all buildings or structures shall be classified, with respect to construction, as fireproof, non-fireproof and frame.

2. *Fireproof.* Fireproof buildings or structures are those which are constructed throughout of materials that will resist the action of fire and are constructed as required in article 17 of this chapter.

3. *Non-fireproof.* Non-fireproof buildings or structures are those which do not conform to the requirements for fireproof buildings or structures, but which are enclosed with walls of approved masonry or reinforced concrete.

4. *Frame.* Frame buildings or structures are those of which the exterior walls or any parts thereof are of wood, or which do not conform to the requirements for fireproof or non-fireproof buildings.

§72. When buildings are required to be fireproof.

1. *New buildings.* Every building hereafter erected shall be a fireproof building, as follows:

a. Every public building over 20 feet high, in which persons are harbored to receive medical, charitable or other care or treatment, or in which persons are held or detained under legal restraint;

b. every other public building over 40 feet in height, or exceeding 5,000 square feet in area;

c. every residence building, except tenements, over 40 feet in height and having more than 15 sleeping rooms;

d. every tenement house exceeding 6 stories or parts of stories as provided in the Tenement House Law;

e. every residence building having more than 15 sleeping rooms and exceeding 2,500 square feet in area, unless divided by interior partition walls of approved masonry or reinforced concrete into sections of less than 2,500 square feet area;

f. every other residence building over 75 feet in height;

g. every business building used as a garage within the fire limits; every garage within the suburban limits exceeding 600 square feet in area or 15 feet in height, or not located as provided in §91 of this chapter; and every garage, outside these restricted areas, over 40 feet in height;

h. every business building used for a hazardous trade as indicated in §§171 and 212 of chapter 10 of this ordinance;

i. every building over four stories in height used as a factory as defined in the Labor Law;

j. every building or structure within the fire limits or the suburban limits used as a grain elevator or a coal pocket;

k. every business building over 75 feet in height;

l. every business building within the fire limits or the suburban limits which exceeds an area of 7,500 square feet when located on an interior lot or when facing on only one street, or 12,000 square feet when facing on 2 streets, or 15,000 square feet when facing on 3 or more streets, provided that when any such building is equipped throughout with an approved system of automatic sprinklers, fireproof construction shall be required only when the areas exceed double those herein specified for the respective conditions, and provided also that when any such building is divided by approved interior fire walls, fireproof construction shall be required only when any undivided area exceeds 7,500 square feet. Buildings of greater areas than herein specified for the respective conditions may, considering location and purpose, be constructed non-fireproof by special permission of the superintendent of buildings, provided they do not exceed 2 stories in height.

2. *Alterations.* a. By extending. When any building now existing is to be enlarged by extending it on any side so that the enlarged building would exceed the limits of height or area specified in subdivision 1 of this section for a new building, the extension or enlargement shall be constructed fireproof, provided that, in case the existing building is not of fireproof construction, the existing and new portions of the building shall be separated by fire walls.

b. By raising in height. No building now existing shall be raised in height so as to exceed the limits of height specified in subdivision 1 of this section unless it is fireproof.

§73. When buildings may be non-fireproof.

1. *New buildings.* Except when required by this article to be fireproof, or when permitted by article 5 or article 22 of this chapter to be frame, any building hereafter erected may be non-fireproof.

2. *Alterations.* Except when required by this article to be fireproof, or when permitted by article 5 or article 30 of this chapter to be frame, any building which shall hereafter be enlarged in any manner, may be non-fireproof.

ARTICLE 5.
Restricted Areas.

Section 90. Fire limits.
91. Suburban limits.
92. Enlarging buildings.
93. Repair of damaged buildings.
94. Moving buildings.
95. Buildings in process of construction.
96. Frame buildings permitted.

§90. Fire limits.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, or as the same may be amended from time to time, no frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be hereafter built in the city within the following limits hereinafter referred to as the fire limits and no person shall maintain, occupy or use any such structure erected in violation of any provision of this ordinance:

1. *In the borough of Manhattan:* Beginning at a point on the North river at the Battery, and running thence northerly along the pierhead line to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Dyckman street; thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Dyckman street to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Seaman avenue; thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Seaman avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of W. 215th st.; thence running easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of W. 215th st., to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway; thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Broadway to the bulkhead line of the Harlem ship canal; thence easterly and southerly along the bulkhead line of the Harlem ship canal and the Harlem river to the Bronx kills; thence easterly along the bulkhead line of the Bronx kills to the East river; thence southerly along the East river to the east of Randalls, Wards and Blackwells islands and along the pierhead line of the East river to the North river, at the place of beginning. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

2. *In the borough of the Bronx:* a. Beginning at a point on the eastern bulkhead line of the Harlem river at the intersection with the centre line of Washington bridge, thence running easterly along the centre line of Washington bridge to Aqueduct ave., thence running northerly along the centre line of Aqueduct ave. to Featherbed lane, thence running northeasterly along the centre line of Featherbed lane to Macombs road, thence running southerly along the centre line of Macombs road to 174th st., thence running easterly along the centre line of 174th st. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Jerome ave., thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Jerome ave. to Woodlawn road, thence running southeasterly along the centre line of Woodlawn road to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Jerome ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Jerome ave., to E. 174th st., thence running easterly along the centre line of E. 174th st. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Webster ave., thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Webster ave. to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Gun Hill road, thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Gun Hill road to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of White Plains road, thence running southerly across Gun Hill road to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Gun Hill road, thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Gun Hill road to the westerly line of the right of way of the New York and Harlem railroad, thence running southerly along the westerly line of the right of way of the New York and Harlem railroad to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Fordham road, thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Fordham road to the westerly boundary of Bronx park, thence running southerly along the westerly boundary and easterly along the southerly boundary of Bronx park to the Bronx river, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Bronx river to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Walker ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Walker ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Morris Park ave., thence running northeasterly 100 feet northwest of and parallel to the northwesterly side of Morris Park ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of White Plains road, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of White Plains road to the northerly boundary line of the city, thence running easterly along said boundary line to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of White Plains road, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of White Plains road to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Morris Park ave., thence running southwesterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Morris Park ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Walker ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Walker ave. to the Bronx river, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Bronx river to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Westchester ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Westchester ave. to the Eastern boulevard, thence running southerly across Westchester ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Westchester ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Westchester ave. to the Bronx river, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Bronx river to the East river, thence running southeasterly along the East river, northwesterly along the Bronx kills and northerly along the Harlem river to the point of beginning;

b. Also, beginning at a point on the boundary line between the boroughs of The Bronx and Manhattan in the bed of the old Spuyten Duyvil creek 100 feet west of the westerly side of Broadway, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Broadway to the city line, thence running easterly along the city line to the east side of Broadway, thence running southerly along the easterly side of Broadway to the northerly side of Van Cortlandt park south, thence running easterly to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Broadway, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Broadway to the boundary line between the boroughs of The Bronx and Manhattan, thence running westerly along said boundary line to the point of beginning. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

3. *In the borough of Brooklyn:* a. Beginning at the junction of Newtown creek with the East river, thence running along Newtown creek and the borough line between Brooklyn and Queens to Chauncey st., thence running southwesterly along the centre line of Chauncey st. to Central ave., thence running southeasterly along the centre line of Central ave. to the boundary line of Evergreen cemetery, thence running southerly along the boundary line of Evergreen cemetery to Highland boulevard, thence running northeasterly along the centre line of Highland boulevard to Highland park, thence running southerly along the boundary line of Highland park to Jamaica ave., thence running easterly along the northerly side of Jamaica ave. to the borough line between Brooklyn and Queens, thence running southerly along said borough line to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Jamaica ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jamaica ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Norwood ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Norwood ave. to Atlantic ave., thence running easterly along the centre line of Atlantic ave., to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Milford st., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Milford st. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of New Lots ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of New Lots ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Riverdale ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Riverdale ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of E. 98th st., thence running northwesterly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of E. 98th st. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Clarkson ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarkson ave. across Remsen ave. and continuing 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarkson ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Flatbush ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Flatbush ave. to a point opposite the junction of Kings highway with Flatbush ave., thence running westerly across Flatbush ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of Flatbush ave., thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Flatbush ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Church ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Church ave. to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of 14th ave., thence running southwesterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of 14th ave. to a point 100 feet southwest of the southwesterly side of 60th st., thence running northwesterly 100 feet southwest of and parallel to the southwest side of 60th st. to New York bay, thence running northerly along the pierhead line of New York bay, Gowanus bay, Buttermilk channel and the East river to the point of beginning;

b. Beginning at a point at the intersection of the Atlantic Ocean and W. 5th st., thence running northerly along the centre line of W. 5th st. to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Surf ave., thence running westerly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Surf ave. to W. 8th st., thence running westerly along the southerly side of the right of way of the Norton's Point railroad to W. 37th st., provided that at no point along said right of way shall these limits be taken at a distance less than 100 feet north of the northerly side of Surf ave., thence running southerly along the centre line of W. 37th st. to the Atlantic Ocean, thence running easterly along the shore line to the point of beginning; (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

4. *In the Borough of Queens.* a. Beginning at a point in the bulkhead line of the East River at its intersection with the centre line of Winthrop ave., thence running southeasterly along the centre line of Winthrop ave., to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Steinway ave., thence running southwesterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Steinway ave. to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Astoria ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Astoria ave. to the Old Bowery Bay Road, thence running southerly along the centre line of the Old Bowery Bay Road to Woodside ave., thence running southerly along the centre line of Woodside ave. to Middleburg ave., thence running westerly along the centre line of Middleburg ave. to Dickson st., thence running southerly along the centre line of Dickson st. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Greenpoint ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Greenpoint ave. to Borden ave., thence running easterly along the centre line of Borden ave. to Laurel Hill boulevard, thence running southwesterly along the centre line of Laurel Hill boulevard to Meeker ave., thence running southerly along the centre line of Meeker ave. to Newtown Creek, thence along Newtown Creek to the East River, thence running northerly along the bulkhead line of the East River to the place of beginning. (Amended by ord. effective Nov. 9, 1915.)

b. Beginning at a point on the borough line between Queens and Brooklyn intersected by a line distant 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Metropolitan ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Metropolitan ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Fresh Pond road, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Fresh Pond road to Myrtle ave., thence running southerly along the Long Island railroad to the borough line between Queens and Brooklyn, thence running northwesterly along said Borough line to the point of beginning;

c. Beginning at a point on the borough line between Queens and Brooklyn 100 feet north of the northerly side of Jamaica ave., thence running easterly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Jamaica ave., to Brenton ave., thence running southerly across Jamaica ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side thereof, thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jamaica ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Roseville ave., thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Roseville ave. to Mandsley st., thence running westerly across Roseville ave. to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side thereof, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Roseville ave. to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Jamaica ave., thence running westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Jamaica avenue to the boundary line between the boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn, thence running northerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning;

d. Beginning at a point on the centre line of Madison street, Flushing, 100 feet west of the westerly side of Main street, thence running northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of Main street to Jackson ave., thence running easterly along the centre line of Jackson ave. to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Main street, thence running southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Main street to Madison street, thence running westerly along the centre line of Madison street to the point of beginning. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

§91. Suburban limits.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, no frame or wood structure shall be built hereafter within the following areas or limits hereinafter referred to as "Suburban Limits," and it shall be unlawful to maintain, occupy or use any such structure erected in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection, maintenance or occupancy of any frame building to be used exclusively for residence purposes with not more than 15 sleeping rooms and covering not more than 85 per cent. of the width of the lot or plot on which it is erected, and maintaining on at least one side an open space or open spaces as may be necessary to preserve such restriction, or of any one-story frame stable or garage not exceeding 600 square feet in area or 15 feet in height and erected on the same plot with a one or two-family building and maintained on all sides at least 4 feet from any lot line.

1. *In the borough of Manhattan,* all that portion of the borough not included in the fire limits.

2. *In the borough of The Bronx,* all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries:

Beginning at the Hudson river and running easterly along the boundary line between the borough of The Bronx and Westchester county to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Barnes avenue, thence southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Barnes avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Bronxwood avenue, continuing southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Bronxwood avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Adee avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Adee avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly line of Laconia avenue, thence southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Laconia avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Waring avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Waring avenue to the centre of Givan's basin, thence southeasterly and easterly along the centre line of Givan's basin to Eastchester creek, thence southeasterly and southerly through Eastchester creek and Eastchester bay to a line 100 feet south of and parallel with the southerly side of Waterbury avenue, thence westerly along a line running 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Waterbury avenue to Westchester creek, thence southerly along the centre line of Westchester creek to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Lafayette avenue, thence westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Lafayette avenue to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of White Plains road, thence northerly 100 feet west of and parallel to the westerly side of White Plains road to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Watson avenue, thence westerly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Watson avenue to the Bronx river.

3. *In the borough of Brooklyn,* all that portion of the borough lying between the fire limits and the following boundaries: Beginning at the Atlantic Ocean on a line 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Ocean parkway, running thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Ocean parkway, to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Neptune avenue; thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Neptune avenue, to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Coney Island avenue; thence southerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Coney Island avenue, to the Atlantic Ocean; thence easterly along the line up to the Atlantic Ocean to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Thornhill street (Manhattan Beach Estates), running thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Thornhill street, continuing across Sheepshead bay till it intersects with a line drawn 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Emmons avenue, thence westerly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Emmons avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Batchelder street, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Batchelder street to a point 100 feet north of the northerly side of Avenue Z, thence westerly 100 feet north of and parallel to the northerly side of Avenue Z to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Ocean avenue; thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Ocean avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Avenue U, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avenue U to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Nostrand avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Nostrand avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Avenue N, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Avenue N, to a point 100 feet west of the westerly side of East 35th street, thence southeasterly 100 feet southwest of and parallel to the southwesterly side of East 35th street to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Flatlands avenue, thence northeasterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Flatlands

avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Schenectady avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Schenectady avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Clarendon road, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Clarendon road to a point 100 feet southeast of the southeasterly side of Ditmas avenue, thence northeasterly 100 feet southeast of and parallel to the southeasterly side of Ditmas avenue to a point 100 feet northeast of the northeasterly side of East 98th street, thence northwesterly 100 feet northeast of and parallel to the northeasterly side of East 98th street to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Vienna avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Vienna avenue to a point 100 feet east of the easterly side of Fountain avenue, thence northerly 100 feet east of and parallel to the easterly side of Fountain avenue to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Sutter avenue, thence easterly 100 feet south of and parallel to the southerly side of Sutter avenue to the boundary line of Queens borough. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

§92. Enlarging buildings.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, or as the same shall be amended from time to time, no existing frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be enlarged within the fire limits, or suburban limits, except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter with respect to new structures. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

§93. Repair of damaged buildings.

1. *When prohibited.* Within the fire limits any existing frame, wood, or other combustible structures which, in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings of the borough, may be damaged from any cause whatsoever to an amount greater than one-half of the value thereof exclusive of the foundations or may be in need of structural repairs to an amount greater than one-half of its value exclusive of the foundations, shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be taken down.

2. *Surveys.* In case the owner or owners of the structure which may be damaged or in need of repairs shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the superintendent of buildings as to the extent of such damage or need of repairs, then the amount or extent of such damage or required repairs shall be determined by competent surveyors, one appointed by the superintendent of buildings, one by the owner or owners of the structure and, in case these two do not agree, one selected by them jointly. The report of the surveyors shall be reduced to writing and, when signed by any two of them, shall be conclusive. No building the subject of survey shall be in any manner repaired, altered or rebuilt until after the decision of the surveyors shall have been rendered. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

§94. Moving buildings.

No frame, wood or other combustible structure shall be moved from without to within the fire limits. (Ord. effective Aug. 14, 1914; amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

§95. Buildings in process of construction.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent the erection or completion of a frame structure for which a permit has been lawfully issued at the time this ordinance shall take effect within such portions of the fire limits as were not heretofore included within the fire limits of the city; provided the work thereon shall be diligently prosecuted so that the structure shall be completed within 15 months after the passage of this ordinance.

In case any such structure shall not be completed within the said period the holder of the permit therefor shall be deemed to have forfeited all rights and privileges thereunder and the uncompleted building or structure shall be taken down and removed within 60 days after the date of the forfeiture of such permit. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

§96. Frame buildings permitted.

If any block situated within the fire limits has 90 per cent. of the buildings erected thereon constructed of frame, any vacant lot situated therein may have a frame building placed or constructed thereon, provided the same be not more than 2 stories and basement in height and is to be used for residence purposes only. (Ord. approved Aug. 14, 1914.)

ARTICLE 6.
Height, Size and Arrangement.

Section 110.

*ARTICLE 7.
Light and Ventilation.

Section 130. Rooms in residence buildings.
131. Rooms in business buildings.
132. Rooms in public buildings.
133. Bathrooms and water-closet compartments.
134. Windows.
135. Courts.
136. Buildings on same plot.
137. Alterations.

*Added by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§130. Rooms in residence buildings.

1. *Windows required.* Except as otherwise provided in this article or by any other law, every living room in every residence building hereafter erected shall have one or more windows opening directly upon a street or other open public space, or upon a court located upon the same lot or plot as the building and conforming to the requirements of this article for courts, provided that the width of such street or open public space is not less than required by this article for courts.

2. *Size of rooms.* Every such room shall be not less than 6 feet wide in any part, and shall contain not less than 60 square feet of clear floor area, and the clear height for this minimum floor area shall be not less than 8 feet.

3. *Alcove rooms.* Nothing in this section shall prohibit, in residence buildings occupied by not more than two families, rooms without windows as prescribed by subdivision 1 of this section, provided that every such room opens without obstruction directly into another room which has one or more windows having an aggregate area between stop beads of not less than 24 square feet and opening to the outer air as prescribed in subdivision 1 of this section, and that the opening between such rooms is not less than 60 square feet in area.

§131. Rooms in business buildings.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, every room in every business building hereafter erected, other than rooms specifically provided for by the Labor Law, shall, unless ventilated by windows opening directly upon a street or other open public space, or upon a court located on the same lot or plot as the building and conforming to the requirements of this article for courts, be provided with approved means of ventilation consisting of transoms or similar devices opening into rooms ventilated directly to the outer air or of other methods capable of maintaining a carbon dioxide content of the air of not more than one part in one thousand, provided that this requirement shall not apply to breweries or charging rooms, or other rooms where high quantities of carbon dioxide are an unavoidable concomitant of the use to which the room is put, or to rooms used exclusively for storage purposes, and provided further that the requirements of this section shall not apply to rooms in which the unoccupied space exceeds 500 cubic feet for each occupant.

§132. Rooms in public buildings.

Except as otherwise provided in this article or by any other law or ordinance, every room in every public building hereafter erected shall be equipped with some approved system of positive ventilation which, during occupancy, will provide not less than 2 cubic feet of fresh, uncontaminated air per minute for each square foot of floor surface, unless the unoccupied space of such rooms exceeds 1000 cubic feet for each occupant and windows are provided opening directly upon a street or other open public space, or upon a court located on the same lot or plot as the building and conforming to the requirements of this article for courts.

§133. Bathrooms and water-closet compartments.

Every bathroom, toilet room or other room containing one or more waterclosets or urinals, hereafter placed in any building, shall be ventilated in at least one of the following ways:

a—by a window, opening to the outer air as prescribed in subdivision 1 of §130 and having, between stop beads, an area of not less than 10 per cent. of the floor area nor less than 3 square feet in any case and a width of not less than 1 foot;

b—by a window of the size specified in a, opening on a vent shaft which extends to and through the roof or into a court conforming to the requirements of this article for courts and which has a cross-sectional area of not less than [one-fifth] *1/5* of a square foot for every foot of height, but not less than [nine] *9* square feet in any case, and, unless open to the outer air at the top, a new area of louvre openings in the skylight equal to the maximum required shaft area;

c—by an individual vent flue or duct extending independently of any other flue or duct, to and above the roof and having a cross-sectional area of not less than 1 square foot for 2 or less water-closets or urinal fixtures and 1/3 of a square foot additional for each additional water-closet or urinal fixture;

d—by a skylight in the ceiling, having a glazed surface of not less than 3 square feet and arranged so as to provide ventilating openings or not less than 3 square feet to the outer air above the roof of the building or into a court conforming to the requirements of this article for courts, for 2 or less water-closets or urinal fixtures and 2 square feet additional for each additional water-closet or urinal fixture; or

e—by some approved system of mechanical exhaust ventilation of sufficient capacity to provide not less than 4 changes of air per hour.

§134. Windows.

All windows, except windows provided for in §133 of this article, placed in any room of a residence building hereafter erected for the purpose of complying with the requirements of this article, shall have an aggregate area between stop beads of not less than 1/10 of the floor area of the room served thereby. Such windows shall be so arranged that when fully opened the total open space shall be not less than 50 per cent. of the total required window space.

§135. Courts.

In every building hereafter erected every court provided under the provisions of this article for the lighting and ventilation of any room shall have a width at every point of not less than [one] *1* inch for every foot that such point is distant from the lowest part of such court, but not less than 4 feet in any case. Every such court shall be open and unobstructed for the required widths from its lowest point to the sky, except for the ordinary projections of window sills, belt courses and similar ornamental projections to the extent of not more than 4 inches. When a court is located along a side of a lot or plot the lot line shall be deemed an enclosure of such court, except that when a court opens on a street or open public space, such street or open public space may be considered as part of that court.

§136. Buildings on the same plot.

If more than 1 building is hereafter placed on any lot or plot, or, if any building is placed on the same lot or plot with an existing building, the several buildings, may, for the purposes of this article, be considered as a single building. Any structure, whether independent or attached to a building, shall for the purposes of this article, be deemed a building or part of a building.

§137. Alterations.

No building shall hereafter be altered so as to reduce either the size of any room or the amount of window space, to less than that required for buildings hereafter erected, or so as to create any additional room or rooms unless such additional room is made to conform to the requirements for rooms in buildings hereafter erected, except that such rooms may be of the same height as existing rooms in the same story. No building shall hereafter be enlarged nor shall the lot or plot on which it is located be diminished so that the dimensions of any court required for light or ventilation as in this article provided, shall be less than prescribed for buildings hereafter erected.

*ARTICLE 8.
Exit Facilities.

Section 150. Definitions.
151. Application of article.
152. Exits.
153. Interior stairs.
154. Exterior stairways.
155. Fire towers.
156. Horizontal exits.
157. Hallways.
158. Doorways.
159. Miscellaneous requirements.
160. Alterations.
161. Existing buildings.
162. Fire escapes.

*Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§150. Definitions.

For the purpose of this article.

a—a floor area is any floor space enclosed on all sides by either the exterior walls, fire walls, or fire partitions;

b—a stair exit is a direct connection of any floor area to a stairway constructed in accordance with the requirements of this article for required stairs;

c—a horizontal exit is the connection of any two floor areas, whether in the same building or not, by means of a vestibule, or by an open air balcony or bridge, or through a fire partition or fire wall;

d—the term "sprinklered" means equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers throughout the building, and the term "unsprinklered" means not so equipped.

§151. Application of article.

Unless otherwise specifically stated in this article, the provisions thereof shall apply to buildings, hereafter erected, except tenement houses coming under the provisions of the Tenement House Law, factories coming under the provisions of the Labor Law, motion picture theatres coming under the provisions of article 24 of this chapter, theatres and other places of amusement coming under the provisions of article 25 of this chapter, and residence buildings occupied exclusively by [one] *1* or 2 families or having not more than 15 sleeping rooms.

§152. Exits.

1. *Kind.* Every building hereafter erected shall have one or more exits as required in this section, consisting of interior or exterior stairs, fire towers, or horizontal exits, constructed and arranged as specified in this article, with the necessary hallways and doorways.

2. *Number of occupants.* For the purposes of this article, when the number of persons to be accommodated by the exits is not stated in the application for a permit to construct, such number of persons within any floor area shall be taken, according to the use of such floor area, as one person.

a—for every 10 square feet in dance halls, lodge rooms and places of assembly;

b—for every 15 square feet in court rooms, restaurants and classrooms in schools and colleges;

c—for every 25 square feet in stores, markets, lodging houses and reading rooms;

d—for every 32 square feet in workrooms;

e—for every 50 square feet in offices and show rooms;

f—for every 100 square feet in hospitals, hotels, asylums, furnished room houses, studios and other residence buildings;

g—for every 150 square feet in warehouses and garages.

It shall be unlawful to occupy any floor area by a greater number of persons than that for which exits have been provided in accordance with this article.

3. *Number.* a. From rooms. Every room having an occupancy of more than 75 persons shall have at least 2 doorways, remote from each other, leading to an exit or exits.

b. From ground floor. Every floor area having direct exit by doorways or hallways to a street and having an occupancy of more than 75 persons, shall have at least 2 means of exit.

c. From floor areas. Every other floor area above or below the ground floor shall have at least 1 interior stairway or fire tower connected thereto. Every such floor area shall have at least 1 additional exit when it exceeds 2500 square feet in area.

d. Fire towers required. In business buildings exceeding 85 feet in height, at least 1 stairway shall be a fire tower, provided that in sprinkled buildings in which 2 or more stairways are required under the provisions of this article, such fire tower shall not be required unless the building exceeds 125 feet in height.

4. *Location.* Exits shall be so located that no point in any floor area served by them shall be more than 100 feet distant along the line of travel from an exit, except that when any floor area is subdivided into smaller areas, such as rooms in hotels and office buildings, the distance from the door of any such room, along an unobstructed hallway, to an exit, shall be not more than 125 feet. Where more than 1 exit is required to any floor area, the exits shall be placed remote from each other.

5. *Stairway exits.* Every required stairway shall lead to a street. At least 1

stairway shall continue to the roof, and when there are more than 2 stairways, at least 2 shall continue to the roof.

6. *Engineers' ladders.* Every, building, including tenement houses, factories theatres and motion picture theatres, in which high pressure steam boilers are placed below the curb level shall have stationary iron ladders or stairs from such story leading directly to a manhole through the sidewalk or other outside exit, unless exit is provided by an enclosed stairs or a horizontal exit.

§153. Interior stairs.

1. *Construction.* a. Strength. All stairs, platforms, landings and stair halls shall be of sufficient strength to safely sustain a live load of not less than 100 pounds per square foot.

b. Materials. All stairs and stairways serving an exit shall be constructed of incombustible material throughout, except in frame and non-fireproof buildings not exceeding 40 feet in height and occupied by not more than 50 persons above the first story, and except when the stairs are enclosed in fireproof partitions, in frame and non-fireproof buildings not exceeding 50 feet in height.

c. Support for treads and landings. When treads or landings are of slate, marble, stone or composition, they shall be supported for their entire length and width by a solid steel plate at least 1-8 of an inch thick, securely fastened. When stairs are of fireproof construction, the treads and landings may be solidly supported for their entire length and width by the materials of which such stairs are constructed. The treads and landings shall be constructed and maintained in such manner as to prevent persons from slipping thereon.

2. *When to be enclosed.* a. Fireproof enclosures. In buildings exceeding 40 feet in height or occupied by more than 50 persons above the first story, interior required stairways shall be enclosed with fireproof partitions or walls of approved masonry.

b. Non-fireproof enclosures. In buildings not exceeding 40 feet in height and occupied by not more than 50 persons above the first story, interior required stairways which are not enclosed in fireproof partitions or walls of approved masonry shall be enclosed in partitions of wood studs firestopped at every story with incombustible material, and wire-lathed or covered with approved plaster boards on both sides, and in each case plastered with at least 1-2 of an inch of mortar on all exposed surfaces, or of other approved equally slow-burning material and construction.

c. Stairs of ornamental character. Nothing in this section shall require the enclosure of the flight of a required stairs, when ornamental in character, from the main entrance floor to the floor next above, provided that such stairs are not the only required stairs, that all other required stairs in the same story are enclosed as in this section prescribed, and that some other required stairs is accessible from the upper part of the stairs in question.

d. Open stair wells. Except as in this section otherwise provided, not more than 2 stories in any building shall be connected by an open well or unenclosed stairway.

e. Openings in enclosures. No openings shall be permitted in the stair enclosures required by this section, other than doorways, and such windows as are necessary for proper lighting. The doorways shall be equipped with approved self-closing fire doors, except that in non-fireproof enclosures, substantial self-closing hardwood, metal or metal covered doors may be used. Windows, opening on the interior of the building, shall be stationary fire windows.

3. *Width.* No stair or stairway required by this article as an exit shall have an unobstructed width of less than 44 inches throughout its length, except that hand-rails may project not more than 3 1-2 inches into such width. The aggregate width of stairs in any story of the building shall be such that the stairs or the stairways may accommodate at one time the total number of persons ordinarily ocupying or permitted to occupy the largest floor area served by such stairs or stairways above the flight or flights of stairs under consideration, on the basis of 1 person for each full 22 inches of stair width and 1 1-2 treads on the stairs, and 1 person for each 3 1-2 square feet of floor area on the landings and halls within the stairway, provided that the number of persons to be accommodated as herein provided may be assumed at 1/2 of such total number of persons ordinarily occupying or permitted to occupy any floor area when the building is sprinklered and at 1/3 of such total number when a horizontal exit is provided in accordance with this article, and at 1/4 of such total number when the building is sprinklered and a horizontal exit is provided.

4. *Treads and risers.* Except where winders are permitted the treads and risers of stairs shall be so proportioned that the product of the tread, exclusive of nosing, and the riser, in inches, shall be not less than 70 nor more than 75, but risers shall not exceed 7¾ inches in height, and treads, exclusive of nosing, shall be not less than 9½ inches wide. Treads, other than winding treads, and risers, shall be of uniform width and height in any one flight. The use of winders is prohibited, except for stairs of an ornamental character, having a width of not less than 5 feet. The treads of winders, exclusive of the nosings, shall have a width of not less than 7 inches at any point nor more than 10 inches average width.

5. *Landings.* No flight of stairs shall have a vertical rise of more than 12 between floors or landings, provided that in stairs serving as an exit from places of assembly such vertical rise shall not exceed 8 feet. The distance between risers on landings in straight runs of stairs shall be not less than 44 inches.

6. *Hand rails.* Stairs shall have walls or well secured balustrades or guards on both sides, and shall have hand-rails on both sides. When the required width of a flight of stairs exceeds 88 inches, an intermediate hand-rail, continuous between landings, substantially supported and terminating at the upper end in newels or standards at least 6 feet high, shall be provided.

7. *Space under stairs.* The space under any stairs built in whole or in part of combustible materials shall be left entirely open and kept clear and free from encumbrance.

§154. Exterior stairways.

Required stairs which may be permitted on the outside of a building shall be constructed of incombustible materials and shall conform in other respects, except as to enclosure, to the requirements of this article for interior stairs. Exterior stairs shall be connected to each story which they serve by means of self-closing fire doors. Doors and windows opening on such stairs shall be protected by approved self-closing fire doors or automatic fire windows. Metal mesh or other rigid guards at least 6 feet high shall be provided on each unenclosed side of such stairways throughout.

§155. Fire towers.

Interior stairways constructed and arranged as follows shall be known as fire towers. The enclosing walls shall be of brick or reinforced concrete not less than 8 inches thick, and without openings, except for doors or windows opening on a street, or on a yard or court not less than 100 square feet in area. Access to the stairway shall be provided at each story served by a fire tower through outside balconies or fireproof vestibules having solid floors of incombustible materials and provided with substantial railings. Such balcones or vestibules shall be level with the floors of the building and platforms of the stairs connected by them, and shall be separated therefrom by self-closing fire doors. The clear width of such connecting balconies and vestibules shall be not less than that required for a hallway. The stairs in fire towers shall comply in all respects with the requirements of this article relating to interior stairs.

§156. Horozontal exits.

No horizontal exit shall be deemed satisfactory under this article unless the floor area on either side of such horizontal exit is sufficient to hold the joint occupancy of both floor areas, allowing not less than 3½ square feet of clear floor space per person, and at least one interior stairway or fire tower conforming to the requirements of this article is provided on each side of such horizontal exit. When vestibules or open air balconies are used they shall conform to the requirements for vestibules or open air balconies of fire towers. When bridges are used they shall be constructed of incombustible material. All doorways or windows opening on such vestibules, balconies or bridges shall be equipped with self-closing fire doors or automatic fire windows. Where there is a difference in level between the connected floor areas, gradients shall be provided of not more than 1 foot in 10 feet.

§157. Hallways.

When serving as an exit from or in connection with one or more stairways, the clear width of any hallway or passageway shall be not less than the aggregate required clear width of all stairs leading to it. The clear width of every hallway or passageway leading to an exit shall be not less than 44 inches for the first 50 persons to be accommodated thereby, and 6 inches additional for each additional 50 persons or fraction thereof; when the number of persons to be accommodated thereby is less than 50 the clear width of such hallway or passageway shall be not less than 36 inches.

§158. Doorways.

1. *Width.* The aggregate clear width of doorways serving as an exit from any room or floor area to a hallway, stairs or other means of exit, shall be not less than 36 inches for the first 50 persons to be accommodated thereby, and 6 inches additional for each additional 50 persons or fraction thereof. The aggregate clear width of doorways serving as an exit from any stairway, hallway or passageway, shall be not less than the required width of such stairway, hallway or passageway. No single exit doorway shall have a clear width of less than 30 inches, provided that, when the total number of persons to be accommodated exceeds 50 the clear width shall be not less than 36 inches.

2. *Hanging of Doors.* The doors of any doorway required by this section shall be so hung and arranged that, when opened they shall not in any way obstruct the required width of hallway, stairs, or other means of exit and, in the case of doorways leading directly to a street, shall not, in any position, project more than 18 inches beyond the building line. Doorways serving as exits to a street from required stairways of any building, or to a yard, court or open passageway communicating with a street, shall have the doors, including the doors of vestibules, so hung as to swing outwards when opening; but this requirement shall not be construed to prohibit the use of doors swinging both inwards and outwards, nor of sliding doors in stables and garages, and in the shipping and receiving rooms of business buildings.

3. *Door fastenings.* The fastening on any exit door within the scope of this section shall be such that the door may be readily opened from the inside without the use of keys, provided that this requirement shall not apply to the doors of rooms where persons are under legal restraint.

§159. Miscellaneous requirements.

1. *Exit signs.* All exits from floor areas accommodating more than 50 persons shall be plainly marked by approved exit signs and red lights.

2. *Lighting.* Provision shall be made for the adequate lighting by artificial light of all stairways, hallways and other means of exit required by this article.

3. *Exits to be kept clear.* No doorway, hallway, passageway, stairs, or other means of exit, required by this article, shall be obstructed or reduced, except as to hand-rails, beyond its required width in any manner whatsoever.

§160. Alterations.

No building shall hereafter be altered so as to reduce the number or capacity of exits to less than required for buildings hereafter erected. New exits hereafter installed in any building shall be installed in conformity to the requirements for exits in new buildings, unless such exits are installed to comply with a notice issued under the provisions of §161 of this article.

§161. Existing buildings.

Every building now existing which is not provided with exit facilities as prescribed in this article for new buildings and in which the exit facilities are inadequate for the safety of the occupants, shall be provided with such good and sufficient fire escapes, stairways, or other means of egress in case of fire as shall be directed by the superintendent of buildings; and said superintendent shall have authority within said city to direct fire escapes and other means of egress to be provided upon and within such buildings or any of them, except as may be otherwise provided by law. If the owner of any building affected by any order issued under this section, or his agent, shall within 48 hours, Sundays and holidays excluded, after personal service of such order has been made, file with the superintendent of buildings a written appeal from such order, the superintendent of buildings shall appoint a board of survey, as provided for in §633 of this chapter for unsafe buildings, upon whose findings a new order shall be based and issued.

§162. Fire escapes.

1. *Construction.* All fire escapes hereafter erected shall be constructed of incombustible materials and of sufficient strength to safely sustain a superimposed load of 100 pounds per square foot. The owner or lessee of any building upon which a fire escape is erected shall keep the same in good repair.

2. *Incumbering fire escapes.* No person shall at any time place any incumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder.

3. *Notice against incumbrances.* In constructing all balcony fire escapes, the manufacturer thereof shall securely fasten thereto, in a conspicuous place, a metal plate having suitable raised letters on the same, to read as follows: "Notice: Any person placing any incumbrance on this balcony is liable to a penalty of $10 and imprisonment for 10 days."

4. *Duty of firemen and policemen.* Any fireman and policemen who shall discover any fire escape, balcony or ladder of any fire escape incumbered in any way shall forthwith report the same to the commanding officer of his company or precinct, who shall forthwith cause the occupant of the premises or apartment to which said fire escape, balcony or ladder is attached, or for whose use the same is provided, to be notified, either verbally or in writing, to remove such incumbrance and keep the same clear.

5. *Punishment for violations.* If said notice shall not be complied with by the removal forthwith of such incumbrance, and keeping said fire escapes, balcony or ladder free from incumbrance, then the said commanding officers shall apply to the nearest police magistrate for a summons for the occupant of the said premises or apartment of which the fire escape forms a part, and, on conviction, the said occupant shall be fined not more than $10 for each offense, or may be imprisoned not to exceed 10 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

*Article 9.

Projections beyond building line.

Section 170. Restrictions.
171. Permits revocable.
172. Alterations.
173. Existing encroachments.
174. Action of board of estimate [and apportionment].

*Added by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§170. Restrictions.

1. *General.* Except as hereinafter otherwise provided in this article no part of any building hereafter erected, or of any enlargement of an existing building shall project beyond the building line so as to encroach upon a public street or public space.

2. *Projections removable.* Any part of a building permitted to project beyond the building line under the provisions of this article shall be so constructed that its removal may be made at any time without causing the building or any part thereof to become structurally unsafe.

3. *Structural support.* No part of any building hereafter erected or of any enlargement of an existing building that is necessary for the structural safety of the building or an enlargement thereof shall project beyond the building line so as to encroach upon a public street or public space, but this shall not be deemed to prohibit the projection beyond the building line to the extent of not more than 12 inches of the footings of street walls provided such projecting parts of footings are not less than 8 feet below the sidewalk level.

4. *Permissible projections.* a. Areas, meaning thereby open spaces below the ground level immediately outside the building and enclosed by substantial walls, may project beyond the building line not more than 1/15 of the width of the street, but not more than 5 feet, except where entirely prohibited by §160 of chapter 23 of this Code, provided, however, that every such area shall be covered over at the street level by an approved grating of metal or other incombustible material of sufficient strength to carry safely the pedestrian street traffic.

b. Steps, leading up or down at entrances and included between ornamental columns, pilasters or check pieces at least 3 feet high on the sides of such entrances, may project beyond the building line not more than 2½ per cent. of the width of the street, but not more than 18 inches in any case, except where prohibited entirely by §160 of chapter 23 of this Code, provided that the aggregate width of such steps shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the actual street frontage of any one building, when such frontage is 25 feet or more nor more than 5 feet when such frontage is less than 25 feet.

c. Columns, pilasters and ornamental projections, including their mouldings and bases, erected purely for the enhancement of the beauty of the building from an artistic standpoint, may project beyond the building line not more than 2½ per cent. of the width of the street, but not more than 18 inches in any case.

d. Balustrades of an ornamental character, including the sills and brackets on which they rest, may project beyond the building line not more than 5 per cent. of the width of the street nor more than 22 inches in any case, provided that every part of such balustrate is not less than 10 feet above the sidewalk.

e. Mouldings, belt courses, cornices, lintels, sills, pediments and similar projections of a decorative character may project beyond the building line not more than 1¼ per cent. of the width of the street nor more than 10 inches in any case.

f. The main cornice, meaning thereby a moulded projection at or near the top of the street wall, may project beyond the building line not more than 5 per cent. of the width of the street nor more than 5 feet in any case, provided such main cornice is not less than 12 feet above the sidewalk at any point.

g. Base courses may project beyond the building line not more than 1¼ per cent. of the width of the street nor more than 10 inches in any case, provided they do not extend more than 5 feet above the highest point of the sidewalk.

h. Rustications and quoins may project beyond the building line not more than 4 inches.

i. Awnings and marquises, extending wholly or in part across the sidewalk, in connection with entrances to buildings, shall be not less than 10 feet above the sidewalk at all points, except where prohibited by §160 of chapter 23 of this Code, provided they are constructed of iron and glass or other incombustible materials, and securely supported from the building, and are properly drained, and provided further that, except on streets that may by ordinance be designated as market streets, no awning or marquise shall extend along the street wall of a building for more than 75 per cent. of the length of such wall, nor, in any case, more than 50 feet, and there shall be a clear distance of not less than 4 feet between any two awnings on the same building.

j. Fire escapes and balconies to fire towers or other required exists, constructed of steel or other incombustible material, when required on the fronts of buildings, may project beyond the building line not more than 4½ feet, but no part of such fire escapes or balconies shall be less than 10 feet above the sidewalk, provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the use of movable ladders or stairs to the sidewalk, so arranged that they are within 10 feet of the sidewalk only when in actual use.

k. Vaults, entirely below the sidewalk level and conforming to the requirements of article 17, chapter 23, of this Code, shall not extend beyond the curb line. Opening in the roofs of vaults, between the building line and curb, shall be provided with substantial covers, flush in all parts with the sidewalk, of incombustible material, and so constructed and maintained as to be normally kept closed and when open thoroughly safeguarded, and to prevent persons from slipping thereon.

l. Hose connections for interior fire extinguishment equipments and fresh air inlets for plumbing systems may project through a street wall not more than 12 inches beyond the building line, except that where there is an angle formed by the street wall and a check piece or the base of a column, pilaster or ornamental projection, provided as in this section specified, they may be so located that no part extends more than 15 inches from either side of such angle.

5. *Rules governing projections.* Nothing in this article shall be deemed to abridge the powers and duties of the borough presidents or the commissioners of parks, within their respective jurisdictions, to adopt additional rules as may be necessary with respect to the construction or disposition of parts of buildings projecting beyond the building line. The borough presidents or commissioners of parks may, when deemed necessary or desirable, fix further restrictions as to the extent of projections beyond the building line, but no projection greater than in this article specified shall be permitted.

§171. Permits revocable.

Any permission, express or implied, to construct part of a building so as to project beyond the building line, under the provisions of this article, is revocable by the board of aldermen or the board of estimate at will.

§172. Alterations.

No alterations or enlargement shall be made to any existing part of a building now projecting beyond the building line, except in conformity with the provisions of this article so far as it affects new construction.

§173. Existing encroachments.

Such parts of buildings which already project beyond the building line may be maintained as constructed until their removal is directed by the board of aldermen or the board of estimate, provided, however, that nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to abridge the right of the city, or any of its officers, to continue any action for the removal of any unauthorized projection beyond the building line or for the collection of any penalty heretofore incurred in connection therewith.

§174. Action of board of estimate.

Nothing in this article shall be deemed to authorize any projection beyond the building line on those streets on which the removal or projections has been heretofore or may be hereafter directed by the board of estimate, except in conformity to resolutions by such board.

*Article 10.

Safeguards during construction or demolition.

Section 190. Enforcement of article.
191. Sidewalk sheds.
192. Temporary fence.
193. Roofs and skylights of adjoining buildings.
194. Scaffolding.
195. Floors to be filled in or covered over.
196. Protection of floor openings.
197. Weather protection.
198. Cellar drainage.
199. Overloading prohibited.
200. Precautions during demolition.

*Amended by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.

§190. Enforcement of article.

Except as may be otherwise provided by any law or ordinance, the provisions of this article shall be enforced by the superintendent of buildings, and all safeguards required by the provisions of this article or by any rules authorized thereunder shall be subject to the supervision of the bureau of buildings. The superintendent of buildings shall, from time to time, adopt such rules, consistent with the provisions of this article, as may be necessary to secure fully the protection of persons and property. In case any safeguard shall not be provided as prescribed by this article, the superintendent of buildings shall cause a notice to be served personally upon the persons whose duty it may be to provide the same or upon the owners of the buildings affected, requiring such safeguard and specifying the manner in which the same shall be erected. If such safeguard is not provided as required in such notice, within three days after the service thereof, the superintendent of buildings shall have full power and authority to provide or cause the same to be provided as herein specified. All expenses connected with same may become a lien on the property inclosed or protected, which lien may be created and enforced in the same manner as now provided in §652 of this chapter.

§191. Sidewalk sheds.

Whenever any building or part thereof, within 10 feet of the building line, is to be erected or raised to exceed 40 feet in height, or whenever such a building more than 40 feet in height is to be demolished, the owner, or the person doing or causing such work to be done shall erect and maintain during such work a substantial shed over the sidewalk in front of said building and extending, so far as practicable, from building line to curb. Such shed shall remain in place until the building is enclosed, or, in case of a demolition, until the building has been reduced to 20 feet in height. Every such shed shall be kept properly lighted at night.

§192. Temporary fence.

In any building operation that does not require sidewalk sheds, as provided in §191 of this article, the owner or person doing or causing such work to be done, shall, unless relieved by a general rule of the superintendent of buildings or a special permit from him, erect and maintain in front of the building during such building operation, a substantial fence not less than 8 feet high, of wood or other suitable material. Such fence may extend not more than 6 feet into the highway, and shall be built solid for its full length except for such openings, provided with sliding doors or doors swinging inwards, as may be necessary for a proper prosecution of the work.

§193. Roofs and skylights of adjoining buildings.

When any building is to be carried above the roof of an adjoining building, proper means for the protection of the skylights and roof of such adjoining building shall be provided, at his own expense, by the person constructing or causing the construction of such building, provided that if the owner, lessee or tenant of the adjoining building should refuse permission to have the roofs and skylights so protected, the responsibility and expense for the necessary protection shall devolve on the person refusing this permission.

§194. Scaffolding.

All scaffolds used in connection with the erection, alteration or demolition of any building shall be constructed in a manner to secure the safety of the workmen on them and of all persons passing under or near them. All scaffolds used on or about buildings at a height of more than 20 feet above the street or ground level, or a floor, except scaffolding wholly within the interior of a building and covering the entire floor space of any room therein, shall be provided along the outer edges and ends with substantial railings or enclosures of wire mesh or other suitable material, extending at least 3 feet above the working platform.

§195. Floors to be filled in or covered over.

If the floors of any building are to be of fireproof construction the floor filling shall be completed as the building progresses. If the floors consist of wood beams the under-flooring, when double flooring is to be used, shall be laid on each story as the building progresses; when double floors are not to be used, the floors 2 stories below the story where the work is being performed shall be kept planked over. If the floor beams are of iron or steel, the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for the proper construction of such iron or steel work, and for the raising or lowering of materials to be used in the construction of such building, or such spaces as may be designated by the approved plans for stairways and shafts shall be thoroughly planked over.

§196. Protection of floor openings.

All floor openings within a building in the course of construction shall be enclosed or fenced in on all sides by a barrier of suitable height, except on those sides which may be used for the handling of materials hoisted through such openings, or at which stairs or ladders land, provided, that such sides, other than landings, shall be guarded by an adjustable barrier not less than 3 nor more than 4 feet from the floor and not less than 2 feet from the edge of such opening.

§197. Weather protection.

Whenever permission has been given under any of the provisions of this chapter to enter any adjoining building the person who receives such permission or who is responsible for the work requiring such permission, shall provide for such adjoining buildings adequate protection against the weather.

§198. Cellar drainage.

Before the foundation walls of any building are completed provision shall be made to prevent water accumulating in the excavation or cellar to the injury of the foundation, and if there is a sewer in the street the cellar shall also be connected therewith.

§199. Overloading prohibited.

No building or part thereof, or any temporary support or scaffolding in connection therewith, shall be loaded during erection, alteration or demolition in excess of its safe carrying capacity.

§200. Precautions during demolition.

In demolishing any building or part thereof, story after story shall be completely removed. No material shall be stored upon a floor of any building in the course of demolition, but old material shall be lowered to the ground immediately upon displacement. The material to be removed shall be properly wet to lay the dust incident to its removal.

Article 11.

Partition Fences and Walls.

Section 210. Construction and maintenance of fences.
211. Retaining walls.
212. Regulation of lots.
213. Neglect to maintain.
214. Disputes.
215. Enforcement.

§210. Construction and maintenance of fences.

All partition fences, unless erected under some special agreement, shall be so built that the dividing line between the properties shall run through the centre of such fence in each case, and they shall be built and maintained at the joint expense of the owners of the land on each side. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

§211. Retaining walls.

1. *To conform to street regulation.* When the regulation of a lot, in conformity with the street or streets on which it is situated, shall require the ground on such lot to be raised and kept higher than the ground of the adjoining lot or lots (provided the ground of such adjoining lot or lots is not maintained at a grade lower than in conformity with the street or streets on which they are situated) and a retaining wall for supporting the same shall be necessary, such retaining wall shall be made and maintained jointly by the owners of the land on each side and shall stand one-half upon the land of each owner; but, if the owner of the lot or lots having the lower grade shall bear and discharge the entire cost and expense of the making, such retaining wall shall be built entirely upon the lot having the higher grade and shall thereafter be maintained jointly by the owners of the land on both sides thereof.

2. *To support adjoining earth.* Where an excavation has been made or a fill placed on any lot, but, as the case may be, not below or above the legal grade in conformity with the street on which that lot fronts, and the land adjoining it has no building or permanent structure thereon, other than frame sheds or structures of like character, and where a retaining wall shall be necessary to support the adjoining earth, such retaining wall shall stand one-half upon the lot of each owner and shall be made and maintained jointly by the owners of the land on each side; provided, that, if the owner of the lot having the lower grade shall bear and discharge the entire cost and expense of the making, such retaining wall shall be built entirely upon the lot having the higher grade and shall thereafter be maintained jointly by the owners of the land on both sides thereof.

3. *Surplus wall.* Where any owner shall insist on maintaining his ground either higher or lower than the legal regulation as hereinafter provided, except in a case herein otherwise specifically provided for, the surplus retaining wall, which may be necessary to support such height or provide for such excavation, shall be made and maintained at the sole expense of such owner.

4. *Construction.* All retaining walls required under this section shall be constructed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

5. *Removal.* Any retaining wall erected or provided under this section, standing partly on the land of each owner, may be removed by either owner when the necessity for such retaining wall no longer exists. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

§212. Regulation of lots.

The regulation of lots, in conformity with the street or streets on which they are situated, shall be calculated at an ascent of 2 inches in every 10 feet, measured from the curb in a direction at right angles or normal thereto; provided that, in the case of a lot having more than one street frontage, when so situated that the street frontages intersect, the curb along the longest street frontage shall be used, and, when so situated that the street frontages do not intersect the curb along each frontage shall be used to one-half the depth of the lot between street frontages. A lot, as referred to in this section, shall be deemed and construed to mean a parcel of land not over 25 feet by 100 feet, in one ownership, whether adjacent land be in the same ownership or not; but, for the purpose hereof, no land in the same ownership may be divided into lots smaller than 25 feet by 100 feet. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

§213. Neglect to maintain.

If any person whose duty it may be to jointly make or repair any partition fence or retaining wall or any part thereof, in pursuance of the provisions of this article, shall neglect so to do, or to join in so doing, for 6 days, after being requested, in writing, by the owner or owners of the adjoining ground, the owner of such adjoining ground may make or repair such partition fence or retaining wall, or cause the same to be done, and may recover from such person such share of the expense of making or repairing so much thereof as is necessarily made or repaired by him, with costs, in any court having jurisdiction. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

§214. Disputes.

In case of any dispute between parties, as to what part or portion of the expense shall be borne and discharged by either of them, for building or maintaining any partition fence or wall, and in all cases of dispute concerning the sufficiency of any fence or wall, the controversy shall be determined by the superintendent of buildings of the borough in which the fence or wall may be situated. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

§215. Enforcement.

The superintendent of buildings in each borough may, in order to effect the purposes of this article, notify in writing any owner of any requirement under any pro-

vision thereof. Any person who shall fail to proceed, within 10 days, in accordance with such notice, or to comply therewith, within such reasonable time thereafter as shall be allowed or permitted by the superintendent of buildings, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10, nor more than $50, and, in addition, he shall be liable to a further penalty of $1 for each and every day that his default shall continue, after due notice thereof. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

*ARTICLE 12.
Excavations and Foundations.

Section 230. Excavations.
231. Soil, bearing capacity.
232. Foundations, generally.
233. Footings.
234. Foundation piers and caissons.
235. Pile foundations.
236. Foundation walls.
237. Retaining walls.

*Amended by ord. adopted June 22, 1915; effective September 22, 1915.

§230. Excavations.

1. *Safeguarding generally.* Until provision for permanent support has been made, all excavations shall be properly guarded and protected so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life or limb and shall be sheet-piled, braced or shored; where necessary to prevent the adjoining earth from caving in, by the person causing the excavation to be made. (B. C. §22.)

2. *When retaining wall required.* When an excavation is made on any lot, and provision for the support of adjoining earth is not otherwise made in accordance with law, the person making such excavation or causing it to be made shall, at his own cost and expense, except as may be provided in article 11 of this chapter or as hereinafter provided in this section, build a retaining wall to support the adjoining earth; and such retaining wall shall be carried to the height of the adjoining earth, and be properly protected by coping. (B. C. §22.)

3. *Support of neighboring walls.* a. When excavation exceeds 10 feet. Whenever an excavation is intended to be, or shall be carried to the depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the person causing such excavation to be made shall at all times if afforded the necessary license to enter upon the adjoining land, and not otherwise, at his own expense, preserve and protect from injury any wall, building or structure, the safety of which may be affected by said excavation, and support the same by proper foundations, whether the said wall, building or structure is down more or less than 10 feet below the curb. If the necessary license is not accorded to the person making such excavation, then it shall be the duty of the owner refusing to grant such license to make such wall, building or structure safe, and to support the same by proper foundations; and, when necessary for that purpose, such owner shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is to be made. (B. C. §22.)

b. When excavation does not exceed 10 feet. If such excavation is not intended to be, or shall not be, carried to a depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the owner of any wall, building or structure, the safety of which may be affected by said excavation, shall preserve and protect the same from injury, and support the same by proper foundations; and, when necessary for that purpose, shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is to be made. In case such wall, building or structure, however, is so located that the curb to which it is properly referred is at a higher level than the curb to which the excavation is referred, such part of any necessary underpinning or foundation as may be due to the difference in curb level shall be made and maintained at the joint expense of the person causing the excavation to be made and the owner of such wall, building or structure. (B. C. §22.)

4. Support of party wall. In case an adjoining party wall is intended to be used by the person causing the excavation to be made and such party wall is in good condition and sufficient for the uses of the existing and proposed building the person causing the excavation to be made, shall, at his own expense, preserve such party wall from injury and support the same by proper foundations, so that said party wall shall be and remain practically as safe as before the excavation was commenced. (B. C. §22.)

5. *Superintendent of buildings may act.* If the person whose duty it shall be under the provisions of this chapter to properly guard and protect an excavation, or to prevent adjoining earth from caving in, or to preserve or protect any wall, building or structure from injury, shall neglect or fail so to do after having had a notice of 24 hours from the superintendent of buildings, such superintendent may enter upon the premises and employ such labor, and furnish such materials and take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to prevent adjoining earth from caving in or to make such wall, building or structure safe and secure, or to present the same from becoming unsafe or dangerous, at the expense of the person whose duty it is to keep the same safe and secure. The city or any person doing the said work, or any part thereof, under and by direction of a superintendent of buildings, may bring and maintain an action against the person last herein referred to, to recover the value of the work done and materials furnished, in and about the said premises, in the same manner as if he had been employed to do the work by the said person. (B. C. §22.)

§231. Soil, bearing capacity.

1. *Indicative statement required.* Applications for permits for new buildings, and, when necessary, for alterations to existing buildings, shall contain a statement of the character of the soil at the level of the footings. (B. C. §23.)

2. *Presumptive capacities.* In the absence of a satisfactory test of the sustaining power of the soil, different soils, excluding mud, shall be deemed to safely sustain the following loads to the superficial foot, namely:

Soft clay	1 ton
Wet sand	2 tons
Firm clay	2 tons
Sand and clay, mixed or in layers	2 tons
Fine and dry sand	3 tons
Hard dry clay	4 tons
Coarse sand	4 tons
Gravel	6 tons
Soft rock	8 tons
Hard pan	10 tons
Medium rock	15 tons
Hard rock	40 tons

In case the soil under the footings of any one building is partly rock and partly yielding soil, the bearing capacity of the yielding soil shall be taken at not more than one-half of the capacity otherwise allowed. (B. C., §23.)

3. *Soil tests.* When a doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the soil upon which a building is to be erected, the superintendent of buildings may order borings to be made, or he may direct the sustaining power of the soil to be tested in accordance with the methods established by the rules of the superintendent of buildings, by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building. Where a test is made of the sustaining power of the soil the superintendent of buildings shall be notified so that he may be present in person or by representative. The record of the test shall be filed in the bureau of buildings. (B. C., §23.)

§232. Foundations, generally.

1. *General requirements.* Every building, except buildings erected upon solid rock or upon wharves or piers on the water front, shall have foundations of brick or other approved masonry, iron or steel, laid not less than 4 feet below the surface of the earth, on the solid ground or level surface of rock, or upon piles or ranging timbers when solid earth or rock is not found. (B. C., §25.)

2. *Protection of metal work.* Where metal is incorporated in or forms part of a foundation, it shall be thoroughly protected from rust by paint, asphaltum, concrete, or by such materials and in such manner as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §25.)

§233. Footings.

1. *Materials.* The footings of foundation walls shall consist of footing stones concrete, reinforced concrete construction or steel grillages. Wood footings may be used if they are entirely below the permanent water level. (B. C., §26.)

2. *Footing stones.* Footing stones shall be not less than 2 by 3 feet, they shall not be less than 8 inches in thickness for walls, nor less than 10 inches in thickness under piers, columns or posts. Footing stones shall be well bedded and laid crosswise, edge to edge. (B. C., §26.)

3. *Concrete footings.* Concrete footings shall be not less than 12 inches thick, except that for frame buildings the thickness may not be less than 8 inches. (B. C., §26.)

4. *Steel grillages.* When grillage beams, resting on a proper concrete bed, are used, they shall be provided with separators and bolts and shall be inclosed and filled solid between with concrete. (B. C., §26.)

5. *Pressure under footings.* For the loads exerting pressure under the footings of foundations the full dead loads and the figured live loads on the lowest tier of columns, piers or walls shall be taken. For this purpose the reduced live loads permitted by subdivision 7 of § 53 of this chapter, may be used. (B. C., §24.)

6. *Design.* Footings shall be so designed that the loads they sustain per unit of area shall be as nearly uniform as possible and within the bearing capacities of soils established by this article, and that the stresses in the materials shall not exceed those fixed by this chapter. In proportioning the areas of footings for any building the dead loads alone shall be considered, provided, however, that in no case shall the pressure under the footings as determined in subdivisions 5 of this section, exceed the safe load on the soil established by this article. (B. C., §24.)

§234. Foundation piers and caissons.

The foundations of any building may be carried down to rock or hard pan by isolated piers of approved masonry or reinforced concrete, or by open or pneumatic caissons, so designed that the working stresses in the materials and the loads on the rock or hardpan do not exceed those established by this chapter. (B. C., §26.)

§235. Pile foundations.

1. *General requirements.* Piles intended to sustain a wall or building, or any part thereof, shall be driven to a solid bearing, if practicable to do so, and the method of driving shall be such as not to impair their strength. No pile or group of piles shall be loaded eccentrically. Any type of pile construction not provided for in this section shall meet such requirements as may be prescribed by the rules of the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §25.)

2. *Wood piles.* a. Quality and size. Wood piles shall be of approved timber, sound and straight. The diameter at the point shall be not less than 6 inches. The diameter at the butt shall be not less than 10 inches for piles not over 25 feet in length, and not less than 12 inches at the butt for piles of greater length. (B. C., §25)

b. Allowable loads. The safe sustaining power of any wood pile in tons shall be taken as twice the weight of the hammer in tons multiplied by the height of the fall in feet, divided by the average penetration of the pile in inches under the last 5 blows, plus 1, when a drop hammer is used for driving, and as twice the weight of the hammer in tons multiplied by the height of the fall in feet, divided by the average penetration in inches under the last 5 blows, plus 1/10, when a steam hammer is used for driving, provided that the driving has reached such a point when successive blows produce approximately equal penetration. No wood pile, however, shall be weighted with a load exceeding 20 tons. (B. C., §25.)

c. Construction. The distance between wood piles shall not be more than 36 nor less than 20 inches on centers. The tops of wood piles shall be cut off below the permanent water level. When ranging and capping timbers are laid on piles or foundations, they shall be of hard wood not less than 6 inches thick and properly joined together, and their tops laid below the permanent water level. (B. C., §25.)

d. Meadow land construction. When wood piles are used under frame buildings built over the water or on salt meadow land, they may project above the water a sufficient height to raise the building above high tide, and the building may be placed directly thereon without other foundation. (B. C., §25.)

3. *Concrete piles.* a. Concrete filled steel tubes. For piles consisting of steel tubes filled with concrete, the tubes shall have a diameter of 9 inches or more and a thickness of not less than 5-16 of an inch. The ends of each tube shall be faced perpendicular to its axis. Splices shall be of an approved design and not more than one splice shall be used in the total length of the pile. The length of any such pile shall not exceed 40 times the inside diameter of the tube. Such piles shall be driven to a full bearing on rock. The allowable load of any such pile shall not exceed 500 lbs. per square inch on the concrete and 7,500 lbs. per square inch on the steel, provided that in computing the effective area of the steel the outer 1-16-inch of thickness shall be deducted from the thickness of the tube. No interior steel reinforcements shall be used. (New.)

b. Piles moulded before driving. Concrete piles moulded and cured before driving shall not be provided with more than 4 per cent. of longitudinal reinforcement. The diameter or lateral dimension of such a pile shall not be less than 8 inches at the foot and shall not average less than 12 inches in the length of the pile. The length shall not exceed 20 times the average diameter when the pile is driven to rock nor 40 times the average diameter in any case. When driven to rock the allowable load on any such pile shall not exceed 500 lbs. per square inch on the concrete at the average cross-section and 6,000 lbs. per square inch on the longitudinal reinforcement. If driven to rock, the foot shall be provided with a metal shoe. (New.)

c. Piles moulded in place. Concrete piles cast in place shall be so made and placed as to insure the exclusion of any foreign matter, and to secure a perfect full-sized shaft. The average diameter of any such pile in place shall not be less than 11 inches and the diameter of the foot shall be not less than 6 inches. The length shall not exceed 30 times the average diameter. The allowable load shall not exceed 350 lbs. per square inch on the concrete. (New.)

d. Allowable loads. When concrete piles are not driven to rock they shall be treated as friction piles and their carrying capacities shall be determined by test in accordance with rules established by the superintendent of buildings; but the stresses herein given for the materials composing them shall not be exceeded in any case. (New.)

c. Concrete. The concrete for concrete piles shall be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement to not more than 2 parts of clean, coarse sand, and 4 parts of broken stone or gravel of a size passing through a 1-inch ring, with sufficient water to produce a plastic or viscous consistency. (New.)

4. *Tests.* When any doubt exists as to the safe sustaining power of piles upon which a building or structure is to be supported, the superintendent of buildings may order a test of the same to be made at the expense of the owner of the proposed building or structure or the person causing the piles to be driven. The record of every such test shall be filed in the bureau of buildings. (New.)

§236. Foundation walls.

1. *Definition.* Foundation walls shall be construed to include all walls and piers built below the curb level or the nearest tier of beams to the curb, which serve as supports for walls, piers, columns, or other structural parts of a building or structure. (B. C. §26.)

2. *Materials.* Foundation walls shall be built of approved masonry, reinforced concrete or steel protected by masonry. All masonry foundation walls shall be laid in cement mortar. (B. C. §26.)

3. *Thickness.* If built of rubble stone, foundation walls shall be at least 8 inches thicker than the walls next above them, but not less than 18 inches in any case. If built of brick, concrete or hollow building blocks, they shall be at least 4 inches thicker than the walls next above them, but not less than 12 inches thick in any case. For each additional 10 feet, or part thereof, below the depth of 12 feet below the curb level, the thickness shall be increased 4 inches. (B. C. §26.)

4. *Brick.* When brickwork in foundation walls is stepped up from the footings, the offsets, if laid in single courses, shall not exceed 1½ inches, or if laid in double courses, shall not exceed 3 inches. (B. C. §26.)

5. *Stone.* Rubble stone masonry, unless built in dressed, level courses, shall not be used for buildings exceeding 75 feet in height. (B. C. §26.)

6. *Hollow building blocks.* Foundation walls of hollow building blocks may be used only when the upper walls are of frame or hollow building block construction. The hollow spaces in the blocks shall be filled, as the construction progresses, with concrete of not less than 1 part of cement to 9 parts of aggregate. (New.)

§237. Retaining walls.

All walls built to retain or support adjoining earth or rock, including foundation walls subjected to pressure from adjoining earth or rock, shall be constructed of approved masonry or reinforced concrete and so designed that in resisting the pressures to which they are subjected, including any water pressure that may exist, the working stresses of the materials shall not be exceeded, the soil shall not be overloaded and the stability of the wall shall be insured. (New.)

*ARTICLE 13.
Masonry Construction.

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251. Construction.
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254. Hollow building block masonry.

vision thereof. Any person who shall fail to proceed, within 10 days, in accordance with such notice, or to comply therewith, within such reasonable time thereafter as shall be allowed or permitted by the superintendent of buildings, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $10, nor more than $50, and, in addition, he shall be liable to a further penalty of $1 for each and every day that his default shall continue, after due notice thereof. (Ord., Aug. 11, 1914.)

*ARTICLE 12.

Excavations and Foundations.

Section 230. Excavations.
231. Soil, bearing capacity.
232. Foundations, generally.
233. Footings.
234. Foundation piers and caissons.
235. Pile foundations.
236. Foundation walls.
237. Retaining walls.

*Amended by ord. adopted June 22, 1915; effective September 22, 1915.

§230. Excavations.

1. *Safeguarding generally.* Until provision for permanent support has been made, all excavations shall be properly guarded and protected so as to prevent the same from becoming dangerous to life or limb and shall be sheet-piled, braced or shored, where necessary to prevent the adjoining earth from caving in, by the person causing the excavation to be made. (B. C. §22.)

2. *When retaining wall required.* When an excavation is made on any lot, and provision for the support of adjoining earth is not otherwise made in accordance with law, the person making such excavation or causing it to be made shall, at his own cost and expense, except as may be provided in article 11 of this chapter or as hereinafter provided in this section, build a retaining wall to support the adjoining earth; and such retaining wall shall be carried to the height of the adjoining earth, and be properly protected by coping. (B. C. §22.)

3. *Support of neighboring walls.* a. When excavation exceeds 10 feet. Whenever an excavation is intended to be, or shall be carried to the depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the person causing such excavation to be made shall at all times if afforded the necessary license to enter upon the adjoining land, and not otherwise, at his own expense, preserve and protect from injury any wall, building or structure, the safety of which may be affected by said excavation, and support the same by proper foundations, whether the said wall, building or structure is down more or less than 10 feet below the curb. If the necessary license is not accorded to the person making such excavation, then it shall be the duty of the owner refusing to grant such license to make such wall, building or structure safe, and to support the same by proper foundations; and, when necessary for that purpose, such owner shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is to be made. (B. C. §22.)

b. When excavation does not exceed 10 feet. If such excavation is not intended to be, or shall not be, carried to a depth of more than 10 feet below the curb, the owner of any wall, building or structure, the safety of which may be affected by said excavation, shall preserve and protect the same from injury, and support the same by proper foundations; and, when necessary for that purpose, shall be permitted to enter upon the premises where such excavation is to be made. In case such wall, building or structure, however, is so located that the curb to which it is properly referred is at a higher level than the curb to which the excavation is referred, such part of any necessary underpinning or foundation as may be due to the difference in curb level shall be made and maintained at the joint expense of the person causing the excavation to be made and the owner of such wall, building or structure. (B. C. §22.)

4. Support of party wall. In case an adjoining party wall is intended to be used by the person causing the excavation to be made and such party wall is in good condition and sufficient for the uses of the existing and proposed building the person causing the excavation to be made, shall, at his own expense, preserve such party wall from injury and support the same by proper foundations, so that said party wall shall be and remain practically as safe as before the excavation was commenced. (B. C. §22.)

5. *Superintendent of buildings may act.* If the person whose duty it shall be under the provisions of this chapter to properly guard and protect an excavation, or to prevent adjoining earth from caving in, or to preserve or protect any wall, building or structure from injury, shall neglect or fail so to do after having had a notice of 24 hours from the superintendent of buildings, such superintendent may enter upon the premises and employ such labor, and furnish such materials and take such steps as, in his judgment, may be necessary to prevent adjoining earth from caving in or to make such wall, building or structure safe and secure, or to present the same from becoming unsafe or dangerous, at the expense of the person whose duty it is to keep the same safe and secure. The city or any person doing the said work, or any part thereof, under and by direction of a superintendent of buildings, may bring and maintain an action against the person last herein referred to, to recover the value of the work done and materials furnished, in and about the said premises, in the same manner as if he had been employed to do the work by the said person. (B. C. §22.)

§231. Soil, bearing capacity.

1. *Indicative statement required.* Applications for permits for new buildings, and, when necessary, for alterations to existing buildings, shall contain a statement of the character of the soil at the level of the footings. (B. C. §23.)

2. *Presumptive capacities.* In the absence of a satisfactory test of the sustaining power of the soil, different soils, excluding mud, shall be deemed to safely sustain the following loads to the superficial foot, namely:

Soft clay	1 ton
Wet sand	2 tons
Firm clay	2 tons
Sand and clay, mixed or in layers	2 tons
Fine and dry sand	3 tons
Hard dry clay	4 tons
Coarse sand	4 tons
Gravel	6 tons
Soft rock	8 tons
Hard pan	10 tons
Medium rock	15 tons
Hard rock	40 tons

In case the soil under the footings of any one building is partly rock and partly yielding soil, the bearing capacity of the yielding soil shall be taken at not more than one-half of the capacity otherwise allowed. (B. C., §23.)

3. *Soil tests.* When a doubt arises as to the safe sustaining power of the soil upon which a building is to be erected, the superintendent of buildings may order borings to be made, or he may direct the sustaining power of the soil to be tested in accordance with the methods established by the rules of the superintendent of buildings, by and at the expense of the owner of the proposed building. Where a test is made of the sustaining power of the soil the superintendent of buildings shall be notified so that he may be present in person or by representative. The record of the test shall be filed in the bureau of buildings. (B. C., §23.)

§232. Foundations, generally.

1. *General requirements.* Every building, except buildings erected upon solid rock or upon wharves or piers on the water front, shall have foundations of brick or other approved masonry, iron or steel, laid not less than 4 feet below the surface of the earth, on the solid ground or level surface of rock, or upon piles or ranging timbers when solid earth or rock is not found. (B. C., §25.)

2. *Protection of metal work.* Where metal is incorporated in or forms part of a foundation, it shall be thoroughly protected from rust by paint, asphaltum, concrete, or by such materials and in such manner as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §25.)

§233. Footings.

1. *Materials.* The footings of foundation walls shall consist of footing stones concrete, reinforced concrete construction or steel grillages. Wood footings may be used if they are entirely below the permanent water level. (B. C., §26.)

2. *Footing stones.* Footing stones shall be not less than 2 by 3 feet, they shall not be less than 8 inches in thickness for walls, nor less than 10 inches in thickness under piers, columns or posts. Footing stones shall be well bedded and laid crosswise, edge to edge. (B. C., §26.)

3. *Concrete footings.* Concrete footings shall be not less than 12 inches thick, except that for frame buildings the thickness may not be less than 8 inches. (B. C., §26.)

4. *Steel grillages.* When grillage beams, resting on a proper concrete bed, are used, they shall be provided with separators and bolts and shall be inclosed and filled solid between with concrete. (B. C., §26.)

5. *Pressure under footings.* For the loads exerting pressure under the footings of foundations the full dead loads and the figured live loads on the lowest tier of columns, piers or walls shall be taken. For this purpose the reduced live loads permitted by subdivision 7 of § 53 of this chapter, may be used. (B. C., §24.)

6. *Design.* Footings shall be so designed that the loads they sustain per unit of area shall be as nearly uniform as possible and within the bearing capacities of soils established by this article, and that the stresses in the materials shall not exceed those fixed by this chapter. In proportioning the areas of footings for any building the dead loads alone shall be considered, provided, however, that in no case shall the pressure under the footings as determined in subdivisions 5 of this section, exceed the safe load on the soil established by this article. (B. C., §24.)

§234. Foundation piers and caissons.

The foundations of any building may be carried down to rock or hard pan by isolated piers of approved masonry or reinforced concrete, or by open or pneumatic caissons, so designed that the working stresses in the materials and the loads on the rock or hardpan do not exceed those established by this chapter. (B. C., §26.)

§235. Pile foundations.

1. *General requirements.* Piles intended to sustain a wall or building, or any part thereof, shall be driven to a solid bearing, if practicable to do so, and the method of driving shall be such as not to impair their strength. No pile or group of piles shall be loaded eccentrically. Any type of pile construction not provided for in this section shall meet such requirements as may be prescribed by the rules of the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §25.)

2. *Wood piles.* a. Quality and size. Wood piles shall be of approved timber, sound and straight. The diameter at the point shall be not less than 6 inches. The diameter at the butt shall be not less than 10 inches for piles not over 25 feet in length, and not less than 12 inches at the butt for piles of greater length. (B. C., §25)

b. Allowable loads. The safe sustaining power of any wood pile in tons shall be taken as twice the weight of the hammer in tons multiplied by the height of the fall in feet, divided by the average penetration of the pile in inches under the last 5 blows, plus 1, when a drop hammer is used for driving, and as twice the weight of the hammer in tons multiplied by the height of the fall in feet, divided by the average penetration in inches under the last 5 blows, plus 1/10, when a steam hammer is used for driving, provided that the driving has reached such a point when successive blows produce approximately equal penetration. No wood pile, however, shall be weighted with a load exceeding 20 tons. (B. C., §25.)

c. Construction. The distance between wood piles shall not be more than 36 nor less than 20 inches on centers. The tops of wood piles shall be cut off below the permanent water level. When ranging and capping timbers are laid on piles or foundations, they shall be of hard wood not less than 6 inches thick and properly joined together, and their tops laid below the permanent water level. (B. C., §25.)

d. Meadow land construction. When wood piles are used under frame buildings built over the water or on salt meadow land, they may project above the water a sufficient height to raise the building above high tide, and the building may be placed directly thereon without other foundation. (B. C., §25.)

3. *Concrete piles.* a. Concrete filled steel tubes. For piles consisting of steel tubes filled with concrete, the tubes shall have a diameter of 9 inches or more and a thickness of not less than 5-16 of an inch. The ends of each tube shall be faced perpendicular to its axis. Splices shall be of an approved design and not more than one splice shall be used in the total length of the pile. The length of any such pile shall not exceed 40 times the inside diameter of the tube. Such piles shall be driven to a full bearing on rock. The allowable load of any such pile shall not exceed 500 lbs. per square inch on the concrete and 7,500 lbs. per square inch on the steel, provided that in computing the effective area of the steel the outer 1-16-inch of thickness shall be deducted from the thickness of the tube. No interior steel reinforcements shall be used. (New.)

b. Piles moulded before driving. Concrete piles moulded and cured before driving shall not be provided with more than 4 per cent. of longitudinal reinforcement. The diameter or lateral dimension of such a pile shall not be less than 8 inches at the foot and shall not average less than 12 inches in the length of the pile. The length shall not exceed 20 times the average diameter when the pile is driven to rock nor 40 times the average diameter in any case. When driven to rock the allowable load on any such pile shall not exceed 500 lbs. per square inch on the concrete at the average cross-section and 6,000 lbs. per square inch on the longitudinal reinforcement. If driven to rock, the foot shall be provided with a metal shoe. (New.)

c. Piles moulded in place. Concrete piles cast in place shall be so made and placed as to insure the exclusion of any foreign matter, and to secure a perfect full-sized shaft. The average diameter of any such pile in place shall not be less than 11 inches and the diameter of the foot shall be not less than 6 inches. The length shall not exceed 30 times the average diameter. The allowable load shall not exceed 350 lbs. per square inch on the concrete. (New.)

d. Allowable loads. When concrete piles are not driven to rock they shall be treated as friction piles and their carrying capacities shall be determined by test in accordance with rules established by the superintendent of buildings; but the stresses herein given for the materials composing them shall not be exceeded in any case. (New.)

c. Concrete. The concrete for concrete piles shall be mixed in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement to not more than 2 parts of clean, coarse sand, and 4 parts of broken stone or gravel of a size passing through a 1-inch ring, with sufficient water to produce a plastic or viscous consistency. (New.)

4. *Tests.* When any doubt exists as to the safe sustaining power of piles upon which a building or structure is to be supported, the superintendent of buildings may order a test of the same to be made at the expense of the owner of the proposed building or structure or the person causing the piles to be driven. The record of every such test shall be filed in the bureau of buildings. (New.)

§236. Foundation walls.

1. *Definition.* Foundation walls shall be construed to include all walls and piers built below the curb level or the nearest tier of beams to the curb, which serve as supports for walls, piers, columns, or other structural parts of a building or structure. (B. C. §26.)

2. *Materials.* Foundation walls shall be built of approved masonry, reinforced concrete or steel protected by masonry. All masonry foundation walls shall be laid in cement mortar. (B. C. §26.)

3. *Thickness.* If built of rubble stone, foundation walls shall be at least 8 inches thicker than the walls next above them, but not less than 18 inches in any case. If built of brick, concrete or hollow building blocks, they shall be at least 4 inches thicker than the walls next above them, but not less than 12 inches thick in any case. For each additional 10 feet, or part thereof, below the depth of 12 feet below the curb level, the thickness shall be increased 4 inches. (B. C. §26.)

4. *Brick.* When brickwork in foundation walls is stepped up from the footings, the offsets, if laid in single courses, shall not exceed 1½ inches, or if laid in double courses, shall not exceed 3 inches. (B. C. §26.)

5. *Stone.* Rubble stone masonry, unless built in dressed, level courses, shall not be used for buildings exceeding 75 feet in height. (B. C. §26.)

6. *Hollow building blocks.* Foundation walls of hollow building blocks may be used only when the upper walls are of frame or hollow building block construction. The hollow spaces in the blocks shall be filled, as the construction progresses, with concrete of not less than 1 part of cement to 9 parts of aggregate. (New.)

§237. Retaining walls.

All walls built to retain or support adjoining earth or rock, including foundation walls subjected to pressure from adjoining earth or rock, shall be constructed of approved masonry or reinforced concrete and so designed that in resisting the pressures to which they are subjected, including any water pressure that may exist, the working stresses of the materials shall not be exceeded, the soil shall not be overloaded and the stability of the wall shall be insured. (New.)

*ARTICLE 13.

Masonry Construction.

Section 250. Definitions.
251. Construction.
252. Brick masonry.
253. Stone masonry.
254. Hollow building block masonry.

255. Ashlar.
256. Mortar.
257. Wall thicknesses.
258. Existing walls.
259. Parapet walls.
260. Hollow walls.
261. Recesses and chases.
262. Miscellaneous requirements.
263. Masonry arches.

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*Amended by ord. adopted July 6, 1915; effective October 6, 1915.

§250. Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter:

a. approved masonry means masonry constructed in accordance with the requirements of this article, of the materials specified therein;

b. bearing wall means any wall which carries any load other than its own weight;

c. height, as applied to a wall, means the vertical distance to the top measured from the foundation wall, or from a girder or other immediate support of such wall. (New.)

§251. Construction.

1. *Materials.* Approved masonry shall be constructed of brick, stone, concrete, hollow building blocks, or a combination of these materials as provided in this article. It shall be properly and solidly bonded with joints filled with mortar. (B. C. §27.)

2. *Protection against freezing.* No masonry shall be built when the temperature is below 28 degrees F., on a rising temperature, or 32 degrees on a falling temperature at the point where the work is in progress. No frozen materials shall be built upon. (B. C. §28.)

3. *Wetting brick.* All brick shall be thoroughly wet just previous to being laid, except in freezing weather, when they shall be thoroughly dry. (B. C. §28.)

4. *Erection of walls and piers.* Masonry walls and piers shall be built to a line and carried up plumb. In each story the walls shall be carried up full thickness to the top of the beams above. No wall of any building shall be built up more than two stories in advance of any other portions of the walls of the building, provided that where walls are carried independently by girders at each floor this provision shall not apply. All walls that meet or intersect shall be bonded or anchored to each other in an approved manner. Any pier having less than 4 square feet of cross section, when located at an intersection with a wall, shall be bonded into and built as part of that wall. (B. C. §28.)

5. *Piers.* Every pier supporting a girder, arch, column or a lintel spanning an opening over 10 feet, upon which a wall rests, shall be built of approved masonry. Every such pier having a height of more than 10 times its least dimension, and every isolated pier built of brick or hollow building blocks, having less than 9 square feet of cross section shall, at vertical intervals of not more than 30 inches, have built into it bond stones not less than 4 inches thick, or approved perforated steel or cast iron plates of the full size of the pier. Isolated piers shall not exceed in height 10 times their least dimensions.

6. *Arches and lintels.* Door and window openings in walls shall be spanned by arches, or lintels having a bearing at each end of not less than 5 inches. In walls of non-fireproof buildings, when the thickness of the lintel is less than the thickness of the wall to be supported, a timber lintel may be placed on the inside of the wall resting at each end not more than 2 inches on the wall, and chamfered or cut to serve as centre for a rowlock or keyed arch. When the opening is more than 6 feet in width, templates shall be provided under the ends of lintels resting on the walls, unless the pressure under the lintel does not cause a working stress in the masonry greater than specified in article 3 of this chapter. (B. C., §42.)

7. *Timber in walls.* No timber, except lintels, provided for in subdivision 6 of this section, and nailing blocks not over 8 inches in length, shall be placed in any masonry wall. (B. C. §52.)

8. *Bracing during construction.* The walls and beams of every building during erection or alteration shall be strongly braced from the beams of each story, and when required shall also be braced from the outside until the building is enclosed. (B. C. §41.)

§252. Brick masonry.

Except when laid in Flemish bond or faced with running bond, every sixth course in brick walls shall be a heading course. When running bond is used, every sixth course shall be bonded into the backing by cutting the course of the face brick and putting in diagonal headers behind the same, or by splitting the face brick in half and backing the same with a continuous row of headers. Where face brick is used of a different thickness from the brick used for backing, the courses of the face brick and backing shall be brought to a level at intervals of not more than 6 courses in height of the backing, and the face brick shall be properly tied to the backing by a full heading course of the face brick or other approved method. Face brick shall be laid at the same time as the backing, and shall in no case be laid after the backing is in place. (B. C. §28.)

§253. Stone masonry.

1. *Workmanship.* No stone shall be laid in a wall in any other position than on its natural bed. Stones shall be firmly bedded in cement mortar and all spaces and joints thoroughly filled. No stone shall be used that does not bond or extend into the wall at least 6 inches. All headers shall be at least 12 inches in width and 8 inches in thickness, and consist of good flat stones. (B. C. §26.)

2. *Bond.* All stone walls 24 inches or less in thickness shall have at least 1 header extending through the wall in every 3 feet in height from the bottom of the wall, and in every 3 feet in length, and if over 24 inches in thickness, shall have 1 header for every 6 superficial feet on both sides of the wall, laid on top of each other to bond together, and running into the wall at least 2 feet. (B. C. §26.)

3. *Limitation.* Rubble stone walls, except for foundations, shall not be used in buildings over 60 feet high. (New.)

§254. Hollow building block masonry.

1. *Construction.* Where walls of hollow building blocks are decreased in thickness, the blocks in the top course of the thicker wall shall be filled solidly with concrete or covered with slabs of hard burned terra cotta or concrete at least 1 inch in thickness. Terra cotta or concrete templates of approved size and thickness shall be placed under all floor beams and girders to properly distribute the loads. (New.)

2. *Veneering.* Hollow building blocks of terra cotta used in exterior walls shall be extra hard burned or veneered with brick, architectural terra cotta, or stone, or covered on the exposed surface with at least ¾ of an inch of Portland cement stucco. When walls of hollow building blocks are veneered with brick, the facing shall be bonded to the backing with headers every sixth course of the brickwork. (New.)

3. *Limitation.* Walls of hollow building blocks shall not be used in buildings over 40 feet in height, except that in buildings of skeleton construction terra cotta blocks with shells and webs not less than 1 inch thick, faced with at least 4 inches of brickwork properly bonded as specified in this section, may be used. (New.)

§255. Ashlar.

Stone, architectural terra cotta or other approved material, used for the facing of any wall and known as ashlar, shall be not less than 4 inches thick. Such ashlar shall be anchored to the wall in an approved manner. Within the fire limits ashlar shall not be used in any wall the total thickness of which is less than 12 inches. (B. C. §29.)

§256. Mortar.

In the following masonry construction no mortar other than cement mortar shall be used:

a. Foundation walls and footings;
b. Rubble stone walls;
c. Hollow building block construction;
d. Walls faced with ashlar;
e. Isolated piers;
f. Curtain walls;
g. Exterior walls of skeleton structures;
h. Parapet walls;
i. Chimneys above roofs;
j. Linings of existing walls. (B. C. §30.)

§257. Wall thicknesses.

1. *Application.* a. The thickness of masonry walls shall in all cases, irrespective of any other requirements of this section, be sufficient to keep the stresses in the masonry within the working stresses prescribed by this chapter.

b. The heights herein specified, unless otherwise clearly indicated, are the heights of walls as defined in §250.

c. In all cases the wall thicknesses herein specified shall be applied to the nearest tier of beams to the height specified.

d. Nothing in this section shall prevent the use in any wall of the same amount of material in piers and buttresses as is required for the thicknesses herein prescribed.

e. The unsupported height of any wall or part thereof shall not exceed 20 times the thickness of such unsupported part, unless reinforced by adequate cross-walls, buttresses or columns. (New.)

2. *Residence buildings.* Except as hereinafter provided, the thicknesses of masonry walls of residence buildings hereafter erected shall be not less than the following:

a. when over 75 feet in height, 12 inches for the uppermost 25 feet, 16 inches for the next lower 35 feet, 20 inches for the next lower 40 feet, with a 4-inch increase for each additional lower section of 40 feet;

b. when not over 75 feet in height, 12 inches for the uppermost 55 feet and 16 inches below that.

3. *Public and business buildings.* Except as hereinafter provided the thicknesses of masonry walls of public and business buildings hereafter erected shall be not less than the following:

a. when over 75 feet in height, 16 inches for the uppermost 25 feet, 20 inches for the next lower 35 feet, 24 inches for the next lower 40 feet, and increasing 4 inches for each additional lower section of 40 feet;

b. when over 60 feet and not over 75 feet in height, 16 inches for the uppermost 50 feet, and 20 inches below that;

c. when over 40 feet and not over 60 feet in height, 12 inches for the uppermost 20 feet, and 16 inches below that.

d. when not over 40 feet in height, 12 inches throughout. (B. C., §31.)

4. *Increased thickness, when required.* a. Every bearing wall with face brick bonded with clip courses or ties, and every bearing wall faced with ashlar shall have a total thickness of at least 4 inches more than otherwise required unless the ashlar is at least 8 inches thick in every alternate course and bonded to the wall.

b. Every wall built of rubble stone shall have a thickness at least 4 inches more than required by subdivisions 2 and 3 of this section, but no such stone wall shall be less than 18 inches thick.

c. When the clear span between bearing walls is over 26 feet, such walls shall be increased 4 inches in thickness for every 12½ feet or part thereof that said span is over 26 feet.

d. All walls over 105 feet long between cross-walls or proper piers or buttresses, shall be increased in thickness over the minimum requirement at least 4 inches for every 105 feet, or part thereof, over 105 feet in length.

e. If the horizontal section through a bearing wall shows more than 30 per cent. area of flues and openings such part of the wall where the excessive openings exist shall be increased 4 inches in thickness over minimum requirements for every 15 per cent., or fraction thereof, of flue or opening area in excess of 30 per cent., provided that if such wall be laid up in Portland cement mortar the increase in thickness shall be required only when the area of flues and openings exceeds 45 per cent.; or, instead of increasing such wall in thickness, adequate piers or buttresses shall be provided.

f. In case any wall is increased in thickness in accordance with one of the requirements of this subdivision, it will not be necessary to further increase the thickness to meet another requirement of this subdivision, unless, in the judgment of the superintendent of buildings, the safety of the wall demands it. (B. C., §32.)

5. *One story building.* In one story buildings the walls may be 8 inches thick, provided that no such wall exceeds 50 feet in length between cross-walls or adequate buttresses. (B. C., §35.)

6. *Small residence buildings.* In any residence building outside the fire limits and in any residence building not more than 20 feet in width within the fire limits, bearing walls of brick may be 8 inches in thickness, provided such buildings are not more than 40 feet in height and that the 8 inch walls do not exceed 50 feet in length between cross-walls or adequate buttresses except that when the walls are not pierced by openings of any kind such length may be 60 feet. (B. C., §31.)

7. *Residence buildings outside the fire limits.* Outside of the fire limits the thicknesses of walls of hollow building blocks shall be not less than 8 inches for the uppermost 20 feet, 10 inches for the next lower 10 feet, and 12 inches for the next lower 10 feet. (B. C., §31.)

8. *Non-bearing walls.* The thicknesses of non-bearing walls of residence buildings, or of public and business buildings may be 4 inches less than those specified, respectively, in subdivisions 2 and 3 of this section for walls of corresponding height, provided that no such wall shall be less than 12 inches thick nor extend for more than 55 feet in height without any increase of thickness. (B. C., §31.)

9. *Curtain walls.* Non-bearing walls built between piers or metal columns shall be not less than 12 inches thick for the uppermost 60 feet of height, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each next lower section of 60 feet. (B. C., §37.)

10. *Walls of skeleton structures.* Masonry walls supported at each story by girders may be 12 inches thick for the entire height of the building (B. C., §36.)

11. *Interior walls.* a. In residence buildings, interior walls of brick or concrete, whether bearing or non-bearing walls, may be 8 inches thick for the uppermost 55 feet and 12 inches for the next lower 20 feet, provided that no such wall shall exceed 75 feet in height nor 30 feet in length between cross-walls or buttresses.

b. Interior walls over 75 feet in height may be reduced in thickness in such proportion to the number of cross-walls, piers or buttresses, and their nearness to each other, as may be deemed safe by the superintendent of buildings, provided, however, that such walls shall be not less than 12 inches thick at the top, and shall be gradually increased in thickness to the bottom. (B. C., §34.)

§258. Existing walls.

1. *When use is permitted without change.* Walls heretofore built, whose thickness at the time of their erection was in accordance with the requirements of the then existing laws, but which are not in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, may be used without change, if in good condition, in buildings hereafter erected or altered, provided the stresses in the masonry do not exceed the working stresses prescribed by this chapter and the height of such walls be not increaed except in so far as may be necessary to make the height uniform. (New.)

2. *Lining walls.* In case it is desired to use and increase the height of any existing wall which is less in thickness than required by this chapter, such wall shall be reinforced by a lining of brickwork so that the combined thickness with the old wall shall be not less than 4 inches more than the thickness required for a new wall corresponding with the total height of the wall when increased in height, provided that such lining shall not be used to a greater height than 40 feet and that such wall shall not be increased to exceed 75 feet in height. Such lining shall be supported on proper foundations, and shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness, and thoroughly anchored to the old wall with suitable anchors, placed 2 feet apart and properly fastened or driven into the old wall in rows, alternating vertically and horizontally with each other, the old wall being first cleaned of plaster or other coatings where any lining is to be built against the same. No wall, however, shall be lined unless in good condition and not until the approval of the superintendent of buildings has been given. (B. C., §39.)

§259. Parapet walls.

All exterior and division or party walls of masonry over 15 feet high, except in detached buildings with overhanging roofs, or where such walls are to be finished with cornices, gutters or crown mouldings, shall have parapet walls carried above the roof. For residence buildings parapet walls shall be not less than 8 inches thick and carried at least 2 feet above the roof, except that in party walls between buildings of the same height and not over 40 feet in height, such parapet shall be not less than 8 inches above the roof. For public and business buildings parapet walls shall be not less than 12 inches thick, and carried at least 3 feet above the roof. All parapet walls shall be coped with stone, terra cotta, concrete or cast iron. (B. C., §43.)

§260. Hollow walls.

In all walls that are built hollow the same amount of masonry shall be used in their construction as if they were built solid, as in this chapter provided, and no hollow wall shall be built unless the parts of same are connected by proper ties, either of brick, stone or iron, placed not over 24 inches apart. (B. C. §44.)

§261. Recesses and chases.

1. *Stairway and elevator recesses.* Recesses for stairways or elevators may be left in the foundation walls of buildings, but in no case shall the walls be of less thickness than the walls of the fourth story, unless reinforced by additional piers

with iron or steel girders, or iron or steel columns and girders, securely anchored to walls on each side. (B. C. §46.)

2. *Alcoves.* Recesses for alcoves and similar purposes shall have not less than 8 inches of brickwork at the back of such recesses, and such recesses shall be not more than 8 feet in width, and shall be arched over or spanned with iron or steel lintels, and not carried up higher than 18 inches below the bottom of the beams of the floor next above. (B. C. §46.)

3. *Pipe-chases.* No chase for pipes or other purpose shall extend into any wall more than ⅓ of its thickness. No horizontal chase in any wall shall exceed 4 feet in length. No chase shall be made within the required area of any pier. Chases shall not be cut in walls of hollow block construction, but may be provided by properly formed blocks. Chases shall be filled up with solid masonry within the floor thickness at each story. (B. C. §46.)

4. *Limitations.* The aggregate area of recesses and chases in any wall shall not exceed ¼ of the whole area of the face of the wall on any story. No recess shall be made within a distance of 6 feet from any other recess in the same wall. (B. C. §46.)

§262. Miscellaneous requirements.

1. *Hollow brick.* The inside 4 inches of walls may be built of hard-burn hollow brick, properly tied and bonded into the walls and of the dimensions of ordinary bricks. (B. C. §45.)

2. *Furring.* Where hollow blocks of any kind are used as furring for walls, they shall not be included in the measurement of the thickness of such walls. (B. C. §45.)

3. *Fire stops.* In all walls furred with wood, the brickwork between the ends of wood beams shall project the thickness of the furring beyond the inner face of the wall for the full depth of the beams. (B. C. §47.)

§263. Masonry arches.

All masonry arches shall be capable of sustaining the weight and pressure which they are to carry, and the stress at any point shall not exceed the working stresses prescribed by this chapter. Tie rods shall be used where necessary to resist the thrust. (B. C. §42.)

*ARTICLE 14.

Wood Construction.

Section 280. Wood beams and girders.
281. Wood columns and posts.
282. Bolting.
283. Stud partitions.
284. Fire stops.

*As amended by Ord. approved May 1, 1915.

§280. Wood beams and girders.

1. *Width of beams.* No wood floor or roof beam used in any building hereafter erected within the fire limits shall be less than 3 inches thick. (B. C., §59.)

2. *Supports.* Every wood beam, except header and tail beams, shall have bearings of at least four inches. The ends of all such beams, where they rest on brick walls, shall be cut to a bevel of 3 inches in their depth. In no case, except in frame buildings, shall either end of a floor or roof beam be supported on stud partitions. All wood trimmer, header and tail beams over 4 feet in length, unless supported on a wall or girder, shall be hung in approved metal stirrups or hangers. (B. C., §59.)

3. *Bridging.* All wood floor and roof beams shall be properly braced with cross bridging. The distance between bridging or between bridging and bearing shall not exceed 8 feet. (B. C., §59.)

4. *Anchoring.* a. Beams in walls. Each tier of beams shall be anchored to the walls at intervals of not more than 6 feet with approved steel or wrought iron anchors. (B. C., §60.)

b. Beams on girders. The ends of wood beams resting upon girders shall be butted end to end and strapped by steel or wrought iron straps in the same beam as the wall anchors, or they may lap each other at least 12 inches and be well spiked or bolted together where lapped. (B. C., §60.)

c. Girders. Wood girders shall be anchored to the walls and fastened to each other by suitable steel or wrought iron straps. (B. C., §59.)

d. Anchor strips. Each tier of wood beams running parallel to enclosing walls shall be anchored to such walls with approved anchor strips and similarly to every pier. (B. C., §60.)

5. *Fire prevention.* a. Trimming around flues. All wood beams shall be trimmed away from all flues and chimneys. The header and trimmer beams shall not be less than 4 inches from the outside face of the chimney. Any header beam supporting a trimmer arch in front of a fireplace shall be not less than 20 inches from the face of the chimney breast. (B. C., §59.)

b. Separation in walls. Every wooden beam in any masonry or fire wall shall be separated from any other beam in the wall by at least 4 inches of solid masonry. (B. C., §59.)

§281. Wood columns and posts.

All wood columns and posts shall be squared at the ends perpendicular to their axes, and cap and base plates shall be provided. Where the cap plate of a wood column or post supports a wood girder, any column above shall bear directly on the cap and shall not rest on the girder. Additional iron or steel cheek plates shall be placed between the cap and base plates and bolted to the girders, when required to transmit the loads with safety. (B. C., §61.)

§282. Bolting.

All bolts in wood construction shall be provided with washers of such proportions that the compression on the wood at the face of the washer will not exceed the working stresses prescribed in this chapter. (B. C., §63.)

§283. Stud partitions.

Stud partitions which rest directly over each other and are not parallel with wood floor beams shall run down between the wood floor beams and rest on the top plate of the partition below and shall have the studding filled in solid between the uprights to the depth of the floor beams with suitable incombustible materials. (B. C., §51.)

§284. Fire stops.

1. *Studded-off spaces.* Where walls are studded-off, the space between the inside face of the wall and the studding directly over such space shall be fire-stopped with fireproof material, for a depth of not less than 4 inches, securely supported; or the beams directly over the studded-off space shall be deafened with not less than 4 inches of fireproof material. (B. C., §71.)

2. *Wainscoting.* The surface of the wall or partition behind wainscoting shall be plastered flush with the grounds and down to the floor line. (B. C., §72.)

*ARTICLE 15.

Iron and Steel Construction.

Section 300. Cast-iron columns.
301. Steel columns.
302. Column bases.
303. Lintels, beams and girders.
304. Framing and connecting.
305. Trusses.
306. Riveting.
307. Bolting.
308. Tie rods.
309. Templates.
310. Protection against corrosion.
311. Protection against fire.
312. Metal fronts.
313. Use of old materials.

*Amended by ord. approved May 1, 1915.

§300. Cast-iron columns.

1. *Dimensions.* Cast-iron columns shall not have a smaller outside diameter or side than 5 inches, nor shall they have an unsupported length greater than that allowed by §52 of this chapter. (B. C., §112.)

2. *Thickness of metal.* The thickness of metal shall be not less than 1/12 the diameter or least dimension of cross section, but never less than ¾ of an inch. When necessary, the thickness shall be increased near the end so that the core of a column below a joint shall not be larger than the core of the column above, in which case the metal may be tapered down for a distance of not less than 6 inches; or a joint plate may be inserted of sufficient strength to distribute the load. Wherever the core of a cast-iron column has shifted more than ¼ the thickness of the shell the thickness of the metal all around shall be assumed equal to the thinnest part. (B. C., §112.)

3. *Workmanship.* a. Joints. Cast-iron columns shall be machine faced at the end to a true surface perpendicular to the axis. They shall be bolted together with at least four bolts, not less than ¾ of an inch in diameter, passing through the flanges, the bolts being of sufficient length to allow the nuts to be screwed up tightly; and as each column is placed in position, the bolts shall also be placed in position and the nuts shall be screwed up tightly. (B. C., §112.)

b. Flanges. Where cast-iron columns rest one on top of another, the top flange of the lower column shall project on all sides not less than 3 inches from the outer surfaces of the column, and the shape and dimensions of the bottom flange of the upper column shall be the same as those of the top flange of the lower column, except that when a column is placed on a lot line, the flanges on the side toward such lot line may be omitted, if not required for bolting. Flanges shall be at least 1 inch in thickness when finished, and reinforced by fillets and brackets when necessary. (B. C., §112.)

c.. Bolt holes. All holes in cast-iron columns shall be drilled. The diameter of the holes shall not exceed that of the bolts by more than 1-16 of an inch. (B. C., §112.)

4. *Limitation.* Cast-iron columns shall not be used in any case where the load is so eccentric as to cause tension in the cast iron. Nor shall they be used for such parts of the structural frame of buildings which are required to resist stresses due to wind. (B. C., §112.)

5. *Inspection.* No cast-iron column shall be set in place until it has passed an inspection satisfactory to the superintendent of buildings. Wherever blowholes or imperfections are found in a cast-iron column which reduce the area of the cross section at that point more than 10 per cent. such column shall be condemned. Cast-iron column not cast with one open side or back, shall have ⅜ inch holes drilled in the shaft to exhibit the thickness of the castings, as may be required by the superintendent of buildings. Cast-iron columns shall not be painted before inspection. (B. C., §112.)

§301. Steel columns.

1. *Length.* No steel column shall have an unsupported length greater than that allowed by §52 of this chapter. (B. C., §111.)

2. *Design.* No part of a steel column shall be less than ¼ of an inch thick. No material, whether in the body of the column or used as a lattice bar or stay plate, shall be used of less thickness than 1/32 of its unsupported width, measured between centers of rivets transversely, or 1/16 the distance between centers of rivets in the direction of the stress. Stay plates are to have not less than 4 rivets, and are to be spaced so that the ratio of length to the least radius of gyration of the parts connected does not exceed 40, the distance between nearest rivets of 2 stay plates in this case being considered as length. In built-up columns the thickness of any outstanding member shall not be less than 1/12 the width of the outstanding portion. (B. C., §111.)

3. *Joints.* The ends of all columns shall be faced to a plane surface at right angles to the axis of the columns. Wherever practicable the connection between them shall be made with splice plates. When splice plates cannot be used a connection formed of plates and angles, designed to properly distribute the stress, may be used. Where any part of the section of a column projects beyond that of the column above or below, the difference shall be made up by filling plates secured to the column by the proper number of rivets. All column connections shall be riveted. (B. C., §111.)

§302. Column bases.

Whenever necessary to properly distribute the load, iron or steel shoes shall be used under the bottom tier ot columns. Cast iron bases or shoes shall be not less than 1 inch thick in any part. If any side of the bed plate exceeds 3 feet in length, a reinforcing flange at least 4 inches high shall be provided around the outer edges. All cast iron bases or shoes shall be planed on top, and, when resting on steel girders, on both top and bottom. Bases or shoes of steel plates and shapes shall be designed to meet the requirements of §301 of this chapter. Nothing in this section shall prevent iron or steel bases being made as a part of the columns. (B. C., §112.)

§303. Lintels, beams and girders.

1. *Cast-iron lintels.* Cast-iron lintels shall not be less than ¾ of an inch in thickness at any point, and shall not be used for spans exceeding 6 feet. (B. C., §118.)

2. *Double beams as girders.* When rolled steel beams are used in pairs to form a girder, they shall be connected together by separators at intervals of not more than 5 feet. All beams 12 inches and over in depth shall have at least 2 bolts to each separator. (B. C., §117.)

3. *Riveted girders.* The thickness of the web in riveted girders shall be not less than 1/120 of the distance between flange angles, and in no case less than ¼ of an inch. If the unsupported depth of the web plate exceeds 60 times its thickness, stiffeners shall be used at intervals not exceeding 120 times the thickness of the web. Stiffeners of sufficient strength shall also be provided over supports and under concentrated loads. (B. C., §116.)

4. *Lateral bracing.* The compression flanges of steel beams and girders shall be secured against buckling, if the length exceeds 20 times their width, unless the working stresses in such flanges are proportioned to the ratio of length to width as provided for steel columns in §52 of this chapter. (B. C., §116.)

§304. Framing and connecting.

All columns, beams, trusses and all other iron or steel work shall be suitably framed and connected together and to the walls. All beams framed into and supported by other beams or girders shall be connected thereto by angles or knees ot a proper size and thickness, with sufficient bolts or rivets to transmit the entire load, or by seats of sufficient strength and the necessary angles or knees to hold the beam in place. Beams resting on girders shall be securely riveted or bolted to the same. (B. C., §122.)

§305. Trusses.

1. *General design.* Trusses shall be of such design that the stresses in each member can be calculated. (B. C., §125.)

2. *Lateral bracing.* All trusses shall be held rightly in position by efficient systems of lateral or sway bracing. (B. C., §125.)

3. *Tension members.* For tension members, the actual net area only, after deducting rivet holes ⅛ inch larger than the rivets, shall be considered as resisting the stress. (B. C., §126.)

4. *Compression members.* Compression members in pin-connected trusses shall be designed so that the stresses shall not exceed 75 per cent. of the permissible working stresses for columns. (B. C., §127.)

5. *Eye bars.* The heads of all eye bars shall be made by upsetting or forging. No weld will be allowed in the body of the bar. Steel eye bars shall be annealed. Bars shall be straight before boring. Eyes and screw ends shall be so proportioned that upon test to destruction, fracture will take place in the body of the member. (B. C., §127.)

6. *Pins.* All pins shall be accurately turned. All pin-holes shall be bored true and at right angles to the axis of the members, and must fit the pins within 1/32 of an inch. (B. C., §127.)

§306. Riveting.

1. *When required.* All component parts of built-up columns, girders and trusses, including any splices in the same, shall be riveted. (B. C., §127.)

2. *Spacing of rivets.* The pitch of rivets shall never be less than 3 diameters of the rivet, nor more than 6 inches. In the direction of the stress it shall not exceed 16 times the least thickness of the outside member. At right angles to the stress it shall not exceed 32 times the least thickness of the outside member. (B. C., §123.)

3. *Distance from edge.* The distance from centre of a rivet hole to the edge of the material shall not be less than:

¾ of an inch for ½-inch rivets;
1 inch for ⅝-inch rivets;
1¼ inches for ¾-inch rivets;
1½ inches for ⅞-inch rivets;
1¾ inches for 1-inch rivets. (B. C., §123.)

4. *Length.* The lengths of rivets, between heads, shall not exceed 5 times the diameters. (B. C., §123.)

5. *Driving.* All shop rivets, wherever practicable, shall be machine driven. Rivets shall fill the holes completely. Rivet heads shall be hemispherical and concentric with the axis of the rivet. (B. C., §123.)

§307. Bolting.

1. *When permitted.* Where riveting is not required by the provisions of this chapter connections may be affected by bolts of mild steel, with United States standard

threads. The threads shall be full and clean, the nut shall be truly concentric with the bolt, and the thread shall be of sufficient length to allow the nut to be screwed up tightly. (B. C., §124.)

2. *Suspenders.* When the bolts are used for suspenders, the working stress shall be reduced to 9,000 pounds per square inch of net area, and the load shall be transmitted into the head or nut by suitable washers. (B. C., §124.)

§308. Tie rods.

Whenever tie rods may be required by the provisions of this chapter in connection with iron and steel construction they shall be at least ¾ of an inch in diameter. Holes for tie rods in floor arches shall be placed as near the thrust of the arch as practicable. The distance between tie rods in floors or roofs shall not exceed 8 times the depth of the beams nor 8 feet in any case. (B. C., §120.)

§309. Templates.

When any lintel, beam, girder or truss is supported at either end by a wall or pier, it shall be properly anchored thereto and shall rest upon a template or shoe of cast iron, steel or stone of such design and dimensions as safely to distribute its load on the masonry, except that when beams, not exceeding 6 inches in depth, are placed not more than 30 inches on centres, no templates shall be required. (B. C., §121.)

§310. Protection against corrosion.

1. *Painting.* All structural iron and steel work shall be cleaned of all scale, dirt and rust and be thoroughly coated with 1 coat of paint before erection, except that cast iron columns shall not be painted until after inspection. Where surfaces in riveted work come in contact, they shall be painted before assembling. After erection, all work shall be painted at least 1 additional coat of a different shade than the first. (B. C., §129.)

2. *Subaqueous work.* All iron or steel used under water shall be encased in concrete. (B. C., §129.)

§311. Protection against fire.

Any iron or steel construction hereafter placed in any building to support a wall or part thereof or a sidewalk, shall be protected with not less than 2 inches of fireproof material securely applied, except that in non-fireproof buildings such protection shall not be required for columns immediately above the sidewalk level supporting walls fronting on streets. (B. C., §107.)

§312. Metal fronts.

Metal fronts or facias hereafter erected on the exterior of buildings over one story high shall be backed up or filled in with masonry not less than 8 inches thick. (B. C., §128.)

§313. Use of old materials.

Nothing in this article shall prevent the use of old steel or wrought iron shapes, provided that the working stresses used do not exceed ¾ of those specified in this chapter for steel, and that the provisions of this article are otherwise complied with. Nothing in this article shall require any alteration in any iron or steel construction already fabricated under the requirements of provisions heretofore in force. (Includes §3 of Ord. approved May 1, 1915.)

*Article 16.
Reinforced Concrete Construction.

Section 330. Definitions.
331. Application.
332. Concrete.
333. Reinforcement.
334. Working stresses.
335. Slabs and beams.
336. Use of fillers in floor construction.
337. Columns.
338. Walls.
339. Protection of reinforcement.
340. Load tests.
341. Rules.

*Added by ord. adopted July 6, 1915; effective October 6, 1915.

§330. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article:

a—reinforced concrete means any construction in accordance with the provisions of this article, of approved concrete in which steel is inbedded in such a manner as to increase its strength;

b—the span of beams and slabs means the distance from centre to centre of supports, but not necessarily exceeding the clear span plus the depth of beam of slab, provided that brackets shall not be considered as reducing the clear span;

c—the length of columns means the maximum unsupported length;

d—the effective area of a concrete column with lateral reinforcement means the area of concrete within the hoops or bands.

§331. Application.

Reinforced concrete may be used for all types of construction, provided the material and design conform to the requirements of this article and such rules as may be adopted by the superintendent of buildings to secure safety in construction and uniformity in practice. (New.)

§332. Concrete.

1. *Mixture.* The concrete for reinforced concrete structures shall consist of a wet mixture of 1 part of Portland cement to not more than 6 parts of aggregate, fine and coarse, either in the proportion of 1 part of cement, 2 parts of fine aggregate and 4 parts of coarse aggregate, or in such proportion that the resistance of the concrete to crushing shall not be less than 2,000 pounds per square inch after hardening for 28 days.

2. *Aggregate.* a—Fine. Fine aggregate shall consist of sand, crushed stone or gravel screenings, passing when dry a screen having ¼ inch diameter holes, and not more than 6 per cent. passing a sieve having 100 meshes per lineal inch, and of such quality that mortars composed of 1 part Portland cement and 3 parts fine aggregate by weight when made into briquettes will show a tensile strength of at least 240 pounds per square inch at 28 days.

b—Coarse. Coarse aggregate shall consist of crushed stone or gravel which is retained on a screen having ¼ inch diameter holes and graded in size from small to large particles. The maximum size shall be such that all the aggregate will pass through a 1¼ inch diameter ring. All aggregate shall be clean, hard, durable and free from deleterious materials. (New.)

§333. Reinforcement.

The steel reinforcement shall conform to such requirements as may be adopted by the superintendent of buildings, or, in the absence of such requirements, to the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials for steel reinforcement bars. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of steel wire or fabric for the reinforcement of slabs, for lateral reinforcement of columns, or for resistance to shrinkage and temperature stresses. (New.)

§334. Working stresses.

Reinforced concrete structures shall be so designated that the stresses in pounds per square inch shall not exceed the following:

Extreme fibre stress on concrete in compression	650.
Concrete in direct compression	500.
Shearing stress in concrete when all diagonal tension is resisted by steel	150.
Shearing stress in concrete when diagonal tension is not resisted by steel	40.
Bond stress between concrete and plain reinforcement	80.
Bond stress between concrete and approved deformed bars	100.
Tensile stress in steel reinforcement	16,000.
Tensile stress in cold drawn steel wire or fabrice, 35 per cent. of the elastic limit but not more than	20,000.

In continuous beams the extreme fibre stress on concrete in compression may be increased 15 per cent. adjacent to supports.

The ratio of the moduli of elasticity of 1:2:4 stone or gravel concrete and steel shall be taken as 1 to 15. The ratio of the moduli of elasticity of 1:1/2:3 stone or gravel concrete and steel shall be taken as 1 to 12. (New.)

§335. Slabs and beams.

1. *Thickness.* Slabs shall not be less than 4 inches in thickness for floors and 3½ inches for roofs.

2. *Tee-beams.* Where adequate bond between slab and web of beam is provided, the slab may be considered as an integral part of the beam provided its effective width shall not exceed on either side of the beam 1/6 of the span length of the beam nor be greater than 6 times the thickness of the slab on either side of the beam, the measurements being taken from edge of web. (New.)

3. *Placing of reinforcement.* All reinforcement shall be accurately located and secured against displacement. The reinforcement for slabs shall not be spaced farther apart than 2½ times the thickness of the slab. (New.)

4. *Web reinforcement.* Members of web reinforcement shall be so designed as to adequately take up throughout their length all stresses not taken up by the concrete. They shall not be spaced to exceed ¾ of the depth of the beam in that portion, where the web stresses exceed the allowable value of concrete in shear. Web reinforcemnt, unless rigidly attached, shall be placed at right angles to the axis of the beam and carried around the tension members. (New.)

§336. Use of fillers in floor construction.

When hollow tile, concrete blocks or other acceptable fillers are used in any reinforced concrete floor construction, the reinforced concrete members of such floor construction shall be designed in accordance with the provisions of this article to take the entire loads, provided, however, that when the fillers do not exceed 60 per cent. of the construction, not more than 2½ inches of concrete shall be required over the fillers. (New.)

§337. Columns.

1. *With longitudinal reinforcement only.* In concrete columns, having not less than ½ nor more than 4 per cent, of the vertical reinforcement secured against displacement by ¼ inch steel ties placed not farther apart than 15 diameters of the vertical rods nor more than 12 inches, the allowable load shall be 500 pounds per square inch on the concrete, plus 7,500 pounds on the vertical reinforcements. (New.)

2. *With longitudinal and lateral reinforcement.* In concrete columns, having not less than ½ nor more than 2 per cent. of hoops or spirals spaced not farther apart than 1/6 of the diameter of the enclosed column nor more than 3 inches, and having not less than one nor more than 4 per cent. of vertical reinforcement, the allowable load shall be 500 pounds per square inch on the effective area of the concrete, plus 7,500 pounds per square inch on the vertical reinforcement, plus a load per square inch on the effective area of the concrete equal to 2 times the percentage of lateral reinforcement multiplied by the tensile stress in the lateral reinforcement prescribed by §334 of this articl, the percentage of lateral reinforcement being the volume of the hoops or spirals divided by the volume of the enclosed concrete in a unit length of column. The hoops or spirals shall be rigidly secured to at least 4 verticals to insure uniform spacing. (New.)

3. *Structural steel and concrete.* In columns of structural steel, thoroughly encased in concrete not less than 4 inches thick and reinforced with not less than 1 per cent. of steel, the allowable load shall be 16,000 pounds per square inch on the structural steel, the percentage of reinforcement being the volume of the reinforcing steel divided by the volume of the concrete enclosed by the reinforcing steel. Not more than ½ of the reinforcing steel shall be placed vertically. The reinforcing steel shall not be placed nearer than 1 inch to the structural steel or to the outer surface of the concrete. The ratio of length to least radius of gyration of structural steel section shall not exceed 120. (New.)

4. *When richer concrete is used.* In concrete columns the compression on the concrete may be increased 20 per cent. when the fine and coarse aggregates are carefully selected and the proportion of cement to total aggregate is increased to 1 part of cement to not more than 4½ parts of aggregate, fine and coarse, either in the proportion of 1 part of cement, 1½ parts of fine aggregate and three parts of coarse aggregate, or in such proportion as will secure the maximum density. In such cases, however, the compressive stress in the vertical steel shall not exceed 7,200 pounds per square inch. (New.)

5. *Eccentric load.* Bending stresses due to eccentric loads shall be provided for by increasing the section of concrete or steel until the maximum stress shall not exceed the allowable working stress. (New.)

6. *Length.* In columns, the ratio of length to least side or diameter shall not exceed 15, but in no case shall the least side or diameter be less than 12 inches. (New.)

§338. Walls.

Enclosure walls of reinforced concrete shall be securely anchored at all floors. The thickness shall be not less than 1/25 of the unsupported height, but in no case less than 8 inches. The steel reinforcement, running both horizontally and vertically, shall be placed near both faces of the wall; the total weight of such reinforcement shall be not less than ½ pound per square foot of wall. (New.)

§339. Protection of reinforcement.

The reinforcement in columns and girders shall be protected by a minimum of 2 inches of concrete; in beams and walls by a minimum of 1½ inches in floor slabs by a minimum of one inch; and in footings by a minimum of 4 inches of concrete. (New.)

§340. Load tests.

The builder may be required to make load tests on any portion of a reinforced concrete structure within a reasonable time after erection. The tests shall be made under the direction of the superintendent of buildings, and shall show that the construction will sustain safely a load of 1¾ times the live load for which it was designed. (New.)

§341. Rules.

The rules governing reinforced concrete in building construction, heretofore adopted by the superintendent of buildings, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this article, shall remain effective until amended or repealed by the superintendent of buildings. (New.)

*Article 17.
Fireproof Construction.

Section 350. Walls.
351. Iron and steel construction.
352. Masonry.
353. Reinforced concrete.
354. Floors and roofs.
355. Partitions.
356. Interior finish.
357. Exterior windows.
358. Approvals.

*Amended by ordinance adopted July 6, 1915; effective October 6, 1915.

§350. Walls.

The exterior walls or piers of fireproof buildings shall be approved masonry or reinforced concrete. (B. C., §105.)

§351. Iron and steel construction.

1. *General.* All metal structural members which support loads or resist stresses, in fireproof buildings, shall be entirely encased in fireproofing material securely applied as hereinafter specified. (B. C., §107.)

2. *Columns.* a. In exterior walls. Iron or steel columns placed within exterior walls or along the outer lines of a building shall be encased with approved masonry not less than 8 inches thick on their outer and side surfaces, nor less than 4 inches thick on their inner surfaces.

b. Interior. Iron and steel columns used in the interior of a building shall be encased in all sides with fireproofing materials not less than 2 inches thick.

c. Lugs and brackets. The extreme outer edges of lugs, brackets or other supporting parts of columns shall not extend nearer than 1 inch to the outer surface of the fireproof casing.

d. Protection to fireproofing. Where the fireproofing of columns is exposed to damage from trucking or handling of merchandise, the superintendent of buildings may require such fireproofing to be jacketed for a height of 3 feet from the floor with a protective covering. (B. C., §110.)

3. *Beams and girders.* Iron or steel beams and girders shall be entirely encased in fireproofing materials not less than 2 inches thick at any point when supporting a wall or part thereof or a sidewalk, and not less than 1½ inches thick in any case. (B. C., §107.)

4. *Lintels.* a. Iron or steel. Iron or steel lintels over openings in walls shall be encased as required for beams, provided that when the span of any such opening does not exceed 4 feet or such opening is spanned by an adequate masonry arch above the lintel the fireproofing may be omitted.

b. Stone. Stone lintels shall not be used in fireproof buildings unless supplemented on the inside of the wall with iron or steel lintels, or with suitable masonry arches. (New.)

5. *Trusses.* a. General. All member of steel trusses, except roof trusses hereinafter specified, shall be entirely encased in fireproofing materials not less than 2 inches thick at any point.

b. Roof trusses. The fireproofing herein required for trusses may be omitted when such trusses support only roof loads and ceilings over interior open spaces having a clear height of at least 20 feet below the lower chords of the trusses. In such cases the fireproofing may also be omitted from the soffits of roof beams or purlins. (New.)

6. *Fireproofing materials.* The fireproofing required by this section shall consist of any of the following materials:

a. Bonded brickwork laid in cement mortar;

b. Concrete consisting of 1 part Portland cement, and not more than 2 parts of sand and 4 parts of gravel, stone or other approved aggregate that will pass through a ¾ inch ring, suitably reinforced with wire or metal fabric;

c. Cinder concrete consisting of 1 part Portland cement and not more than 2 parts of sand and 5 parts of clean, well-burned steam boiler cinders, suitably reinforced with wire or metal fabric;

d. Porous or semi-porous terra cotta blocks with shells and webs at least 1 inch thick, laid in cement mortar, thoroughly bonded or secured by metal ties;

e. Solid gypsum blocks, containing not more than 25 per cent. by weight of cinders, asbestos fibre, wood chips or vegetable fibre, laid in gypsum plaster or cement mortar, thoroughly bonded or secured by suitable galvanized metal ties or fabric; or

f. Any material or form of construction that will resist the action of flame and a heat of 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 2 hours, without raising the temperature of the material to be protected above 550 degrees Fahrenheit by transmission through a thickness of 2 inches as determined by test prescribed in the rules adopted by the superintendent of buildings. (New.)

7. *Prohibition.* No pipes, wires, cables or other material shall be embedded in the required fireproofing of columns or other structural members. (New.)

§352. Masonry.

Interior walls, piers, arches and vaultings that support loads in addition to their own weight in fireproof buildings shall be constructed of approved masonry, except that stone masonry shall not be used for such purpose, or for columns or lintels unless supplemented by other approved masonry or by properly protected iron or steel construction. (B. C., §105.)

§353. Reinforced concrete.

Reinforced concrete construction conforming with the requirements of article 16 of this chapter shall be deemed fireproof construction. (New.)

§354. Floors and roofs.

1. *General.* The filling betweeen steel floors and roof beams in fireproof buildings shall consist of arches or slabs of brick, terra cotta, stone concrete or cinder concrete, constructed as hereinafter specified, or of such other material or construction as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings as conforming to the requirements of the fire and strength tests hereinafter prescribed. (B. C., §106.)

2. *Brick arches.* When brick is used as floor filling it shall consist of segmental arches having a thickness of not less than 4 inches for spans of 5 feet or less, and of not less than 8 inches for spans exceeding 5 feet. Such arches shall be built of good, hard common or hollow brick, laid to a line and solidly bonded. Each longitudinal line of brick shall break joints with the adjoining lines. The arches shall spring from suitable skewbacks, and shall be properly keyed. The rise shall be not less than 1 inch for each foot of span. The brick shall be well wet before laying, and the joints filled solid with cement mortar. (B. C., §106.)

3. *Terra cotta arches.* a. Material. When terra cotta is used as floor filling it shall consist of hollow blocks, either hard burned or semi-porous, of uniform density and hardness. The thickness of shells and webs of each block shall be not less than ⅝ of an inch. Interior vertical and horizontal webs of arch blocks shall not be spaced more than 4 inches apart. The skewbacks shall be of such form and section as to accurately fit the beams and properly receive the thrust of the arches. The arch blocks shall be laid in cement mortar and properly keyed.

b. Segmental arches. When terra cotta filling is segmental in form the blocks shall be not less than 6 inches in depth with at least 2 cellular spaces in such depth. The rise of such arches shall be not less than 1 inch for each foot of span.

c. Flat arches. When terra cotta filling is in the form of flat arches, the depth of the blocks, unless reinforced with steel, shall be not less than 1½ inches for each foot of span between the steel beams, exclusive of the portion of the block projecting below the underside of the beams.

d. Strength of terra cotta arches. Terra cotta filling shall be so designed that it will safely sustain the superimposed loads by increasing so far as may be necessary the depth and the thickness of shells and webs of the blocks. When such filling is reinforced by wire fabric, steel rods or other steel shapes, thoroughly embedded in Portland cement mortar and bonded to the terra cotta, the strength of the construction may be determined by accepted engineering formulae. For the purposes of this section, the working stresses, in pounds per square inch, shall be taken at 500 for terra cotta in compression, 16,000 for steel in tension, and 100 for bond between steel and mortar and between terra cotta and mortar. (B. C. §106.)

4. *Concrete floor arches.* a. Material. When concrete is used as floor filling it shall consist of 1 part of Portland cement, and not more than 2 parts of sand and 5 parts of stone, gravel or cinders, reinforced in the case of slab construction with steel as herein provided. The stone or gravel shall be as required for reinforced concrete in article 16 of this chapter. Cinders shall be clean, well burned steam boiler cinders.

b. Reinforcement. When reinforcement is required it shall consist of steel rods or other suitable shapes, or steel fabric. The tensional reinforcement in any case shall be not less than 12/100 per cent. in the case of cold drawn steel fabric, nor less than 25/100 per cent. in the case of other forms, the percentage being based on the sectional area of slab above the centre of the reinforcement. The centre of the reinforcement shall be at least one inch above the bottom of the slab, but in no case shall any part of the reinforcement come within ⅝ of an inch from the bottom of the slab.

c. Segmental form. When the concrete floor filling is used in the form of segmental arches, the thickness shall be at least 4 inches at the crown. Such arches shall have a rise of not less than 1 inch for each foot of span.

d. Flat construction. When the concrete floor filling is in the form of slabs the thickness shall be not less than 4 inches, except as otherwise provided in this article for special roof construction.

e. Strength of concrete slabs. In determining the safe carrying capacities of concrete slab floor fillings the gross load in pounds per square foot of floor surface shall not exceed the product of the depth in inches of the reinforcement below the top of the slab, by the cross-sectional area in square inches per foot of width of the tensional steel, divided by the square of the span in feet, all multiplied by the following co-efficients when cinder concrete is used, 14,000 if the reinforcement is not continuous over the supports, 18,000 if the reinforcement consists of rods or other shapes securely hooked over or attached to the supports, and 26,000 if the reinforcement consists of steel fabric continuous over the supports, and, when stone concrete is used, 16,000, 20,000 and 30,000, respectively.

In determining the safe carrying capacities of concrete floor fillings segmental in form, the compressive stress in pounds per square inch in the concrete shall not exceed 300 for cinder concrete or 500 for stone concrete.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the determination of the safe carrying capacity of any form of concrete floor filling approved as fireproof under the provisions of this article, by the usual methods of calculation, provided the stresses used, in pounds per square inch, shall not exceed 300 for cinder concrete in compression, 16,000 for steel in tension, and 50 for bond between cinder concrete and steel, or in the case of stone concrete, the values fixed by article 16. (B. C. §106.)

5. *Test of floor fillings.* a. Fire tests. In testing the fireproof qualities of any floor filling, at least 1 panel of the proposed maximum span, carrying a live load of at least 150 pounds per square foot, shall be subjected to a fire continuous for 4 hours at an average temperature of 1700 degrees Fahrenheit, followed by an application for not less than 10 minutes of a hose stream from a 1⅛ inch nozzle at 60 pounds nozzle pressure, without appreciable deterioration or the passage of flame through the floor during the test.

b. Load tests. When the strength of any floor filling cannot be determined by the methods prescribed in this section or by the application of accepted engineering formulae the safe uniformity distributed carrying capacity shall be taken as ⅙ of the total load causing failure in a full-sized construction with the load applied at 2 points each at ⅓ of the span from the ends of the span. (B. C., §106.)

6. *Special roof construction.* For mansards and dormers, roofs of bulkheads and roofs having a pitch of more than 30 degrees with the horizontal, blocks of terra cotta, stone or cinder concrete, or gypsum containing not more than 25 per cent. by weight of cinders, asbestos fibre, wood chips or vegetable fibre, not less than 2 inches thick, resting on steel shapes spaced not more than 1 foot for each inch of thickness in the block may be used instead of the construction prescribed in this section for floors and roofs. (New.)

7. *Tie rods.* The supporting beams in fireproof floors and roofs shall be tied together by steel tie rods of proper size, spacing and location, within the limitations fixed by §308 of this chapter, provided that when the floor filling is in the form of reinforced slabs and the reinforcement is continuous over the supports or securely attached to the same tie rods may be omitted. (B. C. §106.)

8. *Span of floor filling.* In fireproof buildings the span of any floor filling shall not exceed 8 feet except when reinforced concrete or reinforced terra cotta is used. (New.)

9. *Top filling.* In fireproof buildings the space between the floor filling and the flooring shall be filled with concrete, consisting of 1 part of cement and not more than 10 parts of cinders, or with other incombustible material approved by the rules of the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §106.)

10. *Cutting floors.* After the floor filling is completed, no opening greater than 2 square feet shall be cut through said floors unless suitable metal framing or reinforcing is provided around the opening. When pipes or conduits pass through floor fillings the openings around the same shall be filled in solidly with fireproof material unless approved close fitting individual sleeves, with the space around the sleeves filled solidly with incombustible material are provided. (B. C., §106.)

§355. Partitions.

1. *Materials.* Except as otherwise provided in this section or in article 18 of this chapter, partitions hereafter erected in fireproof buildings shall be constructed of the materials and in the manner herein specified:

a. Brick in cement mortar;

b. Concrete, consisting of 1 part Portland cement and not more than 3 parts of sand and 6 parts of stone or gravel, not less than 3 inches thick if properly reinforced with steel, nor less than 4 inches thick otherwise;

c. Cinder concrete, consisting of 1 part Portland cement and not more than 3 parts of sand and 6 parts of cinders, not less than 4 inches thick if properly reinforced with steel, nor less than 5 inches thick otherwise;

d. Hollow terra cotta blocks, laid in cement mortar, not less than 3 inches thick;

e. Hollow concrete blocks, of either stone or cinder concrete, laid in cement mortar, not less than 3 inches thick;

f. Solid or hollow blocks consisting of gypsum containing not more than 25 per cent. by weight of cinders, asbestos fibre, wood chips or vegetable fibre, laid in gypsum plaster or cement mortar tempered with lime, not less than 3 inches thick;

g. Metal lath on a steel studding covered with Portland cement mortar or gypsum plaster, of a finished thickness of not less than 2 inches in the case of solid partitions not less than 3 inches in the case of hollow partitions; or

h. Any material or form of construction that may be approved by the superintendent of buildings as conforming to the requirements of the fire test hereinafter prescribed.

But nothing in this section shall prevent the erection, in the discretion of the superintendent of buildings, of partitions of pressed metal and glass or of temporary partitions of wood and glass within rooms or spaces enclosed by fireproof partitions or walls. (New.)

2. *Construction.* Unless built as approved masonry walls, partitions in fireproof buildings shall be independently supported at each floor. They shall be keyed, or otherwise securely fastened to the ceilings, and, when necessary, shall be stiffened with suitable steel uprights securely fastened to floor and ceiling. Partitions enclosing hallways or toilet rooms and other permanent partitions shall not rest on wood flooring but shall start on the fireproof construction of the floor. (New.)

3. *Tests of fireproof partitions.* In testing the fireproof qualities of any partition construction, a vertical panel not less than 14 feet long and 9 feet high shall be subjected to a fire continuous for not less than 1 hour at an average temperature of 1700 degrees Fahrenheit during the latter half hour, followed by an application for not less than 2½ minutes of a hose stream from a 1⅛ inch nozzle at 30 pounds nozzle pressure, without the passage of flame during the test. (New.)

§356. Interior finish.

1. *General restrictions.* Except as hereinafter otherwise permitted no woodwork or other combustible material shall be used in the floors, ceilings, partitions, furrings or other interior finish of fireproof buildings.

2. *Woodwork permitted.* a. Floor sleepers, door bucks and grounds may be of wood provided that they are not exposed on any side; but this shall not permit the use of anything but metal lath, metal furrings or forms of metal in ceilings or in ornamental plastering work.

b. When the height of the building does not exceed 150 feet the doors and windows and their frames, the trim, casings and other interior finish when filled solid at the back with fireproof material, and the flooring may be of wood. (B. C., §105.)

3. *Restrictions in buildings over 150 feet high.* When the height of the building exceeds one hundred and fifty feet.

a. The flooring shall be of incombustible material, or of fireproof wood, provided that in public halls and stairways no wood of any kind, except for handrails, shall be used:

b. The inside window frames and sash, doors, trim and other interior finish shall be of metal or wood covered with metal, or of fireproofed wood, or of any incombustible materials or any combination of materials that will show a fire resistance not less than that of a fireproofed wood.

4. *Fireproofed wood.* The superintendent of buildings shall adopt rules prescribing the tests to which fireproofed wood and incombustible materials or any combination of materials shall be subjected. Such rules shall also provide for the inspection of the materials, to insure the installation of tested and approved materials only. No wood or other material required to be tested, shall hereafter be placed in any building exceeding 150 feet in height except in conformity to the requirements of this section. (B. C., §105.)

§357. Exterior windows.

When the height of a fireproof building exceeds 150 feet, all exterior window frames and sash shall be of metal, or of wood covered with metal in the manner prescribed by the rules of the superintendent of buildings. (B. C., §105.)

§358. Approvals.

1. *Existing approvals continued.* Any material or form of construction coming under the provisions of this article and heretofore approved may be used for the purposes for which it was approved, except so far as it may be inconsistent with specific provisions of this article. (New.)

2. *New materials and constructions.* Approvals for new materials and forms of construction shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of §22 of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the superintendent of buildings from accepting duly authenticated tests by any competent person, in lieu of the tests under his own supervision, provided the intent of this article is secured. (New.)

3. *Saving clause.* Nothing in this article shall prohibit the use of material already fabricated or of any construction already erected, which conforms to previously existing statutes, but this shall not be construed to permit the continuance of any construction erected in violation of any statute previously in force, nor to prevent the collection of any penalty heretofore incurred. (New.)

*ARTICLE 18.

Safeguards against spread of fire.

Section 370. Definitions.
371. Fire walls.
372. Fire partitions.
373. Shafts.
374. Existing hoistways.
375. Protection of exterior openings.
376. Protectives for openings.

*Amended by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915

§370. Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter:

a—a fire wall is any wall built for the purpose of restricting the area subject to the spread of fire;

b—a fire partition is a subdividing partition built for the purpose of protecting life by providing an area of refuge;

c—a shaft is an enclosed space extending through 1 or more stories of a building connecting a series of 2 or more openings in successive floors, or floors and roof;

d—an open shaft is one that extends through the roof of a building and is open to the outer air at the top;

e—a vent shaft is one used solely to ventilate or light, or both, one or more water-closet compartments or bathrooms;
f—an elevator shaft is one that encloses any device used for carrying persons or things upward or downward;
g—a dumbwaiter shaft is an elevator shaft which has a cross-sectional area at any point of 9 square feet or less, and in which the device is used only for the carrying of things;
h—the term "self-closing," as applied to a fire door or other opening protective, means closing automatically after having been opened for use;
i—the term "automatic," as applied to a fire door or other opening protective, means normally held in an open position and automatically closing by the action of some releasing device.

§371. Fire walls.

1. *Construction.* Fire walls shall be constructed of approved masonry or reinforced concrete of the thicknesses prescribed by this chapter for the exterior walls of the building in which it is erected, but if hollow terra cotta blocks are used they shall be filled solidly with concrete. In non-fireproof buildings fire walls shall be continuous from the foundation to the roof and provided above the roof with a parapet wall, as specified in §259 of this chapter.

2. *Openings.* No opening in a fire wall shall succeed 80 square feet in area, and the aggregate width of all openings at any level shall not exceed 25 per cent. of the length of the wall, except that in the first story of buildings equipped throughout with an approved system of automatic sprinklers large openings and a greater percentage of wall length may be used by special written permission of the superintendent of buildings, stating the reason for such allowance. Every opening in a fire wall shall be protected on each side of the wall with an approved automatic fire door. When any fire wall serves also as a fire partition it shall have no openings other than door openings not exceeding 48 square feet in area and one of the automatic fire doors at each opening shall be replaced by a self-closing fire door.

§372. Fire partitions.

1. *Construction.* Fire partitions shall be constructed of the materials and in the manner herein specified, as follows:

a—Approved masonry;

b—Any form of fireproof partition, constructed as required in §355 of this chapter, provided; (1) that such partition is supported on each story on fireproof construction;

(2) That, unless otherwise approved after the 3 hours fire test herein provided, the thicknesses are not less than 8 inches for brick, not less than 6 inches for stone or cinder concrete, or hollow blocks of terra-cotta, concrete or gypsum, and not less than 4 inches for stone or cinder concrete if properly reinforced with steel;

(3) That, unless constructed of expanded metal or wire lath and cement mortar of a finished thickness of not less than 2½ inches, metal lath construction shall not be used, and,

(4) That all openings in partitions of hollow building blocks, gypsum or metal lath construction, shall be adequately reinforced with steel; or,

c—Any material and form of construction that may be approved by the superintendent of buildings as conforming to the requirements of the fire test prescribed in subdivision 3, §355 of this chapter, provided, however, that for fire partitions the duration of such test shall be not less than 3 hours and that such partitions shall be supported at each story on fireproof construction.

2. *In non-fireproof buildings.* In non-fireproof buildings fire partitions, if required in any story, shall be continuous through all stories from the foundation to the roof, provided that if any of the floors of the building are of fireproof construction for their full extent and all stairways are enclosed in approved fireproof construction, fire partitions shall be required to be continuous only from 1 such fireproof floor to another or to the roof. Any such fire partition shall be deemed continuous, even though the several parts are not directly over one another in successive stories. If the intervening parts of the floors at the levels where offsets occur, are of fireproof construction and all parts not supported directly on the foundations are carried on fireproof construction. Fire partitions shall be carried at least 3 feet above any non-fireproof roof.

3. *Opening.* Fire partitions shall have no openings other than the required door openings. No such door opening shall exceed 48 square feet in area. If more than 1 door opening is required, the distance, measured along the line of the fire partition, between any door and the next one shall not be more than 60 feet. Every opening in a fire partition shall be protected by an approved self-closing fire door.

§373. Shafts.

1. *When required.* Unless otherwise specifically provided by any other law or ordinance, shafts as in this section described and specified shall be provided in all fireproof and non-fireproof buildings for every series of floor openings, except stairways, hereafter placed or constructed in any such building, whether for air, light, elevator or any other purpose, or hereafter altered so as to enlarge any of such openings, or to change their use. The provisions of this section shall not, however, be taken to apply to ducts permitted by article 19 of this chapter.

2. *Open shafts.* All open shafts hereafter placed in any building shall be constructed of approved masonry or reinforced concrete, and of the thicknesses required for exterior walls, provided that for shaft walls not exceeding 10 feet in length the thickness may be reduced to not less than 8 inches for the uppermost 40 feet and 4 inches more for each lower section of 40 feet.

3. *Shafts exceeding 9 square feet in area.* Except as hereinafter provided in this section, all shafts hereafter erected in any building and having a cross-sectional area at any point within the enclosing walls of more than 9 square feet, and all existing shafts hereafter enlarged, so that the cross-sectional area at any point exceeds 9 square feet, shall be constructed in the manner and of the material and thicknesses prescribed in subdivision 1, §372 of this article for fire partitions, or subdivision 2 of this section for open shafts.

4. *Shafts not exceeding 9 square feet in area.* All shafts hereafter erected in any building and having a cross-sectional area at any point of 9 square feet or less, except as hereafter provided in this section, shall be constructed of approved masonry, reinforced concrete, or any material or form of construction, not less than 2 inches thick, permitted under the provisions of §355 of this chapter as permanent fireproof partitions, set in a steel frame of proper strength or suitably reinforced with metal dowels, or in such other manner as may be approved by the superintendent of buildings.

5. *Elevator shafts in existing residence buildings.* In existing residence buildings which have not more than 15 sleeping rooms any elevator shaft hereafter erected, when the available space does not permit of the construction required by subdivision 3 of this section, may be constructed as required by subdivision 4 of this section.

6. *Non-fireproof shafts.* Vent shafts hereafter erected in non-fireproof residence buildings, when extending through not more than 1 story in height, carried not less than 3 feet above the roof and covered with a ventilating skylight of metal and glass, and dumbwaiter shafts hereafter erected that do not extend more than 3 stories above the cellar or basement in residence buildings occupied by not more than 2 families or having not more than 15 sleeping rooms, may be built of wood filled in solidly with brick or other approved incombustible material, or covered on the inside with plaster on plaster board or metal lath, or with sheet metal not less than 1/16 of an inch in thickness, provided that the part of any such dumbwaiter shaft which extends into the cellar shall be enclosed in 8 inch brick walls.

7. *Existing elevators.* In every non-fireproof public building all elevators not already enclosed in fireproof shafts shall be enclosed in wall constructed and arranged as in this section required for elevator shafts.

8. *Existing dumbwaiter shafts.* Any existing dumbwaiter shaft which extends into the cellar or basement, except such as do not extend more than 3 stories above the cellar or basement in residence buildings, shall be enclosed in the cellar or basement with the walls of brick 8 inches thick or other fireproof construction approved by the superintendent of buildings, unless already enclosed in some form of construction conforming to the requirements of subdivision 4 of this section.

9. *Openings.* a. In open shafts having a cross-sectional area at any point of 36 square feet or less, hereafter erected or altered, all openings shall be protected with fire doors, fire shutters or fire windows.

b. In vent shafts, hereafter erected or altered, except non-fireproof vent shafts, all openings shall be provided with fire windows.

c. In elevator shafts hereafter erected or materially altered all door openings shall be protected by fire doors. No other openings shall be provided in such shafts, except window openings to the outer air.

d. In dumbwaiter shafts hereafter erected or altered, there shall be no openings other than door openings protected with self-closing fire doors.

e. All other shafts not provided for in this subdivision, hereafter erected or altered, shall have all openings protected with self-closing fire doors.

10. *Enclosure at top.* All shafts hereafter erected or altered to extend into the top story of any non-fireproof building shall be carried through and not less than 3 feet above the roof. Every shaft extending above the roof, except open shafts, shall be enclosed at the top with a roof of fireproof construction and a metal skylight of at least ¾ the area of the shaft in the top story, except that the skylight herein required may be replaced by a window of equivalent area in the side of the shaft provided the sill of such window is not less than 3 feet above the roof and the window does not face a property line within 10 feet. Any shaft that does not extend into the top story of the building shall have the top enclosed with fireproof construction.

11. *Enclosure at bottom.* The bottom of every shaft, hereafter erected or altered, except vent shafts, shall be enclosed with fireproof construction.

12. *Elevator machinery compartment.* When any compartment which contains machinery for opening an elevator communicates with an elevator shaft it shall be enclosed with partitions of the same materials, and construction as required for the shaft, and shall have fire doors on the openings.

13. *Number of elevators restricted in shaft.* Not more than 2 elevators shall be placed hereafter in any one shaft, and where there are only 2 elevators in any building they shall be placed in separate shafts.

§374. Existing hoistways.

1. *Gates and trapdoors.* In any existing building in which there shall be any hoistway, elevator or wellhole not already inclosed in walls constructed of brick or other fireproof material and provided with fireproof doors, the openings thereof through and upon each floor of said building shall be provided with and protected by substantial guards or gates and with such good and sufficient trap-doors as may be directed and approved by the superintendent of buildings. When, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, automatic trap-doors are required to the floor openings of any uninclosed elevator, the same shall be constructed so as to form a substantial floor surface when closed, and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the elevator in its passage either ascending or descending.

2. *Enforcement of section.* Except as otherwise provided by law or ordinance, the superintendent of buildings shall have power and authority to require the openings of hoistways, elevators and wellholes in buildings to be enclosed or secured by trap-doors, guards or gates and railings.

3. *Guards, gates and trap-doors to be closed when not in use.* All guards or gates required by this section shall be kept closed at all times, except when in actual use, and the trap-doors shall be closed at the close of the business of each day, by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use or control of the same.

§375. Protection of exterior openings.

1. *When required.* Every window or other opening above the first story in the exterior walls of every fireproof and non-fireproof business building, more than 40 feet in height, shall, except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this chapter or by any other law or ordinance, be protected by a fire door, fire window, fire shutter, open sprinkler or other approved protective when such opening is distant in a direct line less than 30 feet from any opening in any other building and not in the same plane with said opening, or when said opening is not more than 50 feet above a neighboring roof.

2. *Fire shutters to be readily opened.* When fire shutters are used in exterior openings at least 1 row in every 3 vertical rows of shutters on front window openings shall be arranged to be readily opened from the outside. Distinguishing marks, satisfactory to the fire commissioner, shall be provided on these shutters.

3. *Openings to fire escapes.* When fire doors or fire shutters are used on exterior openings leading to fire escapes or exterior exits of any kind they shall be so arranged as not to obstruct such fire escape or exit.

4. *Vertical separation of windows.* In fireproof and non-fireproof business buildings hereafter erected, over 40 feet in height, exterior openings above the second story that are located vertically above one another and that do not require any protective under this section, shall have not less than 3 feet of solid masonry between the top of one opening and the bottom of the one next above, and no such opening shall be arranged, to open within 1 foot of the ceiling of the story in which it is located, provided, however that part of such masonry between openings may be replaced by wire glass in fixed metal sash and frame.

5. *Closing protectives.* All fire doors, fire shutters and fire windows on exterior openings, unless provided with approved automatic closing devices operative from either side, shall be closed when not required to be open, and at the close of business each day by the occupant or occupants of the building having the use or control of them.

§376. Protectives for openings.

1. *Construction.* All opening protectives required or permitted under this chapter shall be constructed as prescribed in such rules, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as may be promulgated by the superintendent of buildings, or, in the absence of such rules, as specified in the standard requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; or they may be constructed in any manner and of any material that will comply with the fire test hereinafter prescribed.

2. *Fire test.* In testing the fireproof qualities of any opening protective a complete sample of the device of the maximum size to be approved, constructed and installed in every respect as in actual service, shall be subjected to a fire on one side continuous for not less than 1 hour, at a temperature, in the case of fire doors and fire shutters increasing gradually from that of the outer air to 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit within the first half-hour and to 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit during the second half-hour, and, in the case of fire windows, increasing gradually from that of the outer air to 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit within the hour, without permitting the passing of flame or the transmission of heat to a dangerous extent.

3. *Use of wire glass.* When wire glass is required or permitted by this chapter or the rules authorized thereunder, for fire doors, fire shutters or fire windows, the panes shall not exceed 728 square inches in area, and shall not be less than ¼ inch in thickness, and shall be set not less than ⅝ of an inch in the frame. When the use of glass is permitted in any fire door or fire shutter only wire glass shall be used. For the glazing of fire windows only wire glass shall be used.

*ARTICLE 19.

Chimneys and heating apparatus.

Section 390. General.
391. Heat producing devices.
392. Chimneys.
393. Fireplaces.
394. Metal smokestacks.
395. Cupola chimneys.
396. Underground flues.
397. Ranges.
398. Drying rooms.
399. Smoke houses.
400. Registers.
401. Vent flues.
402. Ducts.
403. Smoke pipes.
404. Steam and hot water pipes.

*Amended by Ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.

§390. General.

1. *Definitions.* For the purposes of this chapter.

a—a chimney is that part of a building which contains 1 or more flues for transmitting the products of combustion from some fireplace or heating device to the outer air, and includes the fireplace when there is one;

b—a flue is a passage, enclosed on all sides with solid masonry or reinforced concrete and used only for the transmission of air, whether fresh, heated, or vitiated, or of the products of combustion from solid fuel or liquid fuel, and designated respectively vent flue or smoke flue;

c—a duct is a passage constructed of sheet metal or other approved incombustible material, and used only for the transmission of air, whether fresh, heated or vitiated;

d—a smoke pipe is a passage constructed of metal and used as an intermediate connection between a heat producing device and a chimney or metal stack for the transmission of the products of combustion.

2. *Notice of installation.* In case heat producing appliances or furnaces are hereafter placed in any building, or flues and fireplaces are installed, changed or

enlarged, and such installation or alteration necessitates any change in any structural parts of the building, due notice shall be given to the superintendent of buildings by the person doing such work or causing the same to be done, and a permit secured from him if necessary.

§391. Heat producing devices.

For the purposes of this chapter, heat producing devices shall be graded as

a—Low, including bakers' ovens; boiling vats; candy furnaces; clay, coke and gypsum tripoli kilns; coffee roasting ovens; cooking ranges; core ovens; cruller furnaces; drying furnaces for spent materials; feed drying ovens; fertilizer drying ovens; forge furnaces; gas producers; gypsum kilns; hardening furnaces (below dark red); hot air engine furnaces; hot air heating furnaces; hot water and low pressure steam heating boilers; japanning ovens; ladle drying furnaces; lead melting furnaces; nickel plate furnaces; paraffine furnaces, rendering furnaces; rosin melting furnaces; stereotype furnaces; sulphur furnaces; typefoundry furnaces; wood drying furnaces; wood impregnating furnaces;

b—Medium, including alabaster gypsum kilns; charcoal furnaces; direct fire heated feed driers; direct fire heated fertilizer driers; direct fire heated pulp driers; galvanizing furnaces; glass factory lehrs and glory holes; hardening furnaces (cherry to pale red); lime kilns; porcelain biscuit kilns; smoke houses; steam boilers, other than low pressure heating boilers; water-glass kilns; wood-distilling furnaces; wood-gas retorts;

c—High, including annealing furnaces; bessemer retorts; billet and bloom furnaces; blast furnaces; bone calcining furnaces; brass furnaces; carbon point furnaces; cement, brick and tile kilns; coal and water gas retorts; cupolas; earthenware kilns; glass blow furnaces; glass melting furnaces; glass kilns; open hearth furnaces; ore roasting furnaces; porcelain baking and glazing kilns; pot-arches, puddling furnaces; regenerative furnaces, reverberatory furnaces; stacks, carburetor or super-heating furnaces in water gas works; welding furnaces; wood carbonizing furnaces.

In doubtful cases the superintendent of buildings shall by a rule designate the grade of any heat producing device, being governed in doing so by the degree and amount of heat transmitted.

§392. Chimneys.

1. *Construction.* Except as in this article otherwise provided, every chimney hereafter erected shall be of brick or stone laid in cement mortar, or of reinforced concrete, extending above the highest point of the roof and at least 4 feet above the highest point of contact with the roof. Every chimney shall be properly capped with terra cotta, stone, cast iron or other approved incombustible, weatherproof material except that on buildings 40 feet or less in height the top courses of a brick chimney may be finished off by being carefully bonded and anchored together to serve as coping.

2. *Supports.* All chimneys shall be wholly supported by stone, brick or self-supporting fireproof construction. No chimney shall rest or be built upon any wood construction.

3. *Flues for low grade devices.* The smoke flues of stoves, cooking ranges, hot air, hot water and low pressure steam heating furnaces, and all other heat producing devices graded as low, shall be encased in brickwork or concrete not less than 8 inches thick, except that for smoke flues exclusively used for ordinary stoves, ranges or open fireplaces when no combustible studding, furring or sheathing is placed against it, such brickwork or concrete may be reduced to not less than 4 inches. In chimneys of stone, the stone work of such flues shall be 4 inches thicker than required for brick. Every flue coming under the provisions of this subdivision hereafter erected shall be lined with well-burnt terra cotta pipe, from the bottom of the flue, or from the throat of the fireplace if the flue starts from a fireplace, for the entire height of the chimney. Such lining pipes shall be built in as the flues are carried up, laid end to end in cement mortar so as to make a smooth flue. Where 2 or more smoke flues are contained in the same chimney, the withes shall be either brick not less than 4 inches thick, or concrete or grout not less than 1 inch thick, provided, however, that every third withe shall consist of brick.

4. *Flues for medium grade devices.* The smoke flues of high pressure steam boilers, smoke houses and all other heat producing devices graded as medium shall be encased in brickwork or concrete not less than 8 inches thick, or stonework not less than 12 inches thick, and in addition, shall be lined with not less than 4 inches of fire brick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of at least 25 feet from the point where the smoke connection of the device enters the flue.

5. *Flues for high grade devices.* The smoke flues of cupolas, brass furnaces, porcelain baking kilns and all other heat producing devices graded as high shall be built with double walls, each not less than 8 inches in thickness, with an air space of not less than 2 inches between them. The inside of the interior walls shall be of firebrick not less than 4 inches in thickness.

6. *Certain flues required.* In every building hereafter erected exceeding 40 feet in height, where 1 or more smoke flues start from the cellar or lowest story, at least one such flue shall have an internal cross-sectional area of not less than 96 square inches and shall start not less than 3 feet below the ceiling. No flue hereafter erected shall have smoke-pipe connections in more than one story of a building.

7. *Flues to be clean and chimneys safe.* Upon the completion of any new building or an alteration in any flues of an existing building, the flues shall be properly cleaned and left smooth on the inside. Any chimney which shall be dangerous in any manner whatever shall be repaired and made safe, or taken down.

8. *Unlawful use of flues.* It shall be unlawful to use as a smoke flue any flue hereafter erected or placed in any building, or any flue now existing and not already used as a smoke flue, unless it conforms to the requirements of this section. Nothing in this article, however, shall prevent the use of approved metal flue linings for the repair or alteration of flues in residence buildings.

9. *Raising adjoining chimneys.* a. Whenever a building, wall or structure is hereafter erected, altered, enlarged or raised so that any of the walls, whether independent or party, along a property line or within 3 feet thereof, extends above the top of any chimney, smoke flue or smokestack of an adjoining building or structure, the owner of the building, wall or structure so erected, altered, enlarged or raised, shall, at his own expense, carry up, either independently or in his own building, wall or structure, all chimneys, smoke flues and smokestacks of such adjoining building or structure within 10 feet of any portion of the said wall extending above such chimney, flue or stack. The construction of such chimneys, flues or stacks shall conform to the requirements of this article applying thereto, but in no case shall the internal area of any flue or stack as raised be less than that of the existing flue or stack. All such chimneys, flues or stacks shall be carried above the walls in question to the heights prescribed, and shall, furthermore, be so constructed, supported and braced as to be at all times safe.

b. It shall be the duty of the owner of the building, wall or structure to be erected, altered, enlarged or raised to notify in writing, at least 10 days before such work is begun, the owner of the chimneys, flues or stacks affected, of his intention to carry up such chimneys, flues or stacks as herein provided, and unless released in writing he shall carry up such chimneys, flues or stacks simultaneously with the walls.

§393. Fireplaces.

1. *Firebacks.* The firebacks of all fireplaces hereafter erected shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness of solid masonry. A lining of firebrick or other approved material at least 2 inches thick shall be provided unless the fireback is 12 inches in thickness.

2. *Trimmer arches.* All fireplaces and chimney breasts where mantels are placed, whether intended for ordinary fireplace use or not, shall have trimmer arches or fireproof construction supporting hearths. The arches and hearths shall be at least 20 inches in width measured from the face of the chimney breast. Trimmer arches shall be of brick, stone, terra cotta or reinforced concrete. The length of the trimmer arch shall not be less than the width of the chimney breast, and the length of the hearth shall be not less than the width of the mantel. The hearths shall be of brick, stone, tile or other approved fireproof material. The combined thickness of trimmer arch and hearth shall at no point be less than 6 inches. Wood centres under trimmer arches shall be removed before plastering the ceiling underneath.

3. *Heaters.* No heater shall be placed in a fireplace which does not conform to the foregoing requirements of this section.

4. *Mantels.* No wood mantel or other woodwork shall be hereafter placed within 8 inches on either side nor within 12 inches of the top of any open fireplace. If a coal-burning heater of the Baltimore type is placed in a fireplace, any mantel that may be provided shall be of incombustible material. No combustible summer piece or fireboard shall be used in connection with any open fireplace. All spaces back of combustible mantels shall be solidly filled in with incombustible material.

5. *False fireplaces.* False fireplaces using summer pieces or fireboards shall not be placed in any building except against an unfurred masonry wall or a fireproof partition.

§394. Metal smokestacks.

1. *Construction.* Metal smokestacks must be so constructed that they will be securely supported and that the materials entering into their construction or serving as support shall not be stressed beyond the working stresses fixed by this chapter. The metal work must be riveted and of adequate thickness, but not less than No. 16 U. S. gage when the cross-sections area is 154 square inches or less, not less than No. 14 U. S. gage when the cross-sectional area is more than 154 square inches and not more than 201 square inches, not less than No. 12 U. S. gage when the cross-sectional area is more than 201 square inches but not more than 254 square inches, and not less than No. 10 U. S. gage when the cross-sectional area is more than 254 square inches. All metal work shall be painted; galvanized metal shall not be used. Clean-out openings shall be provided at the base of every such stack.

2. *Height.* All such stacks serving high grade heat producing devices shall extend to a height of not less than 10 feet above the highest point of any roof within 25 feet.

3. *Independent stacks.* All such stacks hereafter erected, outside and independent of any building, shall be supported on substantial masonry foundations, so designed that the maximum pressure on the soil shall not exceed ⅔ of that prescribed in §231 of this chapter.

4. *Exterior stacks.* Any such stacks, or any part thereof, hereafter erected on the immediate exterior of the building it serves shall be braced to such building at least every 20 feet. It shall have a clearance of not less than 4 inches from the walls of a fireproof or non-fireproof building and not less than 24 inches from the walls of a frame building; and a clearance of not less than 24 inches in any direction from any wall opening, fire escape or other exit facility, unless such stack is insulated in some approved manner, in which case the clearances herein provided may be reduced an amount fixed by the superintendent of buildings when approving the insulation.

5. *Interior stacks.* Any such stack, or part thereof, hereafter erected within any building shall be enclosed in walls of approved masonry; or, if in a fireproof building, such stack, or part thereof, shall be enclosed in walls of brick, terra cotta blocks or concrete not less than 8 inches thick, with a space left between the stack and the enclosing walls sufficient to render the entire stack accessible for examination and repair. The enclosing walls shall be without openings above the story at which it starts.

6. *Prohibition.* Smokestacks shall not be carried up inside of vent stacks or flues connected to ranges, unless such vent stacks or flues are constructed as required by this article for smokestacks or smoke flues.

§395. Cupola chimneys.

Chimneys of cupola furnaces, blast furnaces and similar devices shall extend at least 20 feet above the highest point of any roof within a radius of 50 feet thereof and be covered on the top with heavy wire netting or other approved spark arrester. No woodwork shall be within 3 feet of any part of such device or its chimney.

§396. Underground flues.

Underground smoke flues shall be covered with at least 12 inches of solid masonry, or an approved equivalent insulation. If clean-out openings are installed they shall be provided with approved double iron doors or covers, of which the two parts are 12 inches apart, with the intervening space filled with insulating material. No combustible flooring shall be laid over any such flues.

§397. Ranges.

1. *Kitchen ranges.* When fixed ranges are to be installed in any building hereafter erected trimmer arches extending beyond such ranges not less than 6 inches on all sides shall be provided unless the floor is of fireproof construction. No such range shall be placed against a stud partition, a furred wall or any other combustible construction. When any such range is to be placed within 12 inches of a wood stud partition the said partition shall be shielded with metal from the floor to a height of not less than 3 feet higher than the range, provided that when the range is within 6 inches of the partition the studs shall be cut away and framed 3 feet higher and 1 foot wider than the range and filled in to the face of the said stud partition with brick or fireproof blocks.

2. *Hoods over ranges.* All hoods and ducts for same placed over hotel or restaurant ranges shall be constructed of incombustible materials and installed in accordance with the requirements of §403 for smokepipes.

§398. Drying rooms.

Drying rooms hereafter placed within any building as a part of the building shall be constructed entirely of incombustible materials. When the heating pipes are not placed overhead, they shall be so shielded as to preserve at all times a clear space of not less than 2 inches between them and the contents. All such drying rooms shall be ventilated directly to the outer air by vent flues or ducts installed as specified in §403 of this article for smokepipes.

§399. Smoke houses.

All smoke houses hereafter erected as part of any building shall be of fireproof construction with walls of brick or reinforced concrete. All openings shall be provided with fire doors. The interior framing, racks, hangers and other interior fittings shall be of incombustible material.

§400. Registers.

All registers used in any hot-air furnace heating system, placed in any woodwork or combustible floor, shall rest upon stone or iron borders firmly set in plaster of paris or gauged mortar. All register boxes used in any such heating system shall be made of tin plate or galvanized iron with a flange to fit the rabbet in the border. The register box shall be enclosed in a tin or galvanized iron casing turned under the border and spaced at least 2 inches from the sides of the box. Such casings shall extend from the border to and through the ceiling below in the case of a floor register and through the partition in the case of a wall register. When a register box is placed in the floor over a portable furnace, the space on all sides between the casing and the register box shall be not less than 4 inches. Every hot-air furnace shall have at least 1 register without valve or louvres.

§401. Vent flues.

Flues hereafter erected for the removal of foul air or the transmission of heated air shall be encased in masonry not less than 4 inches thick and shall be lined with terra cotta or other approved incombustible material. Not more than 1 gas burning device shall be direct-connected to any flue, nor shall any such device be connected to any flue used as a smoke flue. Any flue to which a gas burning device is direct-connected shall be constructed as required in §392 for a smoke flue.

§402. Ducts.

1. *General.* Except as may be otherwise specifically permitted or prescribed, the transmission of air through buildings for heating or ventilation shall be by means of ducts constructed as in this section provided.

2. *Casing.* No casing, furring or lath of wood shall be placed against or cover a duct of any kind; but this shall not prevent the placing of woodwork on a covering over such ducts, of metal lath and plaster, plaster board or asbestos, provided the thickness of the covering is not less than ⅞ of an inch.

3. *In partitions.* Ducts hereafter placed in combustible partitions shall be covered with ½ inch of corrugated asbestos or shall be constructed double with a ½ inch air space. The asbestos covering or outside pipe shall be not less than 1½ inches away from the woodwork. In lieu of the above protection, 4 inches of brickwork or concrete may be placed between the duct and the woodwork.

4. *In floors.* Ducts hereafter placed between the flooring and ceiling of non-fireproof floors, shall be constructed double, with a 1 inch air space. The outside pipe shall be not less than 2 inches from any woodwork, which shall be covered with metal.

5. *In closets.* Ducts hereafter placed in closets or similar concealed spaces shall be double with a 1½ inch air space, or shall be covered with approved incombustible insulation, not less than 1 inch thick. When constructed double the outside pipe shall be not less than No. 18 U. S. gage, and not less than 1 inch from any woodwork.

6. *Passing through partitions and floors.* Ducts hereafter placed to pass through combustible partitions or floors shall be constructed double, with a 1½ inch air space open at one end, or shall be covered with approved incombustible insulation not less than 1 inch thick.

7. *Horizontal ducts.* Ducts used for hot-air furnace heating, hereafter placed under cellar ceilings, shall be at least 6 inches below wood floor beams, wood lath

and plaster ceiling or other combustible materials; but if such combustible construction is protected by metal lath and plaster, plaster board or ½ inch asbestos the distance may be not less than 3 inches.

8. *Cold air ducts.* The cold air ducts of any heating system shall be of metal or other approved fireproof material.

9. *Hot air ducts.* No hot-air furnace duct shall be placed in any floor, partition or enclosure, of combustible construction, unless it be at least 8 feet distant in a horizontal direction from the furnace.

§403. Smoke pipes.

1. *Restriction.* No smoke pipe shall pass through any floor nor through any non-fireproof roof.

2. *Clearance.* The clear distance between any smoke pipe or metal breeching and any combustible material or construction shall be not less than 18 inches in the case of low grade heat producing devices, nor less than 36 inches for medium or high grade heat producing devices, except that, when such smoke pipes or breechings are protected with not less than 2 inches of asbestos or in some other approved manner, such clearances may be reduced ½ and that, in the case of smoke pipes used on ordinary ranges and stoves in tenements or other residence buildings having not more than 15 sleeping rooms, such clearances may be not less than 9 inches when the combustible material or construction is protected by ½ inch asbestos or its equivalent, nor less than 18 inches when not so protected.

3. *Protection through partitions.* Smoke pipes from ordinary ranges and stoves in residence buildings may pass through combustible partitions, provided every such pipe is guarded by a double metal ventilated thimble 12 inches larger in diameter than the pipe, or by a metal tube built in brickwork or other approved fireproof materials, not less than 8 inches thick on all sides of the tube.

§404. Steam and hot water pipes.

1. *Protection.* Steam or hot water pipes shall not be placed nearer than one inch to any woodwork unless the woodwork is covered with metal, in which case the distance shall be not less than ½ inch. Every steam or hot water heating pipe passing through a combustible floor or partition shall be protected by a metal tube 1 inch larger in diameter than the pipe. Any such pipe passing through stock shelving shall be covered with not less than 1 inch of approved insulation. All wood boxes or casings inclosing steam or hot water heating pipes, or wood covers to recesses in walls in which such pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal.

2. *Pipe coverings.* Any coverings or insulation used on steam or hot water pipes shall be of incombustible material.

*ARTICLE 20.

Roofing and roof structures

Section 420. General.
421. Roofing.
422. Cornices and gutters.
423. Leaders.
424. Sky-lights.
425. Scuttles.
426. Roof houses.
427. Slanting roofs.
428. Tanks.
429. Cooling towers.

*Amended by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.

§420. General.

Except when otherwise specifically provided for in this chapter, all construction, other than water tanks, hereafter placed above the roof of any part of any building within the fire limits or of any building more than 40 feet in height outside the fire limits, shall be of incombustible materials.

§421. Roofing.

1. *Materials.* Except as otherwise in this chapter specifically provided, every roof hereafter placed on any building or part thereof, shall be covered with an approved roofing of brick, concrete, tile, slate, metal, asbestos, slag, gravel, or other approved incombustible material.

2. *Planking.* When wood planking or sheathing is permitted in roof construction, it shall not, in any case, extend across any side or party walls.

3. *Repairs.* No roofing on any existing roof shall be renewed or repaired, except in conformity with the requirements of this section, provided, however, that when the renewal or necessary repairs do not constitute more than ¼ of the roofing in any one roof surface, the new work may be made to conform to the existing roofing.

§422. Cornices and gutters.

1. *Construction.* All cornices inclusive of those on show windows and gutters, hereafter placed on the exterior of any building, except buildings that are permitted to be of frame construction, shall be of incombustible materials. When constructed of sheet metal they shall be riveted in the seams at intervals of not more than 5 inches. Cornices shall be secured to the walls with metal framing or anchors, spaced nor more than 4 feet apart, and extending not less than 4 inches into the wall at top and bottom.

2. *Repairs.* All cornices or gutters that may now be or that may hereafter become unsafe shall be taken down, and if replaced, shall be constructed to conform to the requirements for new cornices, except that when any such cornice or gutter is not damaged to a greater extent than one-half, it may be repaired with the same material as originally constructed.

§423. Leaders.

All buildings shall be provided with proper leaders for conducting water from the roofs. In no case shall the water from leaders be allowed to flow upon the sidewalk, but it shall be conducted by pipe or pipes to the sewer. If there be no sewer in the street then the water from the leader shall be conducted by proper pipe or pipes, below the surface to a street gutter, or to a cesspool.

§424. Skylights.

1. *Construction.* All skylights hereafter placed in any building shall have the sashes and frames thereof constructed of metal, except that skylights in foundries or buildings where acid fumes are present as an incident to the occupancy of the building may be of wood in the discretion of the superintendent of buildings. The frames and other parts of metal skylights shall be riveted or otherwise securely fastened, in addition to soldering, and shall be securely anchored to the supporting structure.

2. *Glazing.* Skylights placed over shafts of any kind shall be glazed with plain glass not less than 3/16 of an inch in thickness. No pane of glass in any such skylight hereafter placed in any building shall exceed 720 square inches in area.

3. *Protection.* Every skylight in which plain glass is used shall be protected by a wire screen placed not less than 4 inches nor more than 10 inches above the glazed portion of the skylight at all points. Such screen shall be not lighter than No. 12 U. S. gauge, shall have a mesh of not less than ¾ of an inch nor more than 1 inch and shall extend beyond the glazing on all sides a distance not less than the height of the screen above the glazing. When any such skylight is located over any passageway or any room of public resort a similar screen shall also be placed below the skylight.

§425. Scuttles.

Unless provided with some other means of access to the roof, every building more than 15 feet high, except dwellings with peak roofs, shall have in the roof a scuttle, with a substantial iron ladder leading thereto. All scuttles shall be covered on the top and edges with sheet metal or other approved incombustible material. The scuttle openings shall be at least 2 feet by 3 feet in size.

§426. Roof houses.

1. *Definitions.*

a. The term bulkhead as used in this section includes all such enclosed structures above the roof of any part of a building as enclose only stairways, tanks, elevator machinery or ventilating apparatus, or shafts.

b. The term pent house as used in this section means any enclosed structure, other than a bulkhead, extending not more than 12 feet above a roof.

2. *Bulkheads.* The walls of any bulkhead hereafter erected on any roof of a fireproof building, shall be constructed as required for fire partitions by subdivision 1, §372 of this chapter. Such walls may be used as bearing walls of the bulkhead roofs when they do not exceed 15 feet in height and 35 feet in length, and the roof span does not exceed 12 feet. The roofs of such bulkheads shall be of fireproof construction as provided by §354 of this chapter. The walls and roofs of all bulkheads, unless constructed of approved masonry, shall be covered on the outside with incombustible, weatherproof material.

3. *Pent houses.* Every pent house shall be considered a story of the building and, except as may be otherwise specifically provided by law, its construction shall conform to the requirements for buildings of a height to which such pent house is carried; provided that when any exterior wall of such pent house sets back not less than 5 feet from the exterior walls of the next lower story of the building it may be constructed of brick not less than 8 inches thick, or hollow building blocks not less than 6 inches in thickness, covered on the outside with incombustible weatherproof material, and supported by steel or reinforced concrete girders.

4. *Doors and windows.* All doors and door frames in the exterior walls of bulkheads or pent houses shall be metal or metal covered wood. All windows in bulkheads or pent houses, except where otherwise specifically provided for, shall be constructed as other windows of the building similarly located.

5. *Sun parlors.* Nothing in this section shall prevent the erection on any roof of any building, of sun parlors or rooms for similar purposes, provided that only incombustible materials are used in the construction, and the floor of such structure is constructed as required for the roof of the building.

§427. Slanting roofs.

1. *Construction.* Every mansard or other slanting roof having a pitch of more than 60 degrees, hereafter placed on any non-fireproof building over 40 feet high, shall be constructed fireproof as specified in §354 of this chapter.

2. *Dormer windows.* Every dormer window hereafter erected shall be constructed in the same manner as the roof on which it is placed. The sides and top shall be covered with any of the materials approved for roofing.

§428. Tanks.

1. *Supports.* Tanks of more than 500 gallons capacity hereafter placed in or on any building shall be supported on masonry, reinforced concrete or steel construction of sufficient strength and carried to a proper foundation.

2. *Emergency outlet.* Every such tank shall have in the bottom or on the side near the bottom, a pipe or outlet, not less than 4 inches in diameter, fitted with a suitable quick-opening valve for discharging the contents in an emergency.

3. *Location.* Such tanks shall not be placed over nor near a line of stairs or an elevator shaft, unless there is a solid roof or floor underneath the tank.

4. *Covers.* All unenclosed roof tanks shall have covers with proper slope.

5. *Hoops.* When hoops are used in the construction of tanks they shall be of metal round in section.

§429. Cooling towers.

Cooling towers hereafter erected above any roof shall be of incombustible material, except the drip bars, which may be of wood.

*ARTICLE 21.

Miscellaneous requirements.

Section 440. Cellar ceilings.
441. Cellar floors.
442. Cellar partitions.
443. Waterproofing.
444. Floor lights.
445. Cutting beams.
446. Bay and show window construction.

*Amended by ord. effective Dec. 21, 1915.

§440. Cellar ceilings.

In any building hereafter erected, or altered so as to change its occupancy, except 1 story buildings outside of the fire limits and buildings occupied exclusively for residence purposes by 1 or 2 families, the wood beams over the cellar, or over the lowest story, if such story is partly below the curb or the surrounding ground level, when the curb level has not been established, shall be covered with metal lath and plaster, plaster board and plaster, or other approved incombustible material.

§441. Cellar floors.

In all buildings hereafter erected the cellar floor or any floor resting directly on the ground shall consist of 1:3:6 stone or cinder concrete not less than 4 inches thick.

§442. Cellar partitions.

In all non-fireproof buildings, except buildings occupied exclusively for residence purposes by 1 or 2 families, permanent partitions in the cellar, or in any story more than half below the curb, shall be constructed of incombustible materials, unless such partitions enclose only coal or wood bins and do not extend to the ceiling.

§443. Waterproofing.

In all buildings hereafter erected, the exterior walls below the ground level and floors below the curb level resting directly on the ground, shall, when required, be waterproofed in accordance with the rules adopted by the superintendent of buildings.

§444. Floor lights.

Floor lights shall be constructed of metal frames and bars or plates, reinforced concrete or other approved incombustible materials. If any glass in same measures more than 16 square inches, it shall be provided with a mesh of wire either in the glass or under the same. Floor lights shall be of the same strength as the floors in which they are placed. Glass shall not be less than ¾ of an inch in thickness.

§445. Cutting beams.

No beam shall be cut or pierced in any manner that would cause the beam to be of insufficient strength for its load.

§446. Bay and show window construction.

Bay windows and show windows that extend beyond the exterior walls, hereafter constructed or placed on any fireproof or non-fireproof building, shall be constructed of incombustible materials and in such manner as will meet with the approval of the superintendent of buildings.

*ARTICLE 22.

Frame buildings.

Section 470. Height.
471. Area.
472. Frame construction.
473. Filling in walls.
474. Roofing.
475. Towers.
476. Piazzas.
477. Minor structures.
478. Temporary structures.
479. Miscellaneous frame structures.
480. Permissible alterations.
481. Use of masonry walls.

*Amended by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.

§470. Height.

Except as may be otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, or in the rules authorized thereunder, no frame building or structure hereafter erected or enlarged shall exceed 40 feet in height.

§471. Area.

1. *Building area.* No frame building hereafter erected or enlarged shall exceed 5,000 square feet in area.

2. *Plot area.* The combined area of frame buildings, sheds and outhouses located on any lot or plot shall not exceed 80 per cent. of the area of that part of the lot or plot which is not already covered by fireproof or non-fireproof buildings.

§472. Frame construction

The wood frame work of all frame buildings, hereafter erected, shall consist of sills, posts, girts and plates of suitable size and materials with proper mortise and tenon framing and braced with studs at all angles, but this shall not prohibit the use of balloon framing with proper sills and ribbon strip provided diagonal sheathing is used. Floor and roof beams and rafters shall be not less than 2 inches in thickness. No part of the wood frame work shall be built below the ground level.

§473. Filling in walls.

1. *Independent walls.* Any exterior wall of frame construction, hereafter erected within 3 feet of a side or rear line of the lot or plot on which it is located, or hereafter erected as the side wall of any frame tenement house, shall have the spaces between the studding filled in solidly with brickwork or other approved incombustible material.

2. *Party walls.* Every party wall of frame construction hereafter erected shall have the studding filled in solidly with brickwork or other approved incombustible material not less than 4 inches thick. Every interior wall of frame construction extending from front to rear without openings and dividing the building into separate and distinct parts, shall have the studding filled in solidly with brickwork or other approved incombustible material.

3. *Extent of filling.* The filling herein required in exterior or party walls of frame construction shall in all cases be carried up from the ground to the under side of the roof boards.

§474. Roofing.

1. *Within the fire limits.* Any roofing hereafter placed on any frame building within the fire limits shall be of approved incombustible materials, provided that any existing shingle roof may be repaired at any time to an extent of not more than 25 per cent. of its surface.

2. *Outside of fire limits.* Nothing in this chapter shall prevent the use of wood shingles outside the fire limits on any building which, under the provisions of this chapter, is permissible of frame construction.

§475. Towers.

1. *On residence buildings.* Outside of the fire limits towers, turrets or minarets of frame construction may be erected on frame buildings occupied or used exclusively as residence buildings, provided they do not extend more than 10 feet above the limiting height for frame buildings and do not cover an aggregate area of more than 15 per cent. of the roof area of the building, and that the greatest horizontal dimension of any one tower, turret or minaret is not more than 15 feet.

2. *Church spires.* Outside of the fire limits and the suburban limits, towers or spires of frame construction may be erected on frame buildings occupied or used exclusively as churches or other places of worship, provided they do not exceed a height of 75 feet above the curb or ground level.

3. *Covering.* All towers or other structures provided for in this section shall be covered on the exterior with approved incombustible roofing.

§476. Piazzas.

Within the fire limits and the suburban limits, piazzas or balconies of wood may be erected on residence buildings having not more than 15 sleeping rooms, provided they do not exceed 12 feet in width, and do not extend more than 3 feet above the second story floor beams. The roofs of all such piazzas or balconies shall be covered with incombustible material.

§477. Minor structures.

1. *Sheds.* Within the fire limits and the suburban limits sheds, open on at least one side, may be erected of wood, but such sheds shall not exceed 15 feet in height, shall not cover an area exceeding 2,500 square feet, shall not be placed nearer than 4 feet to any lot line, and shall be covered on the sides and roof with incombustible materials.

2. *Outhouses.* Outhouses of wood to be used exclusively for privies, or for the storage of coal or wood for domestic purposes, may be erected on the lot with any residence building within the fire limits or the suburban limits, provided they do not exceed 8 feet in height, or 150 square feet in area, and have the roofs covered with incombustible materials.

3. *Builders' shanties.* One-story buildings for the use of builders in connection with any building operation for which a permit has been issued, may be constructed of wood and placed on the lot or plot where such building operation is carried on, or on adjoining lots or plots if they do not interfere with the safe occupancy of any buildings thereon, or on the sheds which may be required or provided over the sidewalks in front of such building operation.

4. *Fences.* Fences of wood within the fire limits or the suburban limits shall not exceed 12 feet in height.

§478. Temporary structures.

1. *Meaning.* Temporary structures shall be taken to mean platforms, reviewing stands, gospel tents, circus tents and other structures that are erected to serve their purpose for a limited time.

2. *Permits.* Temporary structures shall not be erected until a permit, specifying the purpose and the period of maintenance, shall have been obtained from the superintendent of buildings.

3. *How located.* Within the fire limits or the suburban limits no temporary structure which is enclosed in any manner shall be placed on any lot nearer than 4 feet to the lot line.

4. *Removal.* Every temporary structure shall be removed at the expiration of the period for which the permit was issued, unless such permit is renewed.

5. *Unlawful use.* It shall be unlawful to use any temporary structure for any other purpose than that designated in the permit.

§479. Miscellaneous frame structures.

Frame structures which are of an unusual character and to which the provisions of this chapter do not directly apply, including among others, buildings for fair and exhibition purposes, towers for observation, amusement devices, greenhouses and lumber sheds, and temporary structures of any kind shall be erected in conformity to such rules, consistent with the provisions of this chapter and securing the general intent thereof, as may be adopted by the superintendent of buildings.

§480. Permissible alterations.

1. *Application.* Subject to the requirements of this chapter as to construction, occupancy and location, any existing frame building within the fire limits or the suburban limits occupied exclusively as a residence building and having not more than 15 sleeping rooms, may be altered and enlarged of frame construction as hereafter specified in this section, provided that no such building shall be altered or enlarged to be used for any other purpose.

2. *Raising in height.* a. Any such building situated in a row of frame buildings may be increased in height to conform to the height of adjoining buildings.

b. Any such building already exceeding 25 feet in height, that has a peaked roof, may be raised for the purpose of making a flat roof thereon, provided that the new roof is covered with incombustible material, and that, when so raised, the building shall not exceed 40 feet in height to the highest part thereof.

c. Nothing in this section shall prohibit 1 story and basement residence buildings from being increased 1 additional story in height.

3. *Extensions.* a. Any such building may be extended either on the front or rear to a depth of not more than 15 feet and not more than the width of the building and not more than 2 stories and basement in height.

b. If any such building has an extension of less width than the main building the same may be increased in width to the full width and height of the main building.

4. *Bay windows.* Any such building may have bay windows of wood placed on any story, the roofs of which may be covered with the same material as the roof of the main building, except when such a bay window would increase the width of the building to more than 85 per cent. of the width of the lot.

§481. Use of masonry walls.

In case approved masonry or reinforced concrete is used for the exterior walls of any building which under the provisions of this chapter is permitted to be of frame construction, nothing in this chapter shall prohibit all other parts of the building from being constructed as though the entire building were of frame construction.

ARTICLE 23.

Buildings of a Public Character.

Section 490. Public safety.
491. Aisles and passageways.
492. Enforcement of article.
493. Exemptions.

§490. Public safety.

In all buildings of a public character, such as hotels, churches, theatres, restaurants, railroad depots, public halls, and other buildings used or intended to be used for purposes of public assembly, amusement or instruction, and including department stores and other business and manufacturing buildings where large numbers of people are congregated, the halls, doors, stairways, seats, passageway and aisles, and all lighting and heating appliances and apparatus shall be arranged as the superintendent of buildings shall direct, to facilitate egress in cases of fire or accident, and to afford the requisite and proper accommodation for the public protection in such cases. (B. C., §108.)

§491. Aisles and passageways.

All aisles and passageways in said buildings shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas and other obstructions, and no person shall be allowed to stand in or occupy any of said aisles or passageways during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or any public assemblage. (B. C., §108.)

§492. Enforcement of article.

The superintendent of buildings may at any time serve a written or printed notice upon the owner, lessee or manager of any of said buildings, directing any act or thing to be done or provided in or about the said buildings and the several appliances therewith connected, such as halls, doors, stairs, windows, seats, aisles, fire walls, fire apparatus and fire escapes, as he may deem necessary. (B. C., §108.)

§493. Exemptions.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or require any other alterations to theatres existing prior to June 9, 1885, than are specified in this article. (B. C., §108.)

ARTICLE 24.

Motion Picture Theatres.

Section 500. Plans.
501. Restrictions.
502. Construction.
503. Means of egress.
504. Booth for projecting-machine and film.
505. Application to existing theatres.
506. Open-air motion-picture theatres.

§500. Plans.

Before the erection, construction or alteration of a building or part thereof, to be used as a motion-picture theatre, as defined in §30 of chapter 3 of this ordinance, there must be filed with the appropriate superintendent of buildings complete plans and the detailed statement of the specifications therefor, required by §3 of this chapter. The plans must show clearly and fully the location and width of all aisles, passageways, exits, stairways and fire escapes; the arrangement of seats; the size of floor beams, walls and supports; the location and construction of the enclosure for the motion-picture machinery and other apparatus; a diagram of the lot or plot upon which the theatre is to be erected or constructed, showing the outlets from all exits, and also such other statements, plans and details as may be required by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (C. O. §352d, subd. 1; added by ord. approved July 8, 1913.)

§501. Restrictions.

No motion-picture theatre, as defined aforesaid, shall be constructed in a frame building within the fire limits, nor in a hotel, tenement house or lodging house, nor in a factory or workshop, except where the theatre is separated from the rest of the building by unpierced fire walls and floors, and in no case shall such a theatre be constructed or operated above or below the ground floor of any building. (C. O., §352, subd. 2.)

§502. Construction.

In all motion-picture theatres, as defined aforesaid, to be hereafter constructed, the following requirements shall be complied with, namely:

1. *Ceilings.* The ceilings of all theatres and of all rooms used in connection therewith shall be plastered with 3 coats of first-class plaster on wire mesh or metal lath, or covered with ½-inch plaster boards, and plastered or covered with metal. If there be a basement or cellar, the ceiling under the floor of the theatre must be plastered with 3 coats of first class plaster on wire mesh or expanded metal lath, or may be covered with metal on ½-inch plaster boards. (C. O., §352d, subd. 4.)

2. *Floor-loads.* The flooring of that portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public must be of sufficient strength to bear safely a live load of 90 pounds per square foot. (C. O., §352d, subd. 12.)

3. *Galleries and stairways.* A gallery may be permitted, except in a theatre constructed on a lot less than 20 feet in width, but it shall not include more than 25 per cent. of the total seating capacity of the theatre. Entrance to and exit from the gallery shall in no case lead to the main floor of the theatre, and the gallery shall be provided with a stairway or stairways equipped with handrails on both sides. Stairways over 7 feet wide shall be provided with centre handrails. The risers of the stairways shall not exceed 7¾ inches, and the treads, excluding nosings, shall not be less than 9½ inches. There shall be no circular or winding stairways. The total width of the stairways shall not be less than 8 feet in the clear where the gallery accommodates 150 people; for every 50 people less than 150, accommodated by the gallery, said width may be reduced 1 foot. Stairways shall be constructed of fireproof material, and such material and the bearing capacity of such stairways shall be approved by the bureau of buildings. (C. O., §352d, subd. 4.)

4. *Gradients.* To overcome any difference of level between corridors, lobbies and aisles in a theatre, gradients of not over 1 foot in 10 feet, or steps having a rise not over 8 inches and a width of not less than 10 inches shall be used. (C. O., §352d, subd. 8.)

5. *Walls.* If the walls of the theatre contain wooden studs they shall be covered either with expanded metal lath or wire mesh and plastered with 3 coats of first class plaster, or with metal on ½ inch plaster boards, and all joints shall be properly filled with mortar. (C. O., §352d, subd. 6.)

§503. Means of egress.

1. *Aisles.* All aisles in a motion-picture theatre or in a gallery thereof must be at least 3 feet in the clear. (C. O., §352d, subd. 9.)

2. *Chair Space.* All chairs in such a theatre, except those contained in the boxes, must not be less than 32 inches from back to back and must be firmly secured to the floor; no seat shall have more than 7 seats intervening between it and an aisle, and the space occupied by each person shall be separated from the adjoining space by means of an arm or other suitable device. (C. O., §352d, subd. 10.)

3. *Exits.* A building to be erected or to be altered for use as a motion-picture theatre must be provided, on the main floor thereof, with at least 2 separate exits, one of which shall be in the front and the other in the rear of the structure and both leading to unobstructed outlets to the street. Where the main floor of the theatre accommodates more than 300 people, there shall be at least 3 such exits, the aggregate width in feet of which shall not be less than 1/20 of the number of persons to be accommodated therein. No exit shall be less than 5 feet in width, and there shall be a main exit, not less than 10 feet in total width. All exit doors must be fireproof and made to open outwardly, and be so arranged as not to obstruct the required width of exit or court when opened. All doors leading to fire escapes must be not less than 40 inches wide in the clear, and shall be located at the opposite side or end of the gallery from other exit doors. (C. O., §352d, subds. 3, 11.)

4. *Exit-passageway to street.* In any such building, if an unobstructed exit to a street cannot be provided at the rear thereof as herein specified, either an open court or a fireproof passageway or corridor must be provided, extending from the rear exit to the street front, at least 4 feet in the clear for theatres accommodating 100 persons or less; the width to be increased 8 inches for every additional 100 persons to be accommodated. Such passageway or corridor must be constructed of fireproof material and be at least 10 feet high in the clear. The walls forming such passageway or corridor must be at least 8 inches thick, and shall be constructed of brick or other approved fireproof material. If there be a basement, the wall on the auditorium side should either run 1 foot below the cellar bottom, or may be carried in the cellar on iron columns and girders below the cellar bottom, or on iron columns or girders properly fireproofed, according to §351 of this chapter. The ceiling of such passageway must be constructed as required by §354 of this chapter. If unobstructed rear exits or exits to a street are provided, they must be of the same total width required for the court, passageway or corridor above mentioned. The level of the open court or passageway at the front of the building shall not be greater than 1 step above the level of the sidewalk, and the grade shall not be more than 1 foot in 10, with no perpendicular risers. (C. O., §352d, subd. 3.)

5. *Fire-escapes.* Galleries must also be provided with at least one line of fire escapes, leading to an open court, fireproof passage or street without re-entering the same or any other building. If the fire escape leads to a point in the court nearer the street than any exit, there must be a width of not less than 4 feet in the clear between the outer edge of the fire escape and the outer wall of the court. All fire escapes must have balconies, not less than 3 feet 4 inches in width in the clear and not less than 4 feet 6 inches long and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over 7¾ inches and a step of not less than 9½ inches, and the width of the stairs must not be less than 3 feet 4 inches. (C. O., §352d, subds. 4, 5.)

§504. Booth for projecting-machine and film.

Apparatus for projecting motion-pictures shall be contained in a fireproof booth or enclosure constructed as required by law. The booth in which the picture machine is operated shall be provided with an opening in its roof, or in the upper part of its side walls, leading to the outdoor air, and with a vent flue, which shall have a minimum cross sectional area of 50 square inches and shall be fireproof. When the booth is in use, there shall be a constant current of air passing outward through said opening or vent flue, at the rate of not less than 30 cubic feet per minute. The requirements of this section shall apply to portable booths and booths in open-air theatres, as well as to motion-picture theatres. (C. O., §§ 352d, subd. 7, and 352e, subd. 3.)

§505. Application to existing theatres.

All the provisions of this article shall apply to existing places of entertainment where motion pictures are exhibited under common show licenses, in case the seating

capacity be increased; and, in case the seating capacity be not increased, all the provisions of this article shall apply, except the provisions of §§500, 501, subdivisions 1, 3 and 5 of §502 and subdivisions 3, 4 and 5 of §503; but the commissioner of licenses shall have power, in his discretion, to enforce the provisions of subdivisions 3 and 4 of §503, relating to exits and courts.

An existing place of entertainment seating 300 persons or less, where motion pictures are exhibited in conjunction with any other form of entertainment, must comply, before a reissuance of its license, with the provisions of article 25 of this chapter, relating to theatres seating more than 300 persons. But, if such existing place of entertainment shall discontinue all other form of entertainment except the exhibition of motion pictures, it may be licensed in accordance with the provisions of first paragraph of this section. (C. O., §§352h and 352i; amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

§506. Open-air motion-picture theatres.

The seating capacity of each open-air motion-picture theatre, as defined in §30 of chapter 3 of this ordinance, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the commissioner of licenses. All such theatres shall conform to the following requirements:

1. *Aisles.* The number and width of all aisles shall be as prescribed by the commissioner of licenses, but no aisle shall be less than 4 feet wide; (C. O., §352k.)

2. *Exits.* At least 2 separate exits, remote from each other, shall be provided, and no exit shall be less than 5 feet in width; for every 25 persons to be accommodated in excess of 300, the total width of exits shall be increased 1 foot. All exits must be indicated by signs and red lights, and doors must open outwardly; (C. O., §352k.)

3. *Seats.* Seats must be stationary, with backs 32 inches apart, and so arranged that no seat shall have more than 7 seats intervening between it and an aisle. Chairs must be either securely fastened to a wood or concrete floor, or all chairs in a row must be fastened together, and at least 4 rows must be securely fastened to 1 frame; except that, where refreshments are served, tables and unattached chairs or benches used with them may be permitted; (C. O., §352k.)

4. *Floors.* The floor must be constructed either of wood, with sleepers, or concrete; it must extend at least 5 feet from the seats on all sides; provided, however, that, in the discretion of the commissioner of licenses, a gravel floor may be substituted for wood or concrete. (C. O., §352k.)

In addition to the foregoing requirements, the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 4 of §502, and §504 of this article shall apply to all open-air motion picture theatres. (C. O., §352k.)

ARTICLE 25.

Theatres and Other Places of Amusement.

Section 520. Application of article.
521. Buildings must be approved.
522. Auditorium walls.
523. Dressing rooms.
524. Fire-extinguishing appliances.
525. Heating plant.
526. Lights.
527. Means of egress.
528. Partitions and walls.
529. Proscenium construction.
530. Protective curtain.
531. Roof of auditorium.
532. Seats.
533. Stage.
534. Miscellaneous requirements.
535. Storage rooms; workshops.
536. Use and occupancy.
537. Jurisdiction of fire commissioner.
538. Saving clause.

§520. Application of article.

Every theatre or opera house or other building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainment of any kind, hereafter erected for the accommodation of more than 300 persons, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this article. No building which, at the time of the passage of this ordinance, is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this section, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this article. (B. C., §109.)

§521. Buildings must be approved.

No building described in the preceding section of this article shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes or for public entertainments of any kind until the fire commissioner and the superintendent of buildings shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this article. (B. C., §109.)

§522. Auditorium walls.

Interior walls built of fireproofing materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule, and from any room or rooms over the same, also from lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. (B. C., §109.)

§523. Dressing rooms.

Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly galleries, provided that proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, but the stairs leading to the same shall be fireproof. All dressing rooms shall have an independent exit leading directly into a court or street, and shall be ventilated by windows in the external walls; and no dressing room shall be below the street level. All windows shall be arranged to open, and none of the windows in outside walls shall have fixed sashes, iron grills or bars. (B. C., §109.)

§524. Fire-extinguishing appliances.

In every building described in §520 of this article there shall be provided:

1. *Hose.* A proper and sufficient quantity of 2½ inch hose, not less than 100 feet in length, fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment as the fire commissioner may direct. (B. C., §109.)

2. *Sprinkler system.* A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the superintendent of buildings, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof over the stage and not connected in any manner with the stand pipes, shall be placed at each side of the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed, wherever practicable, in the dressing rooms under the stage and in the carpenter shop, paint rooms, store rooms and property room. (B. C., §109.)

3. *Stand pipes.* Stand pipes 4 inches in diameter shall be provided with hose attachments on every floor and gallery as follows, namely: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property room and one in the carpenter's shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such stand pipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said stand pipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water direct from the power pump or pumps, and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic power pump or pumps, of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main and be ready for immediate use at all times during any performance in said building. In addition to the requirements contained in this section, the stand pipes shall also conform to the requirements contained in §581 of this chapter. (B. C., §109.)

4. *Miscellaneous.* There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage, at least 4 casks full of water, and 2 buckets to each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red. There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus and at least 4 axes and 2 25-foot hooks, 2 15-foot hooks, and 2 10-foot hooks on each tier or floor of the stage. (B. C., §109.)

§525. Heating plant.

Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside of the building. The space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fireproof materials. All doorways in the walls of boiler-rooms shall have fireproof doors. No floor register for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passage way used as an exit, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. (B. C., §109.)

§526. Lights.

1. *Adequacy.* Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts or corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. When interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, to be approved by the superintendent of buildings, shall be provided. (B. C. §109.)

2. *Corridors and passageways.* All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby or any other part of said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off, located in the lobby and controlled only in that particular place. (B. C., §109.)

3. *Fireproofing.* No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected by fireproof materials. (B. C., §109.)

4. *Gas connections.* Gas mains supplying the building shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provision shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. (B. C., §109.)

5. *Nettings.* All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass in the auditorium, or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. All lights in passages and corridors in said buildings, wherever deemed necessary by the superintendent of buildings, shall be protected with proper wire network. (B. C., §109.)

6. *Stage lights.* All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than 10 inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixture in all cases. The foot lights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected with a strong wire guard and chain, placed not less than 2 feet distant from said foot lights, and the trough containing them shall be formed of and surrounded by fireproof materials. All border lights shall be constructed according to the best known methods, subject to the approval of the superintendent of buildings, and shall be suspended for 10 feet by wire rope. (B. C., §109.)

7. *Ventilators.* All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between. (B. C., §109.)

§527. Means of egress.

1. *Exits to streets.* Every theatre accommodating 300 persons shall have at least 2 exits; when accommodating 500 persons, at least 3 such exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the side of the theatre. Every such building shall have at least 1 front on the street, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience, not less than 25 feet in width. The entrance of the main front of the building shall be not on a higher level from the sidewalk than 4 steps, unless approved by the superintendent of buildings. Each exit shall be at least 5 feet in width in the clear and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be constructed as hereinbefore prescribed in this chapter. All of said doors shall open outwardly, and shall be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances. (B. C., §109.)

2. *Exits to courts.* In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street, there shall be reserved for service in case of an emergency an open court or space in the rear and on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot; and in the rear and on both sides of said building, where there is but 1 frontage on the street as hereinafter provided. The width of such open court or courts shall be not less than 10 feet, where the seating capacity is not over 1,000 people; above 1,000 and not more than 1,800, people 12 feet in width, and above 1,800 people, 14 feet in width. Said open court or courts shall extend the full length and height of the building and across on each side and rear thereof where its sides or side does not abut on a street or alley, and shall be of the same width at all points, and exits hereafter specified shall lead into such open courts. From the auditorium opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall be not less than 2 exits on each side in each tier from and including the parquet and each gallery. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, *nor* for any purpose whatsoever, except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. (B. C., §109.)

3. *Doorways of exits.* Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall be not less than 5 feet in width, and for every additional 100 persons or portions thereof to be accommodated, in excess of 500, an aggregate of 20 inches additional exit width must be allowed. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly and be hung to swing in such a manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked during any representation, or when the building is open to the public. (B. C., §109.)

4. *Foyers, lobbies and corridors.* The foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisles spaced between seats, shall on the first or main floor, where the seating capacity exceeds 500 or more, be at least 16 feet clear, back of the last row of seats, and on each balcony or gallery at least 12 feet clear of the last row of seats. The level of said corridors at the front entrance to the building shall be not greater than 1 step above the level of the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance. During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or blocks. (B. C., §109.)

5. *Aisles.* All aisles on the respective floors of the auditorium shall be not less than 3 feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width, toward the exits, in a ratio of 1½ inches to 5 running feet. (B. C., §109.)

6. *Gradients.* Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps, where possible, to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages. To overcome any difference of level in and between courts, corridors, lobbies, passages and aisles on the ground floor, gradients shall be employed of not over 1 foot in 12 feet, with no perpendicular rises. (B. C., §109.)

7. *Gallery exits.* Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and the said gallery. No passage leading to any stairway communicating with any entrance or exit shall be less than 4 feet in width, in any part thereof. From the auditorium opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall be not less than 2 exits on each side in each tier, from and including the parquet and each and every gallery. (B. C., §109.)

8. *Staircases to galleries.* Where the seating capacity is for more than 1,000 people, there shall be at least 2 independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than 2 galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said galleries. Where there are more than 2 galleries, 1 or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All such staircases shall be of width proportionate to the seating capacity as elsewhere herein prescribed. Where the seating capacity is for 1,000 people, or less, 2 direct lines of staircases only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets from each gallery to each of said staircases. All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be inclosed on both sides with walls of fireproof materials. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they shall be constructed as herein provided for similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium. But in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides. No doors shall be open immediately upon a flight of stairs, but a landing at least the width of the door shall be provided between such stairs and such door. (B. C., §109.)

9. *Stage staircases.* At least 2 independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, shall also be provided for the service of the stage and shall be located on the opposite sides of the same. (B. C., §109.)

10. *Stairways.* All staircases for the use of the audience shall be inclosed with walls of brick, or of fireproof materials approved by the superintendent of buildings, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said staircases from each tier shall be of the full width of said staircase. All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fireproof material throughout. Stairs from balconies and galleries shall not communicate with the basement or cellar. All stairs shall have treads of uniform width and risers of uniform height throughout in each flight. Stairways serving for the exit of 50 people shall be at least 4 feet wide between railings or

between walls, and for every additional 50 people to be accommodated 6 inches must be added to their width. The width of all stairs shall be measured in the clear between hand rails. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed 7½ inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of nosings, be less than 10½ inches wide in straight stairs. No circular or winding stairs for the use of the public shall be permitted. When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without steps, shall be provided. The outer line of landings shall be curved to a radius of not less than 2 feet to avoid square angles. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing without winders introduced at said turn. In stairs, when 2 side flights connect with one main flight, no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. All stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. (B. C., §109.)

11. *Stairway hand rails.* All inclosed staircases shall have, on both sides, strong hand rails firmly secured to the wall about 3 inches distant therefrom and about 3 feet above the stairs, but said hand rails shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs. All staircases 8 feet and over in width shall be provided with a centre hand rail of metal, not less than 2 inches in diameter, placed at a height of about 3 feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought metal or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not nearer than 4 feet nor more than 6 feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the post or standard shall be at least 6 feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured. (B. C., §109.)

12. *Fire-escapes.* There shall be balconies, not less than 6 feet in width, in the said open court or courts at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the 2 exits, and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over 8½ inches to a step and not less than 9 inches tread, exclusive of the nosing. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below shall be not less than 48 inches in width clear, and from the first balcony to the ground 4 feet in width in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for 1,000 people or less, 4 feet 6 inches in the clear where above 1,000 and not more than 1,800 people, and 5 feet in the clear where above 1,800 people and not more than 2,500 people, and not over 5 feet 6 inches in the clear where above 2,500 people. All the before mentioned balconies and staircases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed in such manner as shall be approved by the superintendent of buildings. Where one side of the building borders on the street, there shall be balconies and staircases of like capacity and kind, as before mentioned, carried to the ground. (B. C., §109.)

13. *Diagram of exits.* A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor, showing distinctly the exits therefrom, each occupying a space not less than 15 square inches, shall be printed in black lines in a legible manner on the programme of the performance. Every exit shall have over the same on the inside the word "Exit" painted in legible letters not less than 8 inches high. (B. C., §109.)

§528. Partitions and walls.

The partitions in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance and vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience shall be constructed of fireproof materials including the furring of outside or other walls. The walls separating the actor's dressing rooms from the stage and the partitions dividing the dressing rooms, together with the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed of fireproof material approved by the superintendent of buildings. All doors in any of said partitions shall be fireproof. (B. C., §109.)

§529. Proscenium construction.

A fire wall, built of brick, shall separate the auditorium from the stage. The same shall extend at least 4 feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be the higher, and shall be coped. Above the proscenium opening there shall be an iron girder of sufficient strength to safely support the load above, and the same shall be covered with fireproof materials to protect it from the heat. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, above the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The molded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fireproof materials; if metal be used, the metal shall be filled in solid with non-combustible material and securely anchored to the wall with iron. No doorway or opening through the proscenium wall, from the auditorium, shall be allowed above the level of the first floor, and such first floor openings shall have fireproof doors on each face of the wall, and the doors shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times. (B. C., §109.)

§530. Protective curtain.

The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fireproof metal curtain, or a curtain of asbestos or other fireproof material approved by the superintendent of buildings, sliding at each end within iron grooves, securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such grooves to a depth not less than 6 inches on each side of the opening. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least 3 feet distant from the foot-lights, at the nearest point. Said fireproof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close thereof, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. (B. C., §109.)

§531. Roof of auditorium.

The roof over the auditorium and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor of the second story of the front superstructure over the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries and support for the same in the auditorium shall be constructed of iron and steel and fireproof materials, not excluding the use of wood floorboards and necessary sleepers to which to fasten the same, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support, and the space between the sleepers, excepting a portion under the stepping in the galleries, which shall be properly fire stopped, shall be solidly filled with incombustible material up to under side of the floor boards. (B. C., §109.)

§532. Seats.

All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in boxes, shall be not less than 32 inches from back to back, measured in a horizontal direction, and firmly secured to the floor. No seat in the auditorium shall have more than 6 seats intervening between it and an aisle on either side. No stool or seat shall be placed in any aisle. All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall not be more than 21 inches in height of riser, nor less than 32 inches in width of platform. (B. C., §109.)

§533. Stage.

1. *Construction.* All that portion of the stage not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, shall be built of iron or steel beams filled in between with fireproof material, and all girders for the support of said beams shall be of wrought iron or rolled steel. The fly galleries entire, including pin-rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floors of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, filled with fireproof materials, and no wood boards or sleepers shall be used as covering over beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fireproof. The rigging loft shall be fireproof. (B. C., §109.)

2. *Skylights.* There shall be provided over the stage, metal skylights of an area or combined area of at least ⅛ the area of said stage, fitted up with sliding sash and glazed with double thick sheet glass not exceeding 1-12 of an inch thick, and each pane thereof measuring not less than 300 square inches and the whole of which skylight shall be so constructed as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylights closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. Immediately underneath the glass of said skylights there shall be wire netting, but wire glass shall not be used in lieu of this requirement. (B. C., §109.)

3. *Scenery and fittings.* All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be painted or saturated with some non-combustible material or otherwise rendered safe against fire, and the finishing coats of paint applied to all woodwork through the entire building shall be of such kind as will resist fire to the satisfaction of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (B. C., §109.)

§534. Miscellaneous requirements.

1. *Ceilings.* The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fireproof materials. The ceiling of the auditorium shall be formed of fireproof materials. (B. C., §109; amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

2. *Ceiling coverings.* None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any combustible material. But this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed 6 feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fireproof materials. (B. C., §109.)

3. *Fronts of galleries.* The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fireproof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood. (B. C., §109.)

4. *Lathing.* All lathing, whenever used, shall be of wire or other metal. (B. C., §109.)

5. *Shelving and cupboards.* All shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property room or other storage rooms, shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fireproof material. (B. C., §109.)

§535. Storage rooms; workshops.

No workshop, storage or general property room shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage, or under the same or in any of the fly galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into said portions shall have fireproof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall. (B. C., §109.)

§536. Use and occupancy.

1. *Restrictions.* No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified, shall be occupied or used as a hotel, boarding or lodging house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specially provided for. This restriction relates not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in conjunction therewith. No store or room contained in the building or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business, dealing in articles designated as specially hazardous in the classification of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, or for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodations shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium. When located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the side street and not required for the uses of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than 25 feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion from the theatre proper are carried up solidly to and through the roof, and that a fireproof exit is provided for the theatre on each tier, equal to the combined width of exits opening on opposite sides in each tier, communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street in manner provided elsewhere in this section; said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fireproof. (B. C., §109; as amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

2. *Above theatre.* Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof garden, art gallery or rooms for similar purposes being placed above a theatre or public building, provided the floor of the same, forming the roof over such theatre or building, shall be constructed of iron or steel and fireproof materials, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but shall be of tile or cement. Every roof over said garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of iron or steel, and be covered with glass or fire-proof materials, or both, but no such roof garden, art gallery or room for any public purposes shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre or other building which is used as a stage. (B. C., §109.)

§537. Jurisdiction of fire commissioner.

The stand pipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, foot lights and all apparatus for the extinguishing of fire or guarding against the same, as in this article specified, shall be in charge and under control of the fire department, and the fire commissioner is hereby directed to see that the provisions of this article relating thereto are carried out and enforced. (B. C., §109.)

§538. Saving clause.

The provisions of the foregoing article shall not be construed to mean or made to apply to any theatre, opera house or building intended to be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, lawfully erected prior to June 3, 1904. (B. C., §109.)

ARTICLE 26.

Miscellaneous Structures.

Section 550. Exhibition buildings. (Repealed by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.)
551. Grain elevators. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)
552. Smokehouses. (Repealed by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.)

*ARTICLE 27.

Elevators.

Section 560. Definitions.
561. Rules.
562. Permits.
563. Certificate.
564. Record of passenger elevators.
565. Inspection.
566. Riding on elevators restricted.
567. Operators.
568. Accidents.

*Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§560. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, the term

a—*Elevator* shall mean any device within or in connection with a building or structure used for carrying persons or things upward or downward;

b—*Passenger elevator* shall mean and include any elevator designed and used for carrying persons other than those necessary for its safe operation or for the handling of things carried by it;

c—*Freight elevator* shall mean and include any elevator designed and used for the carrying of things and of such persons only as are necessary for its safe operation or the handling of things carried by it;

a—*Amusement device* shall mean and include all mechanically operated devices which are used to convey persons in any direction as a form of amusement.

§561. Rules.

The superintendent of buildings shall make rules consistent with the provisions of this article, regulating, with a view to safety, the construction, maintenance and operation of all elevators and amusement devices, now existing or hereafter installed.

§562. Permits.

No passenger or freight elevator shall hereafter be installed or altered in any building, nor shall any amusement device be hereafter constructed or altered, until the owner or lessee, or the agent, architect or contractor or any of them, shall have submitted to the superintendent of buildings, in such form as the superintendent may prescribe, an application accompanied by plans and drawings showing the proposed construction and mode of operation, and such application has been approved by the superintendent and a permit has been issued by him. Repairs to elevators and amusement devices may be made without filing such application, except when such repairs include a change in the type of elevator or of its motive power, or when any change in safety devices or operating mechanism is made.

§563. Certificate.

Whenever a passenger or freight elevator or an amusement device is hereafter installed or constructed, it shall be unlawful for the owner or lessee to operate or permit the operation or use of the same until a certificate shall have been obtained from the superintendent of buildings that such elevator or amusement device has been inspected and has been found to be safe. The superintendent of buildings shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so, inspect or cause to be, inspected any elevator or amusement device hereafter installed or constructed, and, if the same is found to be safe and in conformity with the provisions of this article and the rules adopted thereunder, shall issue a certificate to that effect. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the temporary use under a certificate issued by the superintendent of buildings of any elevator during construction, provided a notice is conspicuously posted on or in connection with such elevator to the effect that such elevator has not been officially approved.

§564. Record of passenger elevators.

Every passenger elevator shall be given a serial number for purposes of identification. In the case of elevators hereafter installed such serial number shall be assigned when the first certificate is issued, and in the case of existing elevators, as soon as inspection can be made for that purpose. A docket of all passenger elevators shall be kept in each borough, giving under the corresponding serial number a description of its location sufficient for identification, together with such other information as to type of construction, motive power, rise, rated speed, inspection, etc., as the superintendent

of buildings may deem desirable. The owner or lessee, or agent of either, shall cause such number, together with the most recent certificate of inspection, to be attached or posted in the elevator car in the manner prescribed by the rules.

§565. Inspection.

The superintendent of buildings shall cause an inspection of all passenger elevators to be made at least once in every 3 months and of freight elevators and amusement devices at least twice in each year. Upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, or his duly authorized representative, any repairs found necessary to such elevators or amusement devices shall be made without delay by the owner or lessee, and in case defects are found to exist which in the continued use of seuch elevator or amusement device, are dangerous to life or limb, then the use of such elevator or amusement device shall cease, and it shall not again be used until a certificate shall be first obtained from said superintendent of buildings that such elevator or amusement device has been made safe. After every inspection, which shows any elevator or amusement device to be safe and in conformity with the requirements of this article and the rules adopted thereunder, the superintendent of buildings shall issue a certificate to that effect.

§566. Riding on elevators restricted.

It shall be unlawful for any person, other than the operator or those necessary to handle freight, to ride on, or for the owner or lessee of any elevator knowingly to permit any person to ride on, any elevator other than a passenger elevator. Every freight elevator shall have a notice posted conspicuously thereon as follows: THIS IS NOT A PASSENGER ELEVATOR. IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON, OTHER THAN THE OPERATOR OR THOSE NECESSARY TO HANDLE FREIGHT, TO RIDE ON THIS ELEVATOR.

§567. Operators.

Except as may be specifically provided in any other law or ordinance, every passenger elevator, except full automatic push button elevators and escalators, must be in charge of a competent operator of reliable and industrious habits, not less than 18 years of age, with sufficient previous experience in running an elevator, under the instruction of a competent person. No operators of amusement devices known as electrically operated scenic railroads, shall be employed who have not attained the age of 21 years and who have not secured a certificate of competency from the superintendent of buildings. In case the superintendent of buildings shall find that the person engaged in running an elevator is incompetent or not qualified, the owner or lessee of such elevator shall, upon notice from the superintendent of buildings, at once discontinue the operation of such elevator by such operator. No person shall employ or permit any person to operate any passenger elevator who does not possess the qualifications prescribed therefor by this or any other law or ordinance.

§568. Accidents.

The owner or lessee, or person in charge, of any passanger or freight elevator or amusement device shall immediately notify the superintendent of buildings of each and every accident to a person or damage to apparatus on about or in connection with such elevator or amusement device, and shall afford the superintendent of buildings or his representative every facility for investigating such accident or damage. The superintendent of buildings shall without delay, after being notified, make an investigation, and shall place on file in the bureau of buildings a full and complete report of such investigation. Such report shall give in detail all material facts and information available and the cause or causes so far as they can be determined, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable hours. When an accident involves the failure or destruction of any part of the construction or operating mechanism of a passenger elevator or amusement device, said passenger elevator or amusement device shall not be used until it has been made safe, and the superintendent of buildings, may, if deemed necessary, order the discontinuance of the same until a certificate has been issued by him for its use, but no part of the damaged construction or operating mechanism shall be removed from the premises until permission to do so has been granted by the superintendent of buildings or his representative.

*Article 28.

Fire Extinguishing Appliances.

Section 580. General provisions.
581. Standpipes.

*As amended by ord. effective Dec. 21, 1915.

§580. General provisions.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this article, or by any law or ordinance, all buildings now existing or hereafter erected, shall be provided with such tanks, standpipes, automatic sprinklers, hose nozzles, wrenches, fire extinguishers, hooks, axes and such other appliances as may be required by and conforming to the rules of the fire commissioner, adopted or amended in the manner prescribed by this chapter for the rules of the superintendent of buildings.

§581. Standpipes.

1. *When required.* Standpipes, constructed and installed as hereinafter required, shall be provided:

a—In every building now existing and exceeding 85 feet in height, which is not already provided with a 3-inch or larger standpipe;

b—In every building hereafter erected or altered to exceed 85 feet in height;

c—In every building exceeding 10,000 square feet in area.

2. *Size.* Standpipes hereafter placed in any building shall be not less than 4 inches in diameter for buildings or parts thereof not exceeding 150 feet in height, not less than 6 inches in diameter for buildings or parts thereof exceeding 150 feet and not exceeding 250 feet in height, and not less than 8 inches in diameter for buildings or parts thereof exceeding 250 feet in height.

3. *Number and location.* The number of standpipes in any building shall be such that all parts of each story are within the reach of at least one stream supplied by hose not exceeding 100 feet in length. When a building requiring standpipes faces on more than one street, at least one standpipe shall be installed for each street front, provided that for intersecting street fronts one standpipe shall be sufficient for each intersection. So far as practicable standpipes shall be placed within stair enclosures; otherwise they shall be as near the stairs as possible. All standpipes shall extend from the lowest story to and above the roof.

4. *Construction.* All standpipes hereafter installed shall be constructed as prescribed by the rules of the fire commissioner and shall be provided with such outlets and equipped with such appliances as required by said rules. All standpipes shall extend to the street and shall be provided at or near the sidewalk with approved Siamese connections. When there is more than one standpipe in any building all shall be cross-connected in an approved manner below the sidewalk level.

Article 29.

Plumbing and Other Systems of Piping.

Section 600. Rules.
601. Shut-off valves.
602. Tests of plumbing.
603. Tests of gas-piping.
604. Registration of plumbers.

§600. Rules.

The plumbing and drainage systems, water supply pipes, gas-piping, steam or hot water heating or power systems, refrigerating systems and other systems of pipes or apparatus for holding or conveying gases, vapors or fluids hereafter installed and maintained in or upon any building in the city shall conform to such rules as may be provided for by law or may be found necessary for the protection of life, health or property, and adopted by the superintendent of buildings. No person shall use or permit the use of any such system, piping or apparatus installed or maintained in violation of any of the provisions of this article or the rules adopted hereunder. Said rules, hereafter adopted, and any changes thereof, shall be published in the City Record on 8 successive Mondays before they shall become operative. (B. C., §141; amended by ord. approved Nov. 14, 1914.)

Nothing herein contained or in the rules adopted hereunder shall require the alteration or reconstruction of any existing work that was lawfully installed, nor prevent repairs or the addition of new fixtures to existing work in conformity with the practice followed in the original installation; provided, however, that, when such repairs involve the removal or alteration of more than one-half of the existing work affected by the repairs, the rules in force at the time of such repairs shall apply. (B. C., §141; amended by ord. approved Nov. 14, 1914.)

§601. Shut-off valves.

Every building hereafter erected and also every existing building, other than residence buildings occupied exclusively by 1 or 2 families and having not more than 15 sleeping rooms, which may be supplied from some outside source with gas, vapor or fluid, shall have a conveniently accessible stopcock or other suitable device fixed to the supply pipes leading into the building at a place outside of the building, so arranged as to allow the supply to be shut off. Such stop-cock or other device shall be so marked as to indicate either the contents and purpose of the supply pipe to which it is attached, or the company to which the device belongs. (B. C., §141; amended by ord. effective April 6, 1915.)

§602. Tests of plumbing.

No person shall use or permit the use of any new system of plumbing and drainage hereafter installed in any building before the same has been tested, under the supervision of the bureau of buildings and in accordance with its rules, to insure the tightness of the system, nor until a proper and adequate water supply has been provided. The superintendent of buildings shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so, cause to be inspected and tested any system of plumbing and drainage that is ready for such inspection and test, and, if the work is found satisfactory and the test requirements are complied with, he shall issue a certificate to that effect. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the inspection and test of part of a system or the issuance of a partial certificate, nor prevent the use of such part of a larger system, provided that such part constitutes by itself a complete system properly tested and supplied with water. (B. C., §141; amended by ord. approved Nov. 14, 1914.)

§603. Tests of gas-piping.

No person shall use or permit the use of any new system or an extension of an old system of gas piping in any building before the same has been inspected and tested under the supervision of the bureau of buildings and in accordance with its rules, to insure the tightness of the system. The superintendent of buildings shall, within a reasonable time after being requested to do so, cause to be inspected and tested any system of gas piping that is ready for such inspection and test, and if the work is found satisfactory and the test requirements are complied with, he shall issue a certificate to that effect. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the use of existing systems of gas piping without further inspection or test, unless the superintendent of buildings has reason to believe that defects exist which make the system dangerous to life or property. (B. C., §141; amended by ord. approved Nov. 14, 1914.)

§604. Registration of plumbers.

Once in each year, every employing or master plumber carrying on his trade, business or calling in the city shall register his name and address at the office of the bureau of buildings, in the borough of the said city in which he performs work, under such rules as the said bureau may prescribe. No person, corporation or copartnership shall engage in or carry on the trade, business or calling of employing or master plumber in the city unless the name and address of such person and the president, secretary or treasurer of the corporation, or of each and every member of the copartnership shall have been registered as above provided. (B. C., §141; amended by ord. approved Nov. 14, 1914.)

Article 30.

Altering, Changing or Demolishing Buildings.

Section 620. Alteration of brick buildings. (Repealed by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.)
621. Altering use of frame buildings. (Repealed by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.)
622. Increasing height of buildings. (Repealed by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.)
623. Raising or lowering to grade.
624. Demolishing buildings. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§623. Raising or lowering to grade.

If any building shall have been built before the street upon which it is located is graded, or if the grade is altered, such building may be raised or lowered to meet the requirements of such grade. (B. C., §142.)

*Article 31.

Unsafe Buildings and Collapsed Structures.

Section 630. Removal or repair of buildings.
631. Record and notice of unsafe buildings.
632. Voluntary abatement.
633. Disregard of notice; survey.
634. Judicial review of survey.
635. Repair or removal under precept.
636. Provision for expense of executing precept.
637. Return of precept; reimbursement of city.
638. Fallen buildings; buildings imminently dangerous.
639. Emergency fund.

*Amended by ord. effective Dec. 21, 1915.

§630. Removal or repair of buildings.

Any building or part of a building, staging or other structure that, from any cause, may now be or shall at any time hereafter become dangerous or unsafe, shall be taken down and removed, or made safe and secure.

§631. Record and notice of unsafe building(s).

Immediately upon receipt of a report by any officer or employee of the bureau of buildings that a building or part of a building, staging or structure is unsafe or dangerous, the superintendent of buildings shall cause the same to be entered upon a docket of unsafe buildings, to be kept in his bureau; and the owner, or some one of the owners, executors, administrators, agents, lessees or any other person who may have a vested or contingent interest in the same, shall be served with a printed or written notice containing a description of the premises or structure deemed unsafe or dangerous, a statement of the particulars in which the building or structure is unsafe or dangerous, and an order requiring the same to be made safe and secure or removed, as may be deemed necessary by the superintendent of buildings. Such notice shall require the person thus served immediately to certify to the superintendent his assent or refusal to secure or remove the same.

§632. Voluntary abatement.

If the person served with a notice specified in §631, shall immediately certify his assent to the securing or removal of said unsafe or dangerous building, premises or structure, he shall be allowed 24 hours, after the service of such notice, within which to commence the securing or removal of the same; and he shall employ sufficient labor and assistance to secure or remove the same as expeditiously as can be done.

§633. Disregard of notice; survey.

1. *Notice of survey.* Upon the refusal or neglect of the person served with the notice, for which provision is made in §§631 and 632 of this chapter, to comply with any of the requirements thereof, a further notice shall be served upon him, in the manner heretofore prescribed, notifying him that a survey of the premises named in said notice will be made at the time and place therein named, which time shall not be less than 24 hours nor more than 3 days from the time of the service of said notice, by 3 competent persons, of whom 1 shall be the superintendent of buildings or an inspector designated in writing by said superintendent, another shall be an architect, appointed either by the New York Chapter or the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, or by the New York Society of Architects, and the third shall be a practical builder, engineer or architect appointed by the person thus notified. In case the person served with such notice shall neglect or refuse to appoint such surveyor, the other 2 surveyors shall make the survey, and in case of a disagreement of the latter, shall appoint a third person to take part in such survey, who shall also be a practical builder, engineer or architect of at least 10 years' practice and whose decision shall be final. The notice shall also set forth that, in case the premises referred to therein shall be reported unsafe or dangerous under such survey, the said report will be placed before the Supreme Court, as indicated in the notice, and that a trial upon the allegations and statements contained in said report, be the report of said surveyors more or less than is contained in the said notice of survey, will be had before said court at a time and place therein named, to determine whether said unsafe or dangerous building or premises shall be repaired and secured or taken down and removed, and that a report of said survey, reduced to writing, shall constitute the issue to be placed before the court for trial.

2. *Posting report of survey.* A copy of the report of the survey shall be posted on the building the subject thereof by the persons holding the survey, immediately on their signing such report.

3. *Compensation of surveyor.* The architect appointed by the Chapters of the American Institute of Architects or the New York Society of Architects, as hereinbefore provided, who may act on any survey called in accordance with the provisions of this article, and the third surveyor who may have been called in the case of disagreement provided for in this section, shall each be entitled to and receive the sum

of $25, to be paid by the comptroller upon the voucher of the superintendent of buildings. A cause of action is hereby created, for the benefit of the city against the owner of said building, staging or structure, and of the lot or parcel of land on which the same is situated, for the amount so paid with interest. The amount so collected shall be paid over to the comptroller, in reimbursement of the amounts paid by him as aforesaid.

§634. Judicial review of survey.

1. *Institution of proceeding.* Whenever the report of any such survey, had as aforesaid, shall recite that the building, premises or structure thus surveyed is unsafe or dangerous, the corporation counsel shall, at the time specified in the notice, place such notice and report before the justice holding a special term of the court named in the notice.

2. *Precedence of proceeding.* The determination of the issue in an unsafe building proceeding shall have precedence over every other business of such court, and a trial of the issue shall be held without delay, at the time specified in the notice, by the justice holding said court or a referee, whose decision or report in the matter shall be final, unless a jury trial is demanded, in which case the verdict of such jury shall be final.

3. *Postponement of trial.* If, for any reason, the issue shall not be tried at the time specified in said notice, or to which the trial may be adjourned, the same may be brought to trial at any time thereafter by the superintendent of buildings without a new survey, upon not less than 3 days' notice of trial to the person upon whom the original notice was served, or to his attorney. Such notice of trial may be served in the same manner as said original notice.

4. *Precept to abate.* Upon the rendition of a verdict or decision of the court or referee, if the said verdict or decision shall find the said building, premises or structure to be unsafe or dangerous, the justice trying the cause, or to whom the report of the referee trying said cause shall be presented, shall immediately issue a precept directed to the superintendent of buildings, reciting said verdict or decision, and commanding him forthwith to repair and secure, or take down or remove, as the case may be, the unsafe or dangerous building or part thereof, staging, structure or other premises that shall have been named in the said report, in accordance with such verdict or decision.

§635. Repair or removal under precept.

1. *Execution of precept.* Upon receiving a precept under the provisions of the preceding section, the superintendent of buildings referred to therein shall immediately proceed to execute the same, as therein directed, and may employ such labor and assistance and furnish such materials as may be necessary for that purpose, provided, nevertheless, that immediately upon the issuing of said precept, the owner of said building or part thereof, staging or structure, or premises, or any party interested therein, upon application to the superintendent of buildings, shall, upon the payment of all costs and expenses incurred up to that time by the city, be allowed to perform the requirements of the precept at his own proper cost and expense, if the same shall be done immediately and in accordance with the requirements of said precept. The superintendent of buildings shall have authority to modify the requirements of any precept upon application to him therefor, in writing, by the owner of said building or part thereof, staging or structure, or his representative, when he shall be satisfied that such change shall secure equally well the safety of said building, or part thereof, staging or structure.

2. *Interference prohibited.* It shall be unlawful for any person, whether interested or not in the property affected, to interfere, obstruct or hinder the superintendent of buildings or his representative, or any person who, acting under the authority conferred on him by such superintendent, is performing the work directed by a precept issued out of any court as in this article provided, or ordered by the superintendent in accordance with such precept under the provisions of this chapter.

§636. Provision for expense of executing precept.

In and about all preliminary proceedings, as well as the carrying into effect any order of the court or any precept issued by any court, the superintendent of buildings may make requisition upon the comptroller for such amount of money as shall be necessary to meet the expenses thereof; and, upon the approval of the statement of expenses thereof by any justice of the court from which the said order or precept was issued, the comptroller shall pay the same, and for that purpose shall borrow and raise upon revenue bonds, issued as provided by law, the several amounts that may from time to time be required, which shall be reimbursed, by the payment of the amount and interest at 6 per cent., out of any judgment obtained as hereinafter provided, when said amount and interest shall have been collected.

§637. Return of precept; reimbursement of city.

Upon compliance with any precept issued to him in an unsafe building proceeding, the superintendent of buildings shall make return thereof, with an indorsement of the action thereunder and the cost and expenses thereby incurred, to the justice then holding the special term of the court from which such precept issued, and, thereupon, said justice shall tax and adjust the amount indorsed upon said precept, and shall adjust and allow the disbursements of the proceeding, together with the preliminary expenses of searches and surveys thereof, which shall be inserted in the judgment in said action or proceeding, and shall render judgment for such amount, and for the sale of the said premises in the said notice named, together with all the right, title and interest that the person named in the said notice had in the lot, ground or land upon which the said building or structure was placed, at the time of the filing of a notice of lis pendens in the said proceedings, or at the time of the entry of judgment therein, to satisfy the same, which shall be in the same manner and with like effect as sales under judgment in foreclosure of mortgages. The notice of lis pendens provided for in this section shall consist of a copy of said notice of survey, and shall be filed in the office of a county clerk in the county where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located.

§638. Fallen buildings; buildings imminently dangerous.

1. *Recovery of bodies from wrecked building.* In case of the falling of any building or part thereof in the city, where persons are known or believed to be buried under the ruins, the superintendent of buildings shall cause an examination of the premises to be made for the recovery of the bodies of the killed and injured. Whenever, in making such examination, it shall be necessary to remove any debris from the premises, the commissioners of the departments of docks, parks and street cleaning, and the superintendent of the appropriate bureau of highways, respectively, when called upon by the superintendent of buildings, shall co-operate with said superintendent in carrying out the purposes of this section and shall provide suitable and convenient places for the deposit of such debris.

2. *Temporary safeguards for dangerous buildings.* In case there shall be, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, actual and immediate danger of the falling of any building or part thereof so as to endanger life or property, he shall cause the necessary work to be done to render said building or part thereof temporarily safe until the proper proceedings provided for unsafe buildings by this article are instituted.

3. *Vacating buildings; closing streets and sidewalks.* The superintendent of buildings is hereby authorized and empowered in such cases, and also where any building or part thereof has fallen and life is endangered by the occupation thereof, to order and require the inmates and occupants of such building or part thereof to vacate the same forthwith, and the superintendent may, when necessary for the public safety, temporarily close sidewalks, streets, buildings, structures and places adjacent to such building or part thereof, and prohibit the same from being used. The police commissioner, when called upon by the superintendent of buildings to co-operate, shall enforce such orders or requirements.

4. *Laborers and materials.* For the purposes of this section, the superintendent of buildings shall employ such laborers and materials as may be necessary to perform said work as speedily as possible.

§639. Emergency fund.

1. *Sources.* The corporation counsel shall, on the first day of each and every month, render to each superintendent of buildings an account of and pay over to him the amount of such penalties and costs received by him, together with his bill for all necessary disbursements incurred or paid in said suits, keeping a separate account for each superintendent. Each superintendent shall pay over monthly the amount of such penalties and costs so collected to the comptroller, as a fund for the use and benefit of his bureau.

2. *Purposes.* The fund aforesaid shall be used for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by the several superintendents of buildings under §638 of this chapter, and also for the purpose of carrying into effect any order or precept issued by any court, judge or justice to any superintendent of buildings. Upon the requisition of the superintendent having jurisdiction, the comptroller shall pay such sums as may be allowed and adjusted by any court of record for such purposes.

*Article 32.
Enforcement of Chapter.

Section 650. Notices of requirements or of violations.
651. Emergency measures.
652. Judicial remedies.
653. Judicial orders.
654. Penalties.
655. When violation is a misdemeanor.

*Amended by ord. effective Nov. 29, 1915.

§650. Notices of requirements or of violations.

1. *Issue.* All notices of the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and all notices required or authorized by this chapter, directing any thing to be done, including notices that any building, structure, premises, or any part thereof, is deemed to be unsafe or dangerous, shall be issued by the superintendent of buildings, and shall have his name affixed thereto.

2. *Contents.* Each such notice or order, in addition to the statement of requirements, shall contain a description of the building, premises or property affected.

3. *Personal service.* All such notices, and any notice or order issued by any court in any proceeding, instituted pursuant to this chapter, to restrain or remove any violation, or to enforce compliance with any provision or requirement of this chapter, may be served by delivering to and leaving a copy of the same with any person violating, or who may be liable under any provisions of this chapter, or who may be designated as provided in subdivision 4 of §653 of this article. They may be served by any officer or employee of the bureau of buildings, or by any person authorized by the said bureau.

4. *Notice by posting.* If the person to whom such order or notice is addressed cannot be found within the city, after diligent search shall have been made for him, then such notice or order may be served by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such violation is alleged to have been placed or to exist, or to which such notice or order may refer, or which may be deemed unsafe or dangerous, and also depositing a copy thereof in a post-office in the city, inclosed in a sealed, postpaid wrapper addressed to said person at his last known place of residence, which shall be equivalent to a personal service of said notice or order upon all parties for whom such search shall have been made, whether residents or non-residents of the State of New York.

§651. Emergency measures.

1. *Stopping work; vacating and securing building.* In case there shall be, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, danger to life or property by reason of any defective or illegal work in violation of or not in compliance with any of the provisions or requirements of this chapter, the superintendent, or such person as may be designated by him, shall have the right and he is hereby authorized and empowered to order all further work to be stopped in and about said building, and to require all persons in and about said building forthwith to vacate the same, and to cause such work to be done in and about the building as, in his judgment, may be necessary to remove any danger therefrom.

2. *Closing street temporarily.* The superintendent of buildings may, when necessary for the public safety, temporarily close the sidewalks, streets, buildings, structures or places adjacent to said building or part thereof, and the police commissioner or any of his subordinates, when called upon by the said superintendent of buildings to co-operate, shall enforce all orders or requirements made under this section.

§652. Judicial remedies.

1. *Action or proceeding, generally.* Whenever the superintendent of buildings is satisfied that any building or structure, or any portion thereof, or any drainage or plumbing, the erection, construction or alteration, execution or repair of which is regulated, permitted or forbidden by this chapter, is being erected, constructed, altered or repaired, or has been erected, constructed, altered or repaired, in violation of, or not in compliance with, any of the provisions or requirements of this chapter, or in violation of any detailed statements of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, or that any provision or requirement of this chapter, or any order or direction made thereunder has not been complied with, or that plans and specifications for plumbing and drainage have not been submitted or filed as required by this chapter, the superintendent may, in his discretion, through the corporation counsel, institute any appropriate action or proceeding at law or in equity to restrain, correct or remove such violation, or the execution of any work thereon, or to restrain or correct the erection or alteration of, or to require the removal of, or to prevent the occupation or use of, the building or structure erected, constructed, or altered, in violation of, or not in compliance with, any of the provisions of this chapter, or with respect to which the requirements thereof, or of any order or direction made pursuant to any provisions contained therein, shall not have been complied with. Any person who shall maintain or continue any building or structure, or any portion thereof, or any drainage or plumbing, in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, after having been duly notified as in this chapter provided that such building or structure, or any portion thereof, or that such drainage or plumbing is in violation of any provision of this chapter, shall be subject to any action or proceeding and any penalty that is provided in this article for the commission of the violation.

2. *Corporation counsel to act.* The corporation counsel shall institute any and all actions and proceedings, either legal or equitable, that may be appropriate or necessary for the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

3. *Courts having jurisdiction.* All courts of civil jurisdiction in the city shall have cognizance of and jurisdiction over any and all suits and proceedings authorized by this chapter to be brought, for the recovery of any penalty or the enforcement of any provision of this chapter, and shall give preference to such suits and proceedings over all others. No court shall lose jurisdiction of any action hereunder by reason of a plea that the title to real estate is involved; provided the object of the action is to recover a penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. All civil courts in said city are hereby invested with full legal and equitable jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all such actions and proceedings, and to make appropriate orders and render judgment therein according to law, so as to give force and effect to the provisions of this chapter.

4. *Restraining order.* In any such action or proceeding the city may, in the discretion of the superintendent of buildings and on his affidavit setting forth the facts, apply to any court of record in said city or to a judge or justice thereof, for an order enjoining and restraining all persons from doing, or causing or permitting to be done, any work in or upon such building or structure, or in or upon such part thereof as may be designated in said affidavit, or from occupying or using said building or structure, or such portion thereof as may be designated in said affidavit, for any purpose whatever, until the hearing and determination of said action and the entry of final judgment therein. The court, or judge or justice thereof, to whom such application is made, is hereby authorized forthwith to make any or all of the orders above specified, as may be required in such application, with or without notice, and to make such other or further orders or directions as may be necessary to render the same effectual. No undertaking shall be required as a condition to the granting or issuing of such injunction order, or by reason thereof.

5. *Judgment.* All courts in which any action or proceeding is instituted under this chapter shall, upon the rendition of a verdict, report of a referee, or decision of a judge or justice, render judgment in accordance therewith.

6. *Lien of judgment.* Any judgment rendered in an action or proceeding instituted under this chapter shall be and become a lien upon the premises named in the complaint in such action, to date from the time of filing a notice of lis pendens in the county clerk's office of the county wherein the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding, is located. Every such lien may be enforced against said property, in every respect, notwithstanding the same may be transferred subsequent to the filing of the said notice.

7. *Lis pendens.* The notice of lis pendens referred to in this section shall consist of a copy of the notice issued by the superintendent of buildings, requiring the removal of the violation, and a notice of the suit or proceedings instituted, or to be instituted thereon. Such notice of lis pendens may be filed at any time after the service of the notice issued by the superintendent, as aforesaid; provided he may deem the same to be necessary, or is satisfied that the owner of the property is about to transfer the same to avoid responsibility for having violated a provision of this chapter. Any notice of lis pendens, filed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, may be vacated and cancelled of record upon an order of a justice of the court in which such suit or proceeding was instituted or is pending, or upon the consent in writing of the corporation counsel. The clerk

of the county where the notice is filed, is hereby directed and required to mark any such notice of lis pendens, and any record or docket thereof, as vacated and cancelled of record, upon the presentation and filing of a certified copy of an order or of the consent, as aforesaid.

8. *Costs.* In no case shall a bureau of buildings, or any officer thereof, of the city, be liable for costs in any action, suit or proceeding that may have been, or may hereafter be, instituted or commenced in pursuance of this chapter.

9. *Officers not liable for damages.* No officer of a bureau of buildings, acting in good faith and without malice, shall be liable for damages by reason of anything done in any action or proceeding instituted under any provision of this chapter, or by reason of any act or omission in the performance of his official duties.

§653. Judicial orders.

1. *To comply with building notices.* In case any notice or direction authorized to be issued by this chapter is not complied with within the time designated therein, the city, by the corporation counsel, may, at the request of the superintendent of buildings, apply to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, for an order directing the superintendent to proceed to make the alterations or remove the violation, as the same may be specified in said notice or direction.

2. *To vacate for violations.* Whenever any notice or direction, so authorized, shall have been served as directed in this article, and the same shall not have been complied with, within the time designated therein, the corporation counsel shall, at the request of the superintendent of buildings, in addition to or in lieu of any other remedy provided for by this chapter, apply to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, for an order directing the superintendent to vacate such building or premises, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary, and prohibiting the same to be used or occupied, for any purpose specified in said order, until such notice shall have been complied with.

3. *Responsibility of lessees or occupants.* In case any of the notices or orders of the court herein mentioned shall be served upon any lessee or party in possession of the building or premises therein described, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom such service is made to give immediate notice to the owner or agent of the building or premises named in the notice, if such person shall be within the limits of the city and his residence be known to such person, and, if not within the city, by depositing said notice in any post-office in the city, properly inclosed in a post-paid wrapper addressed to such owner or agent at his then known place of residence.

4. *Designation by an owner of a building.* Any owner of real estate, or of a building thereon, may execute and acknowledge a written designation of a resident of said city as a person upon whom may be served any notice of violation, notice to make safe, notice of survey, summons, mandate, or any paper or process, issued under a provision of this chapter, and may file the same, with the written consent of the person so designated, duly acknowledged, in the office of the superintendent of buildings. The designation must specify the location of the property, with respect to which the designation is made, the residence and place of business of the person making it and of the person designated. It shall remain in force during the period specified therein, if any, or until revoked by the death or legal incompetency of either of the parties, or by the filing of a revocation by either of the parties, duly acknowledged and indorsed with the consent of the superintendent of buildings. The superintendent of buildings shall file and index each designation and shall note, upon the original designation and index, the filing of a revocation. While the designation remains in force, as prescribed in this section, a notice of violation, notice to make safe, notice of survey, summons, mandate, or any paper or process under the provisions of this chapter, or either of the same, shall be served upon the person so designated, in like manner and with like effect as if it were served personally upon the person making the designation, notwithstanding his presence in the city.

5. *Reimbursement of city for expenses.* The expenses and disbursements incurred in the carrying out of any order issued as provided in subdivision 2 of this section, shall become a lien upon the building or premises named in the order, from the time of filing of a copy of the said order, with a notice of the pendency of the action or proceeding as provided in this chapter, taken thereunder, in the office of the clerk of the county where the property affected by such action, suit or proceeding is located; and the Supreme Court, to whom application shall be made, is hereby authorized and directed to grant any of the orders above named, and to take such proceedings as shall be necessary to make the same effectual, and any justice to whom application shall be made is hereby authorized and directed to enforce such lien in accordance with the mechanics' lien laws applicable to the city.

§654. Penalties.

1. *General.* Except as hereinafter provided with respect to the amount of the penalty, the owner of any building, structure or part thereof, or wall, or any platform, staging or flooring to be used for standing or seating purposes, or the owner of the land where any violation of this chapter shall be placed or shall exist, and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter, mason or other person who may be employed or assist in the commission of any such violation, and any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or fail to comply therewith or any requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any detailed order or rule made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans, submitted and approved thereunder, shall severally, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of not less than $10 nor more than $50.

2. *Heating plant and fire prevention violations.* Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter as to the construction of chimneys, fireplaces, flues, hot-air pipes and furnaces, or who shall violate any of the provisions thereof relating to the framing or trimming of timbers, girders, beams, or other woodwork in proximity to chimney flues or fireplaces, shall forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $100.

3. *Continuing violation, after notice.* Any person who, having been served with a notice, as in this chapter prescribed, to remove any violation or to comply with any requirement of this chapter, or with any order or rule made thereunder, shall fail to comply with said notice within 10 days after such service, or shall continue to violate any requirement of this chapter in the respect named in said notice, shall pay a penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $250.

4. *Jurisdiction of penalty actions.* For the recovery of any *such* penalty, an action may be brought in any municipal court or court of record in said city, in the name of the city; and whenever any judgment shall be rendered therefor, the same shall be collected and enforced, as prescribed and directed by the Code of Civil Procedure of the state of New York.

5. *Discontinuance of action upon removal of violation.* If any violation shall be removed or be in process of removal, within 10 days after the service of a notice as in this chapter prescribed, the liability of such penalty shall cease and the corporation counsel, on request of the superintendent of buildings, shall discontinue any action pending to recover the same, upon such removal or the completion thereof within a reasonable time.

6. *Remission of penalty.* The superintendent of buildings, through the corporation counsel, is hereby authorized, in his discretion and upon good and sufficient cause being shown therefor, to remit any penalty which any person may have incurred, or may hereafter incur, under any of the provisions of this chapter; but no such penalty shall be remitted until the violation shall have been removed. The superintendent of buildings is further authorized, in his discretion, to remit any costs allowed or obtained in any penalty suit or any other action or proceeding instituted under the provisions of this article.

§655. When violation is a misdemeanor.

Any person who shall receive and fail to comply with any written peremptory order of the superintendent of buildings, issued only when an immediate compliance with such order is essential to the public peace or safety, within the time specified in such order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 6.
CHARITIES.

Article 1. Inmates of public institutions.

ARTICLE 1.
Inmates of Public Institutions.

Section 1. Applications for admission; investigation of.
2. Classification and instruction.
3. Libraries.
4. Employment and discipline.

§1. Applications for admission; investigation of.

The commissioner of public charities shall investigate the circumstances of every person admitted to an institution under his charge, and of the near relatives of such person. Such investigation shall be made, when practicable, before the admission of the person, and the results of the investigation shall be placed on file and preserved with the records of the department. (Charter, §663.)

§2. Classification and instruction.

The commissioner shall cause all the inmates of institutions under his charge to be classified, at the time of their admission so far as practicable, upon the basis of previous character and conduct, but such inmates may be transferred or reclassified in accordance with their conduct in the institution. The commissioner, within the limits of his appropriation, may establish and maintain in the public institutions under his charge such schools or classes for the instruction and training of inmates, as may in his opinion be desirable. Teachers employed to teach the physically or mentally defective children in institutions subject to the supervision of said commissioner shall receive the same rate of compensation for their services as is now or may hereafter be paid to teachers of similar classes in the public schools of the city. (Charter, §663.)

§3. Libraries.

The commissioner is empowered to provide in the several institutions within his jurisdiction sufficient space for the purposes of a library for the inmates. He is authorized to accept contributions of books, pamphlets and periodicals, from persons disposed thus to aid in the betterment and welfare of the inmates of the institutions of the department. All such contributions shall be recorded and catalogued; an account shall be kept thereof, and a report concerning the same shall be made at least once in each calendar year. (Ord., June 27, 1911.)

§4. Employment and discipline.

1. *Employment.* Every inmate of an institution of the department, whose age and health will permit, shall be employed in cultivating the ground under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the public institutions under his control or for the use of any other department of the city, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to the city, or in such mechanical or other labor as shall be found upon examination to suit the capacity of the individual. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of, and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and all such articles shall be utilized so far as practicable in the public institutions under his charge or of some other department of the city. All the land under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, not otherwise occupied or utilized, and which is capable of being cultivated, shall, in his discretion, be used for agricultural purposes. The hours of labor required of any pauper or other person committed to or placed under the charge of the commissioner shall be fixed by him. (Charter, §682.)

2. *Discipline.* In case any pauper under the control of the commissioner shall neglect or refuse to perform the work allotted to him or her, or shall violate the rules and regulations of the institution of which he or she is an inmate, the superintendent of the institution shall report such insubordination or violation to the commissioner, who may thereupon direct the punishment of such pauper by solitary confinement and by being fed on bread and water; but only for such length of time as the commissioner may consider necessary. In case any pauper shall neglect to perform the work assigned to him or her, or be guilty of any such violation on 3 or more separate occasions, the commissioner may cause the delinquent to be brought before the proper court or magistrate, and such court or magistrate may commit the accused to the workhouse or penitentiary as a disorderly person. (Charter, §682.)

CHAPTER 7.
CORRECTIONS.

Article 1. Inmates of correctional institutions.

ARTICLE 1.
Inmates of Correctional Institutions.

Section 1. Classification and instruction.
2. Libraries.
3. Employment.
4. Manufacturing fund.
5. Details of inmates to other departments.
6. Discipline.
7. Records.

§1. Classification and instruction.

The commissioner of correction shall cause all the criminals and misdemeanants under his charge to be classified, so far as practicable, so that the youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by the association with and evil example of older and more hardened offenders. He may establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institution under his charge, as may be authorized by the board of estimate and apportionment. And, to this end, the commissioner may set apart one or more of the penal institutions for the custody of such youthful and less hardened offenders, and he is empowered, in his discretion, to transfer such offenders thereto and from any other of the penal institutions of the city and, when so transferred, to classify them so far as practicable with regard to age, nature of offense, or other fact, and to separate or group such offenders according to such classification, so far as practicable. (Charter, §698.)

§2. Libraries.

The commissioner is empowered to set aside in the city prison, and in any other place in which persons are held for infractions of the law pending determination by a court, a sufficient space for the purposes of installing a library for the inmates. The commissioner is authorized to accept contributions of books, pamphlets and periodicals from persons who may be disposed thus to aid in the betterment and welfare of the inmates of institutions of the department. All such contributions shall be recorded and catalogued; an account thereof shall be kept and a report concerning the same shall be made at least once in each calendar year. (Ord. of June 27, 1911.)

§3. Employment.

Every inmate of an institution under the charge of the commissioner, whose age and health will permit, shall be employed in quarrying or cutting stone, or in cultivating land under the control of the commissioner, or in manufacturing such articles as may be required for ordinary use in the institutions under his control, or for the use of any department of the city, or in preparing and building sea walls upon islands or other places belonging to the city, upon which public institutions now are or may hereafter be erected, or in public works carried on by any department of the city, or at such mechanical or other labor as shall be found, upon examination, to be suited to the capacity of the individual. The hours of labor required of any inmate of any institution shall be fixed by the commissioner. The articles raised or manufactured by such labor shall be subject to the order of and shall be placed under the control of the commissioner, and shall be utilized in the institutions under his charge or in some other department of the city. All the lands under the jurisdiction of the commissioner, not otherwise occupied or utilized and which are capable of cultivation, may be used for agricultural purposes. (Charter, §§700-702.)

§4. Manufacturing fund.

In accordance with subdivision 2 of §23 of article 2A of chapter 26 of the Laws of 1909, as amended by chapter 247 of the Laws of 1913, and in accordance with subdivision 19 of §20 of article 2A of the same law, the establishment of a fund to be known as "Manufacturing Fund, Department of Correction," is hereby authorized and the comptroller is authorized and directed to place in such fund all money received or realized through the sale of articles manufactured by the department. He is hereby authorized to charge against such fund any voucher received from the department for the purchase of raw materials to be used in its manufacturing industries. The comptroller is hereby further authorized and directed to transfer to the general fund of the city, at the end of each calendar year, any sums remaining in said manufacturing fund in excess of $50,000. (Ord. of March 31, 1914.)

§5. Details of inmates to other departments.

At the request of any of the heads of the administrative departments of the city (who are hereby empowered to make such request), the commissioner may detail and designate any inmate of any institution in his charge to perform work, labor and services in and upon the grounds and building or in and upon any public work or improvement under the charge of such other department. And such inmates, when so employed, shall at all times be under the personal oversight and direction of a keeper of the department of correction, but no inmate of any correctional institution shall be employed in a ward of any hospital, except hospitals in penal institutions, while such ward is being used for hospital purposes. The provisions of this ordinance or of any law requiring advertisement for bids or proposals, or the awarding of contracts, for work to be done or supplies to be furnished for any of said departments, shall not be applicable to public work which may be done, or to the supplies which may be furnished under the provisions of the prison law. (Charter, §701.)

§6. Discipline.

In case any person confined in any institution of the department shall neglect or refuse to perform the work allotted to him by the officer in charge of such institution, or shall wilfully violate the rules and regulations established by the commissioner, or shall resist and disobey any lawful command, or in case any such person shall offer violence to any prison officer or to any other prisoner, or shall do or attempt to do any injury to such institution or the appurtenances thereof or any property therein, or shall attempt to escape, or shall combine with any one or more persons for any of the aforesaid purposes, the officers of such institution shall use all suitable means to defend themselves, to enforce discipline, to secure the persons of the offenders and to prevent any such attempt to escape, and the officer in charge of such institution in which such person is confined shall punish him by solitary confinement, and by being fed on bread and water only, for such length of time as may be considered necessary; but no other form of punishment shall be imposed, and no officer of any such institution shall inflict any blows whatever upon any prisoner, except in self-defense or to suppress a revolt or insurrection. In every case the officer imposing such punishment shall forthwith report the same to the commissioner and notify the surgeon of the institution. Such surgeon shall visit the person so confined and examine daily into the state of his health until he shall be released from solitary confinement and return to labor. The surgeon shall report to the commissioner and to the officer in charge of such institution whenever, in his judgment, the health of the prisoner shall require his release. (Charter, §702.)

§7. Records.

The commissioner shall keep and preserve a proper record of all persons who shall come under his care or custody, and of the disposition of each such person, with full particulars as to the name, age, sex, color, nativity and religious faith of each, together with a statement of the cause and length of detention of each such person. (Charter, §699.)

CHAPTER 8.

Docks, Ferries and Harbor Control.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Apportionment of wharf property.
3. Buildings and structures on waterfront property.
4. Maintenance of wharf property.
5. Discharge and storage of cargoes.
6. Wharfage rates.
7. Ferries.
8. Protection of navigation.

Article 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.

§1. Definitions.

Wherever used in this chapter, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Canal boat,* a vessel built for navigating the canals of the state, measuring not more than 98 feet in length nor more than 18 feet in width and whose registered net tonnage does not exceed 150 tons; (Rules of department.)

2. *Day,* 24 consecutive hours from the time of day or night when a vessel is berthed at a pier or slip. (Charter, §861.)

Article 2.

Apportionment of Wharf Property.

Section 10. City purposes.
11. Floating baths.
12. Recreation piers.
13. Canal boats.
14. Docks for garden produce.
15. Oyster and other shell-fish traffic.
16. Powers of dock masters; penalty for refusing to obey their directions.
17. Intrusion of other vessels into canal boat territory.
18. Disobedience of orders of commissioner.

§10. City purposes.

The commissioner of docks shall designate and set apart suitable and sufficient wharves, piers, bulkheads, slips and berths in slips for the use of the several departments of the city. (Charter, §836.)

§11. Floating baths.

The commissioner shall, upon the requisition of the respective borough presidents, furnish free of charge, in the vicinity of such locations as shall be designated by them, accessible, convenient and safe berths for mooring free floating baths. (Charter, §834.)

§12. Recreation piers.

The commissioner is hereby authorized to set apart, from time to time, such piers as he shall deem necessary for the purpose of public recreation and for the convenience of dealers in country produce and other merchandise transported to the city for sale. He is hereby authorized to construct or rebuild the piers set apart under the provisions of this section, in such manner as shall provide a deck or upper story thereon and the necessary approaches thereto, which shall be wholly free to the public for recreational purposes without the interference of business occupations. The lower deck or street level floor of each such pier shall be reserved for the use of boats and vessels plying upon the canals and the tidal waters of the state and bringing merchandise to the city for sale therein. The berthing of boats at such piers shall be under the control of the commissioner, but order shall be maintained by the police department in and around the portions thereof set apart for recreational purposes. Except as herein provided, no wharf property shall be required to be so constructed as to admit of its free use, in whole or in part, for the purposes of public resort and recreation. (Charter, §837.)

§13. Canal boats.

All the waterfront property commencing at the easterly side of pier new No. 4 to and including the easterly side of pier new No. 7, East river, and all the part of the waterfront from and including the north side of the pier at the foot of west 51st street to and including the southerly side of the pier at the foot of west 54th street, North river, shall, from the 20th day of March to the 31st day of December in each year, be set apart, kept and reserved for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson river, or coming to tide water from the canals of the state, and for the use of lighters engaged in loading or unloading such boats or barges; and the commissioner or other officers aforesaid shall assign such other accommodations for canal boats and barges in other parts of the port of New York as may, from time to time, be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes. The waterfront property within the limits hereinbefore specified shall not be leased, but shall be reserved by the city for the use and purposes prescribed in this section. During the time specified and when the slips and wharves connected therewith shall be required for the use of canal boats and barges, the commissioner, and all officers who now are or hereafter shall be empowered by law or ordinance to regulate or station ships and vessels in the port of New York, shall prohibit and prevent all other boats, ships or vessels from entering any of the slips, or approaching or laying at any of the wharves within the districts aforesaid. (Charter, §§854, 854a, 865.)

§14. Docks for garden produce.

All waterfront property on the Hudson river, from Gansevoort to Little West 12th street, shall be set apart by the commissioner for the use of boats, barges and other vessels engaged in the business of transporting farm and garden produce, at such rates of wharfage as have been or may be lawfully established, and the commissioner may, from time to time, when any of such waterfront property is not in actual use for the purposes above mentioned, designate and appropriate the same for any public or general use; provided such designation or appropriation shall be subject at any time to revocation by the commissioner. (Charter, §858.)

§15. Oyster and other shell-fish traffic.

The commissioner may grant permits for vessels or floating structures, engaged in the oyster business and used for the receipt, preparation and opening of oysters and other shell fish, to remain continuously moored to or at any waterfront property, not otherwise specifically appropriated by law or ordinance to the sole use of other kinds of commerce, upon such terms as to wharfage and otherwise, and subject to such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe. All permits so granted by the commissioner shall be subject at any time to revocation by him. Upon any such permit being granted, the person receiving the same, shall be entitled to moor such vessel or floating structures, continuously and until the permit shall be revoked, to or at the dock, pier or bulkhead designated therein, subject to the terms of such permit; provided, however, that, where the city is not the owner of the dock, pier or bulkhead designated in such permit, the consent of the owner of the same, or of the person or persons entitled to collect wharfage therefrom, shall have been obtained. (Charter, §860.)

§16. Powers of dock masters; penalty for refusing to obey their directions.

Each dock master shall have power, within the district assigned to him, subject to the provisions of this code or of any statute:

1. To provide and assign suitable accommodations for all ships and vessels, and regulate them in the stations they are to occupy at waterfront property;

2. To remove from time to time such vessels as are not employed in receiving or discharging cargoes, to make room for such others as require to be more immediately accommodated for the purpose of receiving or discharging cargoes;

3. To determine as to the fact of such vessels being, fairly and in good faith, employed in receiving and discharging cargoes;

4. To determine how far and in what instance the master and others having charge of ships and vessels shall accommodate each other in their respective situations.

Any master or other person, having charge of any vessel, canal boat, barge or lighter, who shall refuse or neglect to move the same when ordered to do so by a dock master, or who shall resist or forcibly oppose said officer in the discharge of his duties, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $50, to be recovered with costs of suit, by and in the name of the department of docks and ferries. (Charter, §867.)

§17. Intrusion of other vessels into canal boat territory.

Whenever any portion of the waterfront property mentioned in §13 of this chapter shall be occupied by any ship or vessel, not entitled to occupy the same according to the provisions of that section, and the proprietor or person in charge of any canal boat or barge specified in said section, shall desire to use the berth or slip occupied by such ship or vessel, the commissioner, upon the request of the proprietor, consignee or person in charge of said canal boat or barge, shall forthwith remove such ship or vessel, as far as may be necessary to accommodate the canal boat or barge. If the commissioner, upon such request, shall neglect or refuse to comply with the same he shall, for each such neglect or refusal, forfeit and pay to the proprietor of the canal boat or barge, the sum of $50, to be sued for and recovered by and in the name of such proprietor, for his use and benefit, in any court of competent jurisdiction. (Charter, §856.)

§18. Disobedience of orders of commissioner.

Any person, in command or in charge of any vessel, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of the commissioner in reference to the removal of any vessel, or who shall resist or obstruct the removal of the same, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Charter, §857.)

Article 3.

Buildings and Structures on Waterfront Property.

Section 30. Improvement of water-front property; permit required.
31. Sheds on piers.
32. Platforms for fish trade.
33. Opening asphalt pavement on water-front property.
34. Floating docks.
35. Violations.

§30. Improvement of water-front property; permit required.

No shed, building, office, tally-house, booth, platform or stand shall be erected, nor shall any derrick, hoisting-mast, coal-hopper, sign or advertising device, or obstruction of any kind be placed or maintained on any water-front property, and no piles shall be driven, nor shall any filling-in or construction, repairs, alterations, removals, dredging or demolitions of any kind be made, on any part of the water-front of the city, without a written permit therefor being first had and obtained from the commissioner. (Dept. rules, 2, 1.)

§31. Sheds on piers.

Whenever any person shall be owner or lessee of any pier or bulkhead, and shall use and employ the same for the purpose of regularly receiving and discharging cargo thereat, such owner or such lessee, with the consent of the lessor, may erect and maintain, upon such pier or bulkhead, sheds for the protection of property so received or discharged; provided they shall have obtained from the commissioner a permit or license to erect or maintain the same, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in such permit or license; but, when such permit or license has been granted and has been acted upon, it shall not be revoked by the commissioner without the consent in writing of the mayor and of the commissioners of the sinking fund, after due hearing of such licensee. All sheds or structures erected or maintained upon any wharf or pier under any permit or license heretofore granted by the department, or hereafter erected or maintained upon any wharf or pier under any permit or license granted by the commissioner, are declared to be lawful structures, subject to the terms and conditions of the permit or license authorizing the same. Hereafter, such sheds shall be constructed subject to the regulations and under the authority of the commissioner. Any owner or lessee of a pier, or of a pier or bulkhead, or a part thereof, in respect of which the commissioner shall have granted such a permit or license, shall be entitled to the use of the premises so owned or leased by them and no vessel shall be placed in any berth on such pier, or bulkhead, or part thereof, without the consent of such owner or lessee, during the continuance of his permit or license. The commissioner shall have power to build sheds or structures on any wharf or bulkhead belonging to the city, with full authority to lease the same; and any lessee thereof shall have all the rights and privileges above granted. (Charter, §844.)

§32. Platforms for fish trade.

The lessee of any waterfront property, to whom a lease has been or may hereafter be granted for the use of the wholesale fish trade, may erect and maintain thereon, during the terms of any such lease or any renewal thereof, such platforms, sheds, stands or other structures suitable to the business of the wholesale fish trade as may be approved by the commissioner. (Charter, §871.)

§33. Opening asphalt pavement on water-front property.

1. *Applications.* Applications to open asphalt pavement under the control of the department must be made to the commissioner. They shall be accompanied by an agreement from the company which has the contract for the maintenance of the pavement, if any, to relay it at the expense of the permittee.

2. *Bond.* The permittee shall give a bond, if required by the commissioner, to be approved by the commissioner and conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the city, its officers, agents and servants, against and from all damages, cost and expense which they may suffer or to which they may be put, by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from carelessness or negligence on the part of the permittee and his agents.

3. *Conduct of work.* Work under the permit shall be commenced within 10 days after the date of issue, and the permit shall be void at the end of that time, unless reissued. The permit shall be left during the whole time of construction in charge of the foreman at the work. The department of health shall be notified by the permittee of the time and place of making the excavation, in order that the premises may be disinfected. All work under such permit shall be wholly at the expense of the permittee and shall be so conducted as to cause the least possible inconvenience to public travel, residents and private business. It shall be done so as not to interfere with the telegraph, telephone, electric light and other subways, water mains or service connections, gas or other pipes, nor with sewers or house connections. All rock within 5 feet of a water or gas pipe or main shall be removed without blasting. All snow and ice upon the pavements, within 5 feet upon either side of the opening shall be removed within 24 hours after it falls or forms. The trench, after the main is laid, shall be filled with clean earth, well rammed down as put in.

4. *Weather delays.* Whenever in consequence of the weather or any process of law, or other unexpected obstacle, the work shall be stopped for so long a time that public travel shall be obstructed, the trench shall be refilled and repaved as if the work contemplated in the permit was actually completed.

5. *Laws and ordinances to be complied with.* All work done under the permit shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of the commissioner, and in strict compliance with all applicable laws and ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the city departments established for the purpose of enforcing them.

6. *Restoration of pavement.* When the pavement opened consists of stone blocks, the work of restoring same shall be begun within 24 hours after notice from the commissioner so to do, and completed as rapidly as possible to the satisfaction of the commissioner, and, in case of failure to so commence and complete the work it may be done by the commissioner in such manner as he deems proper and to his satisfaction, the permittee shall agree to pay the cost of restoring same, as shown

by the books and accounts of the department of docks and ferries. Where the pavement opened is asphalt, the permittee shall agree to send an order, to the asphalt company which has the contract for the maintenance thereof, to re-lay it at the expense of the permittee and to send a duplicate copy of the order to the chief engineer of the department. It shall also agree to pay the cost of such relaying and the cost of inspecting the work by the department.

7. *Revocation of permit.* The commissioner shall have the right to revoke the permit at any time. (Dept. rules, 13.)

§34. Floating docks.

Floating docks may be used, with the consent of the owners of the piers or bulkheads, respectively, occupied for such use, or of the persons entitled to collect wharfage for such piers or bulkheads, for the purpose of taking up ships or vessels for repair, coppering or finishing; subject to the provisions of all statutes and ordinances regulating the use of the slips, piers and wharves of the city. (Charter, §870.)

§35. Violations.

Any owner, lessee, occupant or agent of any water-front property who shall place or permit the erection, placing or maintaining of any erection or any structure, for which permit has not been duly obtained from the commissioner, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $100, in addition to all damages for each and every violation of any provision of this article; and there shall be a further penalty of $25 a day for each and every day which shall elapse until any such erection or structure so placed shall be removed, after the expiration of the time, specified in any notice for the removal thereof has been served upon such owner, lessee, occupant or agent. (Charter, §827.)

ARTICLE 4.

Maintenance of Wharf Property.

Section 50. Cleaning, repairing and dredging water-front property.
51. Overloading wharf property.
52. Obstruction by goods, merchandise and materials.
53. Vehicular obstructions.
54. Removal of incumbrances and obstructions.
55. Sale of seized merchandise, vehicles, etc.
56. Public hacks.
57. Violations.

§50. Cleaning, repairing and dredging water-front property.

The owner, lessee and occupant of any water-front property shall keep the same cleaned and in repair, and he shall keep the slips adjacent thereto properly dredged. Whenever, in the judgment of the commissioner, it shall be necessary so to do, written notices shall be served upon the owner, lessee or occupant of any pier, wharf or bulkhead, or the slip adjoining the same, on or in which cleaning, repairs or dredging are required, specifying the nature and extent of the requirement and the time within which it must be done. (Dept. rules, 14.)

§51. Overloading wharf property.

No cargo, goods or merchandise shall be discharged from any vessel upon any pier, bulkhead, wharf structure or marginal street, wharf or place, at which such vessel is being unladen, after a departmental notice has been served upon the owner, consignee, master or other officer of such vessel, or stevedore, that the same will be endangered by the placing of such cargo, goods or merchandise thereon. No additional cargo, goods or merchandise shall be stored upon a marginal street, wharf or place after a departmental notice has been served upon the owner, consignee, agent or representative of such owner or consignee of such cargo, goods or merchandise, that such marginal street, wharf or place, or the pavement and surface thereof, will be endangered by an additional burden. In order that the surface of pavement and cover plates of the marginal streets, wharves and places shall not be damaged, cargo, goods or merchandise in excess of 12 tons shall not be transferred on any truck upon or over any marginal street, wharf or place, except by special license or permission of the commissioner; nor shall cargo, goods or merchandise be stored or stacked upon any marginal street, wharf or place, in excess of 1,000 pounds per square foot, except by special license or permission of the commissioner and in such manner and method as he may direct. (Dept. rules, 3.)

§52. Obstruction by goods, merchandise and materials.

1. *In sheds.* The lessees or occupants of any water-front property, which has been covered in whole or in part with a shed, shall not allow goods, merchandise, cargo or material of any kind to be discharged thereat or placed thereon, to remain upon the part thus shedded for a period longer than 5 days, without the written permission of the commissioner. (Dept. rules, 9.)

2. *Generally.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, all goods, merchandise and materials of every kind, landed or placed on any waterfront property, must be removed therefrom within 24 hours. After a departmental notice has been served upon the owner, shipper or consignee of any cargo, to remove the same, a penalty of $25 shall be paid for each and every day during which any part of such goods, merchandise or material shall remain upon such waterfront property, after the expiration of said 24 hours, to be recovered from such owner, shipper or consignee, severally and respectively. (Dept. rules, 4.)

3. *Removal and storage by department.* All goods, merchandise and materials of every kind incumbering any waterfront property, after the time designated for the removal thereof shall have expired, shall be liable to be removed by the commissioner to any warehouse or yard, at the sole risk and expense of the owner or consignee of any such goods, merchandise or materials, and all expense incurred for such removal and storage, or otherwise, shall be and become a lien thereon, and they shall not be delivered to the owner or consignee until the same has been paid. (Dept. rules, 4.)

§53. Vehicular obstructions.

No unharnessed truck, cart, wagon or vehicle of any description shall be placed or left at any time on any marginal street, wharf, or place, or on any bulkhead, pier or reclaimed land, within the charge and control of the department, under a penalty of $3, to be recovered from the owner thereof. Any unharnessed truck, cart, wagon or vehicle of any description placed or left on any marginal street, wharf or place or on any bulkhead, pier or reclaimed land, under the charge and control of the department, shall be removed by a person and to a place to be designated by the commissioner, and an additional charge of not less than 50 cents per day, for storage, shall be and become a lien thereon, and such unharnessed truck, cart, wagon or vehicle shall not be delivered to the owner until said fine and storage charge shall have been paid. (Dept. rules, 10.)

§54. Removal of incumbrances and obstructions.

Whenever any wharf, pier, bulkhead or marginal street, shall be incumbered, or its free use interfered with by merchandise, lumber, trucks, wagons or any other obstruction, whether of loose materials or structures built upon or affixed to such water-front property without authority of law, the commissioner shall notify the person placing or keeping such merchandise or other obstruction thereon to remove the same, within 24 hours after such notice. Whenever the commissioner shall make any order or give any direction in pursuance of the power conferred by this section, the owner, consignee or person in charge of the merchandise, property, or vessel in reference to which such order or direction is given, shall comply with the same without unreasonable delay, or, in default thereof, the commissioner may employ such laborers and assistance as may be necessary to carry out such order or direction, by the removal of the material, merchandise, or vessel in reference to which the same was given. All expenses, actually and necessarily incurred in effecting such removal, shall be paid by the owner, consignee, or person in charge of the material, merchandise, or vessel so removed, and the amount thereof shall be a lien upon the same, in favor of the department, which may be enforced by proceedings instituted by and in its name, according to the provisions of laws concerning attachments against vessels. The commissioner shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed a creditor of such owner, consignee, or person in charge, and each of them, for the amount of the expenses so incurred, and may have and maintain an action against them or either of them, to recover the same. (Charter, §§849-851.)

§55. Sale of seized merchandise, vehicles, etc.

During the months of January and July in each year, the commissioner shall advertise for 1 week, in the City Record, the merchandise, lumber, trucks, wagons or other incumbrances and obstructions which have been so stored and which has remained unclaimed, setting forth the marks and numbers thereon, the description thereof and the designation of the water-front property from whence the same was removed and the date of such removal. If any of such merchandise, material or vehicle so advertised shall remain thereafter unclaimed for 3 months, the commissioner may then sell the same, after further advertisement for 1 week in the City Record, at public auction to the highest bidder. The proceeds of such sale shall be used to pay the expenses of the removal, storage and sale of such incumbrances or obstructions, and any balance thereof shall be held in trust by the commissioner for the owner or owners thereof, for 12 months, when, if not claimed, it shall be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund. (Charter, §§849-851.)

§56. Public hacks.

No public hack or other vehicle shall stand or be allowed on any pier for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire from the pier, over the streets of the city without a permit. (Dept. rule.)

§57. Violations.

Any person violating any provision of this article, or neglecting or refusing to comply with any order of the commissioner, made thereunder, shall, except as otherwise provided in this article, pay a penalty of $100 for each such violation or neglect or refusal to comply with such order, and the offender shall pay a further penalty of $25 for each day such violation or refusal to comply with the order shall continue. (Charter, §927.)

ARTICLE 5.

Discharge and Storage of Cargoes.

Section 60. Jurisdiction of commissioner.
61. Manner of discharging cargo.
62. Manure and other offensive refuse.
63. Inflammable material.
64. Building material.

§60. Jurisdiction of commissioner.

The commissioner shall have power, from time to time, to make such general rules and regulations and give such directions as will secure dispatch in loading and unloading vessels and the prompt removal of the same from the piers as soon as completed, and also such as shall be necessary to prevent any unnecessary accumulation of freight or merchandise upon any pier or wharf, while any vessel shall be engaged in receiving or discharging her cargo; provided, however, that this power shall not be exercised in reference to any obstruction or incumbrance upon any pier or wharf occupied by any regular line of steamboats or steamships, or by any railroad company, except upon the written request of the occupant or lessee of such pier or wharf. (Charter, §849.)

§61. Manner of discharging cargo.

1. *Sand and gravel.* No sand, gravel or similar material shall be discharged from or loaded into any vessel, unless canvas or similar material be extended from the vessel's side to the bulkhead or wharf structure at which such vessel is being unladen, to prevent the falling of the sand into the water; and, if the surface of any such wharf structures is not sufficiently tight to prevent the sand dumped thereon from going through into the water, then no sand shall be discharged thereon from any vessel, unless canvas or similar material shall be first laid thereon to receive the sand. (Dept. rules, 5.)

2. *Use of horses.* No vessel of any kind shall be loaded or discharged by horse-power, unless proper planking be provided to protect the surface of such pier, bulkhead or wharf structure from injury, consequent upon the travel of the horse, or the unloading of stones or similar cargo thereupon, under a penalty of $25 for each offense, to be recovered from the owner, consignee or master of any such vessel, or stevedore, severally and respectively. (Dept. rules, 5.)

3. *Lumber or brick.* All lumber, brick or other material in bulk, discharged on any bulkhead, must be placed at least 20 feet from the edge of the bulkhead, pending removal. (Dept. rules, 5.)

§62. Manure and other offensive refuse.

No manure, cellar dirt, garbage, offal, dead animals, or refuse of any kind shall be received or delivered at any pier, bulkhead or reclaimed land, or placed thereon, without the special permit of the commissioner. (Dept. rules, 6.)

§63. Inflammable material.

The loading, discharging or keeping on any wharf, pier or bulkhead or any lighter, barge or other craft moored to any wharf, pier, or bulkhead in the city, of cotton, turpentine, rosin, hay, straw or other inflammable material deemed extra hazardous in the standard policy of fire insurance in use in the State or New York, or any explosive, shall not be permitted, unless the same is covered with tarpaulins or other more permanent or substantial material. (Dept. rules, 5.)

§64. Building material.

No brick, sand, gravel or similar material shall be unloaded on any wharf property, unless a permit therefor shall have been issued by the superintendent of docks, and no such material shall be unloaded on unleased city property unless an application shall have been submitted to the superintendent, accompanied by a receipt from a dock master for $12.50, specifying the name of the vessel from which the cargo is to be unloaded, and a permit issued therefor by the superintendent. At the expiration of 10 days from the date of said permit, if any portion of said cargo remains, a similar application, accompanied by a receipt for $12.50, additional, shall be submitted, as in the first instance. No vessel carrying such material or cargo shall be allowed to occupy a berth for a period longer than 5 days, when said berth is required by another vessel. City wharf property under permit shall be deemed leased property, within the meaning of this section. (Dept. rules, 11.)

ARTICLE 6.

Wharfage Rates.

Section 80. General traffic.
81. State traffic.
82. Local traffic.
83. Vessels carrying shell-fish.
84. Floating structures; grain elevators.
85. Canal-boats and brick-carriers.
86. Coal hoists and derrick-scows.
87. Dump-scows.
88. Berthing fees.
89. Payment of wharfage.
90. Top-wharfage.
91. Rates to be printed on wharfage bills; overcharges.

§80. General traffic.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, wharfage and dockage shall be charged for each day, or part of a day, a ship or vessel shall use or be made fast to any dock, pier, wharf or bulkhead, or shall make fast to any vessel lying at any such water-front property, or to any other vessel lying outside thereof and made fast thereto, at the following rates:

For each vessel of 200 tons burden and under, 2c. per ton; and for each vessel over 200 tons burden, 2c. per ton for each of the first 200 tons burden and ½ of 1c. per ton for every additional ton. (Charter, §859.)

§81. State traffic.

Vessels known as North river barges, market boats and sloops, employed upon the waters of this state, and schooners, exclusively employed upon such waters, shall pay wharfage or dockage for each day or part of a day, at the following rates:

Under 50 tons burden	$0.50
50 tons, and under 100	.62½
100 tons, and under 150	.75
150 tons, and under 200	.87½
200 tons, and under 250	1.00
250 tons, and under 300	1.12½
300 tons, and under 350	1.25
350 tons, and under 400	1.37½
400 tons, and under 450	1.50
450 tons, and under 500	1.62½
500 tons, and under 550	1.75
550 tons, and under 600	1.87½

600 tons and upward, $1.87½ per 50 tons in excess of 600 tons. (Charter, §859.)

§82. Local traffic.

Lighters and barges employed in lightering freight in the port of New York shall pay wharfage and dockage at the rate of 1c. per running foot, actual linear measurement, along the side of the vessel. (Charter, §859.)

§83. Vessels carrying shell-fish.

Vessels of 200 tons burden and under which shall be actually engaged in carrying oysters or other shellfish, and which make fast to any water-front property shall pay wharfage and dockage at the rate of 1½c. per ton each day, and every such vessel which shall make fast to another vessel lying at any water-front property, or to any vessel lying outside of such vessel, or that shall anchor within any slip or basin, shall pay 1c. per ton per day; provided, that no vessel shall pay less than 25c., nor less than 1 day's wharfage, nor shall more than 1 day's wharfage be charged unless for a continuous use of the pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin of more than 24 hours. (Charter §860.)

§84. Floating structures; grain elevators.

Every vessel or floating structure, other than those above named, used for trans-

portation of freight or passengers, shall pay double the first rate prescribed in §80 of this article; except that floating grain elevators shall pay one-half of such rate. (Charter, §859.)

§85. Canal-boats and brick-carriers.

Every canal boat and every vessel engaged in freighting brick on the Hudson river, occupying a berth next to any water-front property and engaged in delivering cargo upon said pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or receiving cargo therefrom, shall pay wharfage at the rate of 50c. for every day or part of a day while so engaged; but, when unloaded, such canal boats or vessels shall pay wharfage at the rate of 30c. per day or part thereof; provided no canal boat or vessel, lying in any slip between two adjacent piers, shall be required to pay full wharfage to the owner or lessee of both such piers for the same day, notwithstanding she may, during said day, have changed her location between the piers; but she shall pay one-half rates to each owner or lessee in such case. (Charter, §861.)

§86. Coal hoists and derrick-scows.

Coal hoists on scows, or floats and vessels loading or unloading derrick stone, old paving blocks and asphalt from street surfaces, shall pay $1.00 per day for derrick scow; $1.00 per day for boat lying next to a dock or next to a derrick, and regular wharfage for any additional boats. Derrick scows occupying berth without scows or other vessels, $2.00 per day. (Dept. rule.)

§87. Dump-scows.

Vessels loading or unloading ashes or similar material shall pay wharfage or dockage at the rate of 1c. per day per running foot. (Dept. rule.)

§88. Berthing fees.

Every vessel making fast to a vessel at any pier, wharf, or bulkhead, or to another vessel outside of such vessel, or at anchor within any slip or basin, when not receiving or discharging cargo or ballast, shall pay one-half of rates provided for vessels of her class in the preceding sections of this article. (Charter, §859.)

§89. Payment of wharfage.

Dock masters must collect in cash any and all wharfage daily, except in cases where a credit account has been opened by consent of the commissioner. Payment for wharfage, by those having credit accounts, must be made direct to the cashier of the department, within 10 days after receipt of bill. In case a vessel shall leave a pier, wharf, bulkhead, slip or basin before the payment of the wharfage or dockage due on her account, the owner, consignee or person in charge of such vessel shall be liable to pay double the rates of wharfage for vessels of her class, established by the preceding sections of this article. (Dept. rule.)

§90. Top wharfage.

The owner or the lessee of any wharf, pier or bulkhead may charge and collect the sum of 5c. per ton on all goods, merchandise and materials remaining on the water-front property, owned or leased by him, for every day after the expiration of 24 hours from the time the goods, merchandise and materials shall have been left or deposited thereon, and he shall have a lien on such goods, merchandise and materials for such charges until the same shall have been paid. (Charter, §862.)

§91. Rates to be printed on wharfage bills; overcharges.

All persons owning or having charge of water-front property shall cause all provisions of this article to be printed on the back of each bill presented by them for wharfage, and the owner, consignee, or person in charge of any vessel shall not be required to pay the wharfage or dockage due on such vessel unless, upon his demand, the bill presented to him is printed in conformity with this section. Any person, owning or having charge of any water-front property, who shall receive for wharfage any rates in excess of those authorized by this article, shall forfeit to the party aggrieved treble the amount so charged as damages, to be sued for and recovered by the party aggrieved. (Charter, §863.)

ARTICLE 7.
Ferries.

Section 100.

ARTICLE 8.
Protection of Navigation.

Section 120. Obstructions to navigation.
121. Vessels lying at outer ends of wharves.
122. Fouling navigable waters.
123. Ashes and refuse from vessels.
124. Violations.

§120. Obstructions to navigation.

In case any pier, bulkhead, platform or other wharf structure shall be abandoned and constitute an obstruction to navigation, or a vessel shall be stranded, sunken or wrecked and be abandoned for 10 days, the commissioner shall notify the owner of such abandoned property or vessel, if known to him, to remove the same forthwith, but if the owner be not known to the commissioner, or is not within the city, or shall fail to comply with the notice, the commissioner shall cause such obstruction or vessel to be removed, and the expense of such removal shall be recoverable by action from the owner and shall be a lien on the property or vessel so removed until paid. If such property or vessel be not claimed within 30 days after removal, the commissioner shall advertise the same for sale, at public auction to the highest bidder, in the City Record for 6 days. The proceeds of each such sale shall be paid into the city treasury. (Dept. rules, 11.)

§121. Vessels lying at outer ends of wharves.

No vessel, canal boat, barge, lighter or tug shall obstruct the waters of the harbor, by lying at the exterior end of wharves in the waters of the North or the East river, except at their own risk of injury from vessels entering or leaving any adjacent dock or pier. (Charter, §879.)

§122. Fouling navigable waters.

1. *Dumping.* No wharf, pier or slip, or bulkhead adjacent thereto, in the navigable waters of the port of New York, which has heretofore been used for the loading and discharging of sailing vessels, regularly employed in foreign commerce and having a draught of more than 18 feet of water, shall be used as a dumping ground. (Charter, §845.)

2. *Harbor pollution.* The placing, discharging or depositing, by any process or in any manner, of offal, fruit, vegetables, piles, lumber, timber, driftwood, dirt, ashes, cinders, mud, sand, dredging, sludge, acid, or any other refuse matters floatable or otherwise in the tidal waters of the port of New York is hereby strictly prohibited, except under the supervision of the United States supervisor of the harbor. (Charter, §880; Dept. rules, 15.)

3. *Snow and ice.* No snow or ice shall be dumped into the waters adjacent to water-front, except from piers, bulkheads and other places designated from time to time by the commissioner. (Charter, §878; Dept. rules, 8.)

§123. Ashes and refuse from vessels.

Scows employed by the city or by contractors for removing ashes, garbage and refuse, while moored at the various dumping boards of the city, are hereby required to receive, directly, all ashes or rubbish from vessels in the harbor, and 2 or more scows shall be located at such points as the supervisor of the harbor may direct, for the special use of boats and vessels wishing to discharge ashes or rubbish. (Charter, §881.)

§124. Violations.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $250 nor less than $5, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months nor less than 10 days, one-half of said fine to be paid to the person giving information which shall lead to the conviction of the offender. (Charter, §880.)

*CHAPTER 9.
ELECTRICAL CONTROL.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Generators, motors, switchboards.
3. Outside work.
4. Inside work.
5. Fittings, materials and details of construction.
6. Miscellaneous.
7. Violations.

*Amended by ord. effective May 29, 1916.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.
2. Jurisdiction; powers and duties of the commissioner.
3. Federal buildings.
4. City departments.
5. Public service electric corporations.
6. Installations, alterations or repairs of wiring or appliances.
7. Applications.
8. License board.
9. Fees.
10. Inspection.
11. Certificate of inspection.
12. Supplying current.
13. Discontinuing current.

§1. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms whenever used in this chapter shall respectively be deemed to mean and include:

1. *Appliances,* all electrical apparatus or fittings, except fuse renewals, incandescent lamp renewals and portable devices which, together with their cables and attachments, have been approved for connection to appropriate parts of the permanent electrical equipment;

2. *Approved,* approved in writing by the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity;

3. *B. & S. gauge,* Brown and Sharpe gauge for wire;

4. *Building,* any edifice, structure or enclosure, whether roofed or unroofed;

5. *Certificate of inspection,* the certificate of the commissioner that the installation, alteration or repair of electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power in a building has been inspected, and is approved by the department, either temporarily or finally;

6. *Extra-high potential system,* any circuit attached to any machine or combination of machines which develops a difference of potential between any 2 wires, of over 3,500 volts, shall be considered as an extra-high potential circuit, and as coming under that class, unless an approved transforming device is used, which cuts the difference of potential down to 3,500 volts or less;

7. *High-potential system,* any circuit attached to any machine or combination of machines which develops a difference of potential between any 2 wires, of over 550 volts and less than 3,500 volts, unless an approved transforming device is used, which cuts the difference of potential down to 550 volts or less; for 550 volt motor equipments a margin of 10 per cent. above the 550 volt limit will be allowed at the generator or transformer without coming under high-potential systems;

8. *License,* the authorization of the commissioner for a person to engage generally in the business of installing, altering or repairing electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power in buildings;

9. *Low-potential system,* any circuit attached to any transforming device, machine, or combination of machines, which develops a difference of potential between any 2 wires, of not over 550 volts; the primary circuit not to exceed a potential of 3,500 volts unless the primary wires are installed in accordance with approved standards for pole-line construction or are underground; for 550 volt motor equipments a margin of 10 per cent. above the 550 volt limit will be allowed at the generator or transformer;

10. *Signaling system,* wiring for telephone, telegraph (except wireless telegraph apparatus), district messenger and call bell circuits, fire and burglar alarms, and all similar systems which are hazardous only because of their liability to become crossed with electric light, heat or power circuits;

11. *Special license,* the authorization of the commissioner for a person in the exclusive employ of the owner or manager of a building to install, alter or repair electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power therein during the term of such special license;

12. *Special permit,* the authorization of the commissioner for a person to install or repair electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power upon an individual application.

§2. Jurisdiction; powers and duties of the commissioner.

The commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity is empowered to

1. Make rules and regulations respecting the installing, altering or repairing of electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power, in or upon any building;

2. Cause any electric wiring or appliance for light, heat or power, in or upon any building, to be examined and inspected by an officer or employee of the department designated for that purpose;

3. Order in writing the remedying of any defect or deficiency in the installing, altering or repairing of electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power, in or upon any building;

4. Cause any order of the commissioner which is not complied with, within the time fixed in such order for compliance therewith, to be enforced and to take proceedings for its enforcement.

§3. Federal buildings.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to any building the electrical equipment of which is under the control of the United States Government, or of any department or officer thereof.

§4. City departments.

The various departments, boards and officers of the city shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter in so far as the same may be applicable, but shall not be required to pay fees; provided, that nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to affect or in any way modify the provisions of § 7, article 1 of chapter 9 of this code or of chapter 458 of the laws of 1912.

§5. Public service electric corporations.

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply

1. To electrical equipment used in connection with railroads.

2. To the following described electrical equipment used in connection with lighting and power companies: (a) generating stations, (b) substations, (c) storage battery stations, (d) storage buildings and yards and (e) service switches and controlling devices, and meters and their attached controlling and testing devices; provided, that the electrical equipment hereinabove referred to be owned or leased and operated by, or for the exclusive benefit of, persons or corporations subject to the jurisdiction of either of the public service commissions of the State of New York, or their successors.

§6. Installations, alterations or repairs of wiring or appliances.

1. *Generally.* No person shall install, alter or repair electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power in any building except a person holding a license, a special license or a special permit, as defined in §1 of this chapter, or a person employed by and working under the general supervision of the holder of a license, a special license or a special permit, and after application for a certificate of inspection of such installation, alteration or repair. A license or a special license shall remain in force for 1 year from the date of issue, and a special permit shall remain in force during the performance of the work which it authorizes, unless modified, suspended or revoked as hereinafter provided; but in no case shall a special permit remain in force for more than 1 year.

2. *Modification, suspension or revocation of special permits and licenses.* The commissioner may at any time by an order in writing, for good cause shown, modify, suspend or revoke any special permit issued pursuant to this chapter, and, in like manner but upon recommendation of the license board, he may modify, suspend or revoke any license similarly issued.

§7. Applications.

All applications for licenses, special licenses, special permits or certificates of inspection shall be made to the commissioner, in such form and detail as he may from time to time prescribe. A license, special license or special permit shall not be transferable.

§8. License board.

1. *Organization.* The commissioner shall appoint a board to determine the fitness of applicants for licenses, which shall consist of:

a. An officer or employee of the department;
b. A master or employing electrician;
c. A journeyman electrician;
d. An underwriters' electrical inspector;
e. An electrician in the employ of a public service corporation of the city;
f. An architect or builder of at least 5 years practical experience;
g. A real estate owner or broker.

The member of the board who is an officer or employee of the department shall serve as chairman, and all members shall serve without compensation. Four members, including the chairman, who shall be entitled to vote, shall constitute a quorum of the board for the transaction of business; but no recommendation for the issue, modifica-

tion, suspension or revocation of a license shall be adopted except by the vote of 4 members of the board.

2. *Jurisdiction.* All applications for licenses or special licenses shall be referred by the commissioner to the board, which shall promptly investigate and report to the commissioner as to the fitness for license of the respective applicants. The board shall meet at least once in every week for the consideration of such applications. The board shall investigate and report to the commissioner respecting any charge that may be made against the holder of a license or a special license.

§9. Fees.

There shall be charged and collected by the commissioner a fee of $10 for each license issued under the provisions of this chapter and thereafter an annual fee of $5 for each renewal of such license and a fee of $1 for each special license or special permit so issued.

§10. Inspection.

The commissioner or any duly authorized officer or employee of the department of water supply, gas and electricity may enter or go upon, at any reasonable hour, any building in or upon which are wires or other apparatus for electric currents for light, heat or power, to make inspection of such wires or other appliances or for any other purpose in furtherance of the provisions of this chapter.

§11. Certificate of inspection.

1. *Issue.* If, after inspection, the electric wiring or appliances for light, heat or power in a building shall be found by the commissioner to have been installed, altered or repaired in conformity with the requirements of this chapter, he shall issue a temporary or final certificate of inspection therefor.

2. *Modification, suspension or revocation.* The commissioner may at any time by an order in writing, for good cause shown, modify, suspend or revoke any certificate of inspection issued pursuant to this chapter, but no such order shall be effective unless same shall state specifically the reason therefor, nor until a copy of such order has been served upon the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises affected thereby; or, if the owner, lessee or occupant cannot be ascertained or located by the exercise of reasonable diligence, a copy of such notice shall have been conspicuously posted upon the premises.

§12. Supplying current.

No person shall supply electric current for light, heat or power to any wiring or appliances in any building until a certificate of inspection, temporary or final, authorizing the use of said wiring or appliances shall have been issued by the commissioner.

§13. Discontinuing current.

If, in the judgment of the commissioner, after due inspection, the electric wiring or appliances in any building, shall be unsafe or dangerous to persons or property, the commissioner shall have power to cause such wires or appliances to be disconnected from the supplying wires or apparatus and to seal the wiring and appliances so disconnected. Thereafter, no person shall cause or permit electric current to be supplied to wiring or appliances so sealed until the same shall have been made safe and the commissioner shall have issued a certificate to that effect; provided, however, that no wiring or appliances shall be disconnected pursuant to this section until a notice in writing, stating specifically the reason why such wiring or appliances must be disconnected, shall have been served upon the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises affected thereby, or conspicuously posted in or upon said premises, and a duplicate thereof shall have been delivered to the person supplying the current to such wiring or appliances.

ARTICLE 2.

Generators, Motors, Switchboards.

Section 201. Generators.
202. Conductors from generators to switchboards, rheostats, or other instruments, and thence to outside lines.
203. Switchboards.
204. Resistance devices.
205. Lightning arresters.
206. Care and attendance.
207. Testing of insulation resistance.
208. Motors.
209. Railway power plants.
210. Storage or primary batteries.
211. Transformers.

§201. Generators.

a. Generators must be located in a dry place.

b. Generators must never be placed in a room where any hazardous process is carried on, nor in places where they would be exposed to inflammable gases or flyings of combustible materials.

c. Generators must, when operating at a potential in excess of 550 volts, have their base frames permanently and effectively grounded.

Generators must, when operating at a potential of 550 volts or less, have their base frames permanently and effectively grounded wherever feasible. Where grounding of the frame is impracticable, special permission for its omission may be given in writing, in which case the frame must be permanently and effective insulated. Wooden base frames used for this purpose, and wooden floors which are depended upon for insulation where, for any reason, it is necessary to omit the base frames, must be kept filled to prevent absorption of moisture, and must be kept clean and dry.

d. Constant potential generators, except alternating current machines and their exciters, must be protected from excessive current by safety fuses or equivalent devices of approved design.

For two-wire D. C. generators, single-pole protection will be considered as satisfying the above rule, provided the safety device is so located and connected that the means for opening same is actuated by the entire generator current, and the action thereof will completely open the generator circuit.

For three-wire direct-current generators compound or shunt wound, a safety device must be placed in each armature lead, and so connected as to receive the entire current from the armature. Fuses will not be acceptable. The safety device must consist of either: (1) a double pole, double coil, overload circuit breaker, or (2) a four-pole circuit breaker connected in the main and equalizer leads, and tripped by means of two overload devices, one in each armature lead.

The safety devices above required must be so interlocked that no one pole can be opened without simultaneously disconnecting both sides of the armature from the system.

e. Generators must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes, and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

f. Terminal blocks when used on generators must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material, such as slate, marble or porcelain.

g. The use of soft rubber bushings to protect the lead wires coming through the frames of generators is permitted, except when installed where oils, grease, oily vapors or other substances known to have rapid deleterious effect on rubber are present in such quantities and in such proximity to the generator as may cause such bushings to be liable to rapid destruction. In such cases hard wood, properly filled, or preferably porcelain or micanite bushings must be used.

§202. Conductors from generators to switchboards, rheostats or other instruments, and thence to outside lines.

a. Conductors must be in plain sight or readily accessible. Wires from generator to switchboard may, however, be placed in a run-way in the brick or cement pier on which the generator stands. When protection against moisture is necessary, cable with grounded lead sheath or grounded conduit must be used.

b. Conductors must have an approved insulating covering as called for in article 4 of this chapter for similar work, except that in central stations, on exposed circuits, the wire which is used must have a heavy braided, non-combustible outer covering. Conductors used as bus bars may be made of bare metal. Wires with inflammable outer braiding, when brought close together, as in the rear of switchboards, must, when required, be each surrounded with a tight, non-combustible outer cover. Flame proofing must be stripped back on all cables a sufficient amount to give the necessary insulation distances for the voltage of the circuit on which the cable is used.

c. Conductors must, where not in a conduit, be kept so rigidly in place that they cannot come in contact.

d. Conductors must in all other respects be installed with the same precautions as required in article 4 of this chapter for wires carrying a current of the same volume and potential.

e. In wiring switchboards, the ground detector, voltmeter, pilot lights and potential transformers must be connected to a circuit of not less than No. 14 B. & S. gage wire that is protected by approved fuses. This circuit is not to carry over 660 watts.

For the protection of instruments and pilot lights and switchboards, approved N. E. Code standard enclosed fuses are preferred, but approved enclosed fuses of other designs of not over two (2) amperes capacity may be used.

§203. Switchboards.

a. Switchboards must be so placed as to reduce to a minimum the danger of communicating fire to adjacent combustible material.

Switchboards must not be built up to the ceiling, a space of three feet being left, if possible, between the ceiling and the board. The space back of the board must be kept clear of rubbish and must not be used for storage purposes.

b. Switchboards must be made of non-combustible material.

c. Switchboards must be accessible from all sides when the connections are on the back, but may be placed against a brick or stone wall when the wiring is entirely on the face.

If the wiring is on the back, there must be a clear space of at least eighteen inches between the wall and the apparatus on the board, and even if the wiring is entirely on the face, it is much better to have the board set out from the wall.

d. Switchboards must be kept free from moisture.

e. Wires with inflammable outer braiding, when brought close together, as in the rear of switchboards, must, when required, be each surrounded with a tight, non-combustible outer cover.

Flame proofing must be stripped back on all cables a sufficient amount to give the necessary insulation distances for the voltage of the circuit on which the cable is used.

§204. Resistance devices.

a. Resistance devices must be placed on a switchboard, or at a distance of at least one foot from combustible material, or separated therefrom by a slab or panel of non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material such as slate, soapstone or marble, somewhat larger than the rheostat, which must be secured in position independently of the rheostat supports. Bolts for supporting the rheostat shall be countersunk at least 1-8 inch below the surface at the back of the slab and the bolt heads shall be covered with insulating material. For proper mechanical strength, slab should be of a thickness consistent with the size and weight of the rheostat, but in no case less than ½ inch.

If resistance devices are installed in rooms where dust or combustible flyings are liable to accumulate on them, they must be equipped with dust-proof face-plates.

b. Where protective resistances are necessary in connection with automatic rheostats, incandescent lamps may be used, provided that they do not carry or control the main current nor constitute the regulating resistance of the device.

When so used, lamps must be mounted in porcelain receptacles upon non-combustible supports, and must be so arranged that they cannot have impressed upon them a voltage greater than that for which they are rated. They must in all cases be provided with a name-plate, which shall be permanently attached beside the porcelain receptacle or receptacles and stamped with the wattage and voltage of the lamp or lamps to be used in each receptacle.

Under special authorization in writing, given in advance, incandescent lamps may be used for the purpose of resistances in series with other devices when mounted in porcelain receptacles upon non-combustible supports and so arranged that they cannot have impressed upon them a voltage greater than that for which they are rated.

c. Wherever insulated wire is used for connections between resistance elements and the contact device of a rheostat, the insulation must be of approved slow-burning or other heat-resisting type. For large rheostats and similar resistances, where the contact devices are not mounted upon them, the connecting wires having slow burning insulation may be so arranged in groups that the maximum difference of potential between any two wires in a group shall not exceed 75 volts. Each group of wires must either be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators giving at least ½ inch separation from surface wired over, or, especially where it is necessary to protect same from mechanical injury, each group of wires may be encased in approved flexible tubing and placed in approved conduit, the flexible tubing to extend at least 1 inch beyond the ends of the conduit.

§205. Lightning arresters.

a. Lightning arresters must be attached to each wire of every overhead circuit connected with the station.

b. Lightning arresters must be located in readily accessible places away from combustible materials, and as near as practicable to the point where the wires enter the building.

In all cases, kinks, coils and sharp bends in the wires between the arresters and the outdoor lines must be avoided as far as possible.

c. Lightning arresters must be connected with a thoroughly good and permanent ground connection by metallic strips or wires having a conductivity not less than that of a No. 6 B. & S. gage copper wire, which must be run as nearly in a straight line as possible from the arresters to the ground connection.

Ground wires for lightning arresters must not be attached to gas pipes within the buildings nor be run inside of iron pipes, unless electrically and mechanically attached to both ends of the pipe.

d. All choke coils or other attachments, inherent to the lightning protection equipment, shall have an insulation from the ground or other conductors equal at least to the insulation demanded at other points of the circuit in the station.

§206. Care and attendance.

a. A competent man must be kept on duty where generators are operating.

b. Oily waste must be kept in approved waste cans and removed daily.

§207. Testing of insulation resistance.

a. All circuits except such as are permanently grounded in accordance with § 315 of this chapter must be provided with reliable ground detectors. Detectors which indicate continuously and give an instant and permanent indication of a ground are preferable. Ground wires from detectors must not be attached to gas pipes within the building.

b. Where continuously indicating detectors are not feasible the circuits should be tested at least once per day, and preferably oftener.

§208. Motors.

a. Motors must, when operating at a potential in excess of 550 volts, have no exposed live metal parts, and must have their base frames permanently and effectively grounded.

Motors operating at a potential of 550 volts or less must have their base frames permanently and effectively grounded wherever feasible. Where grounding of the frame is impracticable, special permission for its omission may be given in writing, in which case the frame must be permanently and effectively insulated. Wooden base frames used for this purpose, and wooden floors, which are depended upon for insulation where, for any reason, it is necessary to omit the base frames, must be kept filled to prevent absorption of moisture, and must be kept clean and dry.

b. Motors operating at a potential of 550 volts or less must be wired with the same precautions as required by article 4 of this chapter, for wires carrying a current of the same volume.

Motors operating at a potential between 550 and 3,500 volts must, except in central or sub-stations, be wired with approved multiple conductor, metal sheathed cable in approved metal conduit. All apparatus and wiring connected to the high tension circuit must be completely enclosed in substantial grounded metal shields or casings, and the conduit must enter and be properly secured to such casings or to suitable terminal boxes screwed or bolted to the casings.

The insulation of the several conductors for high-potential motors, where leaving the metal sheath of cables, must be thoroughly protected from moisture and mechanical injury. This may be accomplished by means of a pot head or some equivalent method. The conduit must be substantially bonded to the metal casings of all fittings and apparatus connected to the inside high-tension circuit.

Where outside wires directly enter the motor room, special permission, in writing, must be obtained to install the wires for high-potential motors according to the general rules for high-potential systems.

Conductors carrying the current of only one motor must be designed to carry a current at least 25 per cent. greater than that for which the motor is rated. Where the wires under this rule would be overfused in order to provide for the starting current, as in the case of many of the alternating current motors, the conductors must be of such size as to be properly protected by these larger fuses.

The current used in determining the size of the conductor carrying the current of only one varying (or variable) speed motor must be the percentage of the 30-

minute current rating of the motor as given for the several classifications of service in the following table:

Classification of Services.	Percentage of current rating of motor.
Operating valves, raising or lowering rolls	200
Rolling tables	180
Hoists, rolls, ore and coal-handling machines	150
Freight and passenger elevators, shop cranes, tool heads, pumps, etc	120

c. Each motor with its starting device must be protected by a cut-out and controlled by a switch (see §419a of this chapter), said switch plainly indicating whether "on" or "off" (except as provided for electric cranes, see §443c of this chapter). Small motors may be grouped under the protection of a single set of fuses, provided the rated capacity of the fuses does not exceed 10 amperes, and the total wattage of the circuit does not exceed 660. With motors of ¼ horse power or less, on circuits where the voltage does not exceed 300, single pole switches may be used as allowed in § 424c of this chapter. The switch and rheostat must be located within sight of the motor, except in cases where special permission to locate them elsewhere is given in writing.

Where the circuit-breaking attachment on the motor-starting device disconnects all wires of the circuit, the switch called for in this section may be omitted.

Overload-release attachments on motor-starting rheostats will not be considered to take the place of the cut-out required by this section.

An automatic circuit-breaker disconnecting all wires of the circuit may serve as both switch and cut-out.

Where a rubber-covered conductor carries the current of only one A. C. motor of a type requiring large starting current it may be protected by a fuse or an automatic circuit breaker without time limit device, rated in accordance with Table B of §418 of this chapter. The rated continuous current capacity of a time limit circuit breaker protecting a motor of the above type need not be greater than 125 per cent. of the motor current rating, providing the time limit device is capable of preventing the breaker opening during the starting period.

d. Rheostats must be so installed as to comply with all the requirements of § 204 of this chapter. Auto starters must comply with requirements of § 204c of this chapter.

Auto starters, unless equipped with tight casings enclosing all current-carrying parts, in all wet, dusty or linty places, must be enclosed in approved cut-out boxes or cabinets. Where there is any liability of short circuits across their exposed live parts due to accidental contacts, a railing must be erected around them.

e. Motors must not be run in series-multiple or multiple-series, except on constant-potential systems, and then only by special permission.

f. Motors must be covered with a waterproof cover when not in use, and, if deemed necessary, must be enclosed in approved cases.

Such enclosures must be readily accessible, dust-proof and sufficiently ventilated to prevent an excessive rise of temperature. Where practicable the sides should be made largely of glass, so that the motor may be always plainly visible.

The use of enclosed type motors is recommended in dusty places, being preferable to wooden boxing.

Where deemed necessary, motors permanently located on wooden floors must be provided with suitable drip pans.

h. Motors must each be provided with a name-plate, giving the maker's name, the capacity in volts and amperes (or watts), and the normal speed in revolutions per minute.

All varying (or variable) speed motors except those used for railway service must be marked with the maximum current which they can safely carry for 30 minutes, starting cold.

i. Terminal blocks, when used on motors, must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material, such as slate, marble or porcelain.

j. Adjustable-speed motors, unless of special and appropriate design, if controlled by means of field regulation, must be so arranged and connected that they cannot be started under weakened field.

k. The use of soft rubber bushings to protect the lead wires coming through the frame of motors is permitted, except when installed where oils, grease, oily vapors or other substances known to have rapid deleterious effect on rubber are present in such quantities and in such proximity to motors as may cause such bushings to be liable to rapid destruction. In such cases hardwood properly filled, or preferably porcelain or micanite bushings, must be used.

§209. Railway power plants.

a. Each feed wire before it leaves the power plant must be protected by an approved automatic circuit-breaker, or other device, which will immediately cut off the current in case of an accidental ground. This device must be mounted on a fireproof base, and in full view and reach of the attendant.

§210. Storage or primary batteries.

a. When current for light and power is taken from primary or secondary batteries, the same general regulations must be observed as apply to similar apparatus fed from generators developing the same difference of potential.

b. Storage battery rooms must be thoroughly ventilated.

c. Special attention is directed to the rules for wiring in rooms where acid fumes exist (see § 426 i, j, of this chapter).

d. All secondary batteries must be mounted on non-absorptive, non-combustible insulators, such as glass or thoroughly vitrified and glazed porcelain.

e. The use of any metal liable to corrosion must be avoided in cell connections of secondary batteries.

§211. Transformers.

a. In central or sub-stations the transformers must be so placed that smoke from the burning out of the coils or the boiling over of the oil (where oil-filled cases are used) can do no harm.

b. In central or sub-stations casings of all transformers must be permanently and effectively grounded.

The cases or frames of transformers used exclusively to supply current to switchboard instruments must be grounded, unless they are installed and guarded in all respects as required for the higher voltage circuit connected to them.

ARTICLE 3.
Outside Work.

Section 312. Wires on outside of buildings.
313. Services.
314. Transformers.
315. Grounding low-potential circuits.

§312. Wires on outside of buildings.

a. This article shall not apply to conductors on highways.

b. Wires must, for services of No. 6 B. & S. gauge or smaller, consist of approved rubber covered multiple conductor cable and must enter the building in the manner prescribed by the second paragraph of § 312f of this chapter. At the first point of attachment to building frame multiple conductor cables must either be secured to strain insulators spaced not less than one foot from any adjacent woodwork and in turn secured to petticoat or strain insulators or the conductor must be separately attached to petticoat insulators spaced not less than 6 inches apart. If necessary to carry the service cable upon the face of the building before entering, it may be extended in flexible metal conduit, or a waterproof conduit system must be employed.

c. Wires must be at least 8 feet above the highest point of roofs over which they pass or to which they are attached and roof structures must be substantially constructed. Wherever feasible, wires crossing buildings must be supported on poles independent of the buildings. Roof lines will be permitted only under special authorization in writing.

d. Wires extended on the exterior walls of buildings must have a rubber insulating covering, and, if not protected by fuses, must be kept at least 1 foot apart and supported on petticoat insulators of glass or porcelain placed not more than 15 feet apart, the distance between supports to be shortened if wires are liable to be disturbed.

e. Wires must be so spliced or joined as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. The joints must then be soldered, to insure preservation, and covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors.

All joints must be soldered unless made with some form of approved splicing device.

f. Wires must, where they enter buildings, have drip loops outside, and the holes through which the conductors pass must be bushed with non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes, slanting upward toward the inside; or the service wires may be brought into buildings through a single iron conduit, in which case the conduit shall be equipped with an approved service-head. The inner end must extend to the service cut-out, and if a cabinet is required by this chapter must properly enter the cabinet.

Metal conduits, containing service wires must be insulated from the metal conduit, metal moulding, or armored cable system within the building and all metal work on or in the building or they must have the metal of the conduit permanently and effectually grounded to water piping, gas piping or other suitable grounds, provided that when connections are made to gas piping, they must be on the street side of the meter. This ground connection to be independent of and in addition to any other ground wire on metal conduit, metal moulding or armored cable systems within the building.

§313. Services.

a. Each building shall be supplied by a separate service.

b. Where a row of separate buildings is to receive its supply from an overhead main, one service cable shall be run from the pole to the row, and from the first attachment to the building sub-services or a service main shall extend in conduit along the face of the row. One service cable shall supply not more than five buildings, except under special permission in writing, given in advance.

The same plan of sub-services may be employed in connection with underground services, under the same restrictions.

§314. Transformers.

a. Transformers must not be attached to any building when the potential exceeds 550 volts, except by special permission, and when attached to buildings must be separated therefrom by substantial supports.

§315. Grounding low-potential circuits.

a. Direct-current three-wire systems. Neutral wire must (except where supplied from private industrial power or lighting plants where the voltage does not exceed 550 volts) be grounded and the following rules must be complied with:

1. The neutral wire must be permanently and effectively grounded at the central station. The ground connection must include all available underground complete metallic piping systems.

2. In underground systems the neutral wire must also be grounded at each distributing box through the box or on the individual service as provided in paragraphs c to g, inclusive, of this section.

3. In overhead systems the neutral wire must be grounded every 500 feet, as provided in paragraphs c to g of this section.

b. Alternating-current secondary systems. Transformer secondaries of distributing systems (except where supplied from private industrial power or lighting plants where the primary voltage does not exceed 550 volts) must be grounded, provided the maximum difference of potential between the grounded point and any other point in the circuit does not exceed 320 volts. The following rules must be complied with:

1. The grounding must be made at the neutral point or wire, whenever a neutral point or wire is accessible.

2. When no neutral point or wire is accessible, one side of the secondary circuit must be grounded.

3. The ground connection must be at the transformers or on the individual service, as provided in paragraphs c to g of this section, and when transformers feed systems with a neutral wire, the neutral wire must also be grounded at least every 500 feet.

c. Ground wire, in buildings. When the ground connection is inside of any building, or the ground wire is inside of or attached to any building (except central or sub-stations) the ground wire must be of copper and have an approved rubber insulating covering, National Electrical Code Standard, for from 0 to 600 volts.

d. Ground wire, sizes. The ground wire in direct-current three-wire systems must not at central stations be smaller than the neutral wire and not smaller than No. 6 B. & S. gage elsewhere. The ground wire in alternating current systems must never be less than No. 6 B. & S. gage.

On three-phase systems the ground wire must have a carrying capacity equal to that of any one of the three mains.

e. Ground wire, installation. The ground wire must, except for central stations and transformer sub-stations, be kept outside of buildings as far as practicable, but may be directly attached to the building or pole by cleats or straps or on porcelain knobs. Staples must never be used. The wire must be carried in as nearly a straight line as practicable, avoiding kinks, coils and sharp bends, and must be protected when exposed to mechanical injury.

f. Ground connections, central stations. The ground connections for central stations, transformer sub-stations, and banks of transformers must be permanent and effective and must include all available underground piping systems, including the lead sheaths of underground cables.

g. Ground connections, generally. For individual transformers and building services the ground connection may be made as in paragraph f of this section, or may be made to water piping systems running into buildings.

With overhead service, this connection may be made by carrying the ground wire into the cellar and connecting on the street side of meters, main cocks, etc.

Where the service enters the cellar or basement, this connection may be made by carrying the ground wire through the cellar or basement and connecting as above.

Where the ground wire is run through any part of a building, unless run in approved conduit, it shall be protected by porcelain bushings through walls or partitions and shall be run in approved moulding, except that in basements it may be supported on porcelain.

Connections should not be made to piping systems which have cement joints, but should only be made to complete metallic pipe systems.

ARTICLE 4.
Inside Work.

Section 416. Wires, general.
417. Underground conductors.
418. Table of allowable carrying capacities of wires.
419. Switches, cutouts, circuit-breakers.
420. Limitation of potential.
421. Arc lamps.
423. Automatic cutouts (fuses and circuit-breakers).
424. Switches.
425. Electric heaters.
426. Wires, low potential systems.
427. Armored cables.
428. Interior conduits.
429. Metal mouldings.
430. Fixtures.
431. Sockets.
432. Flexible cord.
433. Arc lamps on constant-potential circuits.
434. Vapor lamps.
435. Gas-filled incandescent lamps.
436. Transformers, low potential.
437. Decorative lighting systems.
438. Theatre and moving picture establishment wiring.
439. Outline lighting.
441. Lighting and power from railway wires.
442. Garages.
443. Electric cranes.
444. Wires, high potential systems.
445. Transformers, high potential.
447. Wires, extra-high potential.

§416. Wires, general.

a. Wires must not be of smaller size than No. 14 B. & S. gage, except as allowed for fixture work and pendant cord.

b. Conductors of size No. 8 B. & S. gage or over used in connection with solid knobs must be securely tied thereto. If wires are used for tying they must have an insulation of the same type as the conductors they confine. Split knobs or cleats must be used for the support of conductors smaller than No. 8 B. & S. gage.

Knobs or cleats which are arranged to grip the wire must be fastened by either

screws or nails. If nails are used, they must be long enough to penetrate the woodwork not less than ½ the length of the knob and fully the thickness of the cleat, and must be provided with washers which will prevent, under reasonable usage, injury to the knobs or cleats.

c. Wires must be so spliced or joined as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. The joints must then be soldered unless made with some form of approved splicing device, and covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors.

Stranded wires (except in flexible cords) must be soldered before being fastened under clamps or binding screws, and whether stranded or solid, when they have a conductivity greater than that of No. 8 B. & S. gage they must be soldered into lugs for all terminal connections, except where an approved solderless terminal connector is used.

d. Wires must be separated from contact with walls, floors, timbers or partitions through which they may pass by non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating tubes, such as glass or porcelain, except at outlets where approved flexible tubing is required.

Bushings must be long enough to bush the entire length of the hole in one continuous piece, or else the hole must first be bushed by a continuous waterproof tube. This tube may be a conductor, such as iron pipe, but in that case an insulating bushing must be pushed into each end of it, extending far enough to keep the wire absolutely out of contact with the pipe.

e. Where not enclosed in approved conduit, moulding or armored cable, and where liable to come in contact with gas, water or other metallic piping or other conducting material, wires must be separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor creating a permanent separation. Must not come nearer than 2 inches to any other electric lighting, power or signaling wire, not enclosed as above, without being permanently separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor. The non-conductor used as a separator must be in addition to the regular insulation on the wires. Where tubes are used they must be securely fastened at the ends to prevent them from moving along the wire.

Deviations from this rule may, when necessary, be allowed by special permission.

f. Wires must be so placed in wet places that an air space will be left between conductors and pipes in crossing, and the former must be run in such a way that they cannot come in contact with the pipe accidentally. Wires should be run over, rather than under, pipes upon which moisture is likely to gather or which, by leaking, might cause trouble on a circuit.

g. The installation of electrical conductors in moulding, or on insulators, in elevator shafts will not be approved, but conductors may be installed in such shafts if encased in approved metal conduits or armored cables.

h. In three wire (not three-phase) systems, the neutral must be of sufficient capacity to carry the maximum current to which it may be subjected.

§417. Underground conductors.

a. Underground conductors must be protected against moisture and mechanical injury where brought into a building, and all combustible material must be kept from the immediate vicinity.

b. Underground conductors must not be so arranged as to shunt the current through a building around any catch-box.

c. Where underground service enters building through tubes, the tubes shall be tightly closed at outlets with asphaltum or other non-conductor, to prevent gases from entering the building through such channels.

d. No underground service from a subway to a building and no service from a private generating plant shall supply more than one building, except by special permission, unless the conductors are properly protected by fuses and are carried outside all the buildings but the one served. Where one or more buildings are supplied from another, the conductors are to be carried outside the buildings. Conductors carried under 2 inches of concrete under a building or buried back of 2 inches of concrete or brick within a wall are considered as lying outside the building. These requirements do not apply to factory yards and factory buildings under single occupancy or management.

§418. Table of allowable carrying capacities of wires.

a. The following table, showing the allowable carrying capacities of copper wires and cables of 98 per cent. conductivity, according to the standard adopted by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, must be followed in placing interior conductors.

For insulated aluminum wire the safe carrying capacity is 84 per cent. of that given in the following table for copper wire with the same kind of insulation.

B. & S. Gage Number.	Diameter of Solid Wire in Mils.	Area in Circular Mils.	Table A. Rubber Insulation Amperes.	Table B. Other Insulation Amperes.
18	40.3	1,624	3	5
16	50.8	2,583	6	10
14	64.1	4,107	15	20
12	80.8	6,530	20	25
10	101.9	10,380	25	30
8	128.5	16,510	35	50
6	162.0	26,250	50	70
5	181.9	33,100	55	80
4	204.3	41,740	70	90
3	229.4	52,630	80	100
2	257.6	66,370	90	125
1	289.3	83,690	100	150
0	325.	105,500	125	200
00	364.8	133,100	150	225
000	409.6	167,800	175	275
		200,000	200	300
0000	460.	211,600	225	325
		300,000	275	400
		400,000	325	500
		500,000	400	600
		600,000	450	680
		700,000	500	760
		800,000	550	840
		900,000	600	920
		1,000,000	650	1,000
		1,100,000	690	1,080
		1,200,000	730	1,150
		1,300,000	770	1,220
		1,400,000	810	1,290
		1,500,000	850	1,360
		1,600,000	890	1,430
		1,700,000	930	1,490
		1,800,000	970	1,550
		1,900,000	1,010	1,610
		2,000,000	1,050	1,670

1 Mil. = 0.001 inch.

§419. Switches, cut-outs, circuit-breakers, etc.

a. On constant-potential circuits, all service switches and all switches controlling circuits supplying current to motors or heating devices, and all fuses, unless otherwise provided (for exceptions as to switches see §§ 208c, 425a and 443c of this chapter; for exceptions as to cut-outs see § 423, a b of this chapter) must be so arranged that the fuses will protect and the opening of the switch will disconnect all of the wires; that is, in the two-wire system the two wires, and in the three-wire system the three wires, must be protected by the fuses and disconnected by the operation of the switch.

When installed without other automatic overload protective devices automatic overload circuit breakers must have the poles and trip coils so arranged as to afford complete protection against overloads and short circuits. In two or three phase three-wire circuits and two-phase four-wire circuits there must be a trip-coil in each of two phases, and in four-wire three-phase circuits there must be a trip-coil in each phase. If a circuit breaker is used in place of the switch it must be so arranged that no one pole can be opened manually without disconnecting all the wires.

This, of course, does not apply to the grounded circuit of street railway systems.

b. Switches, cut-outs and circuit-breakers must, when placed where exposed to mechanical injury or in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff or where exposed to inflammable gases or dust, or flyings of combustible material, be mounted in approved cut-out boxes or cabinets, except oil switches, circuit breakers and similar devices which have approved casings.

Cabinets and cut-out boxes must be of metal when used with metal conduit, armored cable or metal moulding systems.

In rooms where inflammable gases may exist, particularly in rooms or compartments containing mixing tanks used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures, in rooms containing wash tanks and in dyeing room of dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishments; in rooms, vaults or compartments used for the storage of inflammable motion picture films or other nitro-cellulose products, and in cellars or basements used for storage of drugs, all devices which produce or create sparks or arcs must be placed in approved vapor-proof enclosures.

c. Switches, cut-outs and circuit-breakers must, when located where exposed to moisture as in basements and similar places, be mounted in approved cut-out boxes or cabinets, and when located in wet places or outside of buildings must be mounted in approved weatherproof cut-out boxes or cabinets.

d. Time switches, sign flashers and similar appliances must be of approved design and enclosed in approved cabinets, except sign flashers mounted as described in §583b of this chapter.

e. Switches, cut-outs and circuit-breakers must have the spacing within cabinets or cut-out boxes between the walls of the cabinet or cut-out box and current-carrying parts of devices as specified in §570 of this chapter.

§420. Limitation of potential.

The installation in any building, except a central station, or a sub-station, or a transformer vault, of electric light or power wiring or appliances operating at a potential in excess of 750 volts is prohibited.

§421. Arc lamps.

Arc lamps must be provided at all times with glass globes surrounding the arc and securely fastened in place. Broken or cracked globes must not be used. Globes must be provided with wire netting having a mesh not exceeding 1¼ inches. The netting may be omitted where tight inner globes are employed.

§423. Automatic cut-outs (fuses and circuit-breakers).

a. Automatic cut-outs must be placed on all service wires, either overhead or underground, in the nearest accessible place to the point where they enter the building and inside the walls, and arranged to cut off the entire current from the building. Departure from this rule may be authorized only under special permission in writing.

Where the switch required by § 424a of this chapter is inside the building, the cut-out required by this section must be placed so as to protect it, unless the switch is of the knife-blade type and is enclosed in an approved box or cabinet, under which conditions the switch may be placed between the source of the supply and the cut-out.

Automatic cut-outs must not be placed in any permanently grounded service wire.

In risks having private plants, the yard wires running from building to building are not considered as service wires, so that cut-outs would not be required where the wires enter buildings, provided that the next fuse back is small enough to properly protect the wires inside the building in question.

b. Automatic cut-outs must be placed at every point where a change is made in the size of wire, unless the cut-out in the larger wire will protect the smaller (see § 418 of this chapter). This requirement shall not apply to fixture wires and flexible cords connected to branch circuits.

Automatic cut-outs must not be placed in any permanently grounded wire, except as provided in paragraph d of this section.

c. Automatic cut-outs must be in plain sight or enclosed in an approved cabinet, and readily accessible. They must not be placed in the canopies or shells of fixtures.

Link fuses may be used only when mounted on approved bases which, except on switchboards, must be mounted in approved cut-out boxes or cabinets. A space of at least 2 inches must be provided between the open-link fuses and metal, or metal lined walls, or metal, metal lined or glass paneled doors of cabinet or cut-out boxes.

d. Automatic cut-outs must be so placed that no set of small motors, small heating devices or incandescent lamps, whether grouped on one fixture or on several fixtures or pendants (nor more than 16 medium base sockets or 25 candelabra base sockets or lamp receptacles) requiring more than 660 watts will be dependent upon one cut-out.

By special permission, in cases where wiring equal in size and insulation to No. 14 B. & S. gage approved rubber-covered wire is carried direct into keyless sockets or receptacles, and where the location of sockets and the receptacles is such as to render unlikely the attachment of flexible cords thereto, the circuits may be so arranged that not more than 1,320 watts (or 32 sockets or lamp receptacles) will be dependent upon the final cut-out.

Except for signs and outline lighting, sockets and lamp receptacles will be considered as requiring not less than 40 watts each if of medium size, or 25 watts if of candelabra size.

All wires of all branches or taps which are directly connected to lamp sockets or other translating devices, must be protected by proper fuses, except that by special permission in writing fuses may be omitted in grounded wires of such branches or taps.

The above shall also apply to motors, except that small motors may be grouped under the protection of a single set of fuses, provided the rated capacity of the fuses does not exceed 10 amperes.

When 1,320 watts are dependent upon one fusible cut-out, as is allowed in theatre wiring, outline lighting, signs and large chandeliers, the fuses may be in accordance with the following table:

125 volts or less	20 amperes
125 to 250 volts	10 amperes

e. The rated capacity of fuses must not exceed the allowable carrying capacity of the wires as given in § 418 of this chapter. Circuit-breakers must not be set more than 30 per cent. above allowable carrying capacity of the wire, unless a fusible cut-out is also installed on the circuit.

Where a rubber-covered conductor carries the current of only one A. C. motor of a type requiring large starting current, it may be protected by a fuse or an automatic circuit breaker without time limit device, rated in accordance with Table B of §418 of this chapter. The rated continuous current capacity of a time limit circuit-breaker protecting a motor of the above type need not be greater than 125 per cent of the motor current rating, provided the time limit device is capable of preventing the breaker opening during the starting period.

For the protection of wires having safe carrying capacities exceeding the rated capacity of the largest approved enclosed type fuses, approved enclosed fuses arranged in multiple may be used, provided as few fuses as possible are used and the fuses are of equal capacity and provided the cut-out terminals are mounted on a single continuous pair of substantial bus bars. The total capacity of the fuses should not exceed the safe carrying capacity of the wires. This does not apply to motor circuits.

f. Each wire of motor circuits except on main switchboard or when otherwise subject to competent supervision, must be protected by an approved fuse whether automatic overload circuit breakers are installed or not. Single-phase motors may have one side protected by an approved automatic overload circuit-breaker only, if the other side is protected by an approved fuse.

Circuit breakers will be approved for circuits having a maximum capacity greater than that for which approved enclosed fuses are rated.

§424. Switches.

a. Switches must be placed on all service wires, either overhead or underground, in the nearest readily accessible place to the point where the wires enter the building, and arranged to cut off the entire current. Departure from this rule may be authorized only under special permission in writing.

Service cut-out and switch must be arranged to cut off current from all devices including meters. Service switches must indicate plainly whether they are open or closed.

In risks having private plants the yard wires running from building to building are not considered as service wires, so that switches would not be required in each building if there are other switches conveniently located on the mains or if the generators are near at hand.

b. Switches must always be placed in dry, accessible places, and be grouped as far as possible (see §419c of this chapter). Single-throw knife switches must be so placed that gravity will not tend to close them. Double-throw knife switches may be mounted so that the throw will be either verticle or horizontal as preferred, but if the throw

be vertical a locking device must be provided, so constructed as to insure the blades remaining in the open position when so set.

When practicable, switches must be so wired that blades will be "dead" when switch is open.

When switches are used in rooms where combustible flyings would be likely to accumulate around them, they must be enclosed in dust-tight cabinets.

c. Single-pole switches must never be used as service switches, nor for the control of outdoor signs or circuits located in damp places, nor placed in the neutral wire of a three-wire system, except in the two-wire branch or tap circuit supplying not more than 660 watts.

This, of course, does not apply to the grounded circuits of street railway systems.

Three-way switches are considered as single pole switches.

d. Where flush switches or receptacles are used, whether with conduit systems or not, they must be enclosed in an approved box constructed of iron or steel, in addition to the porcelain enclosure of the switch or receptacle. Where at floor outlets, attachment plugs are liable to mechanical injury, or the presence of moisture is probable, floor outlet boxes especially designed for this purpose must be used.

e. Sub-bases of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material, which will separate the wires at least ½ inch from the surface wired over, must be installed under all snap switches used in exposed knob and cleat work. Sub-bases must also be used in moulding work unless the switch is approved for mounting directly on the moulding.

§425. Electric heaters.

a. Each heater of more than 6 amperes or 660 watts capacity must be protected by a cut-out, and controlled by a switch or plug connector plainly indicating whether "on" or "off" and located within sight of the heater. Heaters of 6 amperes or 660 watts capacity, or less, may be grouped under the protection of a single set of fuses, provided the rated capacity of the fuses does not exceed 10 amperes, or may be connected individually to lighting circuits when the normal load on the circuit at any time will not exceed 660 watts.

b. Flexible conductors for smoothing irons and sad irons, and for all devices requiring over 250 watts, must have an approved insulation and covering complying with the requirements of § 5541 of this chapter.

c. With portable heating devices, approved plug connectors must be used, so arranged that the plug may be pulled out to open the circuit without leaving any live parts so exposed as to render likely accidental contact therewith. The connector may be located at either end of the flexible conductor or inserted in the conductor itself.

d. Smoothing irons, sad irons and other heating devices that are intended to be applied to combustible articles, must be provided with approved stands.

e. Stationary heaters, such as radiators, ranges, plate warmers, etc., must be so located as to furnish ample protection between the device and surrounding combustible material.

f. Electric heaters must each be provided with a name-plate giving the maker's name and the normal capacity in volts and amperes or in volts and watts.

§426. Wires, low potential systems.

1. General Rules.

a. Wires where entering cabinets, cut-out boxes or junction boxes, except where they are in conduit, armored cable or metal moulding, must be protected by approved bushings, which fit tightly the holes in the box and are well secured in place. The wires should completely fill the holes in the bushings so as to keep out the dust, tape being used to build up the wires if necessary.

The use of permanently and reliably grounded conductors not complying with the insulation requirements of article 5 of this chapter may be authorized by special permission in writing.

b. Wires must not be laid in plaster, cement or similar finish, and must never be fastened with staples.

c. Wires must not be fished for any great distance, and only in places where the inspector can satisfy himself that the rules have been complied with.

d. Twin wires must never be used, except in conduits, or where flexible conductors are necessary.

e. Wires must, where exposed to mechanical injury, be suitably protected. When crossing floor timbers in cellars, or in rooms where they might be exposed to injury, wires must be installed in approved conduit or armored cable or be attached by their insulating supports to the under side of a wooden strip, not less than ½ inch in thickness, and not less than 3 inches in width. Instead of the running-boards, guard strips on each side of and close to the wires will be accepted, these strips to be not less than ⅞ inch in thickness, and at least as high as the insulators.

Protection on side walls must extend not less than 7 feet from the floor and must consist of substantial boxing, retaining an air space of 1 inch around the conductors, closed at the top (the wires passing through bushed holes) or of approved metal conduit or pipe of equivalent strength.

When metal conduit or pipe is used, the insulation of each wire must be reinforced by approved flexible tubing extending from the insulator next below the pipe to the one next above it, unless the conduit is installed according to §428 of this chapter, paragraphs c and f thereof excepted, and the wire is approved for conduit use. The two or more wires of a circuit each with its flexible tubing (when required), if carrying alternating current must, or if direct current may, be placed within the same pipe.

In making open work extensions from concealed conduit or armored cable installations, the outlet boxes must first be set out beyond the finished surface or else an extension collar must be added. This collar must be electrically and mechanically secured to the box.

The conductors of the extension must be brought out of the side of the box or collar and must be protected by approved insulating bushings as required in par. "a" of this section.

f. When run in unfinished attics or roof spaces, wires will be considered as concealed, and when run in close proximity to water tanks or pipes, they will be considered as exposed to moisture.

In unfinished attics or roof spaces wires are considered as exposed to mechanical injury, and must not be run on knobs or upper edge of joists.

2. Open work in dry places.

g. Wires must have an approved rubber (type R. S.), slow-burning weatherproof (type S. B. W.), or slow-burning insulation (type S. B.). Slow-burning insulation may be used only in permanently dry locations and under special permission in writing, given in advance.

h. Wires must be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators, which will separate the wires from each other and from the surface wired over in accordance with the following table:

Voltage—0 to 300; distance from surface, ½ inch; distance between wires, 2½ inches.

Voltage—301 to 550; distance from surface, 1 inch; distance between wires, 4 inches.

Rigid supporting requires under ordinary conditions, where wiring along flat surfaces, supports at least every 4½ feet. If the wires are liable to be disturbed, the distance between supports must be shortened. In buildings of mill construction, mains of not less than No. 8 B. & S. gage, where not liable to be disturbed, may be separated about 6 inches, and run from timber to timber, not breaking around, and may be supported at each timber only.

Wires must not be "dead-ended" at a rosette, socket or receptacle unless the last support is within 12 inches of the same.

3. Open work in damp places, or buildings specially subject to moisture or to acid or other fumes.

i. Wires must have an approved insulating covering.

For protection against water, rubber insulation must be used. For protection against corrosive vapors, either weatherproof or rubber insulation must be used.

j. Wires must be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators, which separate the wire at least 1 inch from the surface wired over, and must be kept apart at least 2½ inches for voltages up to 300, and 4 inches for higher voltages.

Rigid supporting requires under ordinary conditions, where wiring over flat surfaces, supports at least every 4½ feet. If the wires are liable to be disturbed, the distance between supports must be shortened. In buildings of mill construction, mains of not less than No. 8 B. & S. gage, where not liable to be disturbed, may be separated about 6 inches, and run from timber to timber, not breaking around, and may be supported at each timber only.

4. Metal moulding work.

k. Wires must have an approved rubber insulating covering (type R. S.), and must be in continuous lengths from outlet to outlet, or from fitting to fitting, no joints or taps to be made in moulding. Where branch taps are necessary in moulding work approved fittings for this purpose must be used.

l. Wires must never be placed in moulding in damp locations; must never be placed in moulding in concealed locations or where the difference of potential between any two wires in the same system is over 300 volts. When the electrical construction is being carried out in moulding, permission will be given to extend these mouldings through walls and partitions, if the moulding and capping are in continuous lengths where passing through the walls and partitions. Mouldings must not be used for circuits requiring more than 1,320 watts of energy.

m. Wires must for alternating current systems if in metal moulding have the two or more wires of a circuit installed in the same moulding.

5. Conduit work.

n. Wires must have an approved rubber insulating covering, and must within the conduit tubing be without splices or taps, and must be provided with a lead covering if the conduit is installed in a damp place and is not watertight. Wires must be double braided (type R. D.) for twin, twisted pair or multiple conductor cables and for all single conductors of No. 6 B. & S. gage and larger.

Slow burning insulation may, however, be used in permanently dry locations where excessive temperatures are present, provided special permission in writing be given in advance.

o. Wires must not be drawn in until all mechanical work on the building has been, as far as possible, completed.

Conductors in vertical conduit risers must be supported within the conduit system in accordance with the following table:

No. 14 to 0 every 100 feet.
No. 00 to 0000 every 80 feet.
0000 to 350,000 C. M. every 60 feet.
350,000 C. M. to 500,000 C. M. every 50 feet.
500,000 C. M. to 750,000 C. M. every 40 feet.
750,000 C. M. every 35 feet.

The following methods of supporting cables are recommended:

1. Approved clamping devices constructed of or employing insulating wedges inserted in the ends of the conduit.

2. Junction boxes may be inserted in the conduit system at the required intervals, in which insulating supports of approved type must be installed and secured in a satisfactory manner so as to withstand the weight of the conductors attached thereto, the boxes to be provided with proper covers.

3. Cables may be supported in approved junction boxes on two or more insulating supports so placed that the conductors will be deflected at an angle of not less than 90 degrees, and carried a distance of not less than twice the diameter of the cable from its vertical position. Cables so suspended may be additionally secured to these insulators by tie wires. Conductors larger than No. 4 B. & S. gage must not be materially deflected where they enter or leave the cabinet, and where terminating in the cabinet must be properly supported at the end of the conduit.

Other methods may be used, if specially approved.

p. Wires must, for alternating systems, have the two or more wires of a circuit drawn in the same conduit.

Except in the case of stage pocket and border circuits the same conduit must not contain more than four two-wire, or three three-wire circuits of the same system, except by special permission, and must never contain circuits of different systems.

6. Concealed "knob and tube" work.

q. The installation of concealed knob and tube work is prohibited.

§427. Armored cables.

a. Armored cables must be continuous from outlet to outlet or to junction boxes or cabinets, and the armor of the cable must properly enter and be secured to all fittings, and the entire system must be mechanically secured in position.

In case of service connections and main runs, this involves running such armored cables continuously into a main cut-out cabinet or gutter surrounding the panel board, as the case may be.

b. Armored cables must be equipped at every outlet with an approved outlet box or plate, as required in conduit work.

Outlet plates must not be used where it is practicable to install outlet boxes.

For concealed work in walls and ceilings composed of plaster on wooden joist or stud construction, outlet boxes or plates and also cut-out cabinets must be so installed that the front edge will not be more than ¼ inch back of the finished surface of the plaster, and if this surface is broken or incomplete it shall be repaired so that it will not show any gaps or open spaces around the edges of the outlet box or plate or of the cut-out cabinet. On wooden walls or ceilings, outlet boxes or plates and cut-out cabinets must be so installed that the front edge will either be flush with the finished surface or project therefrom. This will not apply to concealed work in walls or ceilings composed of concrete, tile or other non-combustible material.

In buildings already constructed where the conditions are such that neither outlet box nor plate can be installed, these appliances may be omitted by special permission, provided the armored cable is firmly and rigidly secured in place.

c. Armored cables must have the metal armor of cables permanently and effectually grounded to water piping, gas piping or other suitable grounds, provided that when connections are made to gas piping they must be on the street side of the meter. If the armored cable system consists of several separate sections, the sections must be bonded to each other, and the system grounded, or each section may be separately grounded, as required above.

The armor of cables and gas pipes must be securely fastened in outlet boxes, junction boxes and cabinets, so as to secure good electrical connection.

If armor of cables and metal of couplings, outlet boxes, junction boxes, cabinets or fittings, having protective coating of non-conducting material, such as enamel, are used, such coating must be thoroughly removel from threads of both couplings and the armor of cables, and from surfaces of the boxes, cabinets and fittings where the armor of cables or ground clamp is secured in order to obtain the requisite good connection. Grounded pipes must be cleaned of rust, scale, etc., at place of attachment of ground clamp.

Connections to grounded pipes and to armor of cables must be exposed to view or accessible, and must be made by means of approved ground clamps.

Ground wires must be of copper, at least No. 10 B. & S. gage (where largest wire contained in cable is not greater than No. 0 B. & S. gage), and need not be greater than No. 4 B. & S. gage (where largest wire contained in cable is greater than No. 0 B. & S. gage). They shall be protected from mechanical injury.

d. When installed in so-called fireproof buildings in course of construction or afterwards if exposed to moisture, or where it is exposed to the weather, or in damp places, such as breweries, stables, etc., the cable must have a lead covering placed between the outer braid of the conductors and the steel armor.

The lead covering is not to be required when the cable is run against brick walls or laid in ordinary plaster walls unless same are continuously damp.

e. Where entering junction boxes, and at all other outlets, etc., armored cables must be provided with approved terminal fittings which will protect the insulation of the conductors from abrasion, unless such junction or outlet boxes are specially designed and approved for use with the cable.

f. Junction boxes must always be installed in such a manner as to be accessible.

g. For alternating current systems, armored cables must have the two or more conductors of the circuit enclosed in one metal armor.

h. All bends must be so made that the armor of the cable will not be injured. The radius of the curve of the inner edge of any bend shall not be less than 1½ inches.

§428. Interior conduits.

a. No conduit smaller than ½ inch, electrical trade size, shall be used.

b. Interior conduits must be continuous from outlet to outlet or to junction boxes or cabinets, and the conduit must properly enter and be secured to all fittings and the entire system must be mechanically secured in position.

In case of service connections and main runs, this involves running each conduit continuously into a main cut-out cabinet or gutter surrounding the panel board, as the case may be. Departure from this rule may be authorized in case of underground services by special permission.

c. Interior conduits must be first installed as a complete conduit system, without the conductors.

d. Interior conduits must be equipped at every outlet with an approved outlet box or plate. At exposed ends of conduit (but not at fixture outlets) where wires

pass from the conduit system without splice, joint or tap, an approved fitting having separately bushed holes for each conductor must be used. Departure from this rule may be authorized by special permission.

Outlet plates must not be used where it is practicable to install outlet boxes.

For concealed work in walls and ceilings composed of plaster on wooden joist or stud construction, outlet boxes or plates and also cut-out cabinets must be so installed that the front edge will not be more than ¼ inch back of the finished surface of the plaster, and if this surface is broken or incomplete it shall be repaired so that it will not show any gaps or open spaces around the edges of the outlet box or plate or of the cut-out cabinet. On wooden walls or ceilings, outlet boxes or plates and cut-out cabinets must be so installed that the front edge will either be flush with the finished surface or project therefrom. This will not apply to concealed work in walls or ceilings composed of concrete, tile or other non-combustible material.

In buildings already constructed where the conditions are such that neither outlet box nor plate can be installed, these appliances may be omitted providing the conduit ends are bushed and secured.

e. Metal conduits where they enter junction boxes, and at all other outlets, etc., must be provided with approved bushings or fastening plates fitted so as to protect wire from abrasion, except when such protection is obtained by the use of approved nipples, properly fitted in boxes or devices.

f. Interior conduits must have the metal of the conduit permanently and effectually grounded to water piping, gas piping or other suitable grounds, provided that when connections are made to gas piping, they must be on the street side of the meter. If the conduit system consists of several separate sections, the sections must be bonded to each other, and the system grounded, or each section may be separately grounded, as required above. Where short sections of conduit (or pipe of equivalent strength) is used for the protection of exposed wiring on side walls, and such conduit or pipe and wiring is installed as required by §426e of this chapter, the conduit or pipe need not be grounded.

Conduits and gas pipes must be securely fastened in outlet boxes, junction boxes and cabinets, so as to secure good electrical connections.

If conduit couplings, outlet boxes, junction boxes, cabinets or fittings, having protective coating of non-conducting material, such as enamel, are used, such coating must be thoroughly removed from threads of both couplings and conduit, and such surfaces of boxes, cabinets and fittings where the conduit or ground clamp is secured in order to obtain the requisite good connection. Grounded pipes should be cleaned of rust, scale, etc., at place of attachment of ground clamp.

Connections to grounded pipes and to conduit must be exposed to view or accessible, and must be made by means of approved ground clamps.

Ground wires must be of copper at least No. 10 B. & S. gage (where largest wire contained in conduit is not greater than No. 0 B. & S. gage), and need not be greater than No. 4 B. & S. gage (where largest wire contained in conduit is greater than No. 0 B. & S. gage). They shall be protected from mechanical injury.

g. Junction boxes must always be installed in such a manner as to be accessible. Such boxes are considered to be accessible when installed in an attic that has sufficient head room, but which is reached only by a portable ladder and permanent hatch.

h. All elbows or bends must be so made that the conduit will not be injured. The radius of the curve of the inner edge of any elbow shall not be less than 3½ inches. There must be not more than the equivalent of 4 quarter bends from outlet to outlet, the bends at the outlets not being counted.

i. Conduit sizes for various numbers, gauges and types of conductors must conform to the following table:

Size of Conduits for the Installation of Wires and Cables—Number of Conductors.

Size B. & S.	One Conductor in a Conduit. Size Conduit, In. Electrical Trade Size.	Two Conductors in a Conduit. Size Conduit, In. Electrical Trade Size.	Three Conductors in a Conduit. Size Conduit, In. Electrical Trade Size.	Four Conductors in a Conduit. Size Conduit, In. Electrical Trade Size.
14	1/2	1/2	1/2	3/4
12	1/2	3/4	3/4	3/4
10	1/2	3/4	3/4	1
8	1/2	1	1	1
6	1/2	1	1 1/4	1 1/4
5	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
4	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
3	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
2	3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2
1	3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	2
00	1	1 1/2	2	2
00	1	2	2	2 1/2
000	1	2	2	2 1/2
0000	1 1/4	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
C M				
200000	1 1/4	2	2 1/2	2 1/2
250000	1 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	3
300000	1 1/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	3
400000	1 1/4	3	3	3 1/2
500000	1 1/2	3	3	3 1/2
600000	1 1/2	3	3 1/2	
700000	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
800000	2	3 1/2	4	
900000	2	3 1/2	4	
1000000	2	4	4	
1250000	2 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
1500000	2 1/2	4 1/2	5	
1750000	3	5	5	
2000000	3	5	6	
	Twin Conductor.			
14	1/2	3/4	1	1
12	1/2	3/4	1	1 1/4
10	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/4

3 Conductor Convertible System.

Size of Conductors. 2-Conductor. Size B. & S.	Size of Conductors. 1-Conductor. Size B. & S.	Size Conduit, In. Electrical Trade Size.
14	10	3/4
12	8	3/4
10	6	1
8	4	1
6	2	1 1/4
5	1	1 1/4
4	0	1 1/2
3	00	1 1/2
2	000	1 1/2
1	0000	2
0	250000	2
00	350000	2 1/2
000	400000	2 1/2
0000	550000	3
250000	600000	3
300000	800000	3
400000	1000000	3 1/2
500000	1250000	4
600000	1500000	4
700000	1750000	4 1/2
800000	2000000	4 1/2

Single Conductor Combination.

Note—Where special permission has been given in accordance with section 426 of this chapter, the following table to apply:

No. of Wires.	Size Conduit, In. Electrical Trade Size.
3 No. 14 R.C. solid	1/2
5 No. 14 R.C. solid	3/4
10 No. 14 R.C. solid	1
18 No. 14 R.C. solid	1 1/4
24 No. 14 R.C. solid	1 1/2
40 No. 14 R.C. solid	2
74 No. 14 R.C. solid	2 1/2
90 No. 14 R.C. solid	3

§429. Metal mouldings.

a. Metal moulding must be continuous from outlet to outlet, to junction boxes, or approved fittings designed especially for use with metal mouldings, and must at all outlets be provided with approved terminal fittings which will protect the insulation of conductors from abrasion, unless such protection is afforded by the construction of the boxes or fittings.

b. Such moulding where passing through a floor must be carried through an iron pipe extending from the ceiling below to a point 5 feet above the floor, which will serve as an additional mechanical protection and exclude the presence of moisture often prevalent in such locations.

Where the mechanical strength of the moulding itself is adequate, this ruling may be modified to require the protecting piping from the ceiling below to a point at least 3 inches above the flooring.

Where such mouldings pass through a partition the iron pipe required for passing through floors may be omitted and the moulding passed directly through, providing the partition is dry and the moulding is in a continuous length with no joint or couplings within the partition.

c. Backing must be secured in position by screws or bolts, the heads of which must be flush with the metal.

d. Metal moulding must be permanently and effectively grounded to water piping, gas piping, or other suitable grounds, provided that when connections are made to gas piping they must be on the street side of the meter. If the metal moulding system consists of several separate sections, the sections must be bonded to each other and the system grounded, or each section may be separately grounded, as required above.

Metal mouldings and gas pipes must be securely fastened to outlet boxes, junction boxes and cabinets, so as to secure a good electrical connection. Moulding must be so installed that adjacent lengths of moulding will be mechanically and electrically secured at all points.

If metal moulding, couplings, outlet boxes, junction boxes, cabinets or fittings having protective coating of non-conducting material such as enamel are used, such coating must be thoroughly removed from threads of couplings and metal mouldings, and from the surface of boxes, cabinets and fittings, where the metal moulding or ground clamp is secured in order to obtain the requisite good connection. Grounded pipes should be cleaned of rust, scale, etc., at the place of attachment of the ground clamp.

Connection to grounded pipes and to metal mouldings must be exposed to view, or accessible, and must be made by means of approved ground clamps.

Ground wires must be of copper, at least No. 10 B. & S. gage. They shall be protected from mechanical injury.

e. Must be installed so that for alternating systems the two or more wires of a circuit will be in the same metal moulding.

§430. Fixtures.

a. Fixtures must, except as specified in paragraph b hereof, be insulated from their supports by approved insulating joints placed as close as possible to the ceilings or walls. Where insulating joints are required, fixture canopies of metal must be thoroughly and permanently insulated from metal walls or ceilings or from plaster walls or ceilings on metal lathing and from outlet boxes. Canopy insulators must be securely fastened in place so as to separate the canopies thoroughly and permanently from the surface and outlet boxes from which they are designed to be insulated. Gas pipes must be protected above the insulating joints by approved insulating tubing, and where outlet tubes are used, they must be of sufficient length to extend below the insulating joint and must be so secured that they will not be pushed back when the canopy is put in place.

b. Insulating joints and canopy insulators may be omitted in the following cases:

1. Straight electric fixtures metallically connected in a permanent and effective manner to metal conduit, armored cable or metal moulding systems or to gas piping, provided such gas piping is grounded in the manner prescribed for conduit in § 428 of this chapter.

2. Straight electric fixtures connected to knob and tube, wooden molding or open work, except on metal ceilings or on plaster walls or ceilings containing metal lathing.

3. Straight electric fixtures which are permanently and effectively grounded to a separate ground wire not smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage.

4. By special permission in writing, straight electric fixtures may be grounded by connecting them by an approved means to one of the supply wires of the fixture, provided such wire is permanently and effectively grounded, and if there is no fuse, circuit breaker or switch in that side of the circuit between the fixture and the ground connection.

5. Combination fixtures in which all wires have an approved rubber insulation not less than 3-64 inch in thickness and where gas piping is grounded, as in subdivision 1 above.

c. For fixtures which are not attached to gas pipes or conduit unless outlet boxes or other approved fittings which will give proper support for fixtures are used, a seven-eighths inch block must be fastened between studs or floor timbers flush with the back of lathing to hold tubing and to support fixtures. When this cannot be done, wooden base blocks, not less than ¾ inch in thickness, securely screwed to lathing, must be provided.

Fixtures having so-called flat canopies, tops or backs, will not be approved for installation, except where outlet boxes are used.

d. When installed out of doors, fixtures must be of water-tight construction.

e. Fixture wires must be not smaller than No. 18 B. & S. gage, and must have an approved insulating covering (see § 552 of this chapter).

In wiring certain designs of show-case fixtures, ceiling bulls-eyes and similar appliances in which the wiring is exposed to temperatures in excess of 120 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees Centigrade) from the heat of the lamps, conductors having approved slow-burning or other heat-resisting coverings must be used. All such forms of fixtures must be submitted for examination, test and approval before being introduced for use.

f. Supply conductors, and especially the splices to fixture wires, must be kept clear of the grounded part of gas pipes, and, where shells or outlet boxes are used, they must be made sufficiently large to allow the fulfilment of this requirement.

g. Fixtures must, when wired on the outside, have the conductors so secured as not to be cut or abraded by the pressure of the fastenings or motion of the fixture.

Chain fixtures must be wired with flexible conductors.

h. Wires of different systems must never be contained in or attached to the same fixture, and under no circumstances must there be a difference of potential of more than 300 volts between wires contained in or attached to the same fixtures.

i. Fixtures must be free from short circuits between conductors and from contacts between conductors and metal parts of fixtures, and must be tested for such conditions before being connected to supply conductors.

§431. Sockets.

a. In rooms where inflammable gases may exist (see §419b of this chapter) the incandescent lamp and socket must be enclosed in a vapor-tight globe, and supported on a pipe-hanger, wired with approved rubber-covered wire soldered directly to the circuit.

b. In damp or wet places, or where exposed to corrosive vapors, weatherproof sockets especially approved for the location must be used. Unless made up on fixtures they must be hung by stranded rubber-covered conductors not smaller than No. 14

B. & S. gage, which should preferably be twisted together when the pendant is over 3 feet long.

These wires must be soldered direct to the circuit wires but supported independently of them.

c. Key sockets will not be approved if installed over specially inflammable stuff, or where exposed to flyings of combustible material.

§432. Flexible cord.

a. Flexible cord must have an approved insulation and covering.

b. Flexible cord must not be used where the difference of potential between the two wires is over 300 volts.

c. Flexible cord must not be used as a support for clusters.

d. Flexible cord must not be used except for pendants, wiring of fixtures, portable lamps or motors, portable heating apparatus or other portable devices.

For all portable work, including those pendants which are liable to be moved about sufficiently to come in contact with surrounding objects, flexible wires and cables especially designed to withstand this severe service must be used.

When necessary to prevent portable lamps from coming in contact with inflammable materials, or to protect them from breakage, they must be surrounded with a substantial guard.

e. Unless provided with approved metal armor, flexible cord must not be used in show windows or show cases, except that approved portable cord may be used for the purpose of supplying current to portable lamps and other devices for exhibition purposes.

f. Flexible cord must be protected by approved bushings where the cord enters the socket, unless the socket is so constructed that no bushing is required.

g. Must be so connected to all fittings that strain is taken from the joints and binding screws.

h. Must where passing through covers of outlet boxes be protected by approved bushing especially designed for this purpose. So-called hard rubber composition bushings threaded into box covers must not be used.

§433. Arc lamps on constant-potential circuits.

a. There must be a cut-out (see §419 of this chapter) for each lamp or each series of lamps.

The branch conductors must have a carrying capacity about 50 per cent. in excess of the normal current required by the lamp.

b. Arc lamps must be furnished only with such resistances or regulators as are enclosed in non-combustible material, such resistances being treated as sources of heat. Incandescent lamps must not be used for this purpose.

c. Arc lamps must be supplied with globes and protected by spark arresters and wire netting around the globe, as in the case of series arc lamps (see § 421 of this chapter).

Outside arc lamps must be suspended at least 8 feet above sidewalks. Inside arc lamps must be placed out of reach or suitably protected.

d. Arc lamps, when arranged to be raised and lowered, either for carboning or other purposes, shall be connected up with stranded conductors from the last point of support to the lamp, when such conductor is larger than No. 14 B. & S. gage.

e. Economy and compensator coils for arc lamps must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating supports, such as glass or porcelain, allowing an air space of at least one inch between frame and support, and must in general be treated as sources of heat.

§434. Vapor lamps.

1. Enclosed mercury vapor lamps.

a. Enclosed mercury vapor lamps must have a cut-out for each lamp or series of lamps except when contained in a single frame and lighted by a single operation in which case not more than 5 lamps should be dependent upon a single cut-out.

b. Enclosed mercury vapor lamps must be furnished only with such resistances or regulators as are enclosed in non-combustible cases, such resistances to be treated as sources of heat. In locations where these resistances or regulators are subject to flyings of lint or combustible material, all openings through cases must be protected by fine wire gauze.

2. High-potential vacuum tube systems.

c. The tube must be so installed as to be free from mechanical injury or liability to contact with inflammable materials.

d. High-potential coils and regulating apparatus must be installed in approved steel cabinet not less than 1-10 inch in thickness; same to be well ventilated in such a manner as to prevent the escape of any flame or sparks, in case of burnout in the various coils. All apparatus in this box must be mounted on slate base and the enclosing case positively grounded. Supplying conductors leading into this high-potential case are to be installed in accordance with the standard requirements governing low-potential systems, where such wires do not carry a potential of over 300 volts.

§435. Gas Filled Incandescent Lamps.

a. Must be so grouped that not more than 660 watts (nor more than 16 sockets or receptacles) will be dependent on one cutout except that in cases where wiring equal in size to No. 14 B. & S. gage is carried directly into keyless sockets or receptacles, the location of which is such as to render unlikely the attachment of flexible cords, thereto, the circuits may be so arranged that not more than 1,320 watts (or 32 sockets or receptacles) will be dependent on the final cutout. Where a single socket or receptacle is used on a circuit the limitation of watts permissible on the final cutout shall be the maximum capacity for which such socket or receptacle is approved.

b. Must not be used in show windows or in other locations where inflammable material is liable to come in contact with lamp equipment except where used in connection with approved fixtures where temperature of any exposed portion of same does not exceed 200 degrees Fahr. (93 degrees Centigrade).

c. Must not be used in connection with medium-base sockets or receptacles if of above 250 watts nominal capacity nor with Mogul base sockets or receptacles if of above 1,500 watts capacity.

d. Fixtures within buildings must be wired with conductors having approved slow-burning or other heat-resisting coverings where the temperature to which wire is subjected at any point exceeds 120 degrees Fahr. (49 degrees Centigrade). Where fixtures are placed outside of buildings approved rubber insulated wire is required.

§436. Transformers, low potential.

1. Oil transformers.

a. Must not be placed inside any building except central stations or sub-stations, unless in transformer vaults and by special permission.

2. Air cooled transformers.

b. Air cooled transformers must not be placed inside of any building, excepting central stations or sub-stations if the highest voltage of either primary or secondary exceeds 550 volts, unless installed in approved transformer vaults.

c. Air cooled transformers must, with the exception of bell-ringing and other signaling transformers, be so mounted that the case shall be at a distance of at least 1 foot from combustible material or separated therefrom by a slab or panel of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material, such as slate, marble or soapstone.

§437. Decorative lighting systems.

a. Special permission in writing may be given for the temporary installation of approved systems of decorative lighting, provided the difference of potential between the wires of any circuit shall not be over 150 volts and also provided that no group of lamps requiring more than 1,320 watts shall be dependent on one cut-out.

§438. Theatre and moving picture establishment wiring.

All wiring, apparatus, etc., not specifically covered by this section must conform to the general requirements of this chapter, and the term theatre shall mean a building, or that part of a building regularly or frequently used for dramatic, operatic, moving picture or other performances or shows or which has a stage for such performances used with scenery or other stage appliances.

a. Services.

Where supply may be obtained from 2 separate street mains, 2 separate and distinct services must be installed, one service to be of sufficient capacity to supply current for the entire equipment of theatre, while the other service must be at least of sufficient capacity to supply current for all emergency lights. Where supply cannot be obtained from 2 separate sources, the feed for emergency lights must be taken from a point on the street side of main service fuses. By "emergency lights" are meant exit lights and all lights in lobbies, stairways, corridors, and other portions of theater to which the public have access, which are normally kept lighted during the performance.

Where source of supply is an isolated plant within the same building, an auxiliary service of at least sufficient capacity to supply all emergency lights must be installed from some outside source, or a suitable storage battery within the premises may be considered the equivalent of such service.

b. Stage.

All permanent construction on stage side of proscenium wall, except as hereinafter provided, must be approved conduit or armored cable.

c. Switchboards must be of the dead front type and made of non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material, plans of each board to be approved before installation. Dimmers must be dead when the switch controlling circuit of which dimmer forms a part is open.

d. Footlights must be wired in approved conduit or armored cable, each lamp receptacle being enclosed within an approved outlet box, or the lamp receptacles may be mounted in an iron or steel box, metal to be of a thickness not less than No. 20 U. S. sheet metal gage, treated to prevent oxidation, so constructed as to enclose all the wires and providing at least one-half inch separation between the metal of the box and receptacle terminals; wires to be soldered to lugs of receptacles.

Footlights must be so wired that no set of lamps requiring more than 1,320 watts nor more than 32 receptacles shall be dependent upon one cut-out.

e. Borders and proscenium sidelights.

1. Borders and proscenium sidelights must be constructed of steel of a thickness not less than No. 20 U. S. sheet metal gage, treated to prevent oxidation, be suitably stayed and supported, and so designed that flanges of reflectors will protect lamps.

2. Borders and proscenium sidelights must be so wired that no set of lamps requiring more than 1,320 watts nor more than 32 receptacles shall be dependent upon one cut-out.

3. Borders and proscenium sidelights must be wired in approved conduit or armored cable, each lamp receptacle to be enclosed within an approved outlet box, or the lamp receptacles may be mounted in an iron or steel box, metal to be of a thickness not less than No. 20 U. S. sheet metal gage, treated to prevent oxidation, so constructed as to enclose all wires and providing at least one-half inch separation between the metal of the box and receptacle terminals; the wires to be soldered to lugs of receptacles.

4. Borders and proscenium sidelights must be provided with suitable guards to prevent scenery or other combustible material coming in contact with lamps.

5. Cables for borders must be of approved type and suitably supported; conduit construction must be used from switchboard to point where cables must be flexible to permit of the raising and lowering of border.

6. For the wiring of the border proper, wire with approved slow-burning insulation must be used.

7. Borders must be suitably suspended, and if a wire rope is used same must be insulated by at least one strain insulator inserted at the border.

f. Stage and gallery pockets must be of approved type, insulated from ground and controlled from switchboard, each receptacle to be not less than 35 amperes rating for arc lamps nor 15 amperes for incandescent lamps, and each receptacle to be wired to its full capacity. Arc pockets must be wired with wire not smaller than No. 6 B. & S. gage and incandescent pockets with not less than No. 12 B. & S. gage.

Plugs for arc and incandescent pockets must not be interchangeable.

g. Scene docks.

Where lamps are installed in scene docks, they must be so located and installed that they will not be liable to mechanical injury.

h. Curtain motors must be of enclosed type and installed so as to conform to the requirements of §208 of this chapter (see §208).

i. Control for stage flues.

In cases where dampers are released by an electric device, the electric circuit operating same must be normally closed.

Magnet operating damper must be wound to take full voltage of circuit by which it is supplied, using no resistance device, and must not heat more than normal for apparatus of similar construction. It must be located in loft above scenery and be installed in a suitable iron box with a tight self-closing door.

Such dampers must be controlled by at least 2 standard single pole switches mounted within approved iron boxes provided with self-closing doors, without lock or latch, and located, one at the electrician's station and others as designated.

j. Dressing rooms must be wired in approved conduit or armored cable.

All pendant lights must be equipped with approved reinforced cord, armored cable or steel armored flexible cord.

All lamps must be provided with approved guards which are sealed or locked in place.

k. Portable equipment.

Arc lamps used for stage effects must conform to the following requirements:

1. Must be constructed entirely of metal of a thickness not less than No. 20 U. S. sheet metal gage except where the use of approved insulating material is necessary.

2. Must be substantially constructed, and so designed as to provide for proper ventilation, and to prevent sparks being emitted from lamps when same are in operation, and mica must be used for frame insulation.

3. Front opening must be provided with a self-closing hinged door frame, in which wire gauze or glass must be inserted, except in the case of lens lamps, where the front may be stationary, and a solid door be provided on back or side.

4. Must be so constructed that neither carbons nor live parts will be brought into contact with metal of hood during operation, and arc lamp frames and standards must be so installed and protected as to prevent the liability of their being grounded.

5. Switch on standard must be so constructed that accidental contact with any live portion of same will be impossible.

6. All stranded connections in lamps and at switch and rheostat must be provided with approved lugs.

7. Rheostats must be plainly marked with their rated capacity in volts and amperes, and, if mounted on standards, must be raised to a height of at least 3 inches above floor. Resistance must be enclosed in a substantial and properly ventilated metal case which affords a clearance of at least 1 inch between case and resistance element.

8. A competent operator, must be in charge of each arc lamp, except that 1 operator may have charge of 2 lamps when they are not more than 10 feet apart, and are so located that he can properly watch and care for both lamps.

l. Bunches must be substantially constructed of metal and must not contain any exposed wiring; cable feeding bunches must be bushed in an approved manner where passing through the metal, and must be properly secured to prevent any mechanical strain from coming on the connection.

m. Strips must be constructed of steel of a thickness not less than No. 20 U. S. sheet metal gage, treated to prevent oxidation, and suitably stayed and supported and so designed that flanges will protect lamps. Cable must be bushed in a suitable manner where passing through the metal, and must be properly secured to prevent serious mechanical strain from coming on the connections. Strips must be wired in approved conduit or armored cable, each lamp receptacle being enclosed within an approved outlet box or the lamp receptacles may be mounted in an iron or steel box, metal to be of a thickness not less than No. 20 U. S. sheet metal gage, treated to prevent oxidation, so constructed as to enclose all wires, the wires to be soldered to lugs of receptacles.

n. Portable plugging boxes must be so constructed that no current carrying part will be exposed, and each receptacle must be protected by approved fuses mounted on slate or marble bases and enclosed in a fireproof cabinet equipped with self-closing doors. Each receptacle must be constructed to carry 30 amperes without undue heating, and the busbars must have a carrying capacity equivalent to the current required for the total number of receptacles, and approved lugs must be provided for the connection of the master cable.

o. Pin plug connectors must be of an approved type, so installed that the female part of plug will be on live end of cable, and must be so constructed that tension on the cable will not cause serious mechanical strain on the connections.

p. Portable conductors used from receptacles to arc lamps, bunches and other portable equipments must be approved stage cable, except that for the purpose of feeding a stand lamp under conditions where conductors are not liable to severe mechanical injury an approved reinforced cord may be used, provided cut-out designed to protect same is not fused over 10 amperes capacity.

q. Brackets used on scenery must be wired entirely on the inside, fixture stem must come through to the back of the scenery and end of stem be properly bushed. Fixtures must be securely fastened in place.

r. String or festooned light wiring must be of approved type, joints to be properly made, soldered and taped, and staggered where practicable.

Where lamps are used in lanterns or similar devices, approved guards must be employed.

s. Special electrical effects. Where devices are used for producing special effects such as lightning, waterfalls, etc., the apparatus must be so constructed and located that flames, sparks, etc., resulting from the operation cannot come in contact with combustible material.

t. Auditorium wiring must be installed in approved conduit, metal moulding or armored cable. Where receptacles are used, they must be enclosed in approved boxes.

Exit lights must not have more than 1 set of fuses between same and service fuses. Exit lights and all lights in halls, corridors or any other part of the building used by audience, except the general auditorium lighting, must be fed independently of the stage lighting, and must be controlled only from the lobby or other convenient place in front of the house. All fuses must be enclosed in approved cabinets.

u. Moving picture equipments other than those of approved miniature type.

1. The arc lamp used as a part of a moving picture machine must be constructed, so far as practicable, similar to arc lamps of theatres, and wiring to same must not be of less capacity than No. 6 B. & S. gage. The leads to the lamp and its rheostat or equivalent device must be protected by a plug cut-out or open link fuses, the latter enclosed in an approved cabinet with self-closing door. Cartridge fuses will not be permitted.

2. Rheostats, transforming devices or any substitute therefor must be of types expressly designed and approved for the purpose. Their installation and location must be subject to approval as parts of the moving picture machine.

3. Top and bottom reels must be enclosed in steel boxes or magazines, each with an opening of approved construction at bottom or top, so arranged as not to permit entrance of flame to magazine. No solder is to be used in the construction of these magazines. The front side of each magazine must consist of a door swinging horizontally and be provided with a substantial latch.

4. An automatic shutter must be provided and must be so constructed as to shield the film from the beam of light whenever the film is not running at operating speed. Shutter must be permanently attached to the gate frame.

5. Extra films must be kept in individual metal boxes equipped with tight-fitting covers.

6. Machine operation must be of an approved type. If driven by a motor, the latter must be of a type expressly designed and approved for such operations, and when so approved, motor driven machines, when in charge of a skilled operator, may be authorized under special permission in writing, given in advance.

7. Machine must be placed in an enclosure or house made of suitable fireproof material; must be properly ventilated, properly lighted and large enough for operator to walk freely on either side of or back of machine. All openings into this booth must be arranged so as to be entirely closed by doors or shutters constructed of the same or equally good fire-resisting material as the booth itself. Doors or covers must be arranged so as to be held normally closed by spring hinges or equivalent devices.

8. Reels containing films under examination or in process of rewinding must be enclosed in magazines or approved metal boxes, similar to those required for films in operation, and not more than 2 feet of film shall be exposed in booth.

v. Moving picture equipments of approved miniature type for home, lecture and similar purposes.

1. All equipments must be expressly approved, and such approval must cover the entire machine, including all attachments, current-controlling devices and other parts employed, including also the film.

2. The entire equipment must consume not more than 660 watts.

3. Arc lamps must be constructed so far as practicable in accordance with the requirements of §438 k, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of this chapter, and incandescent lamps must be suitably enclosed.

4. Rheostats, transformers, switches and other similar current-controlling devices must be attached to and form a part of the machine, must have no live parts exposed, and must comply with the requirements of §565 and §578 or §581 a, b, of this chapter.

5. Films must be of an improved slow-burning type having a permanent distinctive marker.

6. Machines must be so constructed that they cannot be used with films employed on the full-sized commercial moving picture machine. This may be accomplished by using a film of special width or with special perforations or by any other approved means.

7. Machines must be marked with the name or trade-mark of the maker, and with the voltage and current rating for which they are designed, and be plainly marked, "For use with slow-burning films only."

§439. Outline lighting.

a. Outline lighting must be connected only to low-potential systems.

b. Open or conduit work or metal trough construction may be used, but moulding will not be permitted.

c. Where flexible tubing is required, the ends must be sealed and painted with moisture repellent and kept at least ½ inch from surface wired over.

d. Wires for use in rigid or flexible steel conduit must comply with requirements for conduit work. Where armored cable is used, the conductors must be protected from moisture by lead sheath between armor and insulation.

e. Outline lighting must be protected by its own cut-out, and controlled by its own switch; single pole switches must not be used. Cut-outs, switches, flashers and similar appliances must be of approved types and be installed as required by this chapter for such appliances, and, if outside the building, must, with the exception of transformers of weatherproof type, be installed in approved weatherproof cabinets.

f. Circuits must be so arranged that not more than 1,320 watts will be dependent upon one cut-out.

g. Sockets and receptacles must be of the keyless porcelain type and wires must be soldered to lugs on same. Miniature receptacles will not be approved for outdoor work.

h. For open work, wires must be approved rubber covered, not less than No. 14 B. & S. gage and must be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators, which separate the wires at least 1 inch from the surface wired over. Rigid supporting requires, under ordinary conditions where wiring over flat surfaces, supports at least every 4½ feet. If the wires are liable to be disturbed, the distance between supports should be shortened. In those parts of circuits where wires are connected to approved receptacles which hold them at least 1 inch from surface wired over, and which are placed not over 1 foot apart, such receptacles will be considered to afford the necessary support and spacing of the wires. Between receptacles more than 1 foot, but less than 2 feet, apart an additional non-combustible, non-absorptive insulator maintaining a separation and spacing equivalent to the receptacles must be used. Except as above specified, wires must be kept apart at least 2½ inches for voltages up to 300, and 4 inches for higher voltages.

i. For metal trough construction, the troughs and other details must comply with the requirements of § 583 a to f, hereof.

§441. Lighting and power from railway wires.

Lighting and power from railway wires will not be permitted, under any pretense, in the same circuit with trolley wires with a ground return, except in electric railway cars, electric car houses, power houses, passenger and freight stations connected with the operation of electric railways.

§442. Garages.

1. Definition. A garage is that portion of a building in which any automobile carrying volatile inflammable liquid is kept, whether such automobile be kept for use, for sale, for rental, for exhibition or for demonstrating purposes; and all that portion of a building that is on or below the floor or floors on which an automobile carrying volatile inflammable liquid is kept and is not separated therefrom by tight unpierced fire walls and floors.

2. Wiring and appliances.

a. All conductors except those required for pendant lamps or portable connections must be installed in approved metal conduit or approved armored cable, except that approved metal moulding may be used only in offices and showrooms. Metal conduits, armored cable or metal moulding must be so installed that all outlet and junction boxes shall be located at least four feet above the floor.

b. Flexible cord for pendant lights must be approved reinforced cord.

c. Flexible cords for portable lamps, motors or other apparatus must be approved cord designed for rough usage. The portable cord must carry the male end of an approved pin plug connector or equivalent, the female end being of such design or so hung that the connector will break apart readily at any position of the cable. The connector must be kept at least four feet above the floor.

d. Flexible cable for charging must be of approved theatre stage type, this cable carrying parts of approved connectors of at least fifty amperes capacity. The connectors must be of such design or so hung that at least one will break apart readily at any position of the cable. Current-carrying parts of connectors must be shielded to prevent accidental contact. The fixed, or wall connector, must be kept at least four feet above the floor, and if not located on switchboard or charging panel, must be protected against accidental contact.

e. Cut-outs, switches, key sockets and receptacles must be placed at least four feet above the floor, except as provided in paragraph g below.

f. All portable lights must be equipped with approved keyless sockets of moulded composition or metal-sheathed porcelain type. These sockets must be equipped with handle, hook and substantial guard.

g. Switchboards and charging panels, at or upon which are mounted devices which in operation may produce a spark, must be located in a room or enclosure provided for the purpose unless all such spark producing devices are at least four feet above the floor or surrounded by vapor proof enclosures.

h. Motors or dynamos, not actually a part of a vehicle, if not located at least four feet above the floor, must be of the fully enclosed type. Motors located four feet or more above the floor, if not of the fully enclosed type, must be provided with wire screen of not less than No. 14 mesh over openings at commutator end.

§443. Electric cranes.

All wiring, apparatus, etc., not specifically covered by special rules herein given, must conform to the general requirements of this chapter except that the switch required by § 208c of this chapter for each motor may be omitted.

a. Wiring.

1. All wires except bare collector wires, those between resistances and contact plates of rheostats and those subjected to severe external heat, must be approved rubber-covered and not smaller in size than No. 12 B. & S. gage. Insulation on wires between resistances and contact plates of rheostats must conform to paragraph d hereof, while wires subjected to severe external heat must have approved slow-burning insulation.

2. All wires excepting collector wires and those run in metal conduit or approved flexible cable must be supported by knobs or cleats which separate them at least 1 inch from the surface wired over, but in dry places, where space is limited and the distance between wires as required by § 426h of this chapter cannot be obtained, each wire must be separately encased in approved flexible tubing securely fastened in place.

Collector wires must be supported by approved insulators so mounted that even with the extreme movement permitted the wires will be separated at all times at least 1½ inches from the surface wired over. Collector wires must be held at the ends by approved strain insulators.

3. Main collector wires carried along the runways must be rigidly and securely attached to their insulating supports at least every 20 feet, and separated at least 6 inches when run in a horizontal plane; if not run in a horizontal plane, they must be separated at least 8 inches. If spans longer than 20 feet are necessary the distance between wires must be increased proportionately, but in no case shall the span exceed 40 feet.

4. Where bridge collector wires are over 80 feet long, insulating supports on which the wires may loosely lie must be provided at least every 50 feet.

Bridge collector wires must be kept at least 2½ inches apart, but a greater spacing should be used whenever it may be obtained.

5. Collector wires must not be smaller in size than specified in the following table for the various spans:

Distance between rigid supports, feet.	Size wire required B. & S.
0 to 30	6
31 to 60	4
Over 60	2

b. Collectors must be so designed that sparking between them and collector wires will be reduced to a minimum.

c. Switches and cut-outs.

1. The main collector wires must be protected by a cut-out and the circuit controlled by a switch. Cut-out and switch shall be so located as to be easy of access from the floor.

2. Cranes operated from cabs must have a cut-out and switch connected into the leads from the main collector wires and so located in the cab as to be readily accessible to the operator.

3. Where there is more than one motor on a single crane, each motor lead must be protected by a cut-out located in the cab if there is one.

d. Controllers must be installed according to § 204 of this chapter, except that if the crane is located out doors the insulation on wires between resistances and contact plates of rheostats must be rubber where the wires are exposed to moisture and insulation is necessary and also where they are grouped. If the crane operates over readily combustible material the resistances must be placed in an enclosure made of non-combustible material, thoroughly ventilated and so constructed that it will not permit any flames or molten metal to escape in the event of burning out the resistances. If the resistances are located in the cab, this result may be obtained by constructing the cab of non-combustible material and providing sides which enclose the cab from its floor to a height of at least 6 inches above the top of the resistances.

e. The motor frames, the entire frame of the crane and the tracks must be permanently and effectively grounded.

§444. Wires, high potential systems in central stations, substations and transformer vaults.

Special permission in writing may be given for the installation of wires of high potential systems under such restrictions as the commissioner may prescribe.

§445. Transformers, high potential.

a. Transformers must be located as near as possible to the point at which the primary wires enter the building.

b. Transformers must be placed in an enclosure constructed of fireproof material. The enclosure shall have no opening to the building except through an approved tight-fitting fire door. It shall be ventilated in some approved manner, be used only to contain the transformers and other high potential regulating devices, and be kept securely locked to prevent access by other than responsible persons. Suitable oil drains and guard sills shall be provided, as may be required by the commissioner.

c. The transformer case must be permanently and effectually grounded.

§447. Wires, extra high potential.

a. Primary wires must not be brought into or over buildings, except power stations, sub-stations and transformer vaults.

b. Secondary wires must be installed under rules for high-potential systems when their immediate primary wires carry a current at a potential of over 3,500 volts, unless the primary wires are installed in accordance with the requirements of article 3 of this chapter or are entirely underground.

ARTICLE 5.

Fittings, Materials and Details of Construction.

Section 548. Fittings, materials and details of construction.
549. Wires, general.
550. Rubber covered wires.
551. Flexible cords.
552. Fixture wire.
553. Conduit wire.
554. Armored cable and cord.
555. Slow burning weatherproof wire.
556. Slow burning wire.
557. Weatherproof wire.
558. Metal conduits.
559. Outlet, junction and flush switch boxes.
560. Metal mouldings.
561. Tubes and bushings.
562. Cleats.
563. Flexible tubing.
564. Knobs.
565. Switches.
566. Circuit breakers.
567. Cut-outs.
568. Fuses.

569. Panel boards.
570. Cabinets and cut-out boxes.
571. Rosettes.
572. Sockets, including lamp receptacles.
573.
574. Arc lamps.
575.
576. Insulating joints.
577. Fixtures.
578. Rheostats, resistance boxes and equalizers.
579. Auto-starters.
580. Reactive coils and condensers.
581. Transformers, low potential.
582. Lightning arresters.
583. Electric signs (for low potential systems only).
584.

§548. Fittings, materials and details of construction.

The requirements and provisions of this article prescribe the general characteristics and classifications of fittings, materials and details of construction. Specifications for performance of fittings and materials, both under test and in service, shall be as prescribed from time to time by the commissioner. All fittings, materials and details of construction must be approved by the commissioner before being placed in service.

§549. Wires, general.

a. Wires, cables and cords of all kinds designed to meet the following specifications must have a distinctive marking the entire length of the coil so that they may be readily identified in the field. They must also be plainly tagged or marked as follows:

Wires described under §557 need not have the distinctive markings but are to be tagged.

1. The maximum working pressure or voltage for which the wire was tested or approved. This may be omitted for the wires described under §§555, 556 and 557 of this chapter.
2. The words "National Electrical Code Standard."
3. Name of the manufacturing company and, if desired, trade name of the wire.
4. Month and year when manufactured.
5. The proper type letter for the particular style of wire or cable as given in the following schedule for each type of insulation.

RS—Rubber coated single braided for voltage	0-600
RS-15—Rubber covered single braided for maximum voltage	1500
RS-25—Rubber covered single braided for maximum voltage	2500
RS-35—Rubber covered single braided for maximum voltage	3500
RS-50—Rubber covered single braided for maximum voltage	5000
RS-70—Rubber covered single braided for maximum voltage	7000

RD,RD15—Rubber covered double braided, etc.
RSL—Rubber covered, single braided, leaded.
RDL—Rubber covered, double braided, leaded.
AC—Wires for use in armored cable.
ACL—Leaded wires for use in armored cable.

b. Conductors or the strands of conductors must not vary in either diameter or in conductivity more than an approved per cent. from the standards adopted by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

§550. Rubber-covered wire.

a. Conductors.

No individual conductor, whether solid or stranded, shall be less than No. 14 B. & S. gage in nominal size.

All conductors and the individual wires of stranded conductors shall be tinned.

b. Insulation.

Conductors shall be insulated for their entire length with a properly applied and properly vulcanized rubber compound.

The insulation must be of the nominal thickness given in the following table, the requirements of which vary according to the sizes of conductors and the maximum working pressure:

Table of Thickness of Rubber Insulation for Rubber-Covered Wires and Cables in 64th Inches.

Size of Conductor.	Type Letters. RS.	RS-15.	RS-25.	RS-35.	RS-50.	RS-70.
	For Working Pressures Not Over: 600 Volts.	1500 Volts.	2500 Volts.	3500 Volts.	5000 Volts.	7000 Volts.
American or B. & S. Gage—						
14 to 8	3	4	6	8	12	16
7 to 2	4	5	6	8	12	16
1 to 0000 C. M.	5	6	7	8	12	16
225,000 to 500,000	6	7	8	9	12	16
525,000 to 1,000,000	7	8	9	10	12	16
Over 1,000,000	8	9	10	11	14	18

c. Coverings.

All single conductor rubber-insulated wires and cables must have a covering of fibrous material applied directly to the surface of the insulating wall.

For any single conductor wire there shall be at least one braid for sizes from No. 14 to and including No. 8. For all single conductor cables larger than No. 8 there must be at least two braids or a tape and a braid.

For twin wires and twisted pair wires and for all multiple conductor cables there shall be a fibrous covering on each individual wire and in addition a braid enclosing the bunched conductors.

For certain special service conditions, one or more additional coverings of fibrous material or of lead are required.

Fibrous coverings may be either braid or tape, but tape shall not be used for the outer covering. All braids must be impregnated with a moisture-proof compound.

Lead coverings may be applied to single or multiple conductors. Lead covered multiple conductor cable with more than two conductors must, in all cases, have the conductors spirally laid.

In all cases, the individual conductors in lead covered cable must have a fibrous covering and, except for two conductor cables, with conductors parallel, there must be a fibrous covering over bunched conductors.

The thickness of lead covering shall, in all cases, be that specified for cables for the various sizes and forms.

§551. Flexible cords—for pendant lamps and for portable use, including elevator lighting and control cables, and theatre stage and border-light cables.

a. These cords and cables must comply with the requirements of §549 a and b of this chapter.

b. Conductors.

Each conductor must have a carrying capacity not less than that of a No. 18 B. & S. gauge wire and be built up from wires of approved sizes.

c. Insulation.

The insulation must consist of properly applied and properly vulcanized rubber compound complying with approved physical and chemical tests.

The insulation must be of the nominal thickness given in the following table:

	Thickness Inches
B. & S. Gage 18 and 16	1/32
B. & S. Gage, 14 to 8	3/64

For exception see Type PS below (§551f, of this chapter).

d. Coverings.

Each conductor must be covered with a tight, close wind of fine cotton or some other method must be employed to prevent a broken strand puncturing the insulation.

Cords of the several types must comply with the specifications of the following table with respect to their outer protective coverings, and the special rules indicated in the last column of the table.

Use.	Type	Trade name.	Braid on each conductor.	Reinforcement or filler.	Outer cover.	For additional rules see
Pendants—Dry places	C	Lamp cord	Glazed cotton or silk			551e
Pendants—Damp places	CB	Brewery cord	Cotton Wp			551e
	CC	Canvasite cord	Cotton Wp		Cotton Wp	551e
Portable—Dry places	P	Reinforced cord	Cotton	Rubber jacket.	Glazed cotton or silk	....
	PO	Parallel cord	Cotton		Glazed cotton or silk	551f
	PS	Special reinf. cord	Cotton	Rubber jacket.	Glazed cotton or silk	551f
	CA	Armored cord	Cotton		Armor	....
	PA	Armored reinf. cord	Cotton	Rubber jacket.	Glazed cotton and armor	....
Portable—Damp places	PWp	Reinforced cord Wp	Cotton	Rubber jacket.	Cotton Wp	....
	PkWp	Packinghouse cord	Cotton	Filler	2 cotton both Wp	551g
	PAWp	Armored reinf. cord Ww	Cotton	Rubber jacket.	Cotton Wp. and armor	....
Theatre stages	T	Stage cable	Cotton Wp	Filler	2 cotton both Wp	551g&h
Theatre borders	B	Border light cable	Cotton Wp		2 cotton both Wp	551g&i
Elevator lighting and control	E	Elevator cable	Cotton	Rubber jacket. and or	1 or more cotton, both Wp; 3 cotton, outer one Wp	551g&j

e. (Types C. CB and CC.) In these classes are included flexible cords which under usual conditions hang freely in air.

f. (Types PO and PS.) These cords are for use only in offices, dwellings or similar places where not liable to rough usage.

For Type PO the conductors may be either laid parallel or twisted together.

Type PS cord may be made only with conductors of No. 18 or No. 16 B. & S. gage and may have insulation only one-sixty-fourth inch in thickness.

g. In the outer cover tape may be substituted for an inner braid.

h. (Type T.) Shall consist of not more than three conductors, each not exceeding No. 4 B. & S. gage, twisted together and with a filler. The insulation on each conductor of No. 6 to No. 4 B. & S. gage shall be one-sixteenth inch in thickness.

i. (Type B.) The conductors must be cabled.

j. (Type E.) Conductors for elevator lighting cables shall not be smaller than No. 14 and for elevator control cables not smaller than No. 16 B. & S. gage.

k. For portable heating apparatus (Type H.):

This cord is for use with all smoothing and sad irons and with other heating devices requiring over 250 watts.

1. Must comply with the requirements of §549 a, b and §551b of this chapter.

2. The covering may consist of a layer of rubber or other approved material at least one-sixty-fourth inch thick (the rubber is not subject to the tests specified for other rubber compounds), a braided covering of asbestos one-thirty-second inch thick and of approved quality, an outer braid one-sixty-fourth inch thick enclosing either all the conductors as a whole or each conductor separately.

3. Other types of covering must be submitted for special examination and approval before being used.

§552. Fixture wire.

a. Fixtures may be wired with approved flexible cord or approved rubber-covered wire.

In wiring certain fixtures (see §§430d and 435d of this chapter) conductors having approved slow-burning or other heat-resisting coverings must be used.

b. Other wires for use in fixtures (Types F-64 and F-32) must comply with the requirements of §549 a and b of this chapter, and with the requirements of paragraphs c to e inclusive of this section.

c. Conductors.

May be either solid or stranded in an approved manner and must not be smaller than No. 18 B. & S. gage.

If stranded conductor is used each conductor must be covered with a tight close wind of fine cotton or some other method must be used to prevent a broken strand puncturing the insulation. Solid conductors must be tinned.

d. Insulation.

The insulation must consist of properly applied and properly vulcanized rubber compound complying with approved physical and chemical tests.

The thickness of insulation shall not be less than one-sixty-fourth inch for No. 18 B. & S. gage wire and not less than one-thirty-second inch for No. 16 B. & S. gage.

e. Coverings.

Must be a braid which if of cotton must be at least one-sixty-fourth inch in thickness.

§553. Conduit wire.

For conduit work wires of either types RS (No. 14 to No. 8, incl.), RD, RSL or RDL must be used.

§554. Armored cable and cord.

a. The armored cable or cord must comply with approved tests for flexibility and for resistance to withdrawal of the conductors from the armor. The armor must comply with approved tests for weight, tensile strength and elongation.

b. Strips if used in forming the armor must be of approved thickness and if of steel must be protected against corrosion in an approved manner.

c. The conductors must comply with the requirements for rubber-covered wires or cords of the specified types and construction.

d. The cable or cord must have a distinctive marker its entire length.

§555. Slow-burning weather-proof wire.

a. The insulation must consist of two coatings, one to be fireproof and the other weather-proof. The fireproof coating must be on the outside and must comprise about six-tenths of the total thickness of the wall.

The thickness of the completed covering shall be not less than that specified for rubber insulation of 0-600 volt rubber-covered wires. (See §550b of this chapter.)

b. Must comply with the requirements of §549 a and b of this chapter.

§556. Slow-burning wire.

a. The insulation must consist of three braids of cotton or other thread, all the interstices of which must be filled with the fireproofing compound or with material having equivalent fire resisting and insulating properties. The outer braid must be specially designed to withstand abrasion, and its surface must be finished smooth and hard.

The thickness of the completed covering shall be not less than that specified for the rubber insulation of 0-600 volt rubber-covered wires. (See §550b of this chapter.)

b. Must comply with requirements of §549 a and b of this chapter.

c. Slow-burning wires especially designed and approved for use in fixtures (see §552 of this chapter) need not necessarily comply with the requirements of paragraphs a and b of this section.

§557. Weatherproof wire.

a. The insulating covering shall consist of at least three braids, all of which must be thoroughly saturated with a dense moisture-proof compound.

The thickness of the completed covering shall be not less than that specified for the rubber insulation of 0-600 volt rubber-covered wires. (See §550b of this chapter.)

b. Must comply with requirements of §549 a and b of this chapter.

§558. Metal conduits.

1. Rigid conduit.

a. Each length of conduit must have the maker's name or initials stamped in the metal or attached thereto in a satisfactory manner, so that inspectors can readily see the same.

Rigid.

b. The tube used in the manufacture of the conduit must be of mild steel; and must be of sufficiently true, circular section to admit of cutting true, clean threads; it must be very closely the same in wall thickness at all points. Welds must be thoroughly well made.

c. The tube must be thoroughly cleaned to remove all scale and rust from both inside and the outside surfaces by some process, mechanical or otherwise, which will permit the protecting coating to take a smooth finish and which will not reduce the weight of the tube sufficiently to cause the finished conduit to weigh less than is given in §558i, of this chapter.

d. All surfaces of the tube must be protected against corrosion by an approved method.

e. Elbows, bends and similar fittings must be made of full-weight material, such as is specified for the conduit proper, and must be treated, coated, threaded, etc., in every way corresponding to the specifications for conduit so far as they apply.

f. Threads upon conduits, couplings, elbows and bends must be full and clean cut. Their pitch and form must conform to the Briggs' standard for pipe threads.

The taper of threads on conduit must not exceed three-quarter inches per foot. The perfect thread must be tapered for its entire length. Couplings must be tapped straight. If threads are cut after the protecting coatings are applied they must be treated to prevent corrosion taking place before the conduit is actually installed.

g. The finished conduit as shipped must be in ten-foot lengths, with each end reamed and threaded. For each length at least one coupling must be furnished. The finished conduit with coupling must not weight less than is given in the following table. All finished conduit must be inspected visually, both inside and out, for poor coatings, hard scale or other similar defects. It must have an approved interior coating of a character and appearance which will readily distinguish it from ordinary commercial pipe commonly used for other than electrical purposes.

Electrical Trade Size.	Minimum Weight of 10-foot Lengths of Finished Conduit with Couplings.
Inches.	Pounds.
1/4	38.5
3/8	51.5
1/2	79.0
3/4	105
1	153
1 1/4	201
1 1/2	249
2	334
2 1/2	527
3	690
3 1/2	831
4	982
4 1/2	1150
5	1344
6	1770

2. Flexible conduit.

h. Must be so flexible that the conduit may be bent in a curve, the inner edge of which has a radius equal to that specified in the following table, without opening up the tube at any point:

Electrical Trade Size, Inches.	Internal Diameter, Inches.	Thickness of Strip, Inches.	Weight in Pounds Per 100 Feet.		Radius of Curvatures, Inches.
			Single Strip.	Double Strip.	
5/16	5/16	.025	17 3/4	20 1/2	2 1/4
3/8	3/8	.034	29	33 1/2	2 1/2
1/2	5/8	.040	54	62	3 1/2
3/4	13/16	.040	68	78 1/2	4 1/2
1	1	.055	108	129 1/2	5
1 1/4	1 1/4	.055	132	158	5 1/2
1 1/2	1 1/2	.060	171	205	6
2	2	.060	224	269	8
2 1/2	2 1/2	.060	277	332	10 1/2

i. Must be of such design that after a 3-foot sample has been subjected to a tension of 200 lbs. for one minute, the conduit will not be opened up at any point.

j. For steel conduits the internal diameter, the thickness of the strip and the weight of the finished conduit must be not less than the values given in the following table. For flexible conduit of other than the strip type an equivalent construction must be provided.

k. If of steel, the metal must be thoroughly galvanized or coated with an approved rust preventitive. Interior surfaces of the conduit must be free from burrs or sharp edges which might cause abrasion of the wire coverings.

l. Must have a distinctive marking its entire length so that the flexible conduit may be readily identified in the field. Coils must also be plainly tagged or marked with the name or trade mark of the manufacturing company.

§559. Outlet, junction and flush switch boxes.

a. Boxes must be of pressed steel having wall thickness of not less than .078 inch (No. 14 U. S. metal gage), or of cast metal having wall thickness not less than 1-8 inch. Junction boxes of larger sizes must comply with requirements of §570 of this chapter, but must be in all cases of metal.

b. Boxes must be well galvanized, enameled or otherwise properly coated, inside and out, to prevent oxidation.

c. Boxes must be so made that all openings not in use will be effectively closed by metal which will afford protection substantially equivalent to the walls of the box.

Fittings which are designed for bringing conductors other than flexible cords from metal conduits to exposed wiring must be provided with non-absorptive, non-combustible insulating bushings which must separately insulate each conductor. For flexible cords, such fittings, including covers of outlet boxes, must either be provided with approved bushings or have smooth, well-rounded surfaces for the cord to bear upon.

d. Boxes must be plainly marked, where the marking may readily be seen when installed, with the name or trade mark of the manufacturer.

e. Boxes must, in case of combination gas and electric outlets, be so arranged that connection with gas pipe at outlet may be made by means of an approved device. Fixture studs, where not a part of the box, must be made of malleable iron or other approved material. Boxes must be arranged to secure in position the conduit or flexible tubing protecting the wire.

f. Switch and outlet boxes must be so arranged that they can be securely fastened in place independently of the support afforded by the conduit piping, except that when entirely exposed, approved boxes, which are threaded so as to be firmly supported by screwing on to the conduit, may be used.

g. Switch and receptacle boxes must completely enclose the switch or receptacle on sides and back, and must provide a thoroughly substantial support for it. The retaining screws for the box must not be used to secure the switch in position. Boxes for floor outlets shall be designed to completely enclose the receptacle and attachment plugs, if any, to protect them from mechanical injury and to exclude moisture.

h. Covers for outlet boxes, if made of metal, must be equal in thickness to that specified for the walls of the box, or must be of metal lined with an insulating material not less than 1-32 inch in thickness, firmly and permanently secured to the metal. Covers may also be made of porcelain or other approved material, provided they are of such form and thickness as to afford suitable protection and strength.

§560. Metal moulding.

a.

b. The installation of wooden moulding is prohibited.

c. Each length of metal moulding must have maker's name or trade mark stamped in the metal, or in some manner permanently attached thereto, in order that it may be readily identified in the field.

d. Metal moulding must be constructed of iron or steel with backing at least .050 inch in thickness, and with capping not less than .040 inch in thickness, and so constructed that when in place the raceway will be entirely closed; must be thoroughly galvanized or coated with an approved rust preventative, both inside and out, to prevent oxidation.

e. Elbows, couplings and all other similar fittings must be constructed of at least the same thickness and quality of metal as the moulding itself, and so designed that they will both electrically and mechanically secure the different sections together and maintain the continuity of the raceway. The interior surfaces must be free from burrs or sharp corners which might cause abrasion of the wire coverings.

f. Metal moulding must at all outlets be so arranged that the conductors cannot come in contact with the edges of the metal, either of capping or backing. Specially designed fittings which will interpose substantial barriers between conductors and the edges of metal are recommended.

g. When backing is secured in position by screws or bolts from the inside of the raceway, depressions must be provided to render the heads of the fastenings flush with the moulding.

h. Metal mouldings must be used for exposed work only and must be so constructed as to form an open raceway to be closed by the capping or cover after the wires are laid in.

§561. Tubes and bushings.

a. Tubes and bushings must be made straight and free from checks or rough projections, with ends smooth and rounded to facilitate the drawing in of the wire and prevent abrasion of its covering.

b. Tubes and bushings must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material.

§562. Cleats.

a. Cleats must hold the wire firmly in place without injury to its covering.

b. Bearing points on the surface of cleats must be made by ridges or rings about the holes for supporting screws, in order to avoid cracking and breaking when screwed tight.

c. Cleats must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material.

e. Cleats must conform to the spacings given in the following table:

Voltage, 0-300. Distance from wire to surface, ½ inch. Distance between wires, 2½ inches.

§563. Flexible tubing.

a. Flexible tubing must have a sufficiently smooth interior surface to allow the ready introduction of the wire.

b. Flexible tubing must be constructed of or treated with materials which will serve as moisture repellents.

c. The tube must be so designed that it will withstand all the abrasion likely to be met with in practice.

d. The linings, if any, must not be removable in lengths of over 3 feet.

Flexible tubing must not close to prevent the insertion of the wire after the tube has been kinked or flattened and straightened out.

f. Flexible tubing must have a distinctive marking the entire length of the tube, so that the tubing may be readily identified in the field.

§564. Knobs.

a. Split knobs must be constructed in 2 parts, a base and a cap, arranged to hold the wire firmly in place without injury to its covering. Sharp edges must be avoided. Solid knobs must be constructed with smooth groove, to contain wire.

b. Bearing points on the surface of knobs must be made by a ring or by ridges on the outside edge of the base, to provide for stability. At least ¼ inch surface separation must be maintained between the supporting screw or nail and the conductor, and the knob must be so constructed that the supporting screw or nail cannot come in contact with the conductor. For wires larger than No. 4 B. & S. gage, split knobs (or single wire cleats) must be so constructed as to require the use of 2 supporting screws.

c. Knobs must be made of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material.

e. Knobs must be so constructed as to separate the wire at least 1 inch from the surface wired over.

§565. Switches.

1. General Rules.

a. Switches must, when used for service switches, indicate, on inspection, whether the current be "on" or "off."

b.

2. Knife switches.

c. Knife switches must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases. Other materials than slate, marble or porcelain must be submitted for special examination before being used. Bases with an area of over 25 square inches must have at least 4 supporting screws. Holes for the supporting screws must be so located or countersunk that there will be at least ½ inch space measured over the surface, between the head of the screw or washer and the nearest live metal part, and in all cases when between parts of opposite polarity must be countersunk.

d. Pieces carrying the contact jaws and hinge clips must be secured to the base by at least 2 screws, or else made with a square shoulder, or provided with dowel pins, to prevent possible turnings, and the nuts or screw-heads on the under side of the base must be countersunk not less than ⅛ inch and covered with a waterproof compound which will not melt below 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade).

e. Hinges of knife switches must not be used to carry current unless they are equipped with spring washers, held by lock-nuts or pins, or their equivalent, so arranged that a firm and secure connection will be maintained at all positions of the switch blades.

f. All switches must have ample metal for stiffness and to prevent rise in temperature of any part of over 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees Centigrade) at full load, the contacts being arranged so that a thoroughly good bearing at every point is obtained with contact surfaces advised for pure copper blades of about 1 square inch for each 75 amperes; the whole device must be mechanically well made throughout.

g. All cross-bars less than 3 inches in length must be made of insulating material. Bars of 3 inches and over, which are made of metal to insure greater mechanical strength, must be sufficiently separated from the jaws of the switch to prevent arcs following from the contacts to the bar on the opening of the switch under any circumstances. Metal bars should preferably be covered with insulating material. To prevent possible turning or twisting the cross-bar must be secured to each blade by 2 screws, or the joints made with square shoulders or provided with dowel-pins.

h. Switches for currents of over 30 amperes must be equipped with lugs, firmly screwed or bolted to the switch, and into which the conducting wires shall be soldered. For switches designed for currents of 30 amperes or less, heavy clamps or screw and washer connections with upturned lugs may be used.

i. Knife switches must operate successfully at 50 per cent. overload in amperes and at rated voltage, under the most severe conditions with which they are liable to meet in practice.

j. Knife switches must be plainly marked where the marking can be read when the switch is installed, with the name of the maker and the current and the voltage for which the switch is designed. Switches designed for 250 volts D. C. or 500 volts A. C. circuits, without fuses on the switch base, must be marked 250 V., D. C., 500 V., A. C. When 250-volt fuse terminals are mounted on the switch base, the marking of the switch must be 250 V., D. C. and A. C. When 600-volt fuse terminals are mounted on the switch base, the terminals must be spaced for 600-volt fuses and the switches marked 500 V., A. C. Triple pole switches designed with 125-volt spacings, between adjacent blades, must be marked 125 volts, and may be used on 3-wire D. C. or single phase systems having not more than 125 volts between adjacent wires and not more

than 250 volts between the two outside wires. When designed with 250-volt spacings between adjacent blades triple pole switches must be marked 250 volts and may be used on 3-wire D. C. or single phase systems having not more than 250 volts between adjacent wires and not more than 500 volts between the two outside wires.

k. Spacings and dimensions must be at least as great as those given in the following tables:

Table 1. For switchboards and panel boards; not over 125 volts D. C. and A. C.:

	Width and thickness		Minimum separation of nearest metal parts of opposite polarity.	Minimum break distance.
	Blades.	Clips and hinges.		
30 amp	1-2x6-64 in.	1-2x3-64 in.	1 in.	3-4 in.
60 amp			1 1-4 in.	1 in.

Table 2. For individual switches; not over 125 volts D. C. and A. C.:

	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
30 amp.....	1-2x5-64	1-2x3-64	1 1-4	1
60 and 100 amp.....			1 1-2	1 1-4
200 amp.....			2 1-4	2
400 and 600 amp.....			2 3-4	2 1-2
800 and 1000 amp.....			3	2 3-4

A 300-ampere switch with the spacings of the 200-ampere switch above may be used on switchboards.

Table 3. For all switches; 250 volts only D. C. and A. C.:

	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
30 amp.....	1-2x5-64	1-2x3-64	1 3-4	1 1-2

Table 4. For all switches; not over 250 volts D. C. nor over 500 volts A. C.:

	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
30 amp.....	5-8x1-8	5-8x1-16	2 1-4	2
60 and 100 amp.....			2 1-4	2
200 amp.....			2 1-2	2 1-4
400 and 600 amp.....			2 3-4	2 1-2
800 and 1000 amp.....			3	2 3-4

A 300-ampere switch with the spacings of the 200-ampere switch above may be used on switchboards. Cut-out terminals on switches for over 250 volts must be designed and spaced for 600-volt fuses.

Table 5. For all switches; not over 600 volts D. C. and A. C.:

	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
30 amp.	5-8x1-8	5-8x1-16	4	3 1-2
60 "			4	3 1-2
100 "			4 1-2	4

Where barriers of approved design and made of suitable non-absorptive, non-combustible, insulating material or of impregnated hard wood are placed between parts of opposite polarity, the minimum separation of these parts on switches described in Table 5 may be that given in Table 4.

Auxiliary contacts of either a readily renewable or a quick-break type or the equivalent are recommended for D. C. switches, designed for over 250 volts, and must be provided on D. C. switches designed for use in breaking currents greater than 100 amperes at a voltage of over 250. For 3-wire direct current and 3-wire single phase systems the separation and break distances for plain 3-pole knife switches must not be less than those required in the above table for switches designed for the voltage between neutral and outside wires.

3. Snap switches.

l. Current-carrying parts must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absportive, insulating bases, such as slate or porcelain, and the holes for supporting screws should be countersunk not less than ⅛ inch. There must in no case be less than 3-64 inch space between supporting screws and current-carrying parts.

Sub-bases must be so designed as to separate the wires at least one-half inch from the surface wired over. They must be of a non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material.

m. Pieces carrying contact jaws must be secured to the base by at least 2 screws, or else made with a square shoulder, or provided with dowel-pins or otherwise arranged, to prevent possible turnings; and the nuts or screw heads on the under side of the base must be countersunk not less than ⅛ inch and covered with a waterproof compound which will not melt below 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade).

n.

o.

p. Binding posts must be substantially made, and the screws must be of such size that the threads will not strip when set up tight. Switches with the set-screw form of contact will not be approved.

q. Covers made of conducting material, except face plates for flush switches, must be lined on sides and top with insulating, tough and tenacious material at least, 1-32 inch in thickness, firmly secured so that it will not fall out with ordinary handling. The side lining must extend slightly beyond the lower edge of the cover.

r. The handle or button or any exposed parts must not be in electrical connection with the circuit.

s. Snap switches must "make" and "break" with a quick snap, and must not stop when motion has once been imparted by the button or handle.

t. Snap switches must be plainly marked, where the marking may be readily seen, with the name or trade-mark of the maker and the current and voltage for which the switch is designed. On flush switches these markings may be placed on the sub-plate. On surface switches with covers constructed of porcelain or other moulded insulating material the marking may be on the inside of the cover. On all other types they must be placed on the front of the cap, cover or plate.

§566. Circuit breakers.

1. Generally.

Circuit breakers for operation on circuits ot 550 volts or less must be made to comply with the following specifications, except in those few cases where peculiar design allows the breaker to fulfill the general requirements in some other way, and where it can successfully withstand the prescribed tests. In such cases the breakers should be submitted for special examination and approval before being used.

2. Details of construction.

a. Circuit breakers must be mountea on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases, such as slate or marble. Bases with an area of over 25 square inches must have at least 4 supporting screws. Holes for the supporting screws must be so located or countersunk that there will be at least ½ inch space measured over the surface between the head of the screw or washer and the nearest live metal part, and in cases when between parts of opposite polarity must be countersunk.

b. Pieces carrying contact parts must be secured to the base by at least 2 screws, or else made with a square shoulder, dowel pin, or equivalent device, to prevent possible turning, and the nuts or screw heads on the under side of the base of front-connected breakers must be countersunk not less than ⅛ inch, and covered with a waterproof compound which will not melt below 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade). All breakers must be provided with easily accessible means of tripping them by hand without injury to the operator.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g. Metal work of automatic overload circuit breakers must be substantial in construction, and must have ample metal for stiffness. The contact parts shall be arranged so that thoroughly good bearings are obtained; the entire device must be mechanically well made throughout.

h. Must be plainly marked, where it will be visible when installed, with the name of the maker and the current and voltage for which the device is designed.

§567. Cut-outs.

1. General rules.

a. Cut-outs must be supported on bases of non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material.

b. The design of the base must be such that, considering the material used, the base will withstand the most severe conditions liable to be met in practice.

c. Bases with an area of over twenty-five square inches must have at least four supporting screws. Holes for supporting screws must be so located or countersunk that there will be at least one-half inch space, measured over the surface, between the screw-head or washer and the nearest live metal part, and in all cases where between parts of opposite polarity must be countersunk.

d. Nuts or screw heads on the under side of the base must be countersunk not less than one-eighth inch, and covered with a waterproof compound which will not melt below 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade).

e. Cut-outs must be marked, where the marking will be plainly visible when installed, with the name of the maker, and current and voltage for which the device is designed.

2. Link fuse cut-outs.

f. Spacings must be at least as great as those given in the following table, which applies only to plain, open-link fuses mounted on slate or marble bases. The spaces given are correct for fuse-blocks to be used on direct current systems, and can therefore be safely followed in devices designed for alternating currents. If the copper fuse-tips overhang the edges of the fuse-block terminals, the spacing should be measured between the nearest edges of the tips:

	Minimum separation of nearest metal parts of opposite polarity.	Minimum break-distance.
Not Over 125 volts:		
10 amperes or less.....	3-4 inch	3-4 inch
11-100 amperes	1 inch	3-4 inch
Not Over 125 volts:		
101-300 amperes	1 inch	1 inch
301-1000 amperes	1 1-4 inch	1 1-4 inch
Not Over 250 Volts:		
10 amperes or less.....	1 1-2 inch	1 1-4 inch
11-100 amperes	1 3-4 inch	1 1-4 inch
101-300 amperes	2 inch	1 1-2 inch
301-1000 amperes	2 1-2 inch	2 inch

A space must be maintained between fuse terminals of the same polarity of at least one-half inch for voltage up to 125 and of at least three-quarter inch for voltages from 126 to 250. This is the minimum distance allowable, and greater separation should be provided when practicable. For three-wire systems cut-outs must have the break-distance required for circuits of the potential of the outside wires, except that in 125-250 systems with grounded neutral the cut-outs in two-wire, 125 volt branch circuits may have the spacings specified for not over 125 volts.

g. All fuse-block terminals must have ample metal for stiffness and to prevent rise in temperature of any part of over 50 degrees Fahrenheit (28 degrees Centigrade) at full load. Terminals, as far as practicable, should be made of compact form instead of being rolled out in thin strips; and sharp edges of thin projecting pieces, as on wing thumb nuts and the like, should be avoided. Thin metal, sharp edges and projecting pieces are much more likely to cause an arc to start than a more solid mass of metal. It is a good plan to round all corners of the terminals and to chamfer the edges.

3. Enclosed-fuse cut-outs—plug and cartridge type.

h. Enclosed fuse cut-outs must be classified as regards both current and voltage as given in the following table, and must be so designed that the bases of one class cannot be used with fuses of another class rated for a higher current or voltage:

Standard plug or cartridge cut-outs.

Not Over 250 Volts.	Not Over 600 Volts.
0- 30 amperes.	0- 30 amperes.
31- 60 "	31- 60 "
61-100 "	61-100 "
101-200 "	101-200 "
201-400 "	201-400 "
401-600 "	

Sealable service and meter cut-outs.

Not over 250 Volts.	Not Over 600 Volts.
0- 30 amperes	0- 30 amperes.
31- 60 "	31- 60 "
61-100 "	61-100 "
101-200 "	101-200 "

4. Exceptions.

The foregoing requirements of this section shall not apply to rosettes, attachment plugs, car-lighting cut-outs and protective devices for signalling systems.

§568. Fuses.

1. Link fuses.

a. Terminals must have contact surfaces or tips of harder metal, having perfect electrical connections with the fusible part of the strip.

b. Link-fuses must be stamped with about 80 per cent. of the maximum current which they can carry indefinitely, thus allowing about 25 per cent. overload before the fuse melts.

c. Fuse terminals must be stamped with the maker's name or initials, or with some known trade-mark.

2. Enclosed fuses—plug and cartridge type; except for rosettes, attachment plugs, car-lighting cut-outs and protective devices for signal systems.

d. The fuse casing must be sufficienty dust-tight so that lint and dust cannot collect around the fusible wire and become ignited when the fuse is blown.

e. Enclosed fuses must be classified to correspond with the different classes of cut-out blocks, and must be so designed that it will be impossible to put any fuse of a given class into a cut-out block which is designed for a current or voltage lower than that of the class to which the fuse belongs.

f. The fuse terminals must be sufficiently heavy to insure mechanical strength and rigidity. The styles of terminals, except for use in sealable service and meter cut-outs, must be as follows:

Not over 250 volts—

0-30 amps.	A. Cartridge fuse (ferrule contact). B. Approved plug or cartridge fuses in approved casings for Edison plug cut-outs not exceeding 125 volts, but including any circuit of a 3-wire 125-250 volt systems, with grounded neutral.
31-60 "	Cartridge fuse (ferrule contact) for use also in approved casings for large size Edison plug type 250-volt cut-outs.
61-100 " 101-200 " 201-400 " 401-600 "	Cartridge fuse (knife blade contact).

Not over 600 volts—

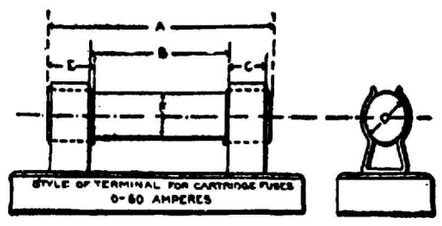
0-30 amps. 31-60 "	Cartridge fuse (ferrule contact).
61-100 " 101-200 " 201-400 "	Cartridge fuse (knife blade contact).

3. Exceptions.

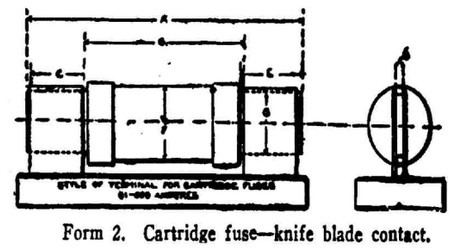
The requirements of subdivision 2 of this section shall not apply to fuses for rosettes, attachment plugs, car-lighting cut-outs and protective devices for signaling systems.

g. Cartridge enclosed fuses and corresponding cut-out blocks, except for sealable service and meter cut-outs, must conform to the dimensions given in the following table:

Table of Dimensions of the National Electrical Code Standard Cartridge Enclosed Fuse.



Form 1. Cartridge fuse—ferrule contact.



Form 2. Cartridge fuse—knife blade contact.

Voltage.	Rated capacity, amperes.		A. Length over terminals, inches.	B. Distance between contact clips, inches.	C. Width of contact clips, inches.	D. Diameter of ferrules or thickness of terminal blades, inches.	E. Minimum length of ferrules or of terminal blades outside of tube, inches.	F. Diameter of tube, inches.	G. Width of terminal blades, inches.		Rated capacity, amperes.
Not over 250.....	0-30	Form 1....	2	1	1-2	9-16	1-2	1-2	....	Form 1.....	0-30
	31-60	Form 1....	3	1 3-4	5-8	13-16	5-8	3-4	....	Form 1.....	31-60
	61-100	Form 2....	5 7-8	4	7-8	1-8	1	1	3-4	Form 2.....	61-100
	101-200	Form 2....	7 1-8	4 1-2	1 1-4	3-16	1 3-8	1 1-2	1 1-8	Form 2.....	101-200
	201-400	Form 2....	8 5-8	5	1 3-4	1-4	1 7-8	2	1 5-8	Form 2.....	201-400
	401-600	Form 2....	10 3-8	6	2 1-8	1-4	2 1-4	2 1-2	2	Form 2.....	401-600
Not over 600.....	0-30	Form 1....	5	4	1-2	13-16	1-2	3-4	....	Form 1.....	0-30
	31-60	Form 1....	5 1-2	4 1-4	5-8	1 1-16	5-8	1	....	Form 1.....	31-60
	61-100	Form 2....	7 7-8	6	7-8	1-8	1	1 1-4	3-4	Form 2.....	61-100
	101-200	Form 2....	9 5-8	7	1 1-4	3-16	1 3-8	1 3-4	1 1-8	Form 2.....	101-200
	201-400	Form 2....	11 5-8	8	1 3-4	1-4	1 7-8	2 1-2	1 5-8	Form 2.....	201-400

h.

i. Enclosed fuses must be marked, where the marking will be plainly visible, with the name or trade-mark of the maker, the voltage and current for which the fuse is designed, and the words "National Electrical Code Standard." Each fuse must have a label, the color of which must be green for 250-volt fuses and red for 600-volt fuses.

j.

k. Enclosed fuses must not hold an arc or throw out melted metal or sufficient flame to ignite easily inflammable material on or near the cut-out when only one fuse is blown at a time on a short circuit on a system of the voltage for which the fuse is rated.

§569. Panel boards.

a. The specifications for construction of switches and cut-outs (see § 565 and § 567 of this chapter) must be followed as far as they apply.

In the relative arrangement of fuses and switches, the fuses may be placed between the bus-bars and the switches, or between the switches and the circuits, except in the case of service switches, when § 423a of this chapter must be complied with. When the branch switches are between the fuses and bus-bars, the connections must be so arranged that the blades will be dead when the switches are open. When there are exposed live metal parts on the back of a board, or where the board will be subject to moisture, a space of at least 1-2 inch must be provided between such live metal parts and the cabinet in which the board is mounted.

b. The following minimum distance between bare live metal parts (bus-bars, etc.) must be maintained:

	Between parts of opposite polarity except at switches and link fuses.		Between parts of same polarity. at link fuses.
	When mounted on the same surface.	When held free in air.	
Not over 125 volts.....	3-4 inch	1-2 inch	1-2 inch
Not over 250 volts.....	1 1-4 inch	3-4 inch	3-4 inch
Not over 600 volts.....	2 inch	1 3-4 inch	.....

At switches or enclosed fuses parts of the same polarity may be placed as close together as convenience in handling will allow.

The spacings given in the first column apply to the branch conductors where enclosed fuses are used. Where link fuses or knife switches are used, the spacings must be at least as great as those required by §§565 and 567 of this chapter.

The spacings given in the second column apply to the distance between the raised main bars and between these bars and the branch bars over which they pass.

Panel boards of special design in which the insulation and separation between bus bars and between other current carrying parts is secured by means of barriers or insulating materials instead of by the spacings given above, must be submitted for special examination and approval before being used.

c. Panel boards must be marked where the marking can be plainly seen when installed, with the name or trade-mark of the manufacturer and the maximum capacity in amperes and the voltage for which the board is designed.

§570. Cabinets and cut-out boxes.

a. Cabinets are intended for enclosing feeder and circuit branch panelboards and similar devices. They may be designed for either surface or flush mounting and are usually provided with removable frames or matts, trims, etc., in which the swinging doors are hung; when for the enclosure of apparatus connected within the cabinet to the wires of more than four circuits they shall have a back wiring space or one or more side wiring spaces, side gutters or wiring compartments unless the wires leave the cabinet directly opposite their terminal connections. When intended for installation out-of-doors they must be of the weatherproof pattern.

b. Cut-out boxes are intended for enclosing single devices or combinations of devices connected within the cut-out box to the wires of not more than four circuits and usually are designed for surface mounting, having swinging doors or covers secured directly to the wall of the box. When intended for installation out-of-doors they must be of the weatherproof pattern.

c. Design and construction of all cabinets and cut-out boxes must be such as to insure ample strength and rigidity.

d. The spacing within cabinets and cut-out boxes must be sufficient to provide ample room for the distribution of wires and cables placed in them, and for a separation between metal parts of cabinets or cut-out boxes and current carrying parts of devices and apparatus mounted within them as follows:

1. There must be an air space of at least 1-16 inch, except at points of support, between the base of the device and the wall of any metal cabinet or cut-out box on which the device is mounted.

2. There must be an air space of at least one inch between any enclosed fuse or current-carrying part and the door, unless the door is lined with an approved insulating material or is of a thickness at least that of No. 12 U. S. gauge when the air space must be not less than one-half inch.

3. There must be a space of at least two inches between open link fuses and metal or glass of walls or doors.

4. Except as noted above there must be an air space of at least one-half inch between the walls, back, gutter partition, if of metal, or door of any cabinet or cut-out box and the nearest exposed current-carrying part of devices mounted within the cabinet where the potentials do not exceed 250 volts. This spacing must be increased to at least one inch where the potentials exceed 250 volts.

5. Cabinets and cut-out boxes must be deep enough to allow the doors to be closed when 30-ampere branch circuit panelboard switches having spool or composition handles or when switches of combination cut-outs are in any position, and when other single throw switches are thrown open as far as their construction and installation will permit.

6. Cabinets having one or more side wiring spaces, side gutters or side wiring compartments must be furnished with covers, barriers or partitions extending around or from the side or sides of all bases or groups of bases of the switches, cut-outs, circuit breakers or feeder and circuit branch panelboards within the cabinet and providing a close fit with the door, frame or sides of the cabinet so as to enclose these spaces, gutters or compartments and the wires stowed within them. At sides where wires or cables are led from the cabinet at points directly opposite their terminal connections to devices or apparatus within the cabinet, and other wires or cables are not placed, these covers, barriers or partitions may be omitted.

When cabinets have back wiring spaces which are not entirely enclosed, covers must be furnished to provide equivalent enclosure.

§571. Rosettes.

a. Current-carrying parts of rosettes must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating bases. There should be no openings through the rosette base except those for the supporting screws and in the concealed type for the conductors also, and these openings should not be made any larger than necessary. There must be at least ¼ inch space, measured over the surface, between supporting screws and current-carrying parts. The supporting screws must be so located or countersunk that the flexible cord cannot come in contact with them. Bases for the knob and cleat type must have at least 2 holes for supporting screws; must be high enough to keep the wires and terminals at least ½ inch from the surface to which the rosette is attached and must have a porcelain lug under each terminal to prevent the rosette from being placed over projections which would reduce the separation to less than ½ inch. Bases for the moulding and conduit box types must be high enough to keep the wires and terminals at least ⅜ inch from the surface wired over.

b. Contact pieces and terminals must be secured in position by at least 2 screws, or made with a square shoulder, or otherwise arranged to prevent turning. The nuts or screw heads on the under side of the base must be countersunk not less than ⅛ inch and covered with a waterproof compound which will not melt below 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade).

c. Line terminal plates must be at least .06 inch in thickness, and terminal screws must not be smaller than No. 6 standard screw with about 32 threads per inch. Terminal plates for the flexible cord must be at least .06 inch in thickness. The connection to these plates shall be by binding screws not smaller than No. 5 standard screw with about 40 threads per inch. At all binding screws for line wires and for flexible cord, upturned lugs, or some equivalent arrangement, must be provided which will secure the wires under the screw heads.

d. The diameter of the cord inlet hole should measure 13-32 inch in order that standard portable cord may be used.

e. Ample space must be provided for a substantial knot tied in the cord as a whole. All parts of the rosette upon which the knot is likely to bear must be smooth and well rounded.

f. When the rosette is made in 2 parts, the cover must be secured to the base so that it will not work loose.

g. Rosettes must be plainly marked where the marking may readily be seen after the rosette has been installed, with the name or trade mark of the manufacturer, and the rating in amperes and volts. Fuseless rosettes may be rated 3 amperes, 250 volts.

h.

§572. Sockets, including lamp receptacles.

a. Sockets shall be classed according to diameters of lamp bases as cendelabra, medium and mogul base, to be known respectively as ½ inch, 1 inch and 1½ inches nominal sizes, with ratings as specified in the following table:

		Ratings.					
		Key.			Keyless.		
Class.	Nominal diam.	Watts.	Volts.	Max. amp. at any voltage.	Watts.	Volts.	Max. amp. at any voltage.
Candelabra	1-2 in.	75	125	3-4	75	125	1
Medium	1 in.	250	250	2 1-2	660	250	6
		*660	250	6	660	600	
Mogul	1 1-2 in.				1500	250	
		†			1500	600	

*This rating may be given only to sockets having a switch mechanism which produces both a quick "make" and a quick "break" action.

†Ratings to be assigned later, pending further discussion with manufacturers.

Miniature sockets having screw shells smaller than the candelabra size may be used for decorative lighting systems, Christmas tree lighting outfits and similar purposes.

b. All sockets must be marked with the name or trade-mark of the manufacturer and with the watts and volts which apply to the class. The rating marks may be abbreviated, as, for example, "250 W., 250 V." Each lamp holder of double-ended sockets must be rated as specified above, the device being marked with a single marking applying to each end.

c. Metal used for shells must be moderately hard, but not hard enough to be brittle or so soft as to be easily dented or knocked out of shape. Brass shells must be at least .013 inch in thickness and for mogul sockets not less than .025 inch, and shells of any other material must be thick enough to give the equivalent stiffness and strength.

d. The inside of metal shells must be lined with insulating material, which must absolutely prevent the shell from becoming a part of the circuit, even though the wires inside the sockets should become loosened or detached from their position under the terminal screws. The material used for lining must be at least 1-32 inch in thickness, and must be firm, compact, tough and tenacious. It must not be injuriously affected by the heat from the largest lamp permitted in the socket. It is preferable to have the lining in one piece. The lining must not extend beyond the metal shell more than ⅛ inch, but must prevent any current-carrying part of the lamp base from being exposed when a lamp is in the socket. The cap must also be lined, and this lining must comply with the requirements for shell linings.

e. Caps when made of sheet brass must be at least .013 inch in thickness and .025 inch for mogul sockets, and when cast or made of other metals must be of equivalent strength.

The inlet piece must contain sufficient metal for 5 full threads, and when not in one piece with the cap must be riveted or otherwise secured to give the strength of a single piece. There must be sufficient room in the cap to enable the ordinary wireman

to easily and quickly make a knot in the cord and to push it into place in the cap without crowding. All parts of the cap upon which the knot is likely to bear must be smooth and well insulated.

f. The frame which holds the moving parts must be sufficiently heavy to give ample strength and stiffness. Brass pieces containing terminal screws must be sufficiently heavy to give ample strength and stiffness, and have at least .06 inch of thread for terminal screws. Terminal post screws must not be smaller than No. 5 standard screw, with about 40 threads per inch.

g. For candelabra and medium sized sockets rated at 250 volts, points of opposite polarity must everywhere be kept not less than 3-64 inch apart, and for mogul sockets and sockets rated at 600 volts not less than ⅛ inch apart, provided, however, if substantial barriers of approved insulating material are used to separate such parts, these distances may be correspondingly reduced, but in no event must the separation distances measured over the surfaces of the barriers be less than those specified above.

h. The parts to which wiring connections are made must be designed to securely grip the conductors. An upturned lug or some equivalent arrangement must be provided to hold the wires under the screw heads.

i. The socket must firmly hold the lamp in place so that it cannot be easily jarred out and must provide a contact good enough to prevent undue heating with the maximum current allowed. The holding pieces, springs and the like, if a part of the circuit, must not be sufficiently exposed to allow them to be brought in contact with anything outside of the lamp and socket.

j. The base on which current carrying parts are mounted must be of porcelain or other non-combustible, non-absorptive, insulating material approved for such use.

k. The key handle must not soften or become injured when used to operate the socket at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit, 60 degrees Centigrade. The handle should be thoroughly substantial and securely, but not necessarily rigidly, attached to the spindle or lever which it is designed to control.

l. All screws in porcelain pieces, which can be firmly sealed in place, must be so sealed by a waterproof compound which will not melt below 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93 degrees Centigrade).

m. The socket as a whole must be so put together that parts will not loosen under the most severe conditions they are likely to meet with in practice. The base must be held in such a manner as to prevent turning or displacement relative to the shell.

o. Keyless sockets of all kinds must comply with the requirements for key sockets as far as they apply.

p. Sockets made of porcelain or other insulating material must conform to the above requirements as far as they apply, and all parts must be strong enough to withstand a moderate amount of hard usage without breaking. Lead wires permanently attached to sockets and sealed in place must have separate outlets or be separated not less than ¾ inch in the clear. The wires must be stranded and have approved insulating coverings.

q. Where a socket is not attached to a fixture, the inlet must be provided with an approved insulating bushing which, if threaded, must be not less than 9-32 inch pipe size. The edges of bushings must be rounded and all inside fins removed so that in no case will the cord be subjected to the cutting or wearing action of a sharp edge.

Bushings should have holes not less than 9-32 inch in diameter for plain pendant cord, and 13-32 inch in diameter for reinforced cord.

§573.

§574. Arc lamps.

a. Arc lamps must be provided with reliable stops to prevent carbons from falling out in case the clamps become loose.

b. All exposed parts must be carefully insulated from the circuit.

c. Terminals must be designated to secure a thoroughly good and permanent contact with supply wires, which contact must not become loosened by motion of the lamp during trimming.

§575.

§576. Insulating joints.

a. Insulating joints must be made of approved materials both for metal and other parts, including the finishing materials for exterior and interior surfaces. Except for studs designed to be mounted with screws or bolts, they must have a substantial exterior metal casing insulated from both screw connections; they must be threaded in an approved manner; and they must comply with the prescribed tests for heat, leakage, dielectric strength, torsion and bending.

b. Each joint and stud must be marked with the name or trade-mark of the manufacturer.

§577. Fixtures.

a. Fixtures must be made of metal or hard wood, except that other approved material may be used if reinforced by metal or otherwise constructed to secure requisite mechanical strength. In all cases mechanical strength must be secured practically equivalent to an all-metal fixture of similar size and form.

In all fixtures not made entirely of metal, wireways must be metal lined unless approved armored conductors with suitable fittings are used. An exception is made in the case of wireways in glass, marble or similar non-absorptive, non-combustible insulating materials.

All arms must be reliably secured, to prevent turning by threading and soldering, brazing, threading locked by set screw or an equivalent method.

With screw joints of arms and stems there must be not less than five threads all engaging at fixture supports, fixture bodies, etc.

All methods of fastening arms or making joints between metal parts by threading, brazing or otherwise, must be such as to secure in every case ample strength and reliability.

Sockets must, except on pendant cords, be attached to the metal of the fixtures and must be secured in a reliable and permanent manner by threading locked by set-screws or brazing or an equivalent method.

All burrs and fins in wireways must be removed and all sharp edges at points where wires emerge from arms, stems, chains, etc., must, when practicable, be removed or rounded, but in every case it must be possible to pull in and also to withdraw the wires without injuring them.

Where supply wires enter casings of fixture stems in either straight electric or combination gas and electric fixtures, there must be suitable fittings having smooth, rounded edges to prevent injury to the wire coverings and to prevent the wires from coming into contact with the edges of the ends of casings.

Fixtures for installation outdoors or where exposed to moisture must be so constructed that water cannot enter the wireways, sockets or other electrical parts.

b. Conductors must be not smaller than No. 18 B. & S. gage.

On chains or similar parts where conductors are not completely enclosed in metal, the conductors must be stranded and must have rubber insulation not less than 1-32 inch in thickness. Wires and flexible cords must, when fixtures are externally wired, be so secured as not to be cut or abraded by the pressure of the fastenings or motion of the fixture, and must be protected against abrasion where they pass through sheet metal pans, canopies, etc.

Conductors must be so spliced or joined as to be both mechanically and electrically secure without solder. The joints must then be soldered (unless made with some form of approved splicing device) and covered with an insulation equal to that on the conductors, i. e., with both rubber and friction tape. Wires must, within the arms and stems, be without splices and taps, i. e., it should not be necessary to withdraw the wires to inspect splices and taps.

Receptacles must be so installed as to afford permanent and reliable means to prevent possible turning relative to the surfaces on which they are mounted.

Receptacles having exposed terminals must not be used in canopies unless completely enclosed in metal.

c. Tubing used in threaded arms and stems must not be lighter than No. 18 B. & S. gage. The thickness of unthreaded arms will depend largely upon the method used, and all methods of fastening arms or stems must be such as to secure in every case strength equivalent to that of a threaded connection. Such methods must be submitted for examination, test and approval. Tubing should not be kinked, flattened or cracked.

Canopies must be made sufficiently large, except where outlet boxes are used, to permit the stowing away of splices to fixture leads and to allow supply conductors, and especially the splices to be kept clear of the grounded part of gas pipes.

All methods of fastening arms or stems to fixture supports must be such as to secure in every case strength equivalent to that of a threaded connection.

Conductors used in wiring fixtures must be of approved fixture wire, approved flexible cord, or approved rubber-covered wire, excepting that conductors having approved slow-burning or other heat-resisting coverings must be used in wiring fixtures in which the wiring is exposed, from the heat of lamps to temperatures in excess of 120 degrees Fahr. (49 degrees Centigrade). All such forms of fixtures must be submitted for examination, test and approval before being introduced for use.

All fixtures should, where possible, be sufficiently ventilated to avoid exposing the wiring to high temperatures, and the wiring of fixtures should be so disposed as to be kept as free as possible from excessive temperatures.

All electrical fittings (including insulating joints, sockets, receptacles, switches, attachment plugs, etc.) must be of approved types.

Canopy insulators must be of approved types. They must be securely fastened in place so as to separate the canopies thoroughly and permanently from the surfaces and outlet boxes from which they are designed to be insulated. A strip of a good grade of hard fibre 1-16 inch thick, permanently attached to the canopy at the ends, and at intermediate points, in such a manner that the strip will permanently extend at least 3-16 inch beyond the entire upper edge of the canopy rim, will be acceptable. Where the above construction is impracticable a sheet of a good grade of hard fibre 1-16 inch thick, permanently attached to the canopy and cut to conform to the general outline of the canopy and with the edges of the sheet at least flush with the edges of the canopy will be acceptable. The insulating strip or sheet must be secured by rivets or screws and the rivets or screws must be so located or countersunk that the desired effective insulation distance is obtained.

d. Tests.

Each fixture (after wiring and assembly) must be tested with a magneto which will ring through a resistance of at least 50,000 ohms and show no short circuits between conductors or contacts between conductors and metal parts of fixtures.

e. Markings.

Each fixture must be marked with the manufacturer's name or trade-mark.

§578. Rheostats, resistance boxes and equalizers.

a. Rheostats, resistance boxes and equalizers must be made entirely of non-combustible materials, except such minor parts as handles, magnet insulation, etc. All segments, lever arms, etc., must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material. Holes for the supporting screws which secure this material in position must be so located or countersunk that there will be at least one-half inch space, measured over the surface, between the head of the screw or washer and the nearest live metal part.

b. Rheostats, resistance boxes and equalizers must be so constructed that when mounted on a plane surface the casing will make contact with such surface only at the points of support. An air space of at least 1-4 inch between the rheostat casing and the supporting surface will be required. The construction throughout must be heavy, rugged and thoroughly workmanlike.

c. Clamps for connecting wires to the terminals must be so designed as to insure a thoroughly good connection and must be sufficiently strong and heavy to withstand hard usage. For currents above 30 amperes, lugs into which the connecting wires may be soldered, or approved solderless connectors, must be used. Clamps or lugs will not be required when leads are provided as a part of the device.

d. Rheostats, resistance boxes and equalizers must be plainly marked, where the marking may be readily seen after the device is installed, with the rating and the name of the maker; and the terminals of motor-starting rheostats must be marked to indicate to what part of the circuit each is to be connected, as "line," "armature" and "field."

e. The design of the fixed and movable contacts and the resistance in each section must be such as to secure the least tendency toward arcing and roughening of the contacts, even with careless handling or the presence of dirt. In motor-starting rheostats, the contact at which the circuit is broken by the lever arm when moving from the running to the starting position must be so designed that there will be no detrimental arcing. The final contact, if any, on which the arm is brought to rest in the starting position must have no electrical connection.

f. Motor-starting rheostats must be so designed that the contact arm cannot be left on intermediate segments, and for direct current circuits must be provided with an automatic device which will interrupt the supply circuit before the speed of the motor falls to less than ⅓ of its normal value. In motor-starting rheostats for alternating current circuits the automatic interrupting device may be omitted.

g. Overload-release devices which are inoperative during the process of starting a motor will not be approved, unless other circuit breakers or fuses are installed in connection with them.

§579. Auto-starters.

a. Coils and switches of auto-starters used in dusty and linty places or where exposed to flyings of combustible material, must be completely enclosed in substantial metal cases so constructed as to effectually exclude ordinary dust, lint or flyings of combustible material.

Auto-starters used in places where the above conditions do not exist, may be of any approved type. Cases for either transformer coils or switches must provide for access to the interior for inspection and for renewal of oil, and must be so constructed that when mounted on a plain surface the casing will make contact with such surface only at points of support. An air space of at least ¼ inch between the casing and supporting surface will be required. The oil tank shall be marked in a suitable manner to indicate the proper oil level. When such device carries a visual oil indicator, the marking shall be for the proper oil level with the starter assembled. If the visual indicator is not used, markings shall indicate the oil level prior to assembling. The switch must provide an off position, a running position and at least one starting position. It must be so arranged that it will be held in off and running positions but cannot be left in a starting position or without the proper running overload protective devices in the circuit. The construction throughout must be thoroughly substantial.

b. Clamps for connecting wires to the terminals must be so designed as to insure a thoroughly good connection and must be sufficiently strong and heavy to withstand hard usage. For currents above 30 amperes, lugs into which the connecting wires may be soldered, or approved solderless connectors, must be used. Clamps or lugs will not be required when leads are provided as a part of the device.

c. Auto-starters must be plainly marked, where the marking may be readily seen after the device is installed, with the rating and name of the maker; terminals to be so marked as to indicate to what part of the circuit each is to be connected.

§580. Reactive Coils and Condensers.

a. Reactive coils must be made of non-combustible material, mounted on non-combustible bases and treated, in general, as sources of heat.

b. Condensers must be treated like other apparatus operating with equivalent voltage and currents. They must have non-combustible cases and supports, and must be isolated from all combustible materials and, in general, treated as sources of heat.

§581. Transformers, low potential.

1. Air cooled transformers.

a. Air cooled transformers must be placed in substantial metallic or other non-combustible cases, which completely enclose all current-carrying parts, with the exception of the terminals of the low voltage windings as specified below. Sheet metal cases must be not less than 1-32 inch in thickness, and cast iron must be not less than 1-8 inch in thickness. Such transformers must be so constructed that when mounted on a plane surface the casing will make contact with such surface only at the points of support. An air space of at least one-fourth of an inch between the transformer casing and the supporting surface will be required.

Leads of approved cable at least 6 inches in length and so secured as to prevent strain coming on the connections to the coils, must be brought out of the case through approved insulating bushings, except for bell-ringing and toy transformers, the low voltage terminals of which may be binding posts mounted on the case.

The construction throughout must be substantial and thoroughly workmanlike.

b. Air cooled transformers must be plainly marked, where the marking will be readily seen after the transformer is installed, with the name of maker, with the frequency, the high voltage and all low voltages, and the rated capacity in kilo-volt-amperes.

2. Bell ringing or other signaling transformers.

d. Transformers for bell-ringing or other signaling service only must be constructed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph a of this section, and may be approved for use when all wiring on the high voltage side is in accordance with the requirements of article 4 of this chapter.

e. Such transformers must be plainly marked where it can be seen after installation, with the name of the manufacturer, the frequency, the high voltage and all low

voltages, and the proper terminals must be marked "Line" and "Bell." The rating of high voltage winding must not be over 125 volts.

f. The design of the transformer must be such that when any two low voltage terminals are short circuited while the rated voltage is impressed on the high voltage coil, the input measured by a wattmeter in the high voltage circuit will not be more than 25 watts.

3. Toy transformers.

g. Transformers for operating toys must be constructed in accordance with the requirements of paragraph a of this section.

h. Such transformers must be marked wtih the name of the manufacturer, high and all low voltages, the frequency and the rated capacity in volt-amperes.

The high voltage rating must not exceed 125 volts, nor the low voltage rating exceed 25 volts.

i. Such transformers must be so constructed as to stand the following test:

With the high voltage coil connected to a circuit of the rated voltage and frequency and with the low voltage coils short circuited, the input as measured by wattmeter must not exceed 250 watts. When so connected, and run until constant temperature is reached or until burnout occurs, the case must not be injured and there must be no escape of flames or molten metal.

§582. Lightning arresters.

a. Lightning arresters must be of approved construction.

§583. Electric signs (for low potential systems only).

a. Electric signs shall be constructed entirely of metal, or other incombustible material, except the insulation of the wires. Sheet metal must be not less than 28 U. S. sheet metal gage. All metal must be galvanized, enameled, treated with at least 3 coats of anti-corrosive paint, or otherwise protected in an approved manner against corrosion.

b. Electric signs must be so constructed as to secure ample strength and rigidity.

Electric signs must be so constructed as to be practically weatherproof and to enclose all terminals and wiring other than the supply leads, except that open work will be permitted for signs on roofs or open ground where not subject to mechanical injury, provided the wiring is in accordance with paragraph e of this section. Transformers, unless of weatherproof type, cut-outs, flashers and other similar devices on or within the sign structure, must be enclosed in approved cut-out boxes or cabinets, except that if on or within the sign structure they may be placed in a separate, completely enclosed compartment, or in a substantial weatherproof box or cabinet of metal of thickness not less than that of the metal of the sign itself. Each compartment must have suitable provision for drainage through one or more holes, each not less than ¼ inch in diameter.

c. Electric signs must have the maker's name or trade-mark permanently attached to the exterior.

d. Receptacles must be so designed as to afford permanent and reliable means to prevent possible turning; must be so designed and placed that terminals will be at least ½ inch from other terminals and from metal of the sign, except that where open work is permitted this separation must be 1 inch. Miniature receptacles will not be approved for use in outdoor signs.

e. Wiring must be approved rubber covered, not less than No. 14 B. & S. gage. Wiring must be neatly run and so disposed and fastened as to be mechanically secure. Wires must be soldered to terminals, and exposed parts of wires and terminals must be treated to prevent corrosion. Wires must, where they pass through walls or partitions of the sign be protected by approved bushings. On outside of sign structure, except where open work is permitted, wires must be in approved metal conduit or in approved lead sheathed armored cable.

For open work wires must be rigidly supported on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulators which separate the wires at least 1 inch from the surface wired over. Rigid supporting requires, under ordinary conditions, where wiring over flat surfaces, supports at least every 4½ feet. If the wires are liable to be disturbed the distance between supports should be shortened. In those parts of circuits where wires are connected to approved receptacles which hold them at least 1 inch from surface wired over, and which are placed not over 1 foot apart, such receptacles will be considered to afford the necessary support and spacing of the wires. Between receptacles more than 1 foot, but less than 2 feet, apart an additional non-combustible, non-absorptive insulator maintaining separation and spacing equivalent to the receptacles, must be used. Except as above specified wires must be kept apart at least 2½ inches for voltages up to 300, and 4 inches for higher voltages.

f. Leads from signs must pass through the walls of the sign either through approved metal conduit or armored cable, or must be neatly cabled and pass through one or more bushings of approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulated material.

g. Not over 1,320 watts shall be dependent upon final cutout.

ARTICLE 6.
Miscellaneous.

Section 685. Signaling systems.
686. Wireless telegraph apparatus.
687. Electric gas lighting.
688. Insulation resistance.

§685. Signaling systems.

1. Exception.

All wiring, apparatus and devices of signaling systems used for the transmission of intelligence as to fire, shall conform to such rules and regulations as the fire commissioner may prescribe.

2. Outside wires.

a. Outside wires must be run in underground ducts or strung on poles, and kept off the roofs of buildings, except by special permission, and must not be placed on the same cross-arm with electric light or power wires. They must not occupy the same duct, manhole or handhole of conduit systems with electric light or power wires. Single manholes or handholes separated into sections by means of partitions of brick or tile will be considered as conforming with the above requirement. When the entire circuit from central station to building is run in underground conduits, paragraphs b to m, inclusive, of this section do not apply.

h. When outside wires are run on same pole with electric light or power wires, the distance between the two inside pins of each cross-arm must not be less than 24 inches. When the wires are carried in approved cables, paragraphs c, d and e of this section do not apply.

c. Where wires are attached to the outside walls of buildings they must have an approved rubber insulating covering, and on frame buildings or frame portions of other buildings shall be supported on glass or porcelain insulators or knobs.

d. The wires from last outside support to the cut-outs or protectors must be of copper, and must have an approved rubber insulation; must be provided with drip loops immediately outside the building and at entrance.

e. Wires must enter building through approved non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bushings sloping upward from the outside, and both wires may enter through the same bushing, if desired.

3. Ten ampere installations.

f. An all-metallic circuit shall be provided, except in telegraph systems.

g. At the entrance of wires to building, approved single pole cut-outs, designed for 251-600 volts potential and containing fuses rated at not over 10 amperes capacity, shall be provided for each wire. These cut-outs must not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases, or dust or to flyings of combustible material.

h. The wires inside building shall be of copper not less than No. 16 B. & S. gage, and must have insulation and be supported, the same as would be required for an installation of electric light or power wiring, 0-600 volts potential.

i. The instruments shall be mounted on bases constructed of non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material. Holes for the supporting screws must be so located, or counter-sunk, that there will be at least 1-2 inch space, measured over the surface, between the head of the screw and the nearest live metal part.

4. Less than 10 ampere installations.

j. Wires must be provided with an approved protective device located as near as possible to the entrance of wires to building. The protector must not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitable stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases or dust or flyings of combustible materials.

k. Wires from entrance to building to protector must be supported on porcelain insulators, so that they will come in contact with nothing except their designed supports.

1. The ground wire of the protective device shall be run in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Shall be of copper and not smaller than No. 18 B. & S. gage.

2. Must have an insulating covering approved for voltages from 0 to 600, except that the preservative compound may be omitted.

3. Must run in as straight a line as possible to a good permanent ground. This may be obtained by connecting to a water or gas pipe connected to the street mains or to a ground rod or pipe driven in permanently damp earth. When connections are made to pipes, preference shall be given to water pipes. If attachment is made to gas pipe, the connection in all cases must be made between the meter and the street mains. In every case the connection shall be made as near as possible to the earth. When the ground wire is atached to a water pipe or gas pipe, it may be connected by means of an approved ground clamp fastened to a thoroughly clean portion of said pipe, or the pipe shall be thoroughly cleaned and tinned with rosin flux solder, and the ground wire shall then be wrapped tightly around the pipe and thoroughly soldered to it. When the ground wire is attached to a ground rod driven into the earth, the ground wire shall be soldered to the rod in a similar manner. Steam or hot-water pipes must not be used for a protector ground.

m. The protector to be approved must comply with the following requirements:

1. For instrument circuits of telegraph systems, an approved single pole cut-out in each wire, designed for 2,000 volts potential, and containing fuses rated at not over 1 ampere capacity. When main line cut-outs are installed as called for in paragraph g of this section the instrument cut-outs may be placed between the switchboard and the instrument as near the switchboard as possible;

2. In all other systems the protector must be mounted on non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bases, so designed that when the protector is in place, all parts which may be alive will be thoroughly insulated from the wall to which the protector is attached. The protector must have the following parts:

A lightning arrester which will operate with a difference of potential between wires of not over 500 volts, and so arranged that the chance of accidental grounding is reduced to a minimum;

A fuse designed to open the circuit in case the wires become crossed with light or power circuits. The fuse must be able to open the circuit without arcing or serious flashing when crossed with any ordinary commercial light or power circuit.

A heat coil, if the sensitiveness of the instrument demands it, which will operate before a sneak current can damage the instrument the protector is guarding;

Heat coils are necessary in all circuits normally closed through magnet windings, which cannot indefinitely carry a current of at least 5 amperes;

The heat coil is designed to warm up and melt out with a current large enough to endanger the instruments if continued for a long time, but so small that it would not blow the fuses ordinarily found necessary for such instruments.

3. The fuses must be so placed as to protect the arrester and heat coils, and the protector terminals must be plainly marked "line," "instrument," "ground." An easily read abbreviation of the above words will be allowed.

5. Generally.

The following rules apply to all systems whether the wires from the central office to the building are overhead or underground:

n. Wires beyond the protector, or wires inside buildings where no protector is used, must be neatly arranged and securely fastened in place in some convenient, workmanlike manner. They must not come nearer than 2 inches to any electric light or power wire in the building, unless separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor creating a permanent separation; this non-conductor to be in addition to the regular insulation on the wire.

o. Wires where bunched together in a vertical run within any building must have a fire-resisting covering sufficient to prevent the wires from carrying fire from floor to floor unless they are run either in non-combustible tubing or in a fireproof shaft, which shaft must be provided with fire stops at each floor. Signaling wires and electric light or power wires may be run in the same shaft, provided that one of these classes of wires is run in non-combustible tubing, or provided that when run otherwise these two classes of wires shall be separated from each other by at least 2 inches. In no case shall signalling wires be run in the same tube with electric light or power wires.

p. Transformers or other devices for supplying current to signaling systems from light, heat or power circuits must be of a design expressly approved for this purpose. The primary wiring must be installed in accordance with the requirements of article 4 of this chapter, and the secondary wiring in accordance with this article.

§686. Wireless telegraph apparatus.

In setting up wireless telegraph apparatus, all wiring within the building must conform to the requirements of this chapter for the class of work installed and to the following additional specifications:

a. Aerial conductors must be permanently and effectively grounded at all times when station is not in operation by a conductor not smaller than No. 4 B. & S. gage copper wire, run in as direct line as possible to water pipe at a point on the street side of all connections to said water pipe within the premises, or to some other equally satisfactory earth connection.

b. Aerial conductors when grounded as above specified must be effectually cut off from all apparatus within the building.

c. Or the aerial must be permanently connected at all times to earth in the manner specified above, through a short-gap lightning arrester, said arrester to have a gap of not over .015 inch between brass or copper plate, not less than 2½ inches in length parallel to the gap, and 1½ inches the other way with a thickness of not less than ⅛ inch mounted upon non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating material of such dimensions as to give ample strength. Other approved arresters of equally low resistance and equally substantial construction may be used.

d. In cases where the aerial is grounded as specified in paragraph a of this section, the switch employed to join the aerial to the ground connection shall not be smaller than a standard 100 ampere knife switch.

e. Where supply is obtained direct from the street service the circuit must be installed in approved metal conduits or armored cable. In order to protect the supply system from high potential surges, there must be inserted in circuit either a transformer having a ratio which will give a potential on the secondary leads not to exceed 550 volts, or two condensers in series across the line, the connection between said condensers to be permanently and effectually grounded. These condensers should have capacity of not less than ½ micro-farad.

§687. Electric gas lighting.

a. Electrical gas lighting, unless it is the frictional system, must not be used on the same fixture with the electric light, except under special permission in writing.

§688. Insulation resistance.

The wiring in any building must comply with the following requirements. The complete installation must have a resistance between conductors and between all conductors and the ground (not including attachments, sockets, receptacles, etc.) not less than that given in the following table:

Up to 5 amperes	4,000,000 ohms
Up to 10 amperes	2,000,000 ohms
Up to 25 amperes	800,000 ohms
Up to 50 amperes	400,000 ohms
Up to 100 amperes	200,000 ohms
Up to 200 amperes	100,000 ohms
Up to 400 amperes	50,000 ohms
Up to 800 amperes	25,000 ohms
Up to 1,600 amperes	12,500 ohms

The test must be made with all cut-outs and safety devices in place. If the lamp sockets, receptacles, electroliers, etc., are also connected, only ½ the resistance specified in the table will be required.

ARTICLE 7.
Violations.

Section 700. Violations.

§700. Violations. Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter, or fail to comply with any requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation of the commissioner made thereunder, or who, being the holder of a special permit, as defined in subdivision 7 of §1 of this chapter, shall install, alter or repair any electric wiring or appliance for light, heat or power, in violation of the terms of such special permit or any provision of this chapter, shall for each and every such violation or non-compliance forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $50.

CHAPTER 10.

*EXPLOSIVES AND HAZARDOUS TRADES.

Regulations of the Municipal Explosives Commission.

Article 1. General provisions.

2. Certificates and permits.
3. Bonds and fees.
4. Manufacture, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives.
5. Ammunition.
6. Fireworks.
7. Matches.
8. Mineral oils.
9. Inflammable mixtures.
10. Combustible mixtures.
11. Garages.
12. Motor vehicle repair shops.
13. Dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishments.
†14.
15. Paints, varnishes and lacquers.
16. Calcium carbide.
17. Gases under pressure.
18. Refrigerating plants.
19. Nitro-cellulose.
20. Inflammable motion-picture films.
21. Distilled liquors and alcohols.
22. Oils and fats.
23. Technical establishments.
24. Wholesale drug stores and drug and chemical supply-houses.
25. Retail drug stores.
26. Miscellaneous.

*O. R., in foot notes, indicates original Regulations of Municipal Explosives Commission.

†Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.

ARTICLE 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.
2. Construction of chapter.
3. Federal government.
4. City officers.
5. Seizure of contraband material.
6. Revenues, disposition of.
7. Electrical perils, protection against.
8. Smoking prohibited.
9. Fire extinguishing appliances.
10. Hazardous industries.
11. Permits.

§1. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated whenever used in this chapter the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Ammunition,* a metal or other shell containing a fulminate, or containing black or smokeless powder for the purpose of propelling projectiles or shot; or black or smokeless powder packed for use as a propelling charge or for saluting purposes; (O. R., §19.)

2. *Black powder* (*gunpowder*), any explosive substance composed of sulphur, charcoal and either sodium or potassium nitrate; (O. R., §16.)

3. *Blasting cap,* a cap or detonator, with wires attached for exploding the same by means of electricity; (O. R., §14.)

4. *Blasting powder,* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, charcoal and sodium nitrate, specially prepared for the purpose of blasting; (O. R., §17.)

5. *Bond,* a written obligation or undertaking, under seal, whereby an applicant for or holder of a permit engages and agrees to indemnify the city for any loss, damage or injury resulting from his acts under such permit; (O. R., §9.)

6. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

7. *Certificate of approval,* a written statement issued by the fire commissioner, certifying that the type, class or kind or article or thing mentioned therein has been examined, tested and approved in conformity with this chapter, and that it is authorized to be manufactured, stored, transported, sold or used; (O. R., §4.)

8. *Certificate of fitness,* a written statement issued by the fire commissioner, certifying that the person to whom it is issued has passed an examination as to his qualifications to perform the work mentioned therein, and that he has authority to perform such work during the term specified; (O. R., §3.)

9. *Certificate of registration,* a written statement issued by the fire commissioner, certifying that the person, association or corporation named therein has registered his or its name with the commissioner in conformity with the provisions of this chapter; (O. R., §5.)

10. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

11. *Combustible mixture,* any liquid or solid mixture, or substance, or compound, which does not emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester, but which may be ignited and caused to burn; (O. R., §25.)

12. *Dry cleaning* or *dry dyeing,* the act or process of washing or immersing in volatile inflammable oil or liquid a garment, fabric, fiber, substance or article, for the purpose of cleaning or dyeing the same; (O. R., §29.)

12a. *Container capacity,* the cubic measure of the container; (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

13. *Essential oil,* an oil used for flavoring or perfuming purposes; (O. R., §34b.)

14. *Explosive, explosive compound* or *mixture,* or *explosive article,* any substance or compound or mixture, or article having properties of such a character that alone, or in combination or contiguity with other substances or compounds, may decompose suddenly and generate sufficient heat or gas or pressure, or any or all of them, to produce rapid flaming combustion, or administer a destructive blow to surrounding objects; (O. R., §11.)

15. *F., Fahrenheit,* the Fahrenheit thermometer: (New)

16. *Fire retarding material,* asbestos board in 2 layers, each ¼ inch in thickness, the second layer breaking joints in all directions with the first, or plaster boards cocoa fibre filled, covered with lap jointed metal not less than 26 B. & S. gauge in thickness and any other material that has successfully passed the 1 hour fire test prescribed by the industrial board of the state labor department, under date of October 29, 1914; (O. R., §38a; as amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

17. *Fireworks,* any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or article, prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible pyrotechnic effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation; (O. R., §20.)

18. *Fuel oil,* any liquid mixture, substance or compound, derived from petroleum, which does not emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of 125° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (O. R., §23a.)

19. *Garage,* a building, shed or enclosure, or any portion thereof, in which a motor vehicle, containing volatile inflammable oil in its fuel storage tank, is stored, housed or kept; (O. R., §27.)

20. *Gas under pressure,* a gas or compound of gases, either in a gaseous or liquid form; compressed to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch; (O. R., §31.)

21. *Guncotton,* that nitro cellulose chemically known as hexa-nitro-cellulose, and generally used alone or in combination with other substances as a blasting explosive or as a propelling charge, and includes all cellulose nitrates of a higher degree of nitration; (O. R., §12.)

22. *Inflammable mixture,* any liquid, or any mixture, substance, or compound, that contains more than 10 per cent. by volume of volatile inflammable oil, or which will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (O. R., §24.)

23. *Inflammable motion picture film,* a film made of nitro-cellulose product or other inflammable substance, used for the purpose of displaying motion-pictures for exhibition; (O. R., §33; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

24. *Kerosene* or *kerosene oil,* any liquid product of petroleum, commonly used for illuminating purposes, which does not emit an inflammable vapor below a temperature of 100° F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (O. R., §23.)

25. *Lubricating oil,* an oil used to reduce friction, whether of animal, vegetable or mineral origin, or a compound thereof; (O. R., §34a.)

26. *Match,* a stick, fibre or wick of wood, paper or other material, cut, prepared, manufactured or treated so that, by friction, contact or otherwise, with or upon a surface or substance, it will ignite and produce a flame or combustion; (O. R., §21.)

27. *Motor vehicle,* a vehicle or other conveyance having more than 2 running wheels, and using a volatile inflammable oil as fuel for generating motive power, excepting such vehicles as have a storage tank of a capacity of less than 2 gallons of a volatile inflammable oil; (O. R., §26.)

28. *Motor vehicle repair shop,* a building, shed or enclosure, or any portion thereof, wherein is conducted the general business of repairing motor vehicles; (O. R., §28.)

29. *Nitro-cellulose product,* any substance, material, or compound, having soluble cotton as a base, including pyralin, celluloid, fiberoid, viscoloid, and similar materials and compounds by whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, rods, tubes or other shapes, and intended to be used for further manufacture; (O. R., §32.)

30. *Oil and fat,* any oil, fat or grease, of animal, vegetable or mineral origin, except essential oils; (O. R., §34.)

30a. *Oil selling station,* an authorized building, shed or enclosure, or any portion thereof, in which the business of storing and selling volatile inflammable oil to passing motor vehicles is conducted, but where motor vehicles are not stored; (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

30b. *Oil storage plant,* a building, shed, enclosure or premises, or any portion thereof, in which petroleum or shale oil or the liquid products thereof, or of coal tar, are stored or kept for sale in large quantities, in tanks, barrels or approved floating barges; (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

31. *Permit,* the written authority of the fire commissioner, issued pursuant to this chapter, for the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or use of any finished or unfinished product, article or thing, or any material or substance entering into the composition thereof; (O. R., §1.)

32. *Private garage,* a garage in which motor vehicles containing volatile inflammable oil are stored, housed or kept, which are not for sale, rent or hire, or subject to charges for storage, or used exclusively for business purposes; (O. R., §27b, as amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

33. *Public or commercial garage,* any garage not included within the definition of private garage in this section; (O. R., §27a; as amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

34. *Retail drug store,* a store or building used for the compounding and dispensing, usually in the form of physicians' prescriptions, or for the selling of small quantities of medicinal preparations, proprietary articles, drugs, chemicals, oils, volatile solvents and other substances which, alone or in combination with any other article or substance, are of a highly combustible, inflammable or explosive nature; (O. R., §37.)

35. *Safety or slow burning fuse,* a train, or core, of black powder surrounded by strands of jute, hemp or other fiber, and usually covered with a waterproofing material; (O. R., §15.)

36. *Smokeless powder,* a propellant for small arms or cannon, in the combustion of which smoke is largely eliminated, and having for its explosive base nitro-cellulose in varying proportions; (O. R., §18.)

37. *Soluble cotton,* pyroxylin or nitro-cellulose, including all cellulose nitrates below that chemically known as hexa-nitro-cellulose, and soluble in a volatile inflammable liquid; (O. R., §13.)

38. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

39. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

40. *Technical establishment,* a building or place where explosives, inflammable or highly combustible substances are produced, used or stored for use, or where chemicals or other materials entering into the production of such substances are stored or used, excepting those establishments which are specifically treated under other classifications in this chapter; (O. R., §35.)

41. *Tenement-house,* a tenement house as defined in the Tenement House Law, L. 1909, Ch. 99, §2, subd. 1, as amended by Ch. 13, L. 1912; (O. R., §8.)

42. *Vault,* a covered excavation or chamber, below the street level, with masonry walls and roof, constructed outside the foundation walls of a building, and with but one entrance, fitted with a self-closing fireproof door; (O. R., §7.)

43. *Volatile inflammable oil,* any oil or liquid that will generate an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100° F. when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester; (O. R., §22.)

44. *Wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house,* a building or place used for receiving, handling, storing or keeping for sale, in large quantities, medicinal preparations, proprietary articles, drugs, chemicals, oils, volatile solvents, and other substances which, alone or in combination with other substances or articles, are of a highly combustible, inflammable or explosive nature; (O. R., §36.)

45. *Working or filling pressure,* the pressure at 70° F. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§2. Construction of chapter.

Whenever in this chapter a specified article treats of any substance, trade or industry, such regulations shall control and have precedence over any conflicting reference or regulation covering the same substance, business, trade or industry made in any other portion of this chapter. (O. R., §55.)

§3. Federal government.

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the interstate commerce commisson; nor as applying to the military or naval forces of the United States, nor to the duly authorized militia of any state or territory thereof. (O. R., §§62, 63.)

§4. City officers.

The heads of the various departments of the city shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter with regard to obtaining permits and with regard to the requirements for certificates of fitness for their employees; but they shall not be required to furnish a bond or to pay a fee in connection therewith (O. R., §61.)

§5. Seizure of contraband material.

Any article or thing the manufacture, transportation, storage, keeping, sale or use of which is prohibited by this chapter, or which is manufactured, transported, stored, sold, kept, or used in violation thereof, is liable to seizure by the fire commissioner, and may be disposed of at his discretion. (O. R., §57.)

§6. Revenues, disposition of.

All fees, fines and forfeitures, and all proceeds of suits for penalties, which may be paid or collected pursuant to this chapter, shall be paid in and disbursed pursuant to chapter xv, title 5 of the Charter. (O. R., §59.)

§7. Electrical perils, protection against.

In workshops, factories, and other establishments, where volatile inflammable oils or liquids, or inflammable or explosive substances, are used or handled, all fixtures, machinery and apparatus liable to generate or be affected by an electric spark, or which are in any way exposed to the influence of an electric discharge (such as lightning), shall be "grounded" in a manner satisfactory to the fire commissioner (O. R., §56.)

§8. Smoking prohibited.

No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or match within any room or enclosed place, or in any cellar or basement, or in any part of any premises in which an explosive or highly combustible or inflammable material is manufactured, stored or kept for use or sale. Offices not containing explosive, highly combustible or inflammable material, and separated from the other parts of said places or premises by a tight partition or a self-closing door, shall be exempt from the above prohibition. (O. R., §§299, 342, 402, 439, 506, 569, 599.)

§9. Fire extinguishing appliances.

The fire commissioner may, before granting any permit hereinafter prescribed, require the installation of water-buckets, sand buckets, fire extinguishers, metal receptacles for rubbish and other means of preventing and extinguishing fire, where the same are not specifically required in this chapter. (O. R., §600.)

§10. Hazardous industries.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall conduct a hazardous or dangerous industry, trade, occupation or business, requiring the storage, sale or use of any explosives, inflammable, combustible or other dangerous substance, article, compound or mixture, without a permit, issued upon such conditions as are deemed by the fire commissioner necessary in the interest of public safety. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§11. Permits.

The sale, storage, use, manufacture or transportation of any combustible, inflammable or explosive article, thing, substance or compound to which this chapter applies, without a permit in writing from the fire commissioner, except where none is pro-

vided for in this chapter, is hereby prohibited. Where separate regulations require permits for two or more departments or branches of the same business conducted in the same establishment, all such departments or branches may be included in a single permit, the fee to be fixed by the fire commissioner. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 2.
Certificates and Permits.

Section 20. Applications.
21. Certificate of fitness.
22. Certificates of approval.
23. Certificates of registration.
24. Permits; general provisions.
25. Special permits.
26. Renewals; revocation.
27. Inspection.

§20. Applications.

All applications for certificates or permits required by the provisions of this chapter shall be made to the fire commissioner, in such form and detail as he shall prescribe, and containing such information as he shall require. Except applications for certificates of fitness, they shall be accompanied by such plans, drawings, models or samples as the commissioner may require. (O. R., §§39, 40.)

§21. Certificates of fitness.

1. *Qualifications.* An applicant for a certificate of fitness must—

(a) Be at least 21 years of age;

(b) Have a reasonable understanding of the English language and be able to answer satisfactorily such questions as may be asked him upon his examination;

(c) Produce such evidence of his character, habits and past employment as may be satisfactory to the commissioner;

(d) Pass an examination, by a person or body designated by the fire commissioner, upon the law and ordinance regulations governing the transportation, storage and use of the substance, compound or article relating to or connected with the service to be performed by him; upon the risks incident to his employment, and upon his knowledge of the precautions necessary to be taken in connection therewith; provided, however, that such examination may be waived at the discretion of the fire commissioner upon applications for renewals of such certificates. Upon the approval of such examiner or examining body, the fire commissioner may issue to him a certificate of fitness. An applicant for such certificate, who has failed to pass a satisfactory examination may renew his application after the expiration of 3 months from the date of his last examination;

(e) In addition to the foregoing requirements, an applicant in order to obtain an original certificate of fitness as a blaster, must present satisfactory evidence of experience in handling high explosives, either as a blaster or a blaster's helper, for a period not less than 2 years, and that he is properly qualified to perform the duties of a blaster. (O. R., §§31, 42; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. *Photographs.* Each application for such a certificate shall be accompanied with two unmounted photographs of the applicant, taken in ordinary working clothes, not less than 2 by 3 inches; one of which shall be attached to the application, the other to the certificate of fitness when issued. (O. R., §43.)

§22. Certificates of approval.

Each application for a certificate of approval shall be accompanied with the article or thing sought to be approved, or with complete working drawings thereof. The applicant for the certificate shall, at his own cost and expense, furnish to the fire commissioner any required opportunity to make an analysis, test or examination of the article or thing which is the subject of his application, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the commissioner; or shall, if directed, have such analysis, test or examination made at a laboratory or testing establishment to be designated by the commissioner. Each article or thing of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued shall have the number of such certificate plainly stamped or otherwise fixed upon it, or a mark of identification which must be recorded in the certificate of approval. (O. R., §§45, 47; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§23. Certificates of registration.

An application for a certificate of registration of the name of a person, association or corporation manufacturing, outside the city, any article or thing which is to be stored, sold and used within the city, shall be in such form and detail as the fire commissioner may prescribe, and shall contain a general description of the article or thing sought to be registered. (O. R., §48.)

§24. Permits; general provisions.

1. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. *Not transferable.* A permit is not transferable, but the business may be transferred to a new location under the same ownership, and in case a business conducted under a permit changes ownership, the new owner, before assuming control of such business, shall obtain a new permit. (O. R., §49.)

§25. Special permits.

1. *Continuing old business.* The fire commissioner may, by special permit, authorize the continuance of any business or the storage, sale or use of any article, apparatus or thing, which was originally authorized by a permit issued under the regulations of the municipal explosives commission, in force on January 1, 1912, or he may waive the operation of this chapter, or any portion thereof, in a sparsely populated district. (O. R., §53.)

2. *Modifications.* When the circumstances, conditions, limitations or surroundings of any business, occupation, trade, industry or premises, to which this chapter applies, are unusual, or such as render it impracticable to enforce all the provisions applicable thereto, the fire commissioner may waive or modify such provisions to such extent as he may deem necessary in the premises consistent with public safety. (O. R., §53a; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§26. Renewals; revocation.

Unless otherwise specifically provided, every permit, certificate of fitness or certificate of registration or renewal thereof, granted by the fire commissioner, shall be for such period as he may determine, not to exceed 1 year and shall be a mere revocable license. Certificates of approval need not be granted for a fixed period, and may be revoked at any time. (O. R., §50; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§27. Inspection.

Every permit must at all times be kept on the premises designated therein, and every certificate of fitness shall at all times be kept in the possession of the person to whom it shall have been issued, upon pain of forfeiture thereof, and shall at all times be subject to inspection by any officer of the fire or police departments. (O. R., §52; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 3.
Bonds and Fees.

Section 40. Bonds, general provisions.
41. Schedule of bonds required.
42. Fees for certificates.
43. Fees for permits.
44. Fees for special permits.

§40. Bonds, general provisions.

All bonds required to be given under the provisions of this chapter shall be approved by the comptroller, as to the sufficiency of the sureties, and conditioned for the payment of any loss, damage or injury resulting to persons or property by reason of carelessness, negligence or failure to comply with the requirements of this chapter, respecting the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, handling or use, within the city, of any article or thing covered by this chapter; except that no bond shall be required of a contractor in connection with work to be performed by him under a contract with the city, provided he has filed a general indemnity bond covering such contract. (O. R., §58.)

§41. Schedule of bonds required.

Except as provided in §40 of this chapter, applicants for permits of the following classes shall give bonds in the penal sums hereinafter specified, namely:

Class of Permit.	Bond.	†O. R.
1. *Explosives:*		
to bring into the city, and sell, transport and deliver	$5,000 00	§68
for each vessel in the local trade	5,000 00	§70
for each vehicle engaged in local delivery	5,000 00	§69
for magazine, first class	25,000 00	§72
second class	20,000 00	§72
third class	15,000 00	§72
fourth class	10,000 00	§72
fifth class	5,000 00	§72
to use	5,000 00	§71
2. *Fire-works:*		
to manufacture, bond of not less than	5,000 00	§79
to store and sell,		
wholesale value of $500	2,000 00	§81
wholesale value of $1,500	5,000 00	§80
to use and discharge, wholesale value over $10,		
single occasion	1,000 00	§83
at various times within the same enclosure	2,000 00	§84

*§42. Fees for certificates.

Applicants for certificates issued under the provisions of this chapter shall pay annual fees as follows:

Class of Certificate.	Fee.	O. R.
1. Certificate of fitness as magazine keeper	$2 00	§65
others certificates of fitness, original	5 00	§65
renewals	2 00	New
2. Certificate of approval	25 00	§66
3. Certificate of registration, the fee required for a permit to manufacture a similar article or thing within the city		§67

*§43. Fees for permits.

Applicants for permits under the provisions of this chapter shall pay annual fees as follows:

Class of Permits.	Annual Fee.	†O. R.
1. *Acids,* to store:		
more than 1 and not exceeding 15 carboys of any acid or acids, except picric acid	$2 00	New
more than 15 carboys of any acid or acids, except picric acid	5 00	New
2. *Ammunition for small-arms:*		
to load by hand	5 00	§76
to store and sell		
in quantities specified in §81	50 00	§77
in quantities not exceeding 25 per cent. of quantities specified in §81	10 00	§77
to use blank cartridge on the stage	2 00	§78
3. *Barbers' supplies,* manufacturers of, when applications do not exceed 2 bbls. columbian spirits, 100 lbs. essential oils, 1 bbl. grain alcohol	2 00	New
4. *Black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder:*		
to store 14 to 250 pounds	10 00	§74
under 14 pounds	5 00	§75
5. *Calcium carbide:*		
to store, less than 600 pounds	10 00	§107
more than 600 pounds	25 00	§108
6. *Collodion,* in factories where used as an ingredient of a manufactured product	10 00	New
7. *Combustible mixtures:*		
to manufacture	25 00	§98
to store and sell	2 00	§99
8. *Confectionery supplies, manufacturers of,* when applications do not exceed 7 bbls. alcohol, 1,500 lbs. glycerine, 750 lbs. essential oils, 500 lbs. flavoring, 250 lbs. shellac, 3 tons cotton seed oil, 5 bales excelsior, 2 gals. benzine, 10 lbs. amyl acetate, 50 gals. cologne spirits, 25 lbs. sulphuric acid, 7 lbs. ether	10 00	New
9. *Drug store, or drug or chemical supply-house:*		
to maintain and operate, wholesale	10 00	§120
to maintain and operate, retail	2 00	§121
10. *Electric light and power station,* when applications do not exceed 20 gals. gasoline, 5 gals. benzine, 5 gals. muriatic acid, 5 gals. nitric acid, 1 gal. ether, 100 gals. paints, 5 gals. alcohol, 2 bbls. varnish	5 00	New
11. *Electric and other blasting caps,* to store and sell	25 00	§73
12. *Explosives:*		
to bring into the city and sell,		
to transport and deliver	250 00	§68
for each vessel carrying locally	50 00	§70
for each vehicle delivering locally	50 00	§69
to use	25 00	§71
each magazine, first class	25 00	§72
second class	20 00	§72
third class	15 00	§72
fourth class	10 00	§72
fifth class	5 00	§72
13. *Essential oils,* storage and sale:		
500 pounds and over	10 00	§95c
100-500 lbs.	5 00	§95c
not exceeding 100 lbs	2 00	§95c
14. *Fire-crackers,* to store in warehouse	25 00	§82
15. *Fire-works:*		
to manufacture and store	100 00	§79
to store and sell, at any one time:		
wholesale market value of $1,500	25 00	§80
of wholesale market value of $500	10 00	§81
16. *Fuel oil,* storage and use of 5 bbls. to 50 bbls	5 00	§95
over 50 bbls. to 100 bbls	10 00	New
over 100 bbls	25 00	New
‡17. *Garage,* to maintain and operate		
private, for storage of not more than 3 motor vehicles within fire limits	5 00	§100
each additional motor vehicle	2 00	§101
public, [one] *1* gasoline storage tank	25 00	§100
each additional gasoline storage tank	10 00	§100
no gasoline storage tanks	15 00	§101a
The unit capacity of storage tanks for purpose of fee shall be 275 gallons or major portion thereof.		
18. *Gas fixtures, manufacturers of,* when applications do not exceed 3 carboys nitric acid, 3 carboys muriatic acid, 3 carboys oil of vitriol, 6 bags of sawdust, 6 bales excelsior, 5 gals. alcohol, 5 gals. benzine, 10 gals. lacquer, 10 gals. turpentine	2 00	New
19. *Gases:*		
to generate and compress acetylene and other combustible gases, including storage of necessary carbide	50 00	§109
same, pressure not to exceed 15 lbs. to sq. in	5 00	§111
to generate and compress non-combustible	25 00	§110
to store, and sell gases compressed to a pressure exceeding 15 lbs. to the square inch in quantities greater than those specified in §211, subdivision 1	10 00	§110
to store and use in quantities greater than those specified in §211, subdivision 1	5 00	§110
to store tanks or cylinders of acetylene, not exceeding 2,500 cu. ft.	5 00	§112
to use oxygen in blow-pipe with combustible gas	5 00	§113
20. *Hydro-carbon and other coal-tar products:*		
to distill, handle and transport	100 00	§91

*Amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915. †Source of provision. ‡Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

Class of Permits.	Annual Fee.	*O. R.
21. *Inflammable mixtures:*		
to manufacture	50 00	§96
except where no volatile inflammable oil or inflammable coal-tar product is stored on the premises	10 00	§96
to store, sell or use in excess of 250 gals	10 00	§97
from 50 to 250 gals	5 00	§97
for quantities not exceeding 50 gals	2 00	§97
22. *Inflammable motion picture films,* to store:		
5 reels, 5,000 feet, to 10 reels, 10,000 feet	10 00	§116
10 reels, 10,000 feet, to 30 reels, 30,000 feet	25 00	§116
30 reels, 30,000 feet, to 100 reels, 100,000 feet	50 00	§116
100 reels, 100,000 feet, to 150 reels, 150,000 feet	75 00	§116
150 reels, 150,000 feet, and over	100 00	§116
to conduct motion picture studio, separate from a manufacturing and developing plant	25 00	New
to print and develop	100 00	New
23. *Kerosene and other illuminating oils,* to store and sell in quantities not exceeding 275 gals	10 00	§95
24. *Liquors, spirits or alcohols,* to manufacture, distill, rectify or store	10 00	§117
25. *Machine oils, lubricating and other heavy oils,* to store and sell, over 5 bbls	10 00	§95b
26. *Matches:*		
to manufacture	25 00	§86
to store and sell, less than 500 matchman's, gross	5 00	§87
less than 5,000 matchman's gross	10 00	§88
more than 5,000 matchman's gross	50 00	§89
27. *Motor-vehicle repair-shop,* to maintain and operate	10 00	§102
for storing volatile inflammable oils for each tank of 275 gals or less, an additional fee of	15 00	§102
28. *Nickel plating establishment,* when applications do not exceed 5 carboys of nitric acid, 5 carboys of oil of vitrol, 5 carboys of ammonia, 5 carboys of muriatic acid	2 00	New
29. *Nitro-cellulose products:*		
to store and use in manufacture, 100 lbs. or more	50 00	§114
less than 100 lbs	10 00	§114
to collect, transport or store scraps of	5 00	§115
30. *Oils and fats,* to store	10 00	§118
31. *Paints, varnishes or lacquers:*		
to manufacture, mix or compound, generally	50 00	§105
paints only	25 00	§105
to store and sell, 500 gals. or more	25 00	§106
100 to 500 gals	10 00	§106
less than 100 gals	2 00	§106
to store and use, 500 gals or more	10 00	§106
100 to 500 gals	500	§106
20 to 100 gals	2 00	§106
32. *Petroleum,* to refine and distill	300 00	§90
33. *Petroleum, shale oil and the liquid products thereof and of coal tar:*		
to store in a storage plant,		
volatile inflammable oils in quantities not exceeding 1,650 gallons, or other oils not exceeding 3,300 gallons	25 00	§92
other oils, 3,300 gallons to 10,000 gallons, an additional fee of	10 00	§92
volatile inflammable oils or other oils in excess of above amounts	100 00	§92
to store and sell,		
not over 550 gallons	20 00	§94
at retail, not over 100 gals	10 00	§94
to use for construction work on streets or buildings under construction	2 00	New
34. *Photo-engravers,* when applications do not exceed 15 carboys of nitric acid, 5 carboys acetic acid, 2 bbls. wood alcohol, 10 gals. of turpentine, 15 gals. ether, 5 gals. benzole, 5 gals. benzine, 15 gals. collodion, 15 carboys muriatic acid, 10 gals. high proof spirits, 2 gals. rubber cement, 2 pounds soluble cotton	5 00	New
35. *Refrigerating plants:*		
capacity of 10 tons or less	5 00	New
capacity of 10 tons to 50 tons	10 00	New
capacity of over 50 tons	20 00	New
Except as above provided, fees for permits shall be fixed by the fire commisisoner.		
36. *Rubber cement* (½ gal. benzine to be permitted to be stored as a solvent) not to exceed 5 gals	1 00	New
37. *Technical establishment,* to operate and maintain	25 00	§119
38. *Volatile inflammable oils:*		
to store and sell to motor boats, not over 10,000 gals	25 00	§93
in approved buried system, used to fill fuel tanks of motor vehicles, owned by the owner of such system, which are stored on other premises	10 00	New
to store and use, not more than 10 gals	2 00	New
more than 10 gals. and less than 55 gals.	5 00	New
to store and use in dry-cleaning or dry-dyeing plant:		
275 gals. or over	50 00	§103
70 to 275 gals	20 00	§103
not exceeding 70 gals	10 00	§103

*Source of provision.

§44. Fees for special permits.

For a special permit the applicant shall pay the fee fixed by the fire commissioner at the time of authorizing the permit. (O. R., §64.)

ARTICLE 4.

Manufacture, Storage, Sale, Transportation and Use of Explosives.

Section 60. Manufacture prohibited.
61. Storage, sale, transportation, use or possession of explosives, generally.
62. Packing and marking.
63. Magazines.
64. Delivery by vehicle.
65. Vessels carrying explosives.
66. Report of deliveries.
67. Blasting caps.
68. Black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder.
69. Use; blasting.

§60. Manufacture prohibited.

No person shall manufacture electric fuses, safety fuses, blasting caps or explosives in the city. (O. R., §§125, 190, 201; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§61. Storage, sale, transportation, use or possession of explosives, generally.

1. *Permit.* No person shall transport, store, sell, deliver, use or have in possession any explosive without a permit. (O. R., §§125, 126.)

2. *Gun-cotton and soluble cotton.* No person shall transport, store or sell any gun-cotton or soluble cotton except in water-tight metal vessels, containing no more than 10 pounds, dry weight, and at least 20 per cent. of water. (O. R., §133; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. *Nitro-glycerine.* No person shall transport, store, keep, sell, deliver, use or have in his possession any liquid nitro-glycerine, nor shall any person store, transport or use between, November 1st and March 15th, any explosive which will freeze or deteriorate at a temperature higher than 10° above zero F.; provided, that permits may be issued for the transportation and sale of nitro-glycerine in the form of tablets, pills or granules, in quantities not exceeding 10,000 pieces, containing no more than 1/50 of a grain each. No explosives containing nitro-glycerine, and not intended for use within the city, shall be stored or kept therein or landed at or upon any dock, pier or bulkhead thereof, except as prescribed by the fire commissioner. (O. R., §§125, 131, 134, 140; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Transportation or delivery.* No person shall transport or deliver any explosive between sunset and sunrise, nor in a completed tunnel or subway under land or waters, or in or upon any public conveyance, nor shall any explosive be transported through, in or upon any street, except in the manner provided in §64 of this chapter. (O. R., §§138-140.)

5. *Supervision.* No person shall bring into the city, nor transport, store, deliver or use any explosive therein unless same shall be continually under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness. (O. R., §132.)

6. *Unapproved kinds, types or brands.* No permit shall be issued for the bringing into the city or for the transportation, storage, sale or use therein, of any explosive which is not of a type, kind or brand that has been examined, tested and approved by the fire commissioner. (O. R., §127.)

§62. Packing and marking.

No person shall sell or deliver for use any explosive except in original and unbroken packages, and when packed as follows:

1. *Dynamite and other blasting compounds containing a liquid* which may exude —in strong wooden cases, lined with a liquid-proof paper lining sufficient to prevent the exudation of the liquid. Such cases shall be of 2 sizes only—to contain 50 pounds and 25 pounds of explosives, respectively; (O. R., §135a.)

2. *Other blasting compounds* (*except black and smokeless powder*) which do not contain a substance subject to deleterious influences by exposure to moisture—in strong wooden cases, of 2 sizes only—to contain 50 pounds and 25 pounds of explosives, respectively; (O. R., §135b.)

3. *Sticks or cartridges.* All explosives put up in the form of sticks or cartridges shall be packed so as to lie on their sides; and, when the boxes are loaded in or upon a wagon, tender, lighter or vessel, they shall be so arranged that the sticks or cartridges rest on their sides; (O. R., §136.)

4. *Marking.* All packages containing explosives for transportation, storage, sale or use shall bear the name and brand of the explosives and the name of the manufacturer, and shall have plainly marked on the top and on one end or side thereof the words, "HIGH EXPLOSIVES—DANGEROUS;" and shall also have plainly marked on the top thereof the words, "THIS SIDE UP." (O. R., §137.)

§63. Magazines.

1. *Permit.* No person shall store or keep explosives, except in a magazine for which a permit shall have been issued. (O. R., §161.)

2. *Special Permit.* A special permit shall be required for the storage of explosives in a magazine of either the first or second class, as classified in subdivision 4 of this section, and the fire commissioner may at any time require the holder of such special permit to change the location of such magazine, or establish a new one in another location. (O. R., §162.)

3. *Posting permit.* The permit issued for any magazine shall at all times be kept in the magazine and readily accessible for inspection. (O. R., §177; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Classification.* There shall be [five] 5 classes of magazines, namely:
(a) 1st class, to contain not more than 1,000 pounds of explosives each;
(b) 2d class, to contain not more than 500 pounds of explosives each;
(c) 3d class, to contain not more than 250 pounds of explosives each;
(d) 4th class, to contain not more than 100 pounds of explosives each;
(e) 5th class, to contain not more than 25 pounds of explosives each. (O. R., §164.)

5. *Construction.* All magazines and the barricades surrounding them when required, shall be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications prescribed therefor by the fire commissioner. (O. R., §165; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

6. *Danger area.* A danger area shall be maintained around each magazine in proportion to the quantity of explosives contained therein. The magazine keeper shall maintain such area clean and free from rubbish, dead grass, shrubbery and other obstructions, and prevent persons from loitering therein. (O. R., §170; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

7. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

8. *Magazine keepers.* No person holding a magazine permit shall store or keep explosives therein unless a person holding a certificate of fitness as a magazine keeper be continuously in charge thereof; provided, that a person holding a certificate of fitness as a blaster may also act as a magazine keeper for a magazine of the 5th class, under a special permit of the fire commissioner. He shall keep an accurate daily record of all explosives received at or delivered from the magazine under his charge, which shall show in detail how the explosives have been used or otherwise disposed of, and shall at all times be open to inspection by any inspector or member of the fire department. He shall first deliver from the magazine such explosives as have been longest therein. All magazines shall be kept locked, except when being inspected or when explosives are being placed therein or removed therefrom; and the magazine keeper shall at all times have the key thereof in his possession. He must care for and protect the magazine and its contents from interference by unauthorized persons, and he must be constantly on the lookout for signs which would indicate leakage of nitro-glycerine from explosives under his charge, and all explosives in such condition must be the next used. A magazine keeper shall not be required to perform any service that will in any way interfere with his duties as set forth in this article. (O. R., §§167-169, 172; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

9. *Management.* A magazine shall at all times be kept clean and dry and free from grit; and before any repairs or alterations are made to any part thereof all explosives shall be carefully removed to a place of safety and the magazine thoroughly washed out. In case a magazine floor becomes stained with nitro-glycerine, it shall be well scrubbed with a stiff broom, hard brush or mop, using a solution of ½ gallon of wood alcohol and 2 pounds of sulphide of sodium so as to thoroughly decompose the nitro-glycerine. All tools used in making such repairs or alterations shall be of wood, or of copper, brass or other soft metal or material. In no case shall nails or screws be driven into a magazine in making repairs or alterations, nor into any material that has once formed a part thereof; and all wooden structural parts of a magazine, if discharged, shall be immediately burned at a safe distance therefrom. No person shall store, place or keep any clothing, cotton waste or other article or thing in a magazine containing explosives, except a wooden mallet and a wooden wedge for the purpose of opening boxes of explosives, which shall be opened only with such implements. Magazine keepers and all other persons handling, storing or transporting explosives are prohibited from carrying matches or permitting matches to be brought to or near the place where explosives are handled, stored or transported. (O. R., §166; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

10. *Marking explosives.* Each contractor holding a permit for blasting, before placing explosives in a magazine, shall require each stick or container of such explosives to be plainly labelled or marked with a magazine number of identification, to be furnished by the fire commissioner. No person, not holding a certificate of fitness as a blaster or a magazine keeper, shall use or have in his possession any explosives not marked with the identification number as above provided. All unmarked explosives found in the possession of a contractor or any other person, except the manufacturer thereof or his agent, may be confiscated, seized, condemned and destroyed by the fire commissioner. (O. R., §173.)

*11.

12. *Storage restrictions.* No person shall

(a) Place, keep or store in a magazine explosives in excess of the amount stated in the permit therefor, except by special permission of the fire commissioner.

(b) Place, keep or store black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder in a magazine containing any other explosive, or in a magazine containing blasting caps, detonators or electric fuses;

(c) Place, keep or store in, or bring within 100 feet of a magazine of the 1st, 2d, 3d or 4th class containing explosives, black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder, any blasting cap, capped cartridge, detonator, or any other article or thing that is likely to cause an explosion by friction, shock, heat or otherwise, or place or store dynamite or any other high explosive in any magazine which has previously contained black or blasting powder, without first obtaining the express permission of the fire commissioner.

(d) Cap a cartridge within a radius of 100 feet of a magazine (except magazines

of the fifth class), nor cap more cartridges than necessary for immediate use. (O. R., §§173-175, 178; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§64. Delivery by vehicle.

1. *Permit.* No person shall carry or transport explosives through the streets except in a vehicle propelled by animal or electrical power, constructed and equipped in conformity with specifications approved by the fire commissioner, for which a permit shall have been issued. (O. R., §141; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. *Drivers.* Each such vehicle shall be continuously in charge of two competent persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a handler of explosives, and no other person shall be allowed in or upon such vehicle. No person in charge of a vehicle containing explosives shall smoke in or upon such vehicle; nor drive, load or unload the vehicle while intoxicated or in a careless or reckless manner. (O. R., §§146, 147; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Exploders.* No person shall place or carry in or upon a vehicle, containing explosives, any exploders, detonators, blasting caps, or other explosive material, nor carry in or upon such vehicle any matches, metal tool or piece of metal or any mechanical device for producing a spark or flame. (O. R., §§148, 150.)

5. *Flag.* Each such vehicle shall display upon an erect pole on the front end thereof, and at such height that it may be visible from all directions, a red flag with the word DANGER painted, stamped or sewn thereon in white letters. Each flag shall be at least 18 inches by 30 inches in size, and the letters thereon shall be at least 12 inches in height. (O. R., §144.)

6. *Interference with.* No person shall interfere with or molest a vehicle containing explosives, or the horses, or the person in charge thereof. (O. R., §149.)

7. *Load limit.* No person shall carry or transport in or upon such a vehicle any explosives in excess of 1,000 pounds. (O. R., §152.)

8. *Original packages.* No person in charge of a vehicle carrying explosives shall deliver them except in original and unbroken packages, nor at any place other than a duly authorized magazine and to the person in charge thereof. (O. R., §153.)

9. *Painted vermillion.* Each such vehicle shall be painted vermillion, and shall have painted on its sides and back, in easily legible white letters, at least 12 inches high, the word EXPLOSIVES, and in smaller letters and figures the name of the owner and the number of the permit. (O. R., §143.)

10. *Route.* No vehicle containing explosives shall be driven, for more than 1 city block, along any street in the city over which there is an elevated railroad or under which there is a tunnel or subway for the transportation of passengers or freight, nor through a crowded street. Each vehicle shall be propelled by animal or electric power, amply sufficient to haul the load, and no unnecessary stops shall be made in transit. All vehicles containing explosives, proceeding in the same direction, shall maintain a distance between them of 1 city block. No explosives shall be transported over or upon any bridge connecting the borough of Brooklyn or the borough of Queens with the borough of Manhattan. (O. R., §§145, 151, amended by ords. effective May 25, 1915.)

§65. Vessels carrying explosives.

1. *Generally.* The commander, owner or owners of any vessel arriving in the port of New York, carrying explosives or explosive material in excess of the amount required for the ship's own use for signalling and life saving purposes, shall, before approaching nearer than 1,000 feet to any pier line of the city, obtain a permit therefor from the fire commissioner. The retention for more than 48 hours on board of any ship lying at a dock, pier or bulkhead within the city of any explosives, or explosive material, in excess of the amount required for the ship's own use for signalling or life saving purposes, is prohibited. (C. O., §428, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. *Powder-boats.* No person shall transport explosives upon the water within the city for delivery at a dock, pier or bulkhead, or to a vessel lying thereto, except in a lighter, tender or other vessel, for which a permit shall have been issued. Each such vessel shall, while carrying explosives, have continuously on board thereof 2 competent persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a handler of explosives, 1 of whom shall be the commander of the vessel; and no person other than the holder of a permit issued under §61 of this chapter and the necessary crew shall be allowed in or upon such vessel. Whenever practicable, all explosives shall be stowed on deck and properly covered with a tarpaulin. (O. R., §§154, 157, 158.)

3. *Blasting caps.* No person having charge of a vessel carrying explosives within the city shall also carry in or upon such vessel, at the same time, any electric fuse, blasting caps, detonators, or other exploders. (O. R., §157.)

4. *Landing.* No person shall land or place explosives upon a dock, pier, bulkhead, or other landing place. Explosives intended for use within the city shall be transferred from the vessel making the delivery directly to a vehicle for transporting explosives, at the docks or piers designated by the fire commissioner, for which a permit has been issued under §61 of this chapter. Explosives intended for shipment to points outside the city may be transferred from a vessel directly to another vessel lying at a city dock or pier designated by the fire commissioner, provided the amount so transferred does not exceed 2,500 pounds. All such shipments, in excess of 2,500 pounds and not exceeding 5,000 pounds, must be transferred from vessel to vessel at a distance of not less than 1,000 feet from any pier-line. (O. R., §§155, 156; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

5. *Precautions.* No person shall smoke while in or upon any vessel carrying explosives; nor carry therein or thereon any matches, other than safety matches, nor allow in or upon such vessel, any intoxicated person. (O. R., §159.)

§66. Report of deliveries.

No holder of a permit under §61 or §64 of this chapter shall deliver explosives to any person, firm or corporation not holding a permit from the fire commissioner. Each holder of such a permit shall file with the commissioner, before 10 a. m. of each business day, a written statement, under oath, of all deliveries of explosives made by him on the preceding day, which shall contain the following information:

(a) Name and address of person to whom delivered;

(b) Date of delivery;

(c) Location of magazine where delivered;

(d) Name of person having charge of the magazine at which delivery was made;

(e) Number of pounds, name or brand, and character of explosives delivered at each magazine. (O. R., §160, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§67. Blasting caps.

1. *Permits to transport, store and sell.* No person shall transport, store and sell any electric fuses, safety fuses or blasting caps without a permit. (O. R., §191.)

2. *Storage.* No person shall bring into, transport, store, sell or deliver within the city any blasting caps, except when packed in tin boxes containing not more than 100 caps each. No holder of a permit for the storage and use of explosives issued in conformity with this chapter shall be allowed to store or keep more than 1,000 blasting caps without a permit therefor; and blasting caps, in whatever quantity, shall be kept in a separate magazine at least 100 feet distant from any magazine containing explosives. (O. R., §§198, 199, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. *Delivery wagons.* No person shall transport or carry through the streets any electric blasting caps in excess of 5,000, nor shall the same be carried in any other than a duly authorized vehicle, which shall comply with all the requirements governing vehicles for the transportation of explosives. No person shall place or carry or cause to be placed or carried, in or upon any vehicle containing electric fuses or blasting caps, any other explosive. (O. R., §§194, 195; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Magazines.* All magazines for which permits are issued for the storage of blasting caps shall be deemed to be magazines of the first class, and shall comply with all requirements governing magazines of that class. Such magazines shall not be permitted to contain more than 20,000 blasting caps, and each such magazine shall be continuously under the care of a person holding a certificate of fitness as a magazine keeper. (O. R., §193; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

5. *Packing.* No person shall bring into, store, sell or transport within the city electric blasting caps except in cartons containing not more than 50 each; and, when packed in shipping cases, such cases shall contain not more than 500 caps. No person shall sell and deliver for use any electric fuses except in original and unbroken cartons, containing not more than 50 fuses each. (O. R., §§196, 197; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

6. *Warning.* Each shipping case or package containing electric fuses or blasting caps shall bear on one side thereof the name and address of the manufacturer, and shall have plainly marked on [two] *2* sides thereof the words BLASTING CAPS—HANDLE CAREFULLY. DO NOT STORE OR LOAD WITH ANY EXPLOSIVE. (O. R., §200.)

§68. Black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder.

1. *Permit.* No person shall transport, store or sell any black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder without a permit. (O. R., §202; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. *Magazines.* A magazine permit for the storage of any such powder, in quantities aggregating not more than 250 pounds, may be issued, but no such permit shall be issued unless the fire commissioner shall have approved its location and construction. All such magazines shall be maintained in conformity with the requirements of this chapter concerning magazines for the storage of explosives. (O. R., §§203, 204.)

3. *Outside exposure.* No person shall expose any such powder on the outside of any building or in any window or door thereof. (O. R., §207.)

4. *Packing.* All such powder stored in magazines or when transported within the city shall be packed in strong wooden, fiber or metallic cans or canisters, containing not more than 25 pounds each. (O. R., §208.)

5. *Small supplies.* A permit may be issued for the storage of any such powder in quantities aggregating not more than 14 pounds, provided it be stored in a receptacle so placed that it can be flooded from the exterior of the building, or in a metal receptacle, properly locked and on wheels, plainly marked "Gunpowder," and located not more than 10 feet from and directly opposite the entrance nearest the street level. (O. R., §205.)

6. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage and sale of black powder, blasting powder or smokeless powder in any building

(a) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, school or theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is of wooden construction (except authorized magazines);

(c) Where the premises covered by the permit are lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Where cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(e) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(f) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, petroleum or any liquid product thereof, hemp, cotton, fireworks, or other articles of a highly inflammable or combustible nature are manufactured, stored or kept for sale. (O. R., §206.)

§69. Use; blasting.

1. *Quantity of explosive.* No person shall use in a blasting operation a quantity of explosives greater than necessary properly to start the rock; but the inspector of blasting shall have authority to prescribe the maximum quantity of explosives to be used. (O. R., §179.)

2. *Covering blasts.* Immediately after loading and tamping the hole, and before firing the blast, the rock to be blasted shall be covered on all exposed sides with a strong woven matting of rope or wire at least 1½ inches in diameter, and at least 12 timbers, each 10 feet long and 10 inches in smallest diameter, held securely together by chains or by iron or steel cables at least ¾ of an inch in diameter. After the rock has been thus covered, the blast shall be fired without unnecessary delay. The inspector of blasting shall have authority to prescribe the amount and manner of application of the protective covering, to be placed over blasts situated on the perpendicular or diagonal side of a rock and over blasts for ditch-work, block-holes, manholes, pole-holes, electric wire subways, sewer and gas connections, gas and water-mains. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to blasting operations in a tunnel or subway, when the blast is situated more than 100 feet from the mouth or opening to the tunnel and at least 10 feet below the outer surface of the rock. (O. R., §§179, 184, 185; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. *Firing.* No person shall explode a blasting charge by means of time, slow-burning or safety fuse, nor by any means other than some form of electrical apparatus. At least 3 minutes before firing a blast, the blaster shall give warning thereof by causing a competent man, carrying a red flag, to be stationed at reasonable distance from the blast at each avenue of approach or point of danger. In tunnel or subway work, the blaster himself shall be the last man to leave the job after the loading is completed and the wires are connected, and the blaster only shall be permitted to throw in the electric switch to fire the blast. After the shot, the blasting wires shall be immediately disconnected from the switch, and the blaster, when returning to see the effect of the shot, shall also disconnect the lead wires, at least 200 feet from the face of the tunnel, and shall restore such connections only when all the men have left the face of the tunnel after loading. A firing box or electric switch shall be placed on the firing line side of the tunnel, and shall always be kept locked, except when pulling the switch. The connection between this box and the lines leading to the firing and electric light circuits shall be broken after each shot, and it shall be the duty of the certified blaster to see that this is done. The connection with lines used for lighting shall not be permanent, but before each shot the lead wires shall be carried across the tunnel from the shooting line to the electric light circuit. When a heading is to be fired, only the cut holes and lifting holes are allowed to be loaded. The cut holes must be fired first. No heading is allowed to be fully loaded and fired at the same time. In open work, the blaster may direct an assistant to pull the battery when he is assured that all proper preparations have been made and precautions taken for firing the blast. If an electric circuit is used for firing, the lead wires must be placed on the opposite side of the excavation from the wires used for lighting, and both lines of wire must be properly insulated.

All electric apparatus of whatever nature used in blasting operations shall be kept locked and under the direct personal charge of the blaster.

Where 2 or more blasters are employed on the same job, each blaster shall sign with the magazine keeper for the amount of explosives removed, and the time when taken, and shall be responsible both for all the explosives used by him and for the prompt return to the magazine of any explosives not immediately used on the job. (O. R., §§181, 182, 186; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Hours.* No person shall conduct blasting operations within the city between the hours of 7 o'clock p. m. and 7 o'clock a. m., nor at any time on Sunday, except under authority of a special permit. (O. R., §189.)

5. *Shoring.* The blasting of rock contiguous to any structure shall be so conducted as not to cause damage thereto; and, to this end, weak walls or other supports shall be shored up, and rotten or decomposed rock shall be removed, only by the use of gads, picks or crowbars. When blasting in the vicinity of a weak structure is unavoidable, only light face blasts, with short lines of resistance and small charges, shall be used. (O. R., §180.)

6. *Tamping.* Blasting charges shall be tamped only by means of wooden tamping rods, and explosives shall be pressed or set into place by steady, even pressure only. All strokes or blows with the tamping rod are forbidden, and no tamping rod shall be used which is frayed or split at the end. (O. R., §183; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

7. *Unexploded charge.* Immediately after firing the blast, the blaster shall cause all debris to be removed, and shall thoroughly examine the rock and the drill holes to ascertain whether there remains any unexploded charge, and, until this is done, no drills shall be set up. In case a charge should fail to explode, and the direction of its bore hole can be positively determined, the old charge may be exploded by drilling a single hole at least 12 inches distant from and parallel with it, which latter hole shall then be loaded and fired in the manner prescribed for any other bore hole. In case the direction of the bore hole cannot be positively determined, then, by order of and under the direct supervision of the superintendent or walking boss only, the tamping may be cautiously removed by a licensed blaster, down to a point near the explosive, by the use of a metal scraper or an air blowpipe, after which the partially emptied hole shall be loaded with a small starting charge and detonated in the usual manner. While this work is being done, all persons except the licensed blaster, or the superintendent or walking boss, shall retire to a safe distance. In no case shall a charge which has failed to explode be drawn or otherwise removed from the blasting hole without the express permission of the fire commissioner. In case a blast shall fail to carry away the entire drill hole, and leaves the lower part intact, no further drilling shall be done in that hole. (O. R., §§187, 188; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

8. *Blasters' helpers.* No person shall load holes in blasting operations except a person holding a certificate of fitness, provided, however, that while holes are being actually loaded, drillers and drill-helpers may act as blasters' helpers under the direct supervision and responsibility of the blaster. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

9. *Small blasting jobs.* A contractor for a small blasting job, who holds a certificate of fitness as a blaster and has filed a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, conditioned as required in §58, may, upon receiving the expressed permission of the fire commissioner, obtain a sufficient quantity of explosives for the blast (in no case exceeding 5 pounds) from a magazine not more than 1,500 feet from his job, and may

ceeding 5 pounds) from a magazine not more than 1,500 feet from his job, and may load and shoot the holes as provided by these regulations. All explosives not used in the blast shall be immediately returned to the magazine from which obtained. (As amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 5.
Ammunition.

Section 80. Manufacturing; loading.
81. Storage and sale.

§80. Manufacturing; loading.

No person shall manufacture, or load ammunition by power machinery. A special permit may be issued to a person holding a permit for the storage and sale of ammunition, authorizing the loading of small arms ammunition by hand. (O. R., §§210, 211.)

§81. Storage and sale.

1. *Permit.* No person shall store, sell or offer for sale any ammunition in excess of 200 small arm cartridges without a permit. (O. R., §212; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. *Blanks for artillery.* Holders of permits issued under this section may store a limited number of blank shells or cartridges to be used in cannon for saluting purposes; the number to be so stored shall be fixed by the fire commissioner in each case, and shall be stated in the permit. (O. R., §216.)

3. *Quantities.* The fire commissioner may fix the maximum quantity of ammunition to be stored in any premises for which a permit is applied, and the quantity so fixed shall be stated in the permit; but no permit shall be issued for the storage of ammunition in quantities greater than the following:

300,000 loaded shells containing shot, for shotguns not exceeding No. 8 gauge;
2,500,000 cartridges for pistols;
500,000 cartridges for rifles of a caliber not larger than .45 of an inch;
10,000 cartridges for rifles of a caliber not larger than .50 of an inch;
5,000 cartridges for rifles of a calibre between .50 of an inch and .58 of an inch;
5,000 blank cartridges of a caliber not larger than .45 of an inch;
3,000,000 primers for central fire ammunition;
6,000,000 percussion caps, or primers, without anvils. (O. R., §215.)

4. *Restriction.* No permit for the storage and sale of ammunition in excess of 200 small arms cartridges shall be issued for any premises—

(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly, excepting armories of the National Guard;
(b) Which are used as a drug store, paint store, pawn shop or stationery store;
(c) Where cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are stored or kept for sale;
(d) Where liquors are sold;
(e) Where other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or kept for sale, but this restriction shall not apply to a person duly authorized to keep and sell gun-powder;
(f) Where fireworks are manufactured, stored or sold. (O. R., §214; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

5 *Theatrical use.* No permit shall be issued for the use of blank cartridges, except in connection with performances in duly authorized theatres or places of public amusement, or for saluting purposes, as provided in subdivision 2 of this section. (O. R., §217.)

6. *Window displays.* No holder of a permit for the storage and sale of ammunition shall store or exhibit in the windows or doors of the premises covered by the permit any cartridges or shells containing explosives. (O. R., §218.)

ARTICLE 6.
Fireworks.

Section 90. Manufacture.
91. Signal lights.
92. Storage, sale and transportation.
93. Prohibited types.
94. Prohibited, except for export.
95. Discharge of fireworks.

§90. Manufacture.

1. Permit. No person shall manufacture any fireworks in the city without a permit. (O. R., §220.)

2. *Conditions.* Such a permit may be issued upon the following conditions;

a. The manufactory shall not be situated nearer than 200 feet to any building not used in connection with such manufacture, or to any street, and not nearer than 50 feet to any building used for the storage of explosives or fireworks, nor nearer than 25 feet to any other building within the factory enclosure;

b. Premises where fireworks are manufactured shall be enclosed on all sides by a substantial fence, and all openings to such enclosure shall be fitted with suitable gates, which, when not locked, shall be in charge of a competent watchman, who shall have charge of the manufactory when it is not in active operation;

c. Premises where fireworks are manufactured shall have at least 3 fire hydrants placed in different parts of the enclosure, connected to an adequate supply of water under pressure, the hose to be sufficient to reach all parts of the buildings within the enclosure, and there shall at all times be kept, within a distance of 5 feet of each building inside such enclosure, at least 6 5-gallon buckets, full of water, and at least 6 5-gallon buckets full of sand;

d. The manufactory shall at all times be supplied with adequate means of communication with the fire department, such as a telephone or fire alarm boxes, and shall be lighted only by incandescent electric lights;

e. A building used for the storage of explosives or for the storage of finished fireworks shall not be situated nearer than 300 feet to any building not used in connection with the manufacture of fireworks, or to any street. (O. R., §223.)

3. *Packing.* Torpedoes must be packed with sawdust in paper cartons, and these packed in wooden shipping cases; but no shipping case shall contain more than 1,000 torpedoes. Fireworks having fuses attached or inserted shall be packed in such manner that the fuses shall all point in the same direction, and the label shall be attached to the end of the package opposite the fuse. (O. R., §§228, 229.)

4. *Restrictions.* No person shall manufacture within the city of New York any of the following articles;

(a) Fireworks containing chlorates (except chlorate of potash and chlorate of barium), picrates, fulminates or any high explosive;
(b) Fireworks containing chlorate and sulphur in admixture;
(c) Railroad track torpedoes;
(d) Flashlight compositions;
(e) Picrates or fulminates;
(f) Fireworks whistles;
(g) Explosive marbles;
(h) Blank cartridges;
(i) Fireworks with match-head or self-lighting ends, except ship signals;
(j) Fireworks containing red or white phosphorus;
(k) Compounds used for detonating purposes, primers, or electrical fuses, or any composition used to obtain audible or visible effects by combustion, explosion or detonation in cannon, machine or rapid-fire guns; shells, torpedoes or war rockets. (O. R., §226.)

5. *Supervision.* All premises where fireworks are manufactured shall, while in operation, be continuously under the charge and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a superintendent or manager of a fireworks factory. (O. R., §227.)

§91. Signal lights.

The manufacture of railroad and ship signal lights, signal compositions, and rockets shall be governed by the same regulations as govern the manufacture of fireworks. (O. R., §225.)

§92. Storage, sale and transportation.

1. *Certificates of registration.* No person shall transport, store or sell fireworks unless a certificate of registration of the name of the manufacturer thereof shall have been issued; provided, however, that certificates of registration shall not be required for fireworks manufactured under a permit issued in conformity with §90 of this article. (O. R., §230.)

2. *Permit.* No person shall store or sell fireworks without a permit. (O. R., §220.)

3. *Restrictions.* No permit under this section shall be issued for any premises

(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, school, workshop, factory, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;
(b) Which are not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers;
(c) Which are of wooden construction;
(d) Which are artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;
(e) Where cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;
(f) Where paints, oils, varnishes, lacquers or inflammable liquids are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;
(g) Where drygoods or other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or sold;
(h) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, petroleum or any liquid product thereof, hemp, or explosives are manufactured, stored or kept for sale. (O. R., §232.)

4. *Extinguishers.* All holders of permits under this section shall keep on the premises covered by the permit, in a convenient location, at least 6 5-gallon buckets of water and 6 5-gallon buckets of sand, fit and ready for use in case of fire. (O. R., §233.)

5. *Fire crackers.* A permit may be issued to a person doing a general storage or warehouse business for the storage, in a duly authorized warehouse, of firecrackers composed only of sulphur, saltpeter and charcoal mixtures, and the quantity of firecrackers to be so stored shall in each case be stated in the permit. (O. R., §244.)

6. *Local transportation.* No person shall carry or transport through the streets fireworks exceeding in wholesale market value the sum of $10, unless they are securely packed in spark-proof wooden or metal packages having plainly marked on the outside thereof in large legible letters the words FIREWORKS—EXPLOSIVE, but under no circumstance shall any person carry or transport fireworks in a tunnel or subway under the streets, lands or waters of the city, to which the public has access. (O. R., §§242, 243.)

7. *Manufacturer's mark.* All fireworks stored or sold, except imported Chinese firecrackers, shall bear the name of the manufacturer plainly marked upon the outside of each package and shipping case. (O. R., §240.)

8. *Quantities limited.* No permit shall be issued for the storage and sale of fireworks in any building to an amount in excess of $1,500, wholesale market value. (O. R., §237.)

9. *Street sales.* No person shall sell or exhibit for sale any fireworks on sidewalks, streets, parks, squares, bulkheads, piers or other public places. (O. R., §235.)

10. *Window displays.* No person shall keep, store or exhibit fireworks in the windows or doors of the premises covered by a permit for the storage and sale thereof. (O. R., §236.)

§93. Prohibited types.

1. *Storage, transportation or sale.* No person shall store, transport or sell within the city of New York any of the following articles:

(a) Fireworks containing chlorates (except chlorate of potash and chlorate of barium), picrates, fulminates or any high explosive;
(b) Fireworks containing sulphur and chlorate in admixture;
(c) Bombardments or mandarins made of chlorate mixtures;
(d) Canes with chlorate mixtures;
(e) Cartridge exploders;
(f) Fireworks known as cannon salutes;
(g) Fireworks with match-head or self-lighting ends, except ship signals;
(h) Fireworks containing red or white phosphorus;
(i) Explosive marbles;
(j) Compositions used for detonating purposes. (O. R., §238.)

2. *Discharge or use.* No person shall use or discharge any of the following articles:

(a) Rockets or aerial salutes of any kind;
(b) Fireworks containing chlorates (except chlorate of potash and chlorate of barium), picrates, fulminates or any high explosive;
(c) Firecrackers longer than 5 inches or larger than ¾ of an inch in diameter;
(d) Fireworks containing sulphur and chlorate in admixture;
(e) Bombardments or mandarins made of chlorate mixtures;
(f) Bombs and shells;
(g) All fireworks known as cannon salutes;
(h) Fireworks technically known as flying pigeons, flying devils, whirlwinds, wheat sheaves and gattling batteries;
(i) Fireworks containing red or white phosphorus;
(j) Fireworks with match heads or self-lighting ends;
(k) Balloons carrying a lighted substance;
(l) Cartridges of any kind, except as provided in article 5;
(m) Explosive marbles;
(n) Composition used for detonating purposes, except as provided for in article 4. (O. R., §249.)

§94. Prohibited, except for export.

No person shall store, sell or transport, except for delivery beyond the city limits, any of the following articles:

(a) Rockets or aerial salutes;
(b) Firecrackers longer than 5 inches or larger than ¾ of an inch in diameter;
(c) Bombs and shells;
(d) Fireworks technically known as flying pigeons, flying devils, whirlwinds, wheat sheaves, gattling batteries, and similar articles;
(e) Fireworks containing red or white phophorus;
(f) Balloons which are to be operated by a lighted substance. (O. R., §239.)

§95. Discharge of fireworks.

1. *Permit.* No person shall use or discharge any fireworks within the city without a permit. (O. R., §247.)

2. *July 4th exemption.* No permit shall be required for the use and discharge of fireworks during a period of 24 hours covering the holiday known as the "Fourth of July," where the quantity discharged does not exceed in wholesale market value the sum of $2. (O. R., §251.)

3. *Police notification.* All permits for the use and discharge of fireworks shall be issued in duplicate, and shall show the name of the holder of the permit, the names of his employees (if any) who are to discharge the fireworks and the numbers of their certificates of fitness (when required); the place and time of display; the quantity, kind and wholesale market value of the fireworks to be discharged, and the distance to be preserved between the place of discharge and the bystanders and nearby buildings. One of the duplicate permits shall be filed with the commanding officer of the police precinct within which the display is to be given, and shall be evidence of the right of the person named therein to give the display. (O. R., §250.)

4. *Postponement of display.* In case it shall be impracticable to make the display at the time authorized in the permit, the fire commissioner may authorize such display at another time, by certification on the permit, and without exacting another fee therefor. (O. R., §255.)

5. *Restrictions.* No person shall discharge fireworks:

a. In or upon any street which is less than 80 feet in width between the building lines;
b. Within a radius of 1,000 feet of any hospital. (O. R., §§252, 253.)

6. *Displays inside theatres and other buildings.* No person shall display any fireworks, flashlights, colored fire, or open lights upon the stage of any theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly. (O. R., §247.)

7. *Supervision.* No person shall use or discharge fireworks exceeding in wholesale market value the sum of $10 without having obtained from the fire commissioner a certificate of fitness as a pyrotechnist. (O. R., §248.)

ARTICLE 7.
Matches.

Section 100. Manufacture.
101. Transportation, storage and sale.
102. Approved matches.
103. White phosphorus.

§100. Manufacture.

1. *Permit required.* No person shall manufacture any matches without a permit. (O. R., §257.)

2. *Conditions.* No such permit shall be issued unless the manufacturing is to be carried on in a building used exclusively for that purpose, the walls of which are constructed of brick, stone or other fire resisting material, and artificially lighted by any means other than electricity. (O. R., §260.)

§101. Transportation, storage and sale.

1. *Permit required.* No person shall transport, store or sell matches without a permit; but no such permit shall be required of a person holding a permit to manufacture matches; nor for the storage and sale in quantities aggregating, at any time, not more than 60 matchman's gross (14,400 matches each gross). (O. R., §§257, 263, 264.)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage or sale of matches within the city in quantities aggregating more than 60 matchman's gross for any premises—

(a) Which are occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, school, workshop, factory, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which are of wooden construction;

(c) Where paints, oils, varnishes, lacquers, rosin, turpentine, petroleum or any liquid product thereof, hemp, cotton, guncotton, smokeless powder, black powder, blasting powder, fireworks, or any other explosives are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(d) Which are not provided with such number of fire extinguishers and pails of water as may be required by the fire commissioner. (O. R., §262.)

§102. Approved matches.

1. *Certificate of approval.* No person shall transport, store or sell any matches for which a certificate of approval shall not have been issued. The applicant for such certificate shall deposit with the fire commissioner a sample of the matches for which approval is requested, packed in the labeled boxes or containers in which such matches are to be sold, and no such application shall include more than one kind or type of match, but several brands or names of the same kind or type of match may be included and a single certificate of approval therefor be issued. (O. R., §§265, 267, 268, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

2. *Fuzees, wind matches, afterglow.* No certificate of approval shall be issued for any match of the type or kind commonly known as "fuzees" or "wind matches," or for a match the stick of which has not been treated to a process of impregnation for the purpose of preventing an afterglow. (O. R., §272.)

3. *Mark.* No person shall store, transport or sell matches unless the box or container in which they are packed bears plainly marked on the outside thereof the name of the manufacturer, or in the case of matches of foreign manufacture, the name of the importer or agent, and in every case a distinctive brand or mark or name. No person shall place in a box or container marked as prescribed in this subdivision, any matches for which a certificate of approval shall not have been issued. (O. R., §§270, 273, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Packing.* Not more than 1.000 matches shall be placed in a single box or container; and, where more than 200 matches are placed in a single box or container, they shall be arranged in layers, with the heads of alternate layers pointing in the opposite direction to the heads of the matches in the layer immediately above and below. (O. R., §271.)

5. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§103. White phosphorus.

No person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell any matches in the manufacture of which white phosphorus is an ingredient. (O. R., §258.)

ARTICLE 8.
Mineral Oils.

Section 110. Refining, distilling or manufacturing.
111. Storage plants.
112. Limited storage.
113. Transportation and delivery.
114. Volatile inflammable oils.
115. Illuminating oils.
116. Lubricating oils.
117. Fire prevention.

§110. Refining, distilling or manufacturing.

Except as otherwise provided, no person shall manufacture, refine or distill petroleum, shale oil or coal tar, or the liquid products thereof, or store, transport or use any of the foregoing without a permit; but no permit shall hereafter be issued for the erection and operation of any new plant of a similar character, except that hydro-carbon materials collected from oil separators may be distilled or refined under a special permit. (O. R., §§275, 278; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§111. Storage plants.

1. *Permit required.* No person shall maintain or conduct a plant for the storage of petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid products thereof, or of coal tar without a permit. (O. R., §280.)

2. *Barges.* A special permit may be issued authorizing the storage of petroleum and shale oil, and the liquid products thereof, and of coal tar, in barges of steel or other approved construction, in quantities not to exceed the following:

(a) Volatile inflammable oils—If in barrels or drums, 500 barrels of 55 gallons each; if in cans, 5,000 gallons;

(b) Other oils—If in barrels or drums, 1,000 barrels of 55 gallons each; if in cans, 10,000 gallons. (O. R., §286.)

3. *Boat supplies.* Wherever the physical conditions along the shore front are such as to make it impracticable to place underground a storage tank for the storage of volatile inflammable oils, to be delivered to launches and other vessels for generating motive power, a special permit may be issued authorizing the storage of such oils in a tank above ground in a quantity not to exceed 10,000 gallons; provided that such oils shall be conveyed from the storage tank to the tanks of vessels directly by a pipe line, and not otherwise. (O. R., §288.)

4. *Drums or barrels.* A special permit may be issued authorizing the storage of volatile inflammable oils, in steel drums or barrels, in a specially constructed pit of concrete, the bottom of which shall be at least 3 feet below the ground level. The quantity of such oils so stored shall not exceed 500 barrels of 55 gallons each. (O. R., §287.)

5. *Tanks.* All storage tanks, comprising or forming a part of an oil storage plant, shall be buried so that the tops thereof shall be at least [two] *2* feet below the grade level.

In localities where physical conditions make it impracticable to place tanks underground, the fire commissioner may authorize the tanks of an oil storage plant to be placed above ground. In such cases the maximum capacity of each tank above ground containing volatile inflammable oil shall be fixed by the following schedule, viz.:

If distant 25 feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon	8,000 gals.
If distant 30 feet	12,000 gals.
If distant 40 feet	18,000 gals.
If distant 50 feet	24,000 gals.
If distant 60 feet	30,000 gals.
If distant 75 feet	48,000 gals.
If distant 85 feet	75,000 gals.
If distant 100 feet	100,000 gals.

At storage plants where the tanks are above ground, the maximum capacity of each tank containing kerosene or fuel oil may be determined by doubling the above capacities, but in no case shall any tank have a capacity greater than 100,000 gallons. At all storage plants all tanks above ground, including those containing volatile inflammable oil, the filling tanks, if any, and also tanks containing kerosene, shall be surrounded by a wall of concrete, forming an enclosure capable of holding the entire contents of the group of tanks enclosed therein should any tank become disrupted. The total capacity of any such group shall not exceed 250,000 gallons. To facilitate the filling, sene, or to fill horse-drawn tank wagons as conditionally allowed in this chapter, there at oil storage plants, of steel barrels or drums with volatile inflammable oils and kero- may be installed as part of a storage plant not more than 3 filling tanks, each of a capacity of not more than 4,200 gallons, elevated on brick, concrete or steel piers, to contain naphtha, gasoline and kerosene, respectively; and all oils remaining in the filling tanks at the end of each day shall be at once returned to the storage tanks proper. The buried tanks of an oil storage system shall be separated from each other by not less than 1 foot of solid concrete, well tamped into place. All tanks of an oil storage system shall be so connected with each other, by a system of underground pipes, that the contents of each tank can be transferred to any other tank at will, and all other details of the installation shall be as directed by the fire commissioner in each particular case. At all storage plants each tank, including the filling tank, if any, shall be equipped with a fire extinguishing system satisfactory to the fire commissioner. Each oil storage system shall have a direct telegraphic communication with fire headquarters. All tanks, as to thickness and quality of material, hydrostatic pressure test, foundations, connections, fire protection and extinguishing system and all other details of installation must be according to plans first approved by the fire commissioner. No tank forming part of a buried oil storage system shall be covered from sight until after an inspection has been made by the fire department and written approval has been given; which approval shall be given without charge, provided all the regulations have been complied with. (O. R., §§282, 284, 285; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

6. (Repealed by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

7. *Sewer protection.* No person shall connect an oil storage plant with any public drain or sewer, nor permit any liquid product of petroleum to escape into any such drain or sewer. (O. R., §289.)

8. *Supervision.* A plant for the storage, manufacture, refining or distilling of petroleum, shale oil or coal tar or any liquid product thereof, shall be continuously under the care and supervision of 1 or more persons each holding a certificate of fitness as manager or superintendent thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificates shall be determined by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit, but in no case shall there be required more than 3. (O. R., §290; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§112. Limited storage.

1. *Permit.* Permit may be issued for the storage of petroleum and shale oil, and the liquid products thereof, and of coal tar, in a manner satisfactory to the fire commissioner, in buildings or premises other than storage plants, in quantities not to exceed the following:

(a) Volatile inflammable oils—550 gallons.

(b) Other oils that do not emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester, 1,100 gallons.

2. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage or sale of volatile inflammable oil in any building:

(a) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, school or place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Where explosives are stored or kept for sale or use;

(c) Where dry goods or other material of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(d) Where the portion of the building occupied or used for the storage of volatile inflammable oil is lighted by any means other than electricity;

(e) Upon any floor above the ground floor of a building, except in an approved safety can in quantities of 5 gallons or less and for use only.

§113. Transportation and delivery.

1. *Permit.* Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall transport, store, sell, deliver or use within the city any petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid products of either, or of coal tar, without a permit. (O. R., §279; amended by ord. effective July 16. 1915.)

2. *Containers.* Petroleum and shale oil, and the liquid products thereof, and of coal tar, except volatile inflammable oils, may be transported in the following-named containers:

(a) In tank care or through supply pipes;

(b) In steel, iron or wooden barrels or drums of a capacity not exceeding 55 gallons each;

(c) In cans of a capacity not exceeding 10 gallons each, made of at least No. 25 B. W. G. tin or terne plate, packed in substantial wooden cases. (O. R., §301.)

3. *Tank wagons.* No person shall transport petroleum or shale oil, or the liquid product of either thereof, or of coal tar, in a tank wagon, unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued; provided, however, that a certificate of approval of a type or kind of tank wagon issued under this section to a given person shall not be construed as an approval of a similar type or kind of tank wagon owned, operated or used by another person. The tank of such a wagon shall be constructed of iron or steel not less than ⅛ of an inch thick for the top plates and 3-16 of an inch for the bottom plates; and shall be equipped with faucets, which shall be kept locked when not in use. The capacity of the tank wagon shall not exceed 35 barrels of 55 gallons each. Each such wagon shall have painted on both sides thereof in letters not less than 3 inches high, the name of the person operating it, and the number of the certificate of approval. (O. R., §§303-305.)

§114. Volatile inflammable oils.

1. *Report of sales.* Each vendor of volatile inflammable oil shall render to the fire commissioner, on or before the 10th day of each month, a statement verified as to its correctness by an affidavit, showing the total quantity of volatile inflammable oil in excess of 5 gallons delivered to each purchaser in the city during the preceding month; provided, however, that no report shall be required of volatile inflammable oil delivered directly to the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, motorcycles, motor tricycles, motor boats, airships, aeroplanes and other similar craft and vessels. (O. R., §296.)

2. *Retail sales.* No person shall sell or deliver volatile inflammable oil in quantities exceeding 1 gallon unless the purchaser thereof hold a permit for the transportation, storage, sale or use of said oil; provided, that nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as requiring a permit for the storage of volatile inflammable oil in the tanks or motor vehicles, motor tricycles, motorcycles, motor boats, airships, aeroplanes, or other similar craft or vehicles, for use as fuel for generating motive power; and providing further that no permit shall be required for the transportation, storage or use of volatile inflammable oil in quantities not exceeding 1 gallon. (O. R., §296, as amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

3. *Rural delivery.* By a special permit, the delivery of volatile inflammable oils may be authorized to be made by tank-wagon to points in the sparsely populated districts of the city, provided the entire tank load is delivered at one time and place. The permit shall in such cases specify the route to be followed in making the delivery. (O. R., §302.)

4. *Transportation.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, volatile inflammable oil may be transported only in the following containers:

a. Cans of a capacity not to exceed 5 gallons each, having plainly marked thereon the words "DANGEROUS—KEEP FROM FLAME," and being equipped with a metal seal, so arranged that there shall be no outlet for the oil unless the seal is broken;

b. Glass bottles of a capacity not exceeding 4 ounces each, labeled DANGEROUS—Keep from Flame;

c. Steel barrels or drums of a capacity not to exceed 55 gallons each, having plainly marked thereon the word DANGEROUS. (O. R., §§293, 294.)

d. Volatile inflammable oil drawn from an approved storage system on the premises, and intended for further manufacture or use, may be transported for such use in approved safety cane of a capacity not greater than 5 gallons. (O. R., §§292, 298; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

5. *Use and storage.* Printers, lithographers and similar users of volatile inflammable oil shall be required to keep their supply of such oil in approved safety cans or buried storage tanks.

Limited permits may be issued by the fire commissioner, for periods of less than 1 year, authorizing the storage and use of volatile inflammable oil, kerosene or fuel oil in streets, or on sidewalks, or in a building under construction, when needed in connection with authorized building operations or street improvements, when such material is enclosed in an approved metal container, and, if in quantities greater than 10 gallons, is surrounded by an enclosure satisfactory to the fire commissioner, constructed of corrugated iron or other fire-retarding materials, the same to be kept securely locked when not in actual use. (New; added by ord .effective July 16, 1915.)

§115. Illuminating oils.

1. *Permit.* No person shall store and sell kerosene or other illuminating oils without a permit from the fire commissioner; but no permit shall be required where the quantity transported or used does not exceed 10 gals. (O. R., §308.)

2. *Empty barrels.* All barrels, cans and other containers or liquid products of petroleum, coal tar or shale oil shall be removed from all premises, other than storage plants, within 24 hours after being emptied. (O. R., §310; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

3. *Test.* No person shall sell or offer for sale any kerosene or other illuminating oil which will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature lower than 100 degrees F., when tested in a Tagliabue open cup tester. (O. R., §307; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§116. Lubricating oils.

No permit shall be required for the transportation, storage, sale or use of machine, lubricating or other heavy oils in quantities not exceeding 70 gallons. (O. R., §309.)

§117. Fire prevention.

The floors of each store and premises covered by a permit issued under this article shall be kept free and clear of waste paper and other inflammable material, and shall be provided with self-closing metal cans for keeping sawdust or cotton waste for cleaning purposes, and also with a number of buckets filled with sand for use in extinguishing fire; the number of buckets to be so kept shall be stated in the permit. (O. R., §300.)

ARTICLE 9.
Inflammable Mixtures.

Section 130. Permit.
131. Manufacture.
132. Transportation, storage and sale.

§130. Permit.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell any inflammable mixture without a permit, and no such permit shall be granted for any inflammable mixture which contains volatile inflammable oil in excess of 80 per cent. of its total bulk, or which shall be for use as a stove polish or insecticide. (O. R., §§312-314.)

§131. Manufacture.

1. *Certificate of approval.* No system for the storage of volatile inflammable oils shall be installed in any building used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (O. R., §320.)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be issued for any building—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is of wooden construction;

(d) Which is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(e) Where drugs, cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(f) Where drygoods or other materials of a highly inflammable nature are manufactured, stored or sold;

(g) Where matches, rosin, hemp, cotton or any explosives are stored or sold. (O. R., §317.)

3. *Containers.* Inflammable mixtures shall be put up only in glass bottles of a capacity not exceeding 4 ounces each, or in metal cans of a capacity not exceeding 1 gallon each, fitted with a screw top so made that the can will be airtight when closed, and each such bottle or can shall bear the name and address of the manufacturer, the number of his original permit, or the number of his certificate of registration, and, in large letters, the words CAUTION; INFLAMMABLE MIXTURE. DO NOT USE NEAR FIRE OR FLAME. (O. R., §§344, 345.)

4. *Deliveries.* All deliveries of volatile inflammable oils to a building used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be made directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe by means of a hose coupled to the barrel containing the oil and connected to the intake as provided for in these regulations; no barrel containing volatile inflammable oil shall be taken off the wagon delivering such oil; no wagon or other vehicle engaged in the delivery of volatile inflammable oil shall be admitted to or taken within a building or any portion thereof, and no person shall deliver or receive within a building any volatile inflammable oil in a barrel or other similar receptacle, nor keep or store in a building any barrel or other similar receptacle from which volatile inflammable oil has been drawn. (O. R., §338, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

5. *Drawing-off pipe.* The drawing-off pipe shall be encased in and surrounded by either 4 inches of Portland cement, concrete or 8 inches of brick masonry up to the level of the floor on which the compartment containing the mixing tank is located. (O. R., §332.)

6. *Filling-pipes.* The filling pipe shall be at least 2 inches in diameter, and shall be laid at a descending grade from the sidewalk in front of the building to the tank. The intake of a filling pipe shall be located in a heavy metal box, which shall be sunk flush with the sidewalk at the curb level, or at some other location offering equal facilities for the filling of the tank from the barrel-wagon, and fitted with a heavy metal cover, and shall be kept locked when not in use. The filling pipe shall be closed at the intake by a cock or valve fitted with a coupling for attaching to the hose of a barrel wagon, and with a screw cap to close the opening when not in use. The filling pipe shall be provided with a screen made of 2 thicknesses of 20-mesh brass wire gauze, placed immediately below the filling cock or valve. (O. R., §§326-329, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

7. *Lighting.* No system of artificial lighting other than incandescent electric lights shall be installed in any premises used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures unless of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. All incandescent electric lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be placed at least 4 feet above the floor. (O. R., §340, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

8. *Mixing tank.* The mixing tank shall be located in a separate compartment built upon suitable foundations, having the walls, floor and roof constructed of Portland cement concrete at least 6 inches thick, or of brick masonry at least 8 inches thick, the brick to be laid in and covered by Portland cement mortar. Each such tank shall be filled either by means of a pump or an approved pressure system, and the tank shall be kept closed except when the ingredients entering into the manufacture of the inflammable mixture are being placed therein. Each compartment wherein a mixing tank is located shall be equipped with self-closing fire-proof doors and windows. (O. R., §§333, 334, 339.)

9. *Piping, generally.* Each storage tank shall be provided with a filling pipe, a drawing-off pipe and a vent pipe; provided, that tanks installed as part of a hydraulic storage system shall not be required to have a vent pipe. All pipes shall be of galvanized wrought iron, with malleable iron fittings. All screw joints shall be made with litharge and glycerine. (O. R., §325.)

10. *Sewer protection.* No piping of any kind shall be allowed to connect a compartment wherein a mixing tank is located with any public drain or sewer; and all silt or sediment left in the mixing tank shall be placed in airtight metal containers and immediately removed from the premises. (O. R., §337.)

11. *Storage system.* No permit shall be issued for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures in any premises which are not equipped with an approved storage system for containing and handling all volatile inflammable oils used in such manufacture. (O. R., §319.)

12. *Supervision.* All premises used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be under the care and supervision of 1 or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as superintendent or manager thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificate shall be determined by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit, but in no case shall there be required more than [three] *3*. (O. R., §318, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

13. *Tanks.* Each tank used for the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be:

a. Constructed of steel at least ¼ of an inch in thickness, shall have a capacity of not more than 1,500 gallons, and shall, under test, stand a hydrostatic pressure of at least 100 pounds to the square inch. (Amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

b. Coated on the outside with tar or other rust-resisting material, shall be set on a solid foundation, and shall be imbedded in and surrounded by at least 12 inches of Portland cement concrete, composed of 2 parts of cement, 3 parts of sand and 5 parts of stone. (As amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

c. So set that the top or highest point thereof shall be at least 2 feet below the level of the lowest cellar floor of any building within a radius of 10 feet from the tank, and no tank for the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be located under the sidewalk or beyond the building line.

d. No tank, forming part of a buried oil storage system, shall be covered from sight until after an inspection has been made by the fire department, and written approval has been given; which approval shall be given without charge, provided all the regulations have been complied with. (O. R., §§321-324, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

14. *Vent pipe.* The vent pipe shall be at least 1 inch in diameter, shall run from the tank to the outer air at least 10 feet above the roof of the building in which the plant is located, and shall be at least 10 feet from the nearest window of any adjoining building, and well braced in position. It shall be capped with a double goose-neck, cowl or hood, and provided with a screen made of 2 thicknesses of 20-mesh brass wire gauze, placed immediately below the goose-neck. (O. R., §§330, 331, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

15. *Ventilating flue.* Each compartment wherein a mixing tank is located shall be equipped with a ventilating flue, constructed of brick or concrete, lined with tile pipe at least 8 inches square, inside measurement, and extending, from the floor of the compartment at a point opposite the door, to at least 6 feet above the highest point of the roof, and at least 10 feet from the nearest wall of any adjoining building. Such flue shall have an opening into the mixing compartment 6 inches square, 3 inches above the floor, and shall be equipped with a double goose-neck 8 inches square, made of at least 18-gauge galvanized iron. All openings to be covered with 20-mesh brass wire screens. (O. R., §§335, 336.)

16. *Fire prevention.* No stove, forge, torch or other device employing flame or fire, nor any electric or other apparatus which is likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be allowed in any building used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures, unless it be placed in a room or compartment separated from the remainder of the building by a partition constructed of fire retarding material and provided with a self-closing fireproof door; provided, however, that electric motors may be of the fully enclosed type or provided with an approved type "A" (fire department specifications) motor enclosure; the terminal blocks also shall be protected. No boiler or furnace shall be located in any such building, unless separated from the remainder of the building by an unpierced fireproof wall consisting of solid masonry or its equivalent, of at least 8 inches in thickness; provided, however, that where the construction of such unpierced wall shall be impracticable, the fire commissioner may permit such openings in such wall as may be necessary, and prescribe such protection therefor as in his judgment the particular case shall require. Premises used for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures shall be equipped with fire buckets filled with sand and kept on each floor for use in extinguishing fire. The number of buckets and the quantity of sand to be kept shall be determined by the commissioner and stated in the permit. (O. R., §§341, 343, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

17. *Containers or devices.* Proper containers or devices to prevent or extinguish fire may be prescribed by the fire commissioner, who may issue certificates of approval for such devices. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§132. Transportation, storage and sale.

1. *Permit.* No person shall store or keep for sale any inflammable mixtures, in quantities aggregating more than 5 gallons, without a permit. (O. R., §349.)

2. *Certificate of registration.* No person shall transport or sell an inflammable mixture, unless a certificate of registration therefor shall have been issued; but no such certificate shall be required for inflammable mixtures for which a permit to manufacture shall have been issued. (O. R., §§346, 348.)

ARTICLE 10.
Combustible Mixtures.

Section 140. Permit.
141. Manufacture.
142. Transportation, storage and sale.

§140. Permit.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, no person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell any combustible mixture without a permit, but no permit for the manufacture of combustible mixtures shall be required of a person holding a permit for the manufacture of inflammable mixtures issued in conformity with article 9 of this chapter. (O. R., §§353, 354.)

§141. Manufacture.

1. *Restrictions.* No such permit shall be issued for manufacturing of combustible mixtures in any building within the restrictions of subdivision 2 of §131 of this chapter. (O. R., §356.)

2. *Containers.* Combustible mixtures may be put up only in glass bottles of a capacity not exceeding 4 ounces each, or in cans of a capacity not exceeding 1 gallon each, fitted with a screw top so made that the can shall be airtight when closed. Each can or bottle containing a combustible mixture shall bear a label giving the name and address of the manufacturer, the number of his original permit or of his certificate of registration, and, in large letters, the words CAUTION—COMBUSTIBLE MIXTURE. (O. R., §§357, 358.)

§142. Transportation, storage and sale.

1. *Certificate of registration.* No person shall transport, store or sell any combustible mixture unless a certificate of registration therefor shall have been issued, but no such certificate shall be required for combustible mixtures for the manufacture of which a permit has been issued. (O. R., §§359, 361.)

2. *Exemptions.* No permit for the storage and sale at retail of combustible mixtures shall be required of a person holding a permit for the storage and sale, at retail, of inflammable mixtures, issued in accordance with the provisions of article 9 of this chapter. No permit shall be required for the storage and sale at retail of combustible mixtures in quantities aggregating not more than 10 gallons. (O. R., §§363, 364.)

ARTICLE 11.
Garages.

Section 150. Permit.
151. Garages having tanks for storing volatile inflammable oil.
152. Construction.
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§150. Permit.

No person shall store, house or keep any motor vehicle containing volatile inflammable oil, except in a building, shed or enclosure for which a garage permit shall have been issued. No such permit, however, shall be required for the maintenance of a private garage outside of the fire limits. (Amended by ord. effective December 28, 1915.)

§151. Garages having tanks for storing volatile inflammable oil.

No garage permit allowing the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be issued for any building, shed or enclosure—

(a) Which is occupied as a tenement house, hotel or lodging house;

(b) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured or kept for sale;

(c) Where dry goods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured or kept for sale;

(d) Where rosin, turpentine, hemp, cotton or any explosives are stored or kept for sale;

(e) Which is situated within 20 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly, provided, however, that renewals of permits may be granted where the garage in question was in operation prior to the opening of the school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly, or has been in continuous operation under a permit issued therefor prior to May 1, 1915, and further provided that a permit may be issued for a garage hereafter erected within 20 feet of a building, the occupancy of which is enumerated in this subdivision, where the garage has no frontage on the same street with any frontage of such building, and the wall or walls of the garage adjacent thereto are constructed of brick, unpierced for a distance of at least 20 feet therefrom. (O. R., §370; amended by ord. approved July 16, 1915.)

§152. Construction.

1. *General Regulations.* Except as hereinafter provided in this section, all garages hereafter erected shall be of strictly fireproof construction as to all rooms and compartments, where motor vehicles with gasoline in their fuel tanks, are stored; and all garages heretofore erected shall have all walls, ceilings and floors covered with fire retarding material in all rooms and compartments where motor vehicles, with gasoline in their fuel tanks, are stored.

2. *Non-fireproof roofs, doors and windows*—where permitted. Garages not exceeding [one] *1* story in height may have non-fireproof roofs, and garages not exceeding [two] *2* stories in height may likewise have non-fireproof roofs, provided the same are covered on the inside with approved fire retarding material in all cases where motor vehicles, with volatile inflammable oil in their fuel tanks, are stored or kept on the upper floor. Window openings and outside doors in such garages removed at least 30 feet from the nearest exposure, may be non-fireproof.

3. *Non-fireproof construction, where permitted.* Nothing in this section shall prohibit the erection of or the granting of a permit for a garage of non-fireproof construction while the following conditions exist:

(a) No volatile inflammable oil is stored except in the fuel tanks of the motor vehicles;

(b) Fuel tanks of the motor vehicles stored, are not opened, filled or drawn from in the garage;

(c) Not more than 4 motor vehicles are stored:

(d) All motor vehicles stored are the property of the owner and not for sale, rent or hire.

(e) The garage is situated at least 15 feet from the nearest building, unless the nearest wall of such building or the wall of the garage nearest such building is of unpierced fireproof construction; the provisions of this sub-division, however, to apply only to garages hereafter to be erected.

4. *Converted Buildings.* The requirements herein stated for garages hereafter erected shall apply to buildings erected after May 1, 1915, for any purpose, and thereafter converted for use for garage purposes. (O. R., §370a; added by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§153. Public garage.

Each garage wherein volatile inflammable oil is stored shall be continuously under the care and supervision of one or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a superintendent or manager thereof. The number of persons to hold such certificates shall be stated in the permit, but in no case shall there be required more than 3 for any garage. (O. R., §375.)

§154. Private garage.

1. *In building otherwise occupied.* A permit may be issued for a private garage in a building occupied as a dwelling, by the applicant or his employee or by the applicant and one other tenant, or by the applicant's employee and one other tenant, provided that not more than 2 stories above the garage are occupied or used as living apartments, which apartments shall be separated from the garage by fire-retarding walls and floors, not pierced except by one opening protected by a fireproof self-closing door, and provided that there shall be an entrance to the living apartments direct from the street without passing through the garage; and provided further that all motor vehicles stored or kept in the garage shall be the property of the applicant or his immediate family. No certificate of fitness shall be required of the person having supervision of such garage. No public garage, however, shall be permitted in any building occupied for dwelling purposes. (O. R., §373; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

2. (Repealed by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§155. Oil separators.

1. *When required.* No garage permit authorizing the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be issued for any premises, storing more than 4 motor vehicles, which are not provided with an oil separator, trap or other similar apparatus attached to the house drain, for the purpose of preventing volatile inflammable oils from flowing into the sewer; provided, however, that the fire commissioner may exempt from the requirements of this section a garage draining into a short sewer line. (O. R., §376.)

2. *Oil receptacle.* The oil-receptacle of an oil separator shall not exceed 50 gallons capacity, and shall be emptied as often as may be necessary to prevent the oil from overflowing; and such oils as are recovered from the separator shall be removed from the garage within 24 hours after being taken from the separator. (O. R., §397.)

3. *Sewer connection.* Each oil separator shall be connected to the house drain, and shall be so arranged as to separate all oils from the drainage of the garage. (O. R., §396.)

4. *Waste oil.* All oils spilled on the floor of a garage shall be removed by sponging or swabbing, and poured into the drain leading to the oil separator. (O. R., §398.)

§156. Storage system.

1. *Tanks.* No garage permit authorizing the storage of volatile inflammable oil shall be issued for any premises which are not equipped with an approved storage system, of sufficient capacity for the proper storage of such oil, which shall be installed in the manner prescribed in subdivisions 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14 of §131 of article 9 of this chapter; provided that each tank shall be embedded in and surrounded by at least 12 inches of Portland cement concrete, composed of 2 parts of cement, 3 parts of sand and 5 parts of stone, except that storage tanks installed in garages may have a capacity not exceeding 550 gallons each. (O. R., §§377, 379-390; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

2. *Receiving supplies.* No barrel containing volatile inflammable oil shall be taken off the wagon delivering such oil to a garage, but the oil shall be delivered directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe, by means of a hose coupled to the barrel containing the oil and connected to the intake provided for in subdivision 6 of §131 of this chapter. No wagon or other vehicle engaged in the delivery of volatile inflammable oil shall be admitted to or taken within a garage or any portion thereof, and no person shall deliver or receive within a garage any volatile inflammable oil in a barrel or other similar receptacle, nor keep or store in a garage any barrel or other similar receptacle from which volatile inflammable oil has been drawn (O. R., §§393-395.)

3. *Approval of appliances.* No storage tank, portable tank, oil separator, pump or other similar apparatus shall be installed in a garage unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued by the fire commissioner. Proper containers or devices to prevent or extinguish fire may be prescribed by the fire commissioner, who may issue certificates of approval therefor. (O. R., §379; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§157. Supplying vehicles.

1. *Method.* No person shall deliver volatile inflammable oil from a storage tank to a motor vehicle, except by means of an approved portable tank or directly through the outlet of the drawing-off pipe by means of an authorized hose attachment. All lights on motor vehicles, except electric lights shall be extinguished before volatile inflammable oil is delivered to fuel tanks. (O. R., §378; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

2. *Portable tanks.* Each portable tank shall be of a capacity not exceeding 55 gallons, and shall be mounted on a substantial iron or steel frame, with rubber-tired wheels. The oil shall be discharged from the tank only through a hose, not exceeding 16 feet in length, having a shut-off valve close to the outlet or nozzle. (O. R., §391.)

3. *Pumps; basement service.* No pump or stationary outlet for delivery of volatile inflammable oil in a garage shall be allowed on any floor below the street level; and no person shall deliver any such oil to the tank of a motor vehicle while on a floor of the garage below the street level, unless such floor is provided with adequate natural ventilation. (O. R., §392; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

4. *Restrictions.* No person shall sell, deliver or use volatile inflammable oil in or upon any premises covered by a garage permit for any purpose, other than that of filling the tanks or motor vehicles, motorcycles, motor-tricycles, motor boats, airships or aeroplanes, except that the use of gasoline in gasoline torches of a capacity not greater than 1 quart shall be permitted, but in the repair department only. (O. R., §401.)

§158. Lighting.

No system of artificial lighting other than incandescent electric lights shall be installed in any garage, unless of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. All incandescent lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be placed at least 4 feet above the garage floor. (O. R., §399.)

§159. Fire prevention.

1. *Exposed flame or spark.* No stove, forge, torch or other device employing flame or fire, nor any electric or other apparatus which is likely to produce an exposed spark, except such electric apparatus as may be placed 5 feet or more above a floor of a garage, shall be allowed in any garage unless it be placed in a room or compartment which is separated from the garage by a partition constructed of fire retarding material and provided with a self-closing fireproof door; provided, however, that electric motors may be of the fully enclosed type or provided with an approved type "A" (fire department specifications) motor enclosure; the terminal blocks also shall be properly protected. No boiler or furnace shall be located in any garage unless separated from the remainder of the building by an unpierced fireproof wall, consisting of solid masonry of at least 8 inches in thickness or its equivalent; provided, however, that where the construction of such unpierced wall shall be impracticable the fire commissioner may permit such openings in such wall as may be necessary and prescribe such protection therefor as in his judgment the particular case shall require. (O. R., §400; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

2. *Sand.* Each garage shall be equipped with fire buckets filled with sand and kept on each floor, for use in extinguishing fire. A quantity of sand shall also be kept on each floor of a garage, for absorbing waste oil. The quantity of sand and the number of buckets for each garage shall be designated by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit. (O. R., §403.)

3. *Receptacles for waste.* Each floor of a garage shall be equipped with self-closing metal cans; and all inflammable waste material shall be kept therein until removed from the building. (O. R., §404.)

4. *Storage of carbide.* All calcium carbide stored in a garage shall be kept in water-tight metal containers with securely fastened covers; and the aggregate quantity kept on hand shall not exceed at any time 120 pounds. (O. R., §405.)

§160. Oil selling stations.

A permit may be issued by the fire commissioner for premises wherein the business of an oil selling station is to be conducted, and such business shall be covered by the regulations on the subject of public garages in so far as they are applicable thereto. (New; added by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

ARTICLE 12.

Motor Vehicle Repair Shops.

Section 170. Permit.
171. Restrictions.

§170. Permit.

No person shall maintain or operate a motor vehicle repair shop without a permit; provided that such a permit shall not be required of a person holding a garage permit for the same or adjoining premises. (O. R., §§407, 408; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§171. Restrictions.

No person shall

1. Store or keep for sale in a motor vehicle repair shop any volatile inflammable oil or calcium carbide, except in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the fire commissioner; (O. R., §410.)

2. Introduce or receive into such a repair shop any motor vehicle containing volatile inflammable oil, unless the building or that portion thereof in which the motor vehicle is introduced is constructed of fire-retarding material. When such volatile inflammable oil is removed from the fuel tank of a motor vehicle within the repair shop, it shall be emptied directly from such fuel tank into an approved safety can, portable tank, or approved storage system, and when, returned to the fuel tank, it shall be so returned directly from such safety can, portable tank, or approved storage system. (O. R., §411; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 13.

Dry-Cleaning and Dry-Dyeing Establishments.

Section 175. Permit.
176. Restrictions.
177. Equipment.
178. Operation..
179. Fire prevention.

§175. Permit.

No person shall maintain or operate a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment without a permit. (O. R., §413.)

§176. Restrictions.

No permit to maintain and operate a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment shall be issued for any building:

(a) In which the compartment wherein the volatile inflammable oil is used is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is of wooden construction;

(d) In which the compartment wherein the volatile inflammable oil is used is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(e) Where drugs, cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(f) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored, or kept for sale;

(g) Where drygoods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(h) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, hemp, cotton, or any explosives are stored or kept;

(i) Which is not equipped with an approved system for storing and handling all volatile inflammable oils, stored or used in such establishments as prescribed in sub-divisions 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14 of §131 of article 9 of this chapter. (O. R., §§416, 418.)

§177. Equipment.

1. *Certificate of approval.* No system for the storage of volatile inflammable oils shall be installed in any building used as a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment, unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (O. R., §419.)

2. *Settling tank.* At the close of each day, all volatile inflammable oils remaining in the wash tank and extractors, shall be transferred through continuous piping to an underground tank. Volatile inflammable oils in a dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishment shall not be kept outside the dry cleaning room except in an approved storage system, and shall not be transferred except by pumping directly from an approved storage system. (O. R., §433; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. (Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *"Wash tank" room.* Each room or compartment wherein a "washing tank" is located shall be properly ventilated, and shall be equipped with self-closing fireproof doors and windows that can be easily opened from the outside. (O. R., §431.)

5. *Asbestos cloths or blankets.* Each room or compartment in which a washing tank is located shall be equipped with one or more asbestos cloths or blankets to smother fire, the number and size of which shall be prescribed by the fire commissioner. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

6. *Portable containers.* All portable containers used to convey goods from washer to extractors shall be equipped with rubber tired rollers, wooden or fibre rollers or wooden bottoms. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

7. *Extractors.* All extractors shall be constructed so that the gasoline extracted shall flow by gravity through the pipe into the settling tank of an approved storage system. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

8. *Drying tumblers.* Drying tumblers shall not be permitted in rooms containing wash tanks, and shall be independently connected with the outer air in the manner prescribed for drying rooms. In no case shall they be heated above 150° F. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

9. *Containers or devices.* Proper containers or devices to prevent or extinguish fire may be prescribed by the fire commissioner, who may issue certificates of approval for such devices. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§178. Operation.

1. *Settling, filtering and distilling.* All volatile inflammable oil which has been used in the process of dry cleaning or dry dyeing shall be settled, filtered or distilled in a machine or apparatus, of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (O. R., §434.)

2. *Sewer protection.* No person shall discharge any volatile inflammable oil into any public drain or sewer. (O. R., §435.)

3. *Supervision.* The operation of a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment shall be continuously under the care and supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness as manager thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificates shall be determined by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit, but in no case shall there be required more than 3. (O. R., §417; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§179. Fire prevention.

1. *Steam extinguishing appliances.* Each room or compartment wherein a "washing tank" is located shall be equipped with an approved steam fire extinguishing system, the supply valve for which shall be placed on the outside of the washing room, with one valve so arranged that the steam can be instantaneously turned on. (O. R., §432.)

2. *Buckets of sand.* Each premises in which a dry cleaning or dry dyeing establishment is located shall be equipped with fire buckets filled with sand and kept on each floor, for use in extinguishing fire. A quantity of sand shall also be kept on each floor for absorbing waste oils. The number of buckets and the quantity of sand to be so kept shall be determined by the fire commissioner and stated in the permit. (O. R., §440.)

3. *Artificial lighting.* No system of artificial lighting other than incandescent electric lights shall be installed in any building, or any portion thereof, used as a dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishment, unless it be of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. All incandescent lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets, and all electric switches and plugs shall be placed at least 4 feet above the floor. All electric switches shall be placed outside the room containing wash tanks and outside all drying rooms. (O. R., §436; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Exposed flame or spark.* No stoves, forge, torch or other device employing flame or fire, nor any electric or other apparatus which is likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be allowed in any building, or any portion thereof, used as a dry

cleaning or dry dyeing establishment, unless it be placed in a room or compartment separated from the remainder of the building by a partition constructed of fire retarding material and provided with a self-closing fireproof door; provided, however, that electric motors may be of the fully enclosed type or provided with an approved type "A" (fire department specifications) motor enclosure; the terminal blocks also shall be protected. No boiler or furnace shall be located in any such dry cleaning and dry dyeing establishment unless separated from the remainder of the building by an unpierced fireproof wall consisting of solid masonry, or its equivalent, of at least 8 inches in thickness; provided, however, that where the construction of such unpierced wall shall be impracticable, the fire commissioner may permit such openings in the wall as may be necessary, and prescribe such protection therefor as in his judgment the particular case shall require. (O. R., §437; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

5. *Carrying matches.* No person shall carry matches into any room or compartment in which volatile inflammable oil is used or stored, and the person holding the certificate of fitness as the manager of the establishment shall be responsible for the enforcement of this section. He shall also see that all clothing intended to be dry cleaned is searched and all matches removed therefrom, before being brought into the compartments where volatile inflammable oils are stored or used. (O. R., §438; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 14.

(Repealed by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 15.

Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers.

Section 200. Permit.
201. Restrictions.
202. Volatile inflammable oil.

§200. Permit.

No person shall manufacture, store or keep for sale paints, varnishes or lacquers or any other substances, mixtures and compounds commonly used for painting, varnishing, staining or other similar purposes, in quantities greater than 20 gals., without a permit. (O. R., §450.)

§201. Restrictions.

No permit for the manufacture, mixing or compounding of paints, varnishes or lacquers shall be issued for any premises—

(a) Which are situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which are occupied as a tenement house, dwelling, hotel, workshop or factory;

(c) Which are artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Where drugs, cigars, cigarettes or tobaccos are kept for sale;

(e) Where drygoods or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale. (O. R., §452.)

§202. Volatile inflammable oil.

No permit shall be issued for the storage and sale of volatile inflammable oil in any paint shop, in a tenement house, nor for the storage of such oil in excess of 20 gallons in any building occupied by [two] *2* families, nor for the storage of such oil in excess of 55 gallons in any building occupied as a dwelling by 1 family. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 16.

Calcium Carbide.

Section 205. Permit.
206. Conditions.
207. Restrictions.

§205. Permit.

No person shall store or keep calcium carbide in excess of 120 pounds without a permit. (O. R., §455.)

§206. Conditions.

1. *Containers.* Each can, drum or container for holding calcium carbide shall be constructed of tin, iron or steel, without the use of solder. It shall be closed in such manner as to be air- and water-tight, and shall be conspicuously marked CARBIDE—DANGEROUS IF NOT KEPT DRY. (O. R., §§460, 461.)

2. *Place.* Calcium carbide, in excess of 600 lbs., shall be stored in approved metal packages above the ground in one-story buildings, without cellar or basement, and used exclusively for the storage of calcium carbide. Such buildings shall be constructed to be dry, waterproof and well ventilated, and shall be located outside congested mercantile or manufacturing districts. If the storage building is of incombustible construction, it may adjoin other 1 story buildings if separated therefrom by an unpierced fire wall; if the storage building be a detached structure and located less than 10 feet from such 1 story buildings, there shall be no openings in the adjacent sides of either building. If the carbide storage building is of combustible construction, it must not be within 20 feet of other 1 story or 2 story buildings, nor within 30 feet of other buildings over 2 stories. (O. R., §458; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. *Warning.* A building used for such storage shall have a sign conspicuously displayed on the outside thereof, bearing in letters, at least 12 inches high, the words CALCIUM CARBIDE—USE NO WATER. (O. R., 459.)

§207. Restrictions.

No permit shall be issued for the storage of calcium carbide in excess of 600 pounds in any building—

(a) Which is not used exclusively for such storage;

(b) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a hospital, school, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(c) Which is of wooden construction. (O. R., §457.)

ARTICLE 17.

Gases Under Pressure.

Section 210. Permit.
211. Compressing.
212. Acetylene.
213. Oxygen blow-pipes.

§210. Permit.

No person shall compress, generate, store, or sell any acetylene, Blaugas, Pintsch gas or other gases and mixtures of gases or transport through a pipe from one locality to another any gas, unless otherwise herein provided for, at a pressure exceeding 6 pounds to the square inch, or atmospheric air to a pressure exceeding 100 pounds to the square inch, nor in quantities exceeding a total container capacity of 30 cubic feet, without a permit. (O. R., §§463, 464; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§211. Compressing.

1. *Capacity.* No person shall store for sale any gas compressed to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch without a permit, except the following:

(a) Nitrous oxide or oxygen for use for medical or surgical purposes in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 5 cubic feet for both gases, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 2.5 cubic feet;

(b) Combustible gases under pressure exceeding 15 pounds per square inch, such as Blaugas and acetylene, in quantities not exceeding 500 cubic feet gas measure and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 2.5 cubic feet;

(c) Non-combustible liquefied gases in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 1 cubic foot, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 200 cubic inches.

No person shall use or store for use within the city any gas compressed to a pressure greater than 6 pounds to the square inch, without a permit, except:

(d) Non-combustible, non-liquefied gases, such as atmospheric air, oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, compressed to a pressure not exceeding 100 pounds to the square inch and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 30 cubic feet;

(e) Non-combustible, non-liquefied gases, such as atmospheric air, oxygen, nitrous oxide, nitrogen, compressed to a pressure not exceeding 300 pounds to the square inch and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 30 cubic feet, and in containers of which none shall have a capacity exceeding 6 cubic feet;

(f) Non-combustible, non-liquefied gases, such as atmospheric air, oxygen or nitrogen, compressed to a pressure exceeding 300 pounds to the square inch and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 20 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 2.5 cubic feet;

(g) Combustible, non-liquefied, non-absorbed gases, such as hydrogen, illuminating gas, compressed to a pressure not exceeding 300 pounds to the square inch, and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 30 cubic feet and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 6 cubic feet;

(h) Combustible, non-liquefied, non-absorbed gases, such as hydrogen, illuminating gas, compressed to a pressure exceeding 300 pounds to the square inch and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 10 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 2.5 cubic feet;

(i) Soda water tanks containing carbonic acid under pressure not exceeding 150 pounds to the square inch, and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 20 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 2 cubic feet;

(j) Absorbed acetylene, under pressure not exceeding 250 pounds to the square inch, and in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 10 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 2.5 cubic feet;

(k) Non-combustible liquefied gases, except ammonia, such as nitrous oxide, carbonic acid, sulphur dioxide, chlorine, in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 12 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 1.5 cubic feet. Anhydrous liquid ammonia not exceeding a total container capacity of 12 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 5.5 cubic feet, except as otherwise provided in these regulations;

(l) Combustible, liquefied gases, such as blaugas, in quantities not exceeding a total container capacity of 8 cubic feet, and in containers none of which shall have a capacity exceeding 1.5 cubic feet. (O. R., §468; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

2. *Certificate of fitness.* No gas shall be compressed or generated to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, unless under the supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness. (O. R., §466; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

3. *Construction.* All tanks and cylinders used for the storage of gas under pressure shall be constructed of rolled, drawn or forged steel, and shall be either seamless, brazed, welded or riveted. Containers now in use and purchased hereafter for storing or transporting compressed gases, must be subjected at least once in 5 years to a uniform interior pressure test, in which the test pressure must be as follows:

For containers for liquid carbonic acid, liquid nitrous oxide, or blaugas, 3,000 pounds to the square inch;

For containers for liquid anhydrous ammonia, not less than 430 pounds to the square inch;

For containers for liquid chlorine, not less than 400 pounds to the square inch;

For containers for liquid sulphur dioxide, not less than 250 pounds to the square inch;

For containers for compressed gases, not liquefied and not absorbed, not less than twice the charging pressure at 70° F., unless such test pressure should exceed 600 pounds, in which case the test pressure shall be not less than 1⅔ times the charging pressure and 70° F.;

A cylinder must be condemned when it leaks, or when the permanent expansion exceeds 10 per cent. of the total expansion. When the charging pressure is less than 300 pounds to the square inch, it will not be necessary to measure the permanent expansion in quinquennial pressure tests provided the cylinder in question has previously passed this test. All containers used for storage and transportation of compressed gases, under more than 15 pounds pressure to the square inch, must be plainly stamped with the date of the last test; for example, "9-13" for September, 1913. Containers that have not been tested and marked as prescribed herein must not be charged or transported until properly tested and marked. (O. R., §470; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

4. *Containers; certificate of approval.* No person shall transport, store or sell any gas compressed to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, except it be contained in a metal tank, cylinder or other metal container, of a type approved by the fire commissioner or the interstate commerce commission. (O. R., §467; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

5. *Pressure gauge.* Containers, used for the storage of gas under pressure of more than 15 pounds to the square inch, shall be provided with a pressure gauge or with an opening to which such gauge may be attached, for determining the pressure of the gas in the container. No container exceeding 12 inches in length, containing liquefied gases, gases in solution or other gases under a pressure of more than 15 pounds per square inch at 70° F., except anhydrous ammonia, shall be filled within the city, except for immediate export; nor shall any such filled cylinder be brought into the city unless it be equipped with a safety device or fusible plug, of a type approved by the fire commissioner or interstate commerce commission, to prevent the explosion of a normally charged cylinder when placed in a fire. (O. R., §471; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

6. *Stamped.* Each container, used for the storage or transportation of gas under pressure, shall have plainly and permanently marked thereon the name of the original purchaser or manufacturer, or a mark by which the ownership or responsibility for filling the container can easily be established, and each container shall be identified by a serial number. When containers are tested a complete record shall be kept thereof, and this record, or a certified copy thereof shall, upon reasonable notice and demand, be produced for the inspection of the interstate commerce commission or the fire commissioner. (O. R., §465; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

7. (Repealed by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§212. Acetylene.

1. *Approval of generator.* No person shall generate acetylene, except in a generator or other suitable apparatus of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as requiring a certificate of approval for an acetylene generator having a carbide capacity not exceeding 5 pounds. (O. R., §478.)

2. *Containing building.* Each building or compartment used for the generation and compression of acetylene, to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials throughout, and shall be used for no other purpose. (O. R., §§482, 486.)

3. *Stationary apparatus.* Each stationary apparatus for generating acetylene shall be equipped with liquid seals, a safety valve, a blow-off valve or other automatic appliance for limiting the pressure of the gas to not more than 15 pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 70 degrees F. The apparatus shall be installed in a waterproof compartment having the floor, walls and roof of brick or reinforced concrete. The size of such compartment shall not exceed that required to allow the free operation of the apparatus and the storage of the necessary carbide. Each such apparatus shall bear the name of the manufacturer and the year of its manufacture, and shall be identified by a serial number. (O. R., §§483-485.)

4. *Compression.* No person shall compress acetylene, nor transport, store or sell acetylene compressed to a greater pressure than 250 pounds to the square inch at a temperature of 70 degrees F. (O. R., §§480, 481.)

5. *Dissolving and absorbing.* No person shall generate, transport, store or sell acetylene compressed to a pressure greater than 15 pounds to the square inch, except when it be dissolved in acetone, or other similar solvent, and simultaneously absorbed into asbestos or other suitable porous material, and confined in a tank or cylinder of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (O. R., §479.)

6. *Liquid.* No person shall generate, manufacture, transport, store or sell any liquid acetylene. (O. R., §474.)

7. *Residue of carbide.* All solid residue of calcium carbide shall be properly removed from the building and disposed of; and no person shall discharge any such residue into public drain or sewer. (O. R., §490.)

8. *Storage tanks.* All tanks and cylinders used for the storage of acetylene under pressure, having originally passed the required test, shall be exempt from the quinquennial test, and shall be designed and constructed to withstand a pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch without rupture, and to withstand a pressure of at least 550 pounds to the square inch without exhibiting strain beyond the point of usefulness. Each tank and cylinder, used for the storage of acetylene under pressure, shall be tested to withstand a pressure of 500 lbs. to the square inch; and no person shall generate, transport, store or sell acetylene in an apparatus, tank or other container in the construction of which unalloyed copper is used. No tank or cylinder containing acetylene in quantities aggregating more than 2,500 cubic feet shall be stored in any building except under a special permit. Acetylene contained in tanks or cylinders, attached to vehicles and ready for use, shall not be included in computing the quantity stored in any building. (O. R., §§469, 470, 475-477; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

9. *Use in public entertainment.* No person shall generate acetylene in connection with a motion picture show or exhibition or other public entertainment. (O. R., §489.)

10. *Ventilating, heating and lighting.* Each building or compartment used for the generation or compression of acetylene shall be well ventilated, shall be heated only by steam or hot water, and shall not be artificially lighted except by electric lights having air tight bulbs, globes or tubes. (O. R., §488.)

11. *Fire prevention.* No stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire, and no electric or other appliance which is likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any compartment used for the generation or compression of acetylene. (O. R., §487.)

§213. Oxygen blow-pipes.

1. *Certificate of approval.* No person shall use oxygen and a combustible gas for heating, melting or welding, except in or through a blow pipe or other similar device or apparatus, of a type for which a certificate of approval shall have been issued. (O. R., §493.)

2. *Certificate of fitness.* No person shall operate a blow-pipe or other similar device or apparatus for heating, melting or welding, except when it be done under the supervision of a person holding a certificate of fitness. (O. R., §494.)

3. *Permit.* No person shall use oxygen in combination with a combustible gas, in or through a blow-pipe or other similar device, for heating, melting or welding, without a permit. (O. R., §491.)

4. *Portable generators.* No person shall use a portable generator in any building, for the purpose of supplying gas to a blow-pipe or other similar device or apparatus, except where a certificate of approval for the generator has been issued, and, then only, when a special permit has been issued for its use. (O. R., §492.)

*ARTICLE 18.

Refrigerating Plants.

Section 216. Permits.
217. Refrigerating plants.
218. Pressure.
219. Lights.
220. Precautions.
221. Exemptions.

*Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.

§216. Permits.

Except as hereinafter provided in this article, it shall be unlawful to operate within the city any plant producing refrigeration by means of gases under pressure, in connection with cold storage plants, breweries, ice manufacturies, hotels, restaurants or other places, without a permit.

§217. Refrigerating plants.

1. *Construction.* Each refrigerating plant shall be equipped with an emergency pipe or pipes by which, in case of accident, the gas under pressure can be discharged by a valve which can be opened, both inside and outside the refrigerating plant, into water, or brought into contact with sufficient water to absorb and carry off all gases so discharged. At the discretion of the fire commissioner, the emergency pipe or pipes may conduct the gases to a point, at least 10 feet above the roofs of adjacent buildings into the open air.

2. *Safety devices.* All refrigerating machines shall be equipped with automatic safety devices, which discharge at 300 pounds pressure to the square inch for ammonia, 1,400 pounds pressure to the square inch for carbon dioxide, 100 pounds pressure to the square inch for sulphur dioxide, and 100 pounds pressure to the square inch for ethyl chloride into the emergency pipes required by the preceding section or into the low pressure side.

3. *Exits.* In refrigerating plants built and erected after July 1, 1915, every room containing pipes carrying a refrigerating chemical, under pressure exceeding 40 pounds per square inch for ethyl chloride, 60 pounds for sulphur dioxide, 100 pounds for ammonia and 500 pounds for carbon dioxide, and which by accident may become filled with the gases generated by said chemical, shall have an exit to the open air, directly or by means of stairway or to a room or hall from which said gases can be excluded. Other refrigerating plants shall be provided with such means of exit as the fire commissioner may prescribe. Rooms which contain only the liquid supply pipe to the refrigerator coils are not included within the meaning of this section.

§218. Pressure.

The maximum pressure allowed in refrigerating machines shall not exceed 300 pounds for ammonia, 1,400 pounds for carbon dioxide, 100 pounds for sulphur dioxide and 100 pounds for ethyl chloride to the square inch. All pipes used for refrigerating purposes shall stand a hydrostatic test of at least double the maximum pressure per square inch specified in this section. All fittings must be guaranteed to stand a pressure of at least 3 times the maximum pressure per square inch specified in this chapter.

§219. Lights.

No room containing refrigerating condensers or compressors of ammonia or ethyl chloride under pressure shall have in it any open flame, arc light or direct opening into the boiler room; but an internal combustion engine may be located therein, which may be started in the usual manner. There shall be a fire wall between such room and the boiler room, equipped with a self-closing door.

§220. Precautions.

1. *Helmets or respirators.* In such large refrigerating plants, as may be designated by the fire commissioner, there shall be kept, fit and available for use, suitable helmets or respirators which shall permit the wearer to reach, without suffocation, any part of the refrigerating system.

2. *Pipes to be designated.* In all refrigerating plants the pipes in the engine room shall have conspicuous signs, displayed at proper places, designating in easily legible letters the name of the refrigerating chemical contained therein.

3. *Rules.* In all refrigerating plants there shall be posted several copies of a brief set of rules satisfactory to the fire commissioner, directing all employees as to their duties in case of fire, or other emergencies. Employers shall be responsible for the proper drill of all employees in such emergency duties.

4. *Supervision.* No refrigerating machine, of over 3 tons refrigerating capacity, shall be operated unless under the charge of a person holding a certificate of fitness from the fire commissioner, or who has been duly certified as competent to operate a refrigerating plant by any department of the city having jurisdiction to certify thereto. (Amended by ord. effective Apr. 25, 1916.)

§221. Exemptions.

1. *Surplus storage.* Refrigerating plants may store a surplus stock of the refrigerating chemical of 2 cylinders or, if necessary, a quantity not to exceed 10 per cent. of the charge of the plant. No cylinders containing gas under pressure shall be stored in the boiler room.

2. *Refrigerating machines of less than 3 tons capacity.* The fire commissioner may exempt from the provisions of this article refrigerating machines of less than 3 tons refrigerating capacity, provided a certificate of approval has been issued for such machine.

ARTICLE 19.

Nitro-Cellulose.

Section 230. Manufacture.
231. Guncotton.
232. Nitro-cellulose products.
233. Scraps and other refuse materials.
234. Fire prevention.

§230. Manufacture.

No person shall manufacture any gun cotton, soluble cotton or any other product of nitro-cellulose. (O. R., §496.)

§231. Guncotton.

No person shall transport, store, sell, use or otherwise handle gun cotton in any form, either alone or in combination with any other substance intended to be used as:

(a) A blasting explosive, except in the manner provided in article 4 of this chapter;

(b) A propelling charge except in the manner provided in article 5 of this chapter. (O. R., §§497, 498.)

§232. Nitro-cellulose products.

1. *Permit.* No person shall store or keep, manufacture or sell any nitro-cellulose product as defined in §1 of this chapter, or manufacture any article therefrom without a permit. (O. R., §500.)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit for the storage of nitro-cellulose products, except in quantities less than 100 pounds, for purposes of manufacture of articles therefrom, shall be issued for any building:

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is artifically lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Which is of wooden construction;

(e) Which is not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers;

(f) Where paints, varnishes or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

(g) Where matches, rosin, turpentine, oils, hemp, cotton, or any explosive, are stored or kept for sale. (O. R., §502.)

3. *Storage of raw material.* All nitro-cellulose products in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, rods, tubes or other shapes to be used for further manufacture, shall be kept stored in a fireproof room or compartment, constructed in accordance with plans submitted to and approved by the fire commissioner, and in all cases shall be provided with suitable ventilation. (O. R., §504, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

4. *Supervision.* All premises used for the storage of nitro-cellulose products, or for the manufacture of articles therefrom shall be continuously under the care and supervision of 1 or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as superintendent or manager thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificate shall in each case be stated in the permit. (O. R., §503.)

5. *Water-jet.* Whenever, in the process of manufacturing articles from nitro-cellulose products, saws or cutting tools are used, which are likely to heat the material to the firing point by friction or otherwise, a jet of water shall continuously play upon the point of contact. (O. R., §507.)

§233. Scraps and other refuse materials.

1. *Fire-proof receptacles.* No permit for the manufacture of any article composed wholly or in part of nitro-cellulose products shall be issued for any premises which are not equipped with an approved metal receptacle or container; and all scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust and other refuse material of such products shall at frequent intervals, be collected and placed in such receptacle and kept continuously immersed in water. (O. R., §509.)

2. *Removal.* No person shall store or keep scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust or other refuse material of nitro-cellulose products in quantities greater than 350 pounds; and all such scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust and refuse material shall be immediately removed and transported beyond the city limits. (O. R., §510.)

3. *Traffic in.* No person shall collect scraps, cuttings, shavings, sawdust or other refuse material of nitro-cellulose products, for the purpose of removing the same from the place of manufacture, without a permit. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to persons holding permits issued pursuant to §232 of this chapter, but, in any case, all such material shall be placed in containers of substantial construction, and not more than 2,000 pounds thereof shall be transported as a single wagon or truck load. (O. R., §§511, 513.)

§234. Fire prevention.

1. *Exposed flame or spark.* No heat other than steam or hot water, and no stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire and no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any room or compartment used for the storage of nitro-cellulose products, or in any room or compartment used for the manufacture of articles therefrom. (O. R., §505.)

2. *Fire-pails.* No permit for the manufacture of articles from nitro-cellulose products shall be issued for any premises which are not equipped with at least 1 fire pail to every 2 persons employed therein; and all such pails shall be kept continuously full of water. (O. R., §508.)

*ARTICLE 20.

Inflammable Motion-picture Films.

Section 240. Permit.
241. Restrictions.
242. Storage-rooms.
243. Work-rooms.
244. Fire prevention.
245. Projecting machines.
246. Transportation.

*Amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915

§240. Permits.

No person shall store or keep on hand any inflammable motion picture-films in quantities greater than 5 reels, aggregating more than 5,000 feet in length, without a permit. (O. R., §515.)

§241. Restrictions.

No permit for the storage of inflammable motion picture-films shall be issued for any building—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house, dwelling or hotel;

(c) Which is artificially lighted by any means other than electricity;

(d) Which is of wooden construction;

(e) Which is not equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers;

(f) Which does not contain one or more separate rooms used exclusively for the storage of such films. (O. R., §§517, 518; amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

§242. Storage-rooms.

A room, vault or compartment for the storage of inflammable motion-picture films shall not be artificially lighted except by electric lights, having airtight bulbs, globes or tubes, encased in suitable wire cages and fitted with keyless sockets. (O. R., §§519, 520; as amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

§243. Work-rooms.

1. *Construction and fittings.* All examining, repairing or piecing together of inflammable motion-picture films shall be done in a room used for no other purpose and separated from the rest of the building, by fireproof partitions and self-closing fireproof doors. All furniture and fittings in a room where inflammable motion-picture films are repaired or pieced together shall be of metal or other fireproof material. (O. R., §§521, 522.)

2. *Quantity of film permitted.* Not more than 10 reels, nor more than 10,000 feet in the aggregate of motion-picture films, shall be under examination or repair at one time; and each reel of films shall be kept in a tightly closed metal box when not being examined or repaired. (O. R., §523.)

3. *Receptacles for waste.* Each room used for the repairing or piecing together of inflammable motion-picture films shall contain a metal can, wherein all waste parts and scraps of such films shall be placed and kept covered with water. (O. R., §524.)

4. *Supervision.* All storage, manufacturing, repairing and examination of inflammable motion-picture films shall be under the direct supervision of 1 or more persons holding a certificate of fitness from the fire commissioner; such persons shall be charged with the enforcement of §8 of this chapter prohibiting smoking. (Added by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

§244. Fire prevention.

1. *Storage of cements.* No collodion, amyl acetate or other similar inflammable cement or liquid in quantities greater than 1 quart shall be kept in a room where inflammable motion picture films are stored or repaired. Premises wherein inflammable motion-picture films are stored, manufactured, repaired or examined shall be equipped with a number of sand and water buckets and fire extinguishers satisfactory to the fire commissioner. (O. R., §525; amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

2. *Heating appliances.* No heat other than steam or hot water, and no stove, forge, torch, boiler, furnace, flame or fire, and no electric or other appliance likely to produce an exposed spark shall be allowed in any room used for the storage or repair of inflammable motion-picture films. (O. R., §526.)

§245. Projecting machines.

No inflammable motion-picture film shall be used in any moving-picture projecting machine not enclosed in an approved booth. (O. R., §527; amended by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

§246. Transportation.

No person shall transport inflammable motion-picture films in any underground subway train, or carry the same into any underground subway station, provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to inflammable films transported in the course of interstate commerce, in railway baggage or express cars under the jurisdiction and subject to the regulations of the interstate commerce commission. No person shall transport inflammable motion picture-films in any street car, elevated train, omnibus, ferryboat or other public conveyance, or carry the same into any railway station or ferryhouse, unless each film shall be separately enclosed in a tightly closed metal box. Not more than 8 films, so enclosed, shall be carried at one time by any person. (Added by ord. effective June 22, 1915.)

ARTICLE 21.

Distilled Liquors and Alcohols.

Section 250. Permit.
251. Restrictions.
252. Storage.
253. Distillation or rectification.

§250. Permit.

No person shall manufacture distilled liquors, spirits or alcohols of any kind, by distillation or rectification, without a permit, nor shall any person store or keep distilled liquors, spirits or alcohols of any kind, in quantities aggregating more than 10 barrels of 50 gallons each, without a permit. (O. R., §§529, 530.)

§251. Restrictions.

No permit shall be issued for the manufacture, distillation, rectification, or storage, of distilled liquor, spirits or alcohols, in any building—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a hospital, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is of wooden construction;

(c) Which is not equipped with an approved fire extinguishing system. (O. R., §532.)

§252. Storage.

No person shall store distilled liquors, spirits or alcohols of any kind in excess of 1 barrel for each 4 square feet of floor space; and barrels containing liquors, spirits or alcohols shall not be stacked more than 2 high. (O. R., §533.)

§253. Distillation or rectification.

No person shall distill or rectify liquors, spirits or alcohols in any room or compartment in which there is an open flame. (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 22.

Oils and Fats.

Section 255. Permit.
256. Restrictions.

§255. Permit.

No person shall store or keep on hand any oil, fat, grease or soap stock, exceeding the equivalent of 5 barrels, without a permit; provided that a person who holds a permit, issued in conformity with the provisions of article 8 or article 23 of this chapter, shall not be required to obtain a permit for the storage and use of such oils, fats, greases and soap-stock as may be incident to the business conducted thereunder. No person shall store upon any floor of a building any oil, fat, grease or soap-stock exceeding in weight ⅓ of the safe bearing capacity of the floor, as certified to by the bureau of buildings, or covering when contained in barrels or other containers more than ⅔ of the floor space of such floor. (O. R., §§535, 538, 539.)

§256. Restrictions.

No permit shall be issued for the storage of oils, fats, greases or soap-stock in any building or premises—

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre, or any other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house or hotel;

(c) Which is occupied as a workshop or factory, except such workshop or factory be incident to the business of the applicant;

(d) Which is of wooden construction, except in sparsely populated districts, where it shall be within the discretion of the fire commissioner;

(e) Which is not equipped with a fire extinguishing system satisfactory to the fire commissioner;

(f) Where matches or any explosives are stored or kept. (O. R., §537.)

ARTICLE 23.

Technical Establishments.

Section 260. Permit.
261. Supervision.
262. Restrictions.

§260. Permit.

No person shall maintain or operate a technical establishment, as defined in §1 of this chapter, without a permit. Each such permit shall prescribe the maximum quantity of explosives, inflammable or combustible materials and substances to be stored, the method of storing and using the same, and the necessary rules for the handling thereof, as well as the number of persons required to hold certificates of fitness. (O. R., §§541, 545.)

§261. Supervision.

No permit shall be issued under this title unless the establishment shall be continuously under the care and supervision of 1 or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as a superintendent or manager thereof. (O. R., §544.)

§262. Restrictions.

No person shall store for use, or to use in any technical establishment any liquid acetylene, acetylide of copper or other metallic acetylide; fulminate of mercury, or any other fulminate or fulminating compound; nitroglycerine; chloride of nitrogen; amide or amine; blasting powder; smokeless powder; or gunpowder in any form; or any volatile product of petroleum (except rhigoline) having a boiling point lower than 60° F. (O. R., §546.)

ARTICLE 24.

Wholesale Drug-Stores and Drug and Chemical Supply-Houses.

Section 270. Special permit.
271. Passageways.
272. Restrictions.
273. Laboratory.
274. Light and power.
275. Prohibited materials.
276. Quantities of supplies allowed.
277. Storage.
278. Supervision.
279. Fire prevention.

§270. Special permit.

No person shall maintain or operate a wholesale drug-store or drug and chemical supply-house, as defined in §1 of this chapter, without a special permit. (O. R., §548.)

§271. Passageways.

On each floor of a building occupied as a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, there shall be maintained, at distances not exceeding 15 feet apart nor more than 15 feet from either wall, open and unobstructed passageways at least 3 feet wide extending the entire length of the floor; and there shall be also maintained similar passageways running the entire width of the floor, the distance between which or from walls shall not exceed 25 feet. (O. R., §559.)

§272. Restrictions.

No permit shall be issued for a wholesale drug-store or drug and chemical supply-house in any building:

(a) Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of any building which is occupied as a school, hospital, theatre, or other place of public amusement or assembly;

(b) Which is occupied as a tenement house or hotel;

(c) Which is occupied as a workshop or factory, except such workshop or factory is incident to the business of the applicant; or except in buildings constructed of fire resisting materials throughout, and when the portion of such building occupied by the applicant is separated from the rest of the building by fireproof walls and floors;

(d) Which is not equipped with a fire extinguishing system approved by the fire commissioner;

(e) Which is of wooden construction. (O. R., §550.)

§273. Laboratory.

1. *Construction.* The operation of compounding medicinal preparations, proprietary articles and similar materials, or analyzing or testing drugs, chemicals, medicinal preparations, proprietary articles and similar materials, when explosive or inflammable substances are required, shall be conducted only in a room or part of the premises separated from the rest of the building by fireproof walls and floors and having all openings thereto fitted with self-closing fireproof doors and windows. (O. R., §567.)

2. *Heating.* In laboratory operations where volatile inflammable oils or liquids are used as solvents or otherwise, in compounding, dispensing or preparing medicinal preparations, proprietary articles and similar materials, or in recovering such solvents by distillation, the source of heat employed shall be hot water, steam or electricity only; the use of an open flame of any kind being expressly forbidden. (O. R., §568.)

§274. Light and power.

1. *Lighting.* Cellars and basements, used by wholesale druggist and chemical supply house for the storage of volatile inflammable liquids, shall be provided with a sufficient number of incandescent electric lights to insure proper illumination throughout. Such lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets and shall be controlled by a switch or switches, located at or near the entrance to such cellar or basement on the grade floor, with a sign at such switch or switches reading "Control of Basement Lights." In addition to the lights herein provided for, there may be installed such individual electric lights as may be required, provided that they shall be controlled by an independent circuit. (O. R., §565; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

2. *Power.* No electric dynamo, motor hoist or other electric appliance likely to produce an exposed spark, shall be allowed in a room or compartment of a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, unless it be protected in such manner as is prescribed by the fire commissioner. (O. R., §566.)

§275. Prohibited materials.

No person shall manufacture or store in a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house any of the following substances:

1. Acetylide of copper;
2. Amide or amine explosive;
3. Chloride of nitrogen;
4. Colored fire in any form;
5. Cymogene or any volatile product of petroleum (except rhigoline) or coal tar having a boiling point lower than 60° Fahrenheit;
6. Flashlight powders;
7. Fulminate or any fulminating compound;
8. Guncotton;
9. Gunpowder in any form;
10. Liquid acetylene;
11. Nitro-glycerine, except in official U. S. Pharmacopoeia solution, or in form of pills, tablets, or granules containing not more than 1-50th of a grain each;
12. Picrates;
13. Potassium chlorate in admixture with organic substances or with phosphorus or sulphur; provided that this restriction shall not apply to the manufacture or storage of tablets of chlorate of potash intended for use solely for medicinal purposes;
14. Rubber shoddy. (O. R., §551.)

§276. Quantities of supplies allowed.

No permit shall be issued for the storage in a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house of any of the following substances in quantities greater than those set forth in the following schedule:

1. *Explosives.*	
Amyl nitrate in bottles	25 pounds
Amyl nitrate in pearls	100 gross
Carbon bisulphide	50 pounds
Collodions	100 pounds in all
Gases, liquefied:	
Anhydrous ammonia	2 cylinders
Carbon dioxide	2 cylinders
Nitrous oxide	2 cylinders
Oxygen	2 cylinders
Sulphur dioxide	2 cylinders
Nitroglycerine, 1 per cent. solution in alcohol	20 pounds
Picric acid	25 pounds
Soluble cotton	25 pounds in all
2. *Volatile inflammable liquids (insoluble).*	
Benzine, benzole or naphthas of any kind	150 gallons in all
Coal tar	1 barrel
Coal tar oils (heavy)	10 barrels
Crude petroleum	1 barrel
Ethyl chloride and other ethers	200 pounds in all
Ether, nitrous	100 pounds in 5-pound package or less
Ether, sulphuric	500 pounds
Rhigoline	2 dozen 1-pound tins
Varnishes, lacquers, etc.	275 gallons in all
Wood creosote	5 barrels
3. *Volatile inflammable liquids (soluble).*	
Acetone	1 barrel
Alcohol, denatured	10 barrels
Alcohol, ethyl	10 barrels
Alcohol, methyl	10 barrels
Aldehyde, ethyl	5 gallons
4. *Non-volatile inflammable liquids (insoluble).*	
Amyl acetate	10 barrels
Amyl alcohol	10 barrels
Aniline oil	5 drums
Cumol	5 barrels
Essential oils	10,000 pounds in all
Kerosene	1 barrel
Nitrobenzole	5 drums
Terebene	100 pounds
Toluol	350 pounds
Turpentine	10 barrels
Xylol	100 pounds
5. *Non-volatile inflammable liquids (soluble).*	
Glycerine	5,000 pounds
6. *Combustible solids.*	
Metallic magnesium	100 pounds
Phosphorus	11 pounds
Phosphorus, red	11 pounds
Sulphur	25 barrels in all
7. *Gums, resins, pitch, etc.*	
Burgundy pitch	5,000 pounds
Camphor	8,000 pounds
Gum thus	5 barrels
Naphthaline	50 barrels in all
Pitch (coal tar pitch)	2 barrels
Resins, balsams and other varnish gums	8,000 pounds in all
Rosin	5 barrels
Shellac	2,500 pounds
Stockholm tar	1,000 pounds
Tar refined (wood)	10 barrels
Venice turpentine	2,000 pounds
8. *Combustible fibres and powders (vegetable).*	
Cotton, absorbent	2,000 pounds
Cotton batting	10 bales
Excelsior	25 bales
Flax	20 bales
Jute	25 bales
Lampblack	10 barrels
Lycopodium	2,000 pounds
Oakum	2 bales
Pulverized charcoal	10 barrels
Sawdust	15 bags
Straw, packing	10 bales
9. *Dangerously corrosive acids.*	
Anhydrous acetic	500 pounds
Carbolic	15,000 pounds
Glacial acetic	2,000 pounds
Hydrochloric	15 carboys
Hydrofluoric	500 pounds
Sulphuric	15 carboys
10. *Acids.*	
Chromic	100 pounds
Iodic	5 pounds
Nitric	3 carboys
Nitric, fuming	25 pounds

Periodic	2 pounds
11. *Peroxides.*	
Barium	2 casks
Calcium	100 pounds
Hydrogen, U. S. P.	5,000 pounds
Other hydrogen peroxides, over 3 per cent., not to exceed 15 per cent.	500 pounds
Potassium	10 pounds
Sodium	25 pounds
12. *Chlorates.*	
Barium	500 pounds
Other metallic	100 pounds in all
Potassium	1,000 pounds
Sodium	1,000 pounds
13. *Perchlorates.*	
Potassium	10 pounds
Other metallic perchlorates	10 pounds in all
14. *Permanganates.*	
Potassium	1,000 pounds
Sodium	100 pounds
Other metallic permanganates	100 pounds in all
15. *Nitrates.*	
Barium	1,200 pounds
Bismuth subnitrate	2,500 pounds
Cobalt	1,000 pounds
Copper	100 pounds
Iron, ferric	200 pounds
Mercury (mercuric)	100 pounds
Mercury (mercurous)	10 pounds
Potassium	2,000 pounds
Silver	50 pounds
Sodium	1,000 pounds
Strontium	1,200 pounds
Other metallic	500 pounds in all
16. *Metallic oxides.*	
Lead binoxide	25 pounds
Lead (litharge)	1,200 pounds
Lead (red)	500 pounds
Mercury; yellow precipitate (mercurous)	200 pounds
Mercury; red precipitate (mercuric)	100 pounds
Silver	10 pounds
17. *Substances made dangerous by contact with other substances.*	
Calcium carbide	60 pounds
Metallic potassium	5 pounds
Metallic sodium	5 pounds
All other metals of the alkalies or alkalone earths	5 pounds in all
Phosphides	10 pounds
Unslaked lime	2 barrels
Zinc dust	100 pounds

The fire commissioner may, in his discretion and when no unusual hazard is presented thereby, authorize the storage of greater quantities than those set forth in the foregoing schedule, or the storage of other substances not specified therein. (O. R., §§552, 555; amended by ord. approved July 16, 1915.)

§277. Storage.

1. *Chemical affinity.* No person shall store chemicals in close proximity to each other when they are of an explosive nature, or when one increases the energy of decomposition of the other, or when they are so constituted that they may react upon one another and become explosive or inflammable. (O. R., §555.)

2. *Liquids.* The storage of acids or liquid chemicals which may cause explosions or combustion by flowing into, upon or among chemicals or other substances, shall be provided with safety catch basins or a similar device, so that, in case of the leakage of such acids or liquids, no danger to life or property will result. Carboys containing nitric acid shall be stored only on brick concrete or asphalt floors, and in a vault or vaults situated below the street level; and it shall be unlawful to permit sawdust, hay, excelsior, or any organic substance, or other acids or chemicals in close proximity to such carboys or stocks of nitric acid. A sufficient quantity of sand or infusorial earth shall be provided for absorbing all waste liquids from floors. (O. R., §§556-558; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

3. *Volatile inflammable oil.* Volatile inflammable oils, or liquids containing volatile inflammable oil, shall be stored in conformity with the provisions of articles 8, 9 and 10 [hereof.] *of this chapter.* (O. R., §560.)

§278. Supervision.

Each wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house shall be continuously under the care and supervision of 1 or more persons, each holding a certificate of fitness as manager or superintendent or foreman thereof. The number of persons required to hold such certificates shall be stated in the permit. (O. R., §554.)

§279. Fire prevention.

1. *Combustible waste.* No person shall store or accumulate broken wood, waste paper or waste packing material of any kind in any part of the building where goods are packed or unpacked; such material shall be removed at the close of each day. Empty barrels, drums or containers, from which volatile inflammable oil or other inflammable liquid has been taken, shall be removed from the premises as soon as possible, and in no case shall they be stored therein more than 24 hours. (O. R., §§561, 563.)

2. *Matches.* No person shall keep or carry matches in a cellar or in a packing room of a wholesale drug store or drug and chemical supply house, or in any part of the premises where volatile inflammable oils or highly combustible substances are stored or handled. (O. R., §564.)

3. *Packing rooms.* Packing rooms shall be located as remotely as practicable from large stocks of stored goods; and the packing room floor shall be kept as free as possible from hay, excelsior and other combustible packing material during work hours. At the close of each day, tables, floors and all parts of the packing room shall be swept clean of such materials, and the sweepings gathered into a metal box or other proper receptacle, which shall be kept closed at night. (O. R., §562.)

ARTICLE 25.

Retail Drug Stores.

Section 290. Permit; restrictions.
291. Quantities of supplies allowed.
292. Storage.
293. Fire-prevention.

§290. Permit; restrictions.

No person shall maintain or operate a retail drug store, as defined in §1 of this chapter, without a permit, but no such permit shall be issued authorizing the manufacture, compounding, dispensing or storing of any of the drugs or chemicals specified in §275 of this chapter. (O. R., §§571, 573.)

§291. Quantities of supplies allowed.

No permit shall be issued for the storage, sale or use in a retail drug store of any of the following substances in quantities greater than those set forth in the following schedule:

1. *Acids.*	
Carbolic	100 pounds
Hydrochloric	200 pounds
Nitric	15 pounds
Picric	1 ounce
Sulphuric	200 pounds
2. *Volatile inflammable liquids.*	
Acetone	5 pounds
Amyl acetate	1 gallon
Amyl alcohol	1 gallon
Amyl nitrate	2 ounces in 1-ounce bottles
	6 dozen pearls
Ethyl alcohol	1 barrel
Benzine, benzole and naphtha of any kind	5 gallons in 4-ounce bottles or pint tins
Carbon bisulphide	3 pounds
Collodion	5 pounds
Denatured alcohol	1 barrel
Ether, sulphuric	5 pounds
Methyl alcohol	1 barrel
Other ethers, in all	2 pounds
Turpentine	1 barrel
3. *Inflammable liquids.*	
Essential oils	100 pounds in all
Glycerine	500 pounds
Pine tar	10 pounds
4. *Combustible solids.*	
Aluminum (powder)	1 pound
Balsams and resins	50 pounds in all
Camphor	350 pounds
Charcoal, powdered	10 pounds
Lampblack	10 pounds
Magnesium (powder)	8 ounces
Magnesium (ribbon)	8 ounces
Naphthalene	4 barrels
Phosphorus, red	2 ounces
Phosphorus, yellow	1 ounce
Rosin	10 pounds
Sulphur and brimstone	250 pounds in all
5. *Combustible fibres.*	
Cotton, absorbent	150 pounds in cartons
Cotton, batts	10 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
Cotton, loose	5 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
Excelsior, hay and straw	2 bales (except in stores located in tenement houses)
Lint	10 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
Oakum	10 pounds in closed boxes or other containers
6. *Oxidizers.*	
Barium peroxide	1 pound
Bismuth subnitrate	20 pounds
Calcium peroxide	5 pounds
Chromic acid	1 pound
Lead oxide (red)	5 pounds
Lime, unslaked	200 pounds in sealed metal cans
All other metallic bichromates or chromates	50 pounds in all
Mercuric oxide (red)	2 pounds
Mercurous oxide	2 pounds
Mercury nitrate	1 pound
Phosphides	10 ounces in all
Potassium bichromate	10 pounds
Potassium chlorate	25 pounds in 5-pound containers or less
Potassium nitrate	50 pounds
Potassium perchlorate	1 ounce
Potassium permanganate	5 pounds
Silver nitrate	1 pound
Silver oxide	1 ounce
Sodium bichromate	10 pounds
Sodium chlorate	5 pounds
Sodium nitrate	25 pounds
Sodium permanganate	1 pound

The fire commissioner may in his discretion, when no extra hazard is permitted thereby, authorize the storage of larger quantities of substances than those set forth in the foregoing schedule, or of other explosives or inflammable substances not specifically named therein. (O. R., §§574, 575, amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§292. Storage.

1. *Chemical Affinities.* No person shall store chemicals in close proximity to each other when they are of an explosive nature, nor when one increases the energy of decomposition of the other, nor when they are so constituted that they may react upon one another and become explosive or inflammable. (O. R., §576.)

2. *Volatile inflammable oils.* No person shall manufacture, compound, store or dispense volatile inflammable oil, or substances containing volatile inflammable oil, except under the conditions prescribed in articles 8, 9 and 10 of this chapter. (O. R., §577.)

§293. Fire prevention.

1. *Combustible waste.* No person shall store or accumulate broken wood, waste paper, or waste packing material of any kind, in any part of the premises where goods are packed or unpacked. Such materials shall be removed at the close of the day. (O. R., §578.)

2. *Lighting.* Cellars and basements, used by retail drug stores for the storage of volatile inflammable liquids, shall be provided with a sufficient number of incandescent electric lights to insure proper illumination throughout. Such lights shall be fitted with keyless sockets and shall be controlled by a switch or switches, located at or near the entrance to such cellar or basement on the grade floor, with a sign at such switch or switches reading "Control of Basement Lights." In addition to the lights herein provided for, there may be installed such individual electric lights as may be required, provided that they shall be controlled by an independent circuit. (O. R., §579; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

ARTICLE 26.

Miscellaneous.

Section 300. Violations.

§300. Violations.

Any person who shall wilfully violate or neglect or refuse to comply with any provision of this chapter, in addition to any other penalties prescribed by law or ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

CHAPTER 11.

FIRE-ARMS.

Article 1. General provisions.

ARTICLE 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Pistols or revolvers, keeping or carrying
2. Discharge of small-arms.
3. Sale of toy-pistols.
4. Cannon firing.
5. Violations.

§1. Pistols or revolvers, keeping or carrying.

Every person to whom a license shall be granted to have and possess a pistol or revolver in a dwelling or place of business in the city shall pay therefor an annual fee of $1. Every person to whom a license shall be granted to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver in the city shall pay therefor an annual fee of $1; provided, that no fee shall be charged or collected for a license to have and carry concealed a pistol or revolver which shall be issued upon the application of the commissioner of correction, or the warden or superintendent of any prison, penitentiary, workhouse or other institution for the detention of persons convicted or accused of crime or offense, or held as witnesses in criminal cases in the city. The fees prescribed by this section shall be collected by the officials issuing the licenses referred to herein and shall be paid by them into the police pension fund, and a return in detail shall be made monthly

to the comptroller by such officials of the fees so collected and paid over by them. (Ords. approved June 23, 1914, and May 11, 1915.)

§2. Discharge of small-arms.

No person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, rifle, fowling-piece or other fire-arms in the city; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the following places:

1. *In the Borough of Manhattan*—

2. *In the Borough of The Bronx*—The Country Club, on Eastchester Bay; the grounds of Pelham Gun Club, foot of East Scofield street, City Island; the grounds of the City Island Yacht Club, at the foot of Cross street, City Island; the grounds of the Pleasant Bay Gun Club at Morris' Cove, Ferry Point road, Unionport; the grounds of the Bronx County Rod and Gun Club, at Higgs Beach, Clason Point; the grounds of the Whitcomb Gun Club, on the Schieffelin Estate in Edenwald.

3. *In the Borough of Brooklyn*—The grounds of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, in Bergen Beach; the grounds of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, at the foot of Twenty-second avenue, facing Gravesend Bay; the grounds of the Bay View Gun Club, in the meadow lands, southeast corner of Cleveland street and Vandalia avenue, New Lots; the grounds of the Millrose Athletic Association, at the foot of Bay Eleventh street, Bath Beach; the grounds of Thomas J. Dunne, located on the east side of Surf avenue, distant 100 feet east of West 35th street, Coney Island; the grounds of the United Sporting Club, on the meadow lands south of the corner of Jerome street and Fairfield avenue, New Lots; the grounds of the Excelsior Bensonhurst Gun Club, Abraham's Hotel, Conklin avenue and East 95th street.

4. *In the Borough of Queens*—The Oakland Golf Club, Bayside and meadowland on Flushing creek; Cypress Hills Park, Evergreen; the grounds of the Stimmel Rod and Gun Club, foot of Bayside avenue, Whitestone; the grounds of the Bayside Yacht Club on Little Neck bay; the grounds of the College Point Gun Club in the meadow lands at the southeast corner of College Point causeway and Eleventh avenue, College Point; the grounds of the Long Island Rifle Club at Rosedale avenue and Foster's Meadow road, Rosedale; the grounds of the Forest Hills Country Club, on the Flushing meadow at the southwest corner of Ibis street and Water-edge avenue, Forest Hills; Witzell's Grove, at College Point; the grounds of the Little Neck Yacht Club, located at the sandpit on Little Neck bay; the grounds of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, located at Rockaway Beach; the grounds of the College Point Gun Club, located on the meadow land between College Point and Flushing, bounded as follows: on the east by the tracks of the Long Island Railroad, on the west by the Causeway; on the north by College Point, and on the south by Flushing; the grounds of the College Point Rifle Club, 25th street and Third avenue, Whitestone; the grounds of the Little Neck Bay Yacht Club, Bayside.

5. *In the Borough of Richmond*—The Robin Hood Gun Club, Fourth ward; Westerleigh Men's Club, south of Main street, West New Brighton; the grounds of the Northfield Gun Club on Old Stone Park, Graniteville, Third ward; the field of the West End Gun Club, situated on Woodrow road, midway between Huguenot avenue and Foster road, Huguenot; the grounds assigned to the use of the Boys' Brigade on the Cole farm at Great Kills; the grounds of the Kreischerville Rifle Club, located near Kreischerville, about 500 yards east of Fresh Kill road and 200 yards south of Sharrott's road.

(Amended by ord. effective June 5, 1916.)

§3. Sale of toy-pistols.

No person shall sell or dispose of to a minor any toy-pistol or pistol that can be loaded with powder and ball or blank cartridge to be exploded by means of metal caps; but nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale or disposal of what are known as firecracker pistols, torpedo pistols or such pistols as are used for the explosion of paper caps. (§37, Manhattan ords.)

§4. Cannon firing.

No member of a military organization nor any other person shall discharge a cannon or other piece of artillery, without a permit from the mayor so to do; but, in no case shall the calibre of the cannon or other piece of artillery discharged or fired exceed that of a 4-pounder. The provisions of this section, except that relating to the calibre of the gun, shall not be operative on July 4th, in each year.

§5. Violations.

Any person who shall wilfully violate any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (§34, Manhattan ords.)

CHAPTER 12.

Fires and Fire Prevention.

Article 1. Fire extinction.
2. Fire prevention.

Article 1.

Fire Extinction.

Section 1. Jurisdiction over harbor fires.
2. Idle or suspicious persons may be dispersed.
3. Fire hose; hose bridges.
4. Fire-hydrants.
5. Fire-alarm telegraph.
6. Street fires, permits required.
7. Lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, discarding of, regulated.
8. Violations.

§1. Jurisdiction over harbor fires.

In case of fire occurring on any vessel in the port of New York, or in or upon any dock, wharf, pier, warehouse, building or other structure bordering upon or adjacent to said port, full power and authority to direct and command operation of extinguishing the said fire, and to take the necessary precautions to prevent communication thereof to the shipping in said port or to the docks, wharves, piers, warehouses or other buildings or structures bordering upon or adjacent thereto, shall be vested in the fire department of the city. The officers of the fire department, in charge at the scene of any such fire, shall have full power and authority to direct the operation of extinguishing the same, and to take the necessary precautions to prevent the communication thereof to the shipping in said port, or to any docks, wharves, piers, warehouses or other buildings or structures bordering upon or adjacent thereto; and, in the course of such operation, they may prohibit the approach to such fire, or to a vessel, dock, wharf, pier, warehouse or other building or structure in danger therefrom, of any tugboat or other vessel, or of any person; or may remove, or cause to be removed and kept away from the vicinity of such fire, all tugboats or other vessels, all idle and suspicious persons and all persons not fit to be employed, or not actually and usefully employed, in their judgment, in aiding the extinguishing of such fire or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof. No person shall in any way obstruct the operations of the fire department in connection with any harbor fire, nor disobey any lawful command of the officers of the department, in charge at the scene of such fire, or of the police in co-operating with them; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to limit the authority of the master or officers of any vessel, on fire or in danger from fire, subject to the general authority granted herein of the department to control operations in the protection of the public interest. (Charter, §756.)

§2. Idle or suspicious persons may be dispersed.

During the actual prevalence of any fire, the officers of the police and fire department shall remove, or cause to be removed and kept away from the vicinity of such fire, all idle and suspicious persons, and all persons not fit to be employed, or not actually and usefully employed in aiding the extinguishment of such fire or in the preservation of property in the vicinity thereof. (Charter, §755.)

§3. Fire hose; hose bridges.

No driver of a vehicle, nor chauffeur of a motor-vehicle, shall drive any such vehicle over or across any hose in use, or about to be used, or while lying in the carriageway after being used by any portion of the fire department, for extinguishing fire; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to drivers of wagons carrying the United States mail, nor to drivers of ambulances when conveying any patient or injured person to any hospital, or when proceeding to the scene of any accident by which any person or persons have been injured; nor to the driver of any vehicle directed or permitted to drive over or across any such hose, by the officer of the fire department in command of the force operating at a fire. The fire commissioner is empowered to provide for laying fire hose over the railway tracks of the city, when necessary, by suitable hose-bridges. Railway companies operating cars within the city shall provide, pay for and use such hose-bridges as may be designated by the commissioner. (C. O, §§550, 550a; §83, Manhattan ords.; §27, Brooklyn ords.; Charter, §749.)

§4. Fire-hydrants.

1. *Opening or tampering with.* No person, other than an employee of the department of water supply, gas and electricity, or the fire department, shall open, use or tamper with a fire-hydrant or high-pressure hydrant, without previous permission in writing from the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity; nor shall any person leave such a hydrant open for a longer period than shall be limited in the permission or use water for other purposes than shall have been authorized by the commissioner. (C. O., §§288, 291, 204; §1, ords. of L. I. City; Charter, §750.)

2. *Obstructing.* No person shall in any manner obstruct the use of any fire hydrant, or allow any snow or ice to be thrown or piled upon or around the same, or place, or allow to be placed, any material or thing in front thereof, from the curb line to the center of the street and to within 10 feet from either side thereof. All snow and ice accumulating in the street, within the space hereinbefore mentioned, shall be removed by the owner, lessee, or tenant, of the premises fronting the said space, in the same manner as is prescribed for the keeping clear of the sidewalk. All material or things found obstructing any fire hydrant may be forthwith removed by the officers or employees of the fire department, at the risk, cost and expense, of the owner or claimant. The fire commissioner shall take all proper measures to keep fire hydrants from freezing, and in proper condition for use at all times. (Id.)

§5. Fire-alarm telegraph.

1. *Protection of.* The fire-alarm telegraph system shall not be operated or used except by the fire commissioner, or officers and employees of the fire department charged with its operation or maintenance or authorized to use it for instruction or drill; provided policemen and citizens may freely operate the same to communicate actual alarms of fire. No person shall use the keys or appliances thereof for communicating a false alarm; nor shall any person experiment or tamper therewith, for any purpose whatever, or have or possess any key thereof, without such authority. No person shall post, paint, impress, or in any way affix to any pole connected with the fire-alarm telegraph, or any box, wire or other appliance connected therewith, any placard, sign, broadside, notice, or announcement of any kind; nor shall any person cut, mutilate, alter, mar, deface, cover, obstruct or interfere with the same in any manner whatsoever; nor paint or cause to be painted the poles of any other telegraph, or any other poles on the lines thereof, of a color or colors, silimar to those of poles upon which are fire alarm boxes, or in imitation thereof, nor consent, allow, or be privy to any of said things done for them or upon their behalf. Charter, §729; C. O., §532; §§19, 22, Brooklyn ords.; §§4, 5, Arverne ords.)

2. *Kite-flying.* No kite shall be flown, raised, or put up in any street adjacent to the lines of said telegraph, or be allowed to become entangled with the wires or apparatus thereof. (Id.)

3. *False-alarms.* No person shall wilfully or designedly raise, create or continue a false-alarm of fire, or aid, abet or assist in raising, creating or continuing such a false alarm. (Id.)

Police officers are specially charged and directed to aid in the enforcement of this section. (Id.)

§6. Street fires, permits required.

No person shall kindle, build, maintain or use a fire upon any dock, pier or bulkhead; nor in or upon a street or vacant lot, without a permit from the fire commissioner. A permit to kindle, build, maintain and use a fire in or upon a public street, for the purpose of conducting a trade or business, may be issued by the fire commissioner upon an application giving such information as may be required by him, and upon receipt of a fee of $0.50; except that no fee shall be required for permits issued for the kindling and maintaining of such fires for the sole purpose of destroying fallen leaves outside of the fire limits. No permit shall be issued, however, to kindle, build, maintain or use a fire—

(a) Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant;

(b) Within 2 feet of the surface of any stone pavement;

(c) On, or within 2 feet of the surface of any asphalt pavement, except for the purpose of repairing, removing or constructing the same.

A fire kindled, built and maintained under a permit, issued in conformity with the provisions of this section, shall be continuously under the care and direction of a competent person from the time it is kindled until it is extinguished. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §§594-597; C. O., §546; §11, Arverne ords.; §7, Rockaway Beach ords., amended by ord. effective Apr. 11, 1916.)

§7. Lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, discarding of, regulated.

No person shall throw away any lighted match, cigar or cigarette within any building or structure or in any boat, car or other vehicle for the common carriage of passengers unless it be to deposit the same in a suitable container of metal or other non-combustible material provided for the reception thereof. (Added by ord. effective Dec. 31, 1915.)

§8. Violations.

Any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $50, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner. (New.)

Article 2.

Fire Prevention.

Section 20. Fire-alarm and fire-extinguishing appliances.
21. Watchmen; interior fire-alarms; diagrams of means of egress.
22. Fire-drills in schools; interference with.
23. Lights.
24. Storage of combustible fibres.
25. Storage of empty wooden packing boxes, cases and barrels.
26. Modifications.
27. Smoking.
28. Barns and stables.
29. Ashes.
30. Chimneys and flues.
31. Violations.

§20. Fire-alarm and fire-extinguishing appliances.

The owners and proprietors of all manufactories, hotels, tenement-houses, apartment houses, office buildings, boarding and lodging-houses, warehouses, stores and offices, theatres and music halls, and the authorities or persons having charge of all hospitals and asylums, and of the public schools and other public buildings, churches and other places where large numbers of persons are congregated for purposes of worship, instruction or amusement, shall provide such means of communicating alarms of fire, accident or danger to the police and fire departments, respectively, as the fire commissioner or the police commissioner may prescribe, and shall also provide such fire hose, fire extinguishers, buckets, axes, fire hooks, fire doors and other means of preventing and extinguishing fires as the fire commissioner may direct. (Ord., effective Jan. 1, 1912.)

§21. Watchmen; interior fire alarms; diagrams of means of egress.

1. *Watchmen.* In every building used or occupied as a hotel, lodging-house or public or private hospital or asylum, there shall be employed by the owner or proprietor, or other person having the charge or management thereof, one or more watchmen, whose exclusive duty it shall be to visit every portion of such building at regular and frequent intervals, under rules and regulations to be established by the commissioner, for the purpose of detecting fire or other sources of danger, and giving timely warning thereof to the inmates of the building. There shall be provided a watchman's clock or other device, to be approved by the commissioner, by means of which the movements of the watchman may be recorded. (Ord. effective Jan. 1, 1912.)

2. *Interior fire alarms.* In every such building there shall be placed and provided electrical or other alarms and time detectors, to be approved by the commissioner, by means of which the movements of the watchman may be recorded and alarms of fire or other danger may be instantly communicated, by means of bells or gongs, to every portion of the building. The fire alarm apparatus and all other appliances placed or kept within any of said buildings for the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fires, or for affording means of escape therefrom in case of fire, shall be kept at all times in good working order and proper condition for immediate use, and any member of the uniformed force of the fire department may enter any of the said buildings at any time, for the purpose of inspecting such apparatus or appliances. (Id.)

3. *Diagrams of means of egress.* In every room in any of the buildings referred to in this section, there shall be posted a card upon which shall be printed a diagram showing the exits, halls, stairways, elevators and fire-escapes of the building, and, in

the halls and passageways, signs shall be posted indicating the location of the stairs and fire-escapes. (Id.)

§22. Fire drills in schools; interference with.

No person shall drive a vehicle of any kind through a line of children issuing from or returning to a public school during a fire drill, nor interfere, hinder, obstruct or impede in any way whatsoever any such fire drill. (Ord. effective March 11, 1911.)

§23. Lights.

All lights used in theatres and other places of public amusement, manufactories, stores, hotels, lodging-houses, and in show windows shall be properly protected by globes or glass coverings, or in such other manner as the commissioner shall prescribe. (Ord. effective Jan. 1, 1912.)

§24. Storage of combustible fibres.

1. *Definition.* As used in this section, "combustible fibre" means any finely divided vegetable or animal fibre, including paper and cloth, in the form of scraps or clippings; hay; straw; excelsior; dried moss, excepting moss used for medicinal purposes; grasses and similar substances. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §38.)

2. *Permit required.* No person shall store or keep on hand in any premises any combustible fibre or material in excess of 1 ton without a permit from the commissioner; provided, however, that in rural communities outside of fire limits, no permit shall be required for the storage of hay and straw in barns or out-of-doors stacks, where such stacks are not within 50 feet of a building occupied as a dwelling. The annual fee for such a permit shall be for quantities of 10 tons or more, $10; over 5 tons and less than 10 tons, $5; over 1 ton and less than 5 tons, $2. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §§112, 581; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

3. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for such storage in any building or premises:

a. Situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a school, hospital, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly;

b. Occupied as a tenement house, or hotel;

c. Of wooden construction, except in sparsely populated districts, where it shall be in the discretion of the commissioner;

d. Which is not equipped with a fire extinguishing system, approved by the fire commissioner;

e. Where paints, varnishes, or lacquers are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

f. Where dry goods, or other highly inflammable materials are manufactured, stored or kept for sale;

g. Where matches, rosin, turpentine or any explosives are stored or kept (Mun. Expl. Regs., §584.)

4. *Weight limit.* No person shall store upon any floor of a building any combustible fibre exceeding in weight 1/3 of the safe bearing capacity of such floor, as certified by the bureau of buildings having jurisdiction; or covering, when baled, more than 2/3 of the floor space of such floor, and no such material shall be piled to a greater height than 2/3 of the distance from the floor to the ceiling. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §584.)

5. *Exemption.* A person who holds a permit, issued under chapter 10 of this ordinance, for a business to which the use of combustible fibres is an incident, shall not be required to obtain an additional permit under the provisions of this article. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §585.)

6. *Factories.* The storage of combustible fibres in any building used as a factory or workshop (except where such combustible fibre enters into the article or material manufactured in such workshop or factory) is prohibited, unless such combustible fibre does not exceed 5 tons and is used and stored in a portion of the premises separated from the remainder of the building by walls, floors and ceilings, protected by fire retarding material and with all floor openings similarly protected and constructed in a manner approved by the fire commissioner. In no event shall more than 1 permit be granted for the storage of combustible fibre in a single building used as a factory or workshop. (New; added by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§25. Storage of empty wooden packing boxes, cases and barrels.

1. *Permit required.* No person shall store in any building, shed, inclosure or other structure any empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels, in a quantity occupying a space greater than 2,000 cubic feet, without a permit from the commissioner. The annual fee for such a permit shall be $5. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §§123, 587.)

2. *Restrictions.* No permit shall be issued for the storage of empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels in any lot, shed or inclosure:

a. Which is not enclosed by a substantial fence not less than 10 nor more than 18 feet in height above the street level. If any building having an unpierced fire wall adjoins the enclosure no fence shall be required on the side of such building. The storage space shall be completely separated from any window or door openings of the wall of an adjoining building by a substantial fence of fire-retarding material, of a height satisfactory to the fire commissioner, erected at least 6 feet from such opening and extended at least 6 feet on each side thereof and continued to the sides of the enclosure or carried to the walls of the building.

No permit shall be issued authorizing the storage of empty wooden packing boxes or barrels in any building or structure the walls of which are not built of fireproof material except in sparsely populated districts.

b. Which is situated within 50 feet of the nearest wall of a building occupied as a hospital, school, theatre or other place of public amusement or assembly. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §§589, 590; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

3. *Fire prevention.* No person shall pile empty wooden packing boxes, cases or barrels to a height greater than 6 inches below the top of the inclosing wall, required by subdivision 2 of this section. Excelsior, sawdust, paper and packing material shall be removed from the premises at least once daily; electric motors shall be enclosed in an approved manner; at least 12 water buckets of 10 quarts capacity shall be provided for every 2,500 square feet of floor surface, or in, lieu thereof, hose of at least 1 inch in diameter, equipped with a nozzle of at least ½ inch in diameter sufficient in length to reach all parts of the enclosure, and connected to an adequate water supply. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §§ 591, 592; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§26. Modifications. When the circumstances, conditions, limitations or surroundings of any business, occupation, trade, industry or premises, referred to in sections 24 and 25 of this article, are unusual, or such as to render impracticable or unduly burdensome the enforcement of the provisions of the said sections applicable thereto, the fire commissioner may waive or modify such provisions to such extent as he may deem necessary in the premises consistent with public safety. (Added by ord. effective Apr. 25, 1916.)

§27. Smoking.

No person shall smoke or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or match within any room, enclosed space, cellar, basement, or in any part of any premises in which any highly combustible or inflammable material is manufactured, stored or kept for use or sale. Offices, not containing highly combustible or inflammable material, and separated from the other parts of said places or premises by a tight partition or a self-closing door, shall be exempt from this prohibition. (Mun. Expl. Regs., §599.)

§28. Barns and stables.

No person shall take into or use in any barn or stable any lighted candle, oil or fluid lamp, or any burning light of any kind whatsoever, unless the same be inclosed and secured in a good glass, horn or other lantern. (§25, Brooklyn ords.)

§29. Ashes.

No person shall deposit ashes on the wooden floor of any building, nor in any barrel, or box, or other wooden vessel standing on any such floor, nor place any such barrel, box, or other vessel containing ashes, upon any such floor. (§26, Brooklyn ords.)

§30. Chimneys and flues.

If any chimney, stove-pipe, or flue shall take fire, the owner of the building or premises to which such chimney, stove-pipe, or flue appertains shall forfeit the sum of $5, except that, where a tenant occupies the entire building or premises, the tenant and not the owner of the building shall forfeit the said sum. (Charter, §760.)

§31. Violations.

Except as otherwise provided in this article, any person who shall violate, or refuse or neglect to comply with, any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any such person shall, also, for each offense, be subject to the payment of a penalty in the sum of $250, to be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the commissioner. (Charter, §773; Penal Law, §1937.)

CHAPTER 13.
HOSPITALS.

Article 1. General provisions.

ARTICLE 1.
General provisions.

Section 1. Emergency cases.
2. Incurables; deaths.
3. Insane, temporary care.
4. Non-residents, treatment.

§1. Emergency cases.

Any person injured or taken sick in the street or in any public place, who may not be safely removed to his or her home, may be sent to and shall be received by any public hospital, for temporary care and treatment, irrespective of his or her place of residence. (Charter, §692, subd. 7.)

§2. Incurables; deaths.

Whenever any sick person in any public hospital shall, in the judgment of the board or officer having jurisdiction thereof, cease to be a proper case for treatment therein, such person shall be transferred to the care, custody and control of the commissioner of public charities, who shall forthwith receive and care for such person. In case any sick person under treatment in any public hospital, not under the control of the department of public charities, shall die, the officer in charge of such hospital may call upon the commissioner of public charities to receive and remove the body of such person, and the commissioner shall forthwith receive and remove the same for burial, or other proper disposition. The cost and expense of such reception, removal, burial, or other proper disposition shall be borne and paid by the department of public charities. (Charter, §692, subd. 10.)

§3. Insane, temporary care.

There shall be provided and maintained in every public hospital suitable wards or rooms for the examination and temporary care of persons alleged to be insane. (Charter, §692, subd. 7.)

§4. Non-residents, treatment.

Persons who do not reside in the city may be received and treated in any public hospital; provided the person so received shall be required to pay such sum for board and attendance as may be fixed by the board or officer in charge of the hospital, but no such person shall be received to the exclusion of residents of the city. The board or officer in charge of a hospital receiving non-resident patients, shall collect and pay over all such moneys to the chamberlain once every month. The board or officer, upon receiving such payments, shall report the same to the comptroller, and the amounts so collected shall be paid into the general fund. (Charter, §§678 and 692, subd. 8.)

CHAPTER 14.
LICENSES.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Billiard and pool tables.
3. Bowling alleys.
4. Dealers in second-hand articles.
5. Dirt carts.
6. Expresses and expressmen.
7. Exterior hoists.
8. Hacks, cabs and taxicabs.
9. Junk dealers.
9a. Pawnbrokers.
10. Peddlers, hawkers and venders
11. Public carts and cartmen.
12. Public porters.
13. Shooting galleries.
14. Street musicians.
15.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. When required.
2. Licensees must be citizens.
3. How issued.
4. Registration of licenses; deposit of fees.
5. Suspension and revocation of licenses.
6. Duties of licensees.
7. Inspections.

§1. When required.

In addition to the businesses, places, trades, occupations and things required to be licensed by statute or by other chapters of this code, the following must be duly licensed as herein provided, namely:

(a) Billiard and pool tables;
(b) Bowling alleys;
(c) Dealers in second-hand articles;
(d) Dirt carts;
(e) Drivers or chauffeurs of hacks, cabs, taxicabs and expresses;
(f) Expresses and expressmen;
(g) Exterior hoists;
(h) Hacks, cabs and taxicabs;
(i) Hand organs;
(j) Itinerant musicians;
(k) Junk dealers;
(l) Peddlers, hawkers and venders;
(m) Public carts and cartmen;
(n) Public porters;
(o) Shooting galleries;
(p) Street musicians;
(q) Stands within stoop lines and under the stairs of elevated or subway stations;

No person shall engage in, or carry on any business, trade or occupation or maintain any place or thing specified in this section without a license therefor. (C. O., §§305, 306.)

§2. Licensees must be citizens.

No person shall be licensed under any provision of this chapter or of chapter 3 of this ordinance, except a citizen of the United States, or one who has regularly declared his intention to become a citizen. (C. O., §307.)

§3. How issued.

All applications for licenses shall be made to the commissioner of licenses in such form and detail, as he shall prescribe. All licenses shall be issued on established forms, which shall be printed in book form with corresponding stubs. They shall be consecutively numbered, with suitable blank spaces for writing in the name and residence of licensee, the kind and class of license granted, the location and privileges allowed and the amount of fee paid. All licenses shall be granted for a term of 1 year from the date hereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked, or otherwise specifically provided by law or ordinance. (C. O., §§302, 303, 307.)

§4. Registration of licenses; deposit of fees.

All licenses shall be duly classified and recorded in suitable registers and fully indexed. There shall be kept in the principal office of the department and in each and every branch office thereof, a book recording consecutively, day by day, each license issued, showing its kind and class, whether new or renewal, name of licensee, regular number of blank form and amount of fee received therefor. A daily report, showing all of the above details, shall be made by each branch office to the principal office of the department. There shall also be kept in the principal office of the department a book showing a statement of all licenses issued, and fees received by the department and its branches, tabulated by days, months and quarters of the year, and compiled annually. Each register of licenses shall be a public record and extracts therefrom may be certified by the commissioner of licenses, or a deputy commissioner or assistant in charge of a branch office of the department, for use as evidence. All moneys received as license fees shall be duly deposited in a designated city depository the day following their receipt. (C. O., §§302, 303, 304.)

§5. Suspension and revocation of licenses.

The commissioner of licenses is empowered to hear and determine complaints against licensees, and to suspend or revoke any license or permit issued by him, under any provision of this ordinance. The commissioner when investigating any matters pertaining to the granting, issuing, transferring, renewing, revoking, suspending or cancelling of any license, is hereby authorized in his discretion to take such testimony as may be necessary on which to base official action. When taking such

testimony he may subpoena witnesses and also direct the production before him of necessary and material books and papers. The commissioner may, in his discretion, delegate to the deputy commissioners of licenses, to the chief of the division of licensed vehicles and the chief of the Brooklyn office of the department, the power and duty of taking testimony, and the said officials when so delegated may subpoena witnesses, books and papers with the same force and effect as if subpoenaed by the commissioner. The said delegated officials shall have the testimony taken before them reduced to writing and transmit the same to the commissioner for final action.

The commissioner or a deputy commissioner of licenses, the chief of the division of licensed vehicles or the chief of the Brooklyn office of the department, shall have power to hear and determine complaints against licensees hereunder and impose a fine, of not more than $5 or less than $1, for any violation of the provisions of this chapter, and each of such officers shall have power to suspend a license pending the payment of such fine. All such fines, when collected, shall be paid into the sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt. (C. O., §§307, 378.)

§6. Duties of licensees.

1. *General.* Every person holding a license issued under any provisions of this chapter shall exhibit the same upon demand of any person, and shall report to the department any change of residence or place of business, within 3 days of such change. A licensee shall at all times render any public services within scope of his license when called upon, unless actually unable so to do. (C. O., §375.)

2. *Badges.* Every licensed hackman, whenever with a hack or waiting for employment anywhere in the city, every licensed peddler while peddling, and every person while using a licensed junk cart or boat, shall wear conspicuously on the right breast of the outer coat a metal badge, of the shape, size and style prescribed by the commissioner of licenses, having engraved or embossed thereon the official designation and number of the license, together with the words "New York City." (C. O., §377.)

3. *Licensed vehicles, designation of.* All words, letters and numbers, hereinafter prescribed for licensed vehicles, shall be shown permanently and conspicuously on each outside thereof, in colors contrasting strongly with background, and not less than 2 inches high, as directed or approved by the commissioner of licenses, and shall be kept legible and plainly visible at all times during the term of the license; and shall be obliterated or erased upon change of ownership or expiration of the license; and no person shall have or use any vehicle with words, letters or numbers thereon like those herein prescribed for licensed vehicles, without being duly licensed therefor. (C. O., §376.)

§7. Inspections.

All licensed vehicles or places of business shall be regularly inspected. The result of each inspection shall be endorsed on the license therefor, together with the date of the inspection and the signature of the inspector. A report of all inspections shall be regularly reported to the commissioner of licenses. (C. O., §374.)

ARTICLE 2.

Billiard and Pool Tables.

Section 20. General provisions.
21. License fee.

§20. General provisions.

Any pool or billiard table in a place open to the public shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public place where there are pool or billiard tables shall maintain good order and allow no persons under 16 years of age to play therein. (C. O., §355.)

§21. License fee.

The annual license fee for each public billiard or pool table shall be $3. (C. O., §307.)

ARTICLE 3.

Bowling Alleys.

Section 30. General provisions.
31. License fee.

§30. General provisions.

Any bowling alley in a place open to the public shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this ordinance, and every keeper of a public bowling alley shall maintain good order and allow no person under 16 years of age to bowl therein (C. O., §354.)

§31. License fee.

The annual license fee for each public bowling alley shall be $5. (C. O., §307.)

*ARTICLE 4.

Dealers in Second-hand Articles.

Section 40. Definition; exceptions.
41. License; term; fee and bond.
42. Record of purchases and sales.
43. Report to the police commissioner.
44. Restrictions.
45. Lost or stolen property.
46. Violations.

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*Amended by ord. effective March 24, 1916

§40. Definition; exceptions.

Any person, co-partnership, or corporation dealing in the purchase or sale of second-hand articles of whatever nature, or dealing in the purchase or sale of any second-hand manufactured article composed wholly or in part of gold, silver, platinum or other metals, or in the purchase or sale of old gold, silver or platinum, or any person, co-partnership or corporation dealing in the purchase of articles or things comprised of gold, silver or platinum for the purpose of melting or refining, or engaged in melting precious metals for the purpose of selling, or in the purchase or sale of pawnbroker tickets or other evidence of pledged articles, or, not being a pawnbroker, who deals in the redemption or sale of pledged articles, is hereby defined to be a dealer in second-hand articles. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to apply to pianos, books, magazines, rugs, tapestries, burlaps, paintings, drawings, etchings and engravings; nor to exchanges of, returns of, or credits of merchandise where the article or articles exchanged, returned, or credited are accepted in full or part payment for new merchandise; nor to the first purchase or sale in the city of any imported second-hand article.

§41. License; term; fee and bond.

The annual license fee for each dealer in second-hand articles shall be $15, and every such dealer shall give a bond to the city, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the commissioner of licenses, in the penal sum of $100, conditioned for the due observance of the provisions of law, or ordinance relating to such dealers.

All licenses for dealers in second-hand articles shall be issued as of February 1 in each year and shall expire on the 31st day of January next succeeding the date of issuance thereof.

§42. Record of purchases and sales.

Every dealer in second-hand articles shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written in English, at the time of every purchase or sale, a description of every article so purchased or sold, the number or numbers and any monograms inscription or other marks of identification that may appear on the article, a description of the articles or pieces comprising old gold, silver, platinum or other metals, and any monogram, inscription or marks of indentification thereon, the name residence and general description of the person from whom such purchase was made or to whom sold, and the day and hour of the purchase or sale, except articles or things purchased or received for the purpose of refining or smelting by persons, firms or corporations principally engaged in such business.

In the case of a purchase or sale of a pawnbroker ticket or other evidence of a pledged article, or a redemption or sale of a pledged article, there shall be written in said book at the time of such purchase, sale or redemption.

1. The name and address of the person, co-partnership, or corporation who issued the said ticket or other evidence;
2. The pledge number of said pawn ticket or other evidence;
3. The name and address of the pledgor as it appears upon said pawn ticket or other evidence;
4. The amount loaned or advanced as it appears on said pawn ticket or other evidence;
5. The day and hour of such purchase, sale or redemption, as the case may be;
6. The name, residence and general description of the person from whom or to whom the redeemed article is purchased or sold, as the case may be;
7. The sum paid or recived for such pawn ticket or other evidence, or the sum paid or received for the redeemed article or pledge;
8. Such description of a pledged article as appears on said pawn ticket or other evidence and an accurate description of every redeemed pledged article.

Said book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any police officer, to the commissioner of licenses or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate of the city, or any person duly authorized in writing for such purpose by the commissioner of licenses or by any magistrate, who shall exhibit such written authority to the dealer.

§43. Report to the police commissioner.

Every dealer in second-hand articles, upon being served with a written notice so to do by a member of the police department, shall report to the police commissioner, on blank forms to be furnished by the police department, a copy of the records required to be kept under §42 of this article of all goods, articles or things, or any part thereof, purchased, received or sold in the course of business of the second-hand dealer, during the days specified in such notice.

§44. Restrictions.

1. *Place, expired licenses.* No dealer in second-hand articles shall carry on business without a license, or at any other place than the one designated in his license, nor shall he continue to carry on business after his license is suspended, revoked, or shall have expired.

2. *Prohibited persons and hours.* No dealer in second-hand articles shall purchase any second-hand goods, articles, or things whatsoever from any minor, apprentice, or servant, knowing or having reason to believe the person to be such, or from any person or persons whatsoever, between the hours of 6 o'clock in the evening and 7 o'clock in the morning.

3. *Sales by dealers.* No articles or things except household furniture, curtains, carpets, stoves, kitchen utensils, office furniture, automobiles, motor and other vehicles, machinery, belting, building materials and barrels, or other articles or things that have already been kept by a dealer or pawnbroker for a period of time, in accordance with the provisions of law or this ordinance, or have been received from persons, firms or corporations known to be jewelers, dealers, banking institutions, executors or administrators, shall be sold or disposed of by any dealer in second-hand articles until the expiration of one week after such purchase or redemption, except that all second-hand articles or things purchased for the purpose of melting or refining by persons, firms or corporations principally engaged in such business, from persons, firms or corporations not jewelers or dealers, shall not be sold, refined, melted or disposed of until the expiration of 48 hours after said purchase; and no such dealer shall receive any article by way of pledge or pawn, or employ any subterfuge for receiving goods as security for the advancement of money.

4. *Not to be pawnbroker or junk dealer, not to use pawnbroker signs, etc.* No dealer in second-hand articles, while licensed as such, shall be licensed as pawnbroker or junk dealer; nor shall any sign or other device or subterfuge be displayed, used or employed by any dealer in second-hand articles in or about the premises where such business is conducted, which in any wise resembles the emblem or sign commonly used by pawnbrokers, or which is intended to give the appearance that the business conducted on such premises is, or is connected with, the business of a pawnbroker and calculated to so mislead; nor shall there be any sign displayed which is calculated to deceive.

§45. Lost or stolen property.

If any goods, articles or things whatsoever, shall be advertised in any newspaper printed in the city as having been lost or stolen, and if the same or any such answering to the description advertised, or any part thereof, shall be or come in the possession of any dealer in second-hand articles, such dealer, upon receiving written, printed or oral notice so to do, shall give information thereof in writing to the police commissioner stating from whom the same was received. Every dealer in second-hand articles who shall have or receive any goods, article or thing lost or stolen, or alleged or supposed to have been lost or stolen, shall exhibit the same, on demand, to any police officer, or to the commissioner or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate of the city, or any person, duly authorized in writing for such purpose by the commissioner of licenses or by any magistrate of the city, who shall exhibit such written authority to the dealer.

§46. Violations.

Any person who shall violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this article, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE 5.

Dirt Carts.

Section 50. Definition; construction of carts.
51. License fee; designation; term.

§50. Definition; construction of carts.

Every vehicle of whatever description, excepting such as shall have painted thereon, on each side, the name and address of the owner thereof in plain letters and figures of at least 3 inches in length, used in carting or transporting dirt, sand, gravel, clay, paving stones, ashes, garbage or building rubbish within the city shall, be deemed a dirt cart. Every such vehicle of whatever description, whether or not described as a dirt cart, shall be furnished with a good and tight box, whereof the sides, forepart and tailboard shall be at least 18 inches high, and of sufficient capacity to contain not less than 12 cubic feet and shall be securely covered, when loaded, so as to prevent the contents from being scattered upon the streets. (C. O., §356.)

§51. License fee; designation; term.

The annual license fee for each dirt-cart shall be $1. Every licensed dirt-cart shall show on each outside thereof the words "Dirt Cart," or the letters "D. C." together with the figures of its official number.

Licenses for dirt-carts shall be issued as of August 1, and shall expire on the 31st day of July next succeeding the date of issuance thereof.

ARTICLE 6.

Expresses and Expressmen.

Section 60. Definition.
61. License fee; designation.
62. Licensed drivers required.
63. Proprietor's bond.
64. Charges.

§60. Definition.

Every vehicle of whatever construction, kept or used for the conveyance of baggage, packages, parcels and other articles within or through the city for pay, shall be deemed a public express, and the owner thereof shall be deemed a public expressman. The term expressman shall be deemed to include any common carrier of baggage, packages, parcels or other articles within or through the city. (C. O., §330.)

§61. License fee; designation.

The annual fee for each vehicle used as a public express shall be $5. Every such vehicle shall show on the exterior of both sides thereof the word "express," or the abbreviation "Exp.," with the number of its license.

Licenses for express wagons shall be issued as of October 1, and shall expire on the 30th day of September next succeeding the date of issuance thereof. (C. O., §§307, 331; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§62. Licensed drivers required.

Every person driving a licensed express shall be licensed as such, and shall pay an annual license fee of $1. Every application for an express driver's license shall be endorsed, in writing, by 2 reputable residents of the city, testifying to the competence of the applicant. No owner of a public express shall employ an unlicensed driver under a penalty of $10 for each offense.

Licenses for express drivers shall be issued as of October 1, and shall expire on the 30th day of September next succeeding the date of issuance thereof. (C. O., §315; amended by ord. effective July 15, 1915.)

§63. Proprietor's bond.

Every owner of a public express shall give a bond to the city, for each and every vehicle licensed, in a penal sum of $100, with sufficient surety, approved by the commissioner, conditioned for the safe and prompt delivery of all baggage, packages, parcels and other articles or things entrusted to the owner or driver of any such licensed express. (C. O., §332.)

§64. Charges.

The legal rates for regular deliveries, unless otherwise mutually agreed, shall be as follows in the city:

1. *Between points within any borough—*

Not more than 5 miles apart, each piece	$0 40
Not more than 10 miles apart, each piece	55
Not more than 15 miles apart, each piece	75

2. *Between points in different boroughs:* One-half the above rates in addition.
3. *Special deliveries:* At rates to be mutually agreed upon. (C. O., §333.)

ARTICLE 7.
Exterior Hoists.

Section 70. Licenses; fees; term.
71. "Danger" sign.

§70. Licenses; fees; term.

No person shall hoist anything whatsoever, on the outside of a building from the street, into any loft or lower anything on the outside thereof, by any means, without a license therefor and giving an indemnity bond to the city, with sufficient surety, approved by the commissioner. Any one generally engaged in such a business shall take out a general license, and any one so hoisting in front of certain premises only shall take out a special license therefor. The annual fee for a general hoisting license shall be $25. The fee for a special hoisting license shall be $1. (C. O., §§307, 358, 359; as amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§71. "Danger" sign.

The holder of a general or special hoisting license, while engaged in such hoisting or lowering over any sidewalk, roadway or public place, shall give warning thereof by 2 signs displaying the word "Danger," in letters at least 6 inches long, which shall be conspicuously placed at a safe distance on either side of the place where the hoisting is being done. (C. O., §360.)

ARTICLE 8.
Hacks, Cabs and Taxicabs.

Section 80 Definitions.
81. Exemptions.
82. Jurisdiction.
83. License for vehicle, application for.
84. Inspection before licensing vehicle.
85. License card and plate.
86. Fees for licensing vehicles; refunds.
87. Register of licensed vehicles.
88. Inspection of licensed hacks.
89. Suspension and revocation of hack licenses.
90. Drivers' licenses; application for.
91. Examination of drivers.
92. Photograph of driver.
93. Form and term of drivers' licenses.
94. Driver's badge.
95. Renewal of drivers' licenses.
96. Fees for drivers' licenses.
97. Suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses.
98. Record of drivers' licenses.
99. Hack stands.
100. Regulation of hacks at stands.
101. Taximeters.
102. Rates of fare.
103. Prepayment of fare.
104. Disputed fares.
105. Over-charge.
106. "Cruising"; soliciting.
107. Articles found in hacks.
108. Public garages.
109. Violations.

§80. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this article, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Public hack,* a vehicle plying for hire, for which public patronage is solicited upon the streets;

2. *Cab,* a public hack so designed and constructed as comfortably to seat, in the opinion of the commissioner of licenses, not more than 2 persons inside thereof;

3. *Coach,* a public hack so designed and constructed as comfortably to seat, in the opinion of the commissioner of licenses, 4 or more persons inside thereof;

4. *Sightseeing car,* a motor-driven vehicle designed to carry 7 or more persons from a fixed locality to points of interest about the city;

5. *Taximeter,* a mechanical instrument or device by which the charge for hire of a public hack is mechanically calculated, either for distance traveled or for waiting time, or for both, and upon which such charge shall be indicated by means of figures;

6. *Little taxicab,* a cab driven by mechanical power on which a taximeter is affixed;

7. *Taxicab,* a coach driven by mechanical power on which a taximeter is affixed.

Any vehicle that has a taximeter affixed and uses the streets of the city for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire, shall be deemed a public hack and must be licensed under this article. (Ord. effective Jan. 2, 1915.)

§81. Exemptions.

This article shall not apply to any omnibus running by authority of any ordinance, law, or permit upon a fixed route through the city. (Ord. effective June 2, 1913.)

§82. Jurisdiction.

The licensing and inspecting of public hacks, the inspecting and sealing of taximeters, the examining of applicants for licenses to drive such public hacks, and the licensing of drivers, as hereinafter provided in this article, and the enforcing of the provisions of this article, shall be under the control of the commissioner of licenses. The commissioner is hereby empowered to appoint such inspectors as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this article, who shall be paid such compensation as shall be fixed by law. (Id., art. III.)

§83. License for vehicle, application for.

No public hack shall ply for hire upon the streets of the city without first obtaining a license from the commissioner. Such licenses shall be issued as of February 1, and shall expire on the January 31, next succeeding, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the commissioner. Applications for licenses for public hacks shall be made by the owner upon blank forms to be furnished by the department of licenses, and such applications shall contain the full name and address of the owner, the class of the vehicle for which the license is desired, the length of time the vehicle has been in use, the number of persons it is capable of carrying, and, if a motor-driven vehicle, the motor power thereof. (Id., art. III.)

§84. Inspection before licensing vehicle.

No vehicle shall be licensed until it has been thoroughly and carefully inspected and examined, and found to be in thoroughly safe condition for the transportation of passengers; clean, fit, of good appearance, and well painted and varnished. The commissioner shall make or have made, by his deputies or inspectors, such examination and inspection before issuing a license. The commissioner shall refuse a license to, or if already issued, revoke or suspend the license of any vehicle found by him to be unfit or unsuited for public patronage. He shall examine any taximeter attached to any public hack and to see that the same is accurate, before issuing a license to the hack. The commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to establish reasonable rules and regulations for the inspection of public hacks and their appurtenances, construction and condition of fitness. (Id., art. III.)

§85. License card and plate.

If, upon inspection, a public hack is found to be of lawful construction and in proper condition, in accordance with the provisions of this article and the rules and regulations established hereunder, and upon payment of the license fees hereinafter set forth, the same shall be licensed, by delivering to the owner a card of such size and form as may be prescribed by the commissioner. The card shall contain the official license number of the hack, together with the date of inspection of the same, and a statement to the effect that, in case of any complaint, the commissioner shall be notified, giving the license number of the hack. Such card shall be signed by the commissioner or his deputy, and shall contain blank spaces upon which an entry shall be made of the date of every inspection of the vehicle by the inspector. License card shall be of a distinctly different color each year, and, in case of public hacks driven by mechanical power, the license number assigned hereunder shall, in each case, be the same as that assigned to the vehicle for that year, pursuant to law. The commissioner, or a duly authorized subordinate, shall also affix, to a conspicuous and indispensable part of each public hack, a small plate, not exceeding 6 inches in diameter, which shall bear the license number of the vehicle. The design of such plates shall be changed annually. (Id., art. III.)

§86. Fees for licensing vehicles; refunds.

1. *Schedule.* The following license fees shall be paid:

For each cab	$5 00
For each coach and each sightseeing car	10 00

Such license fees shall be in lieu of, and not in addition to, any fees heretofore established, and except as above provided no charge shall be made. In the case of licenses issued on or after August 1, in each year hereafter, one-half of the above fees shall be paid. (Id., art III.)

2. *Refunds.* The comptroller is hereby authorized to make a pro rata refund to the holders of licenses the operation of which said licenses was superseded by the new licenses issued under the public hack ordinance that became effective August 1, 1913. Applications for refund under this provision shall first be presented in writing to the commissioner of licenses, together with the original license superseded by the new license or satisfactory evidence that the old license has been lost or destroyed, and no refund shall be made in any case that the commissioner shall not first certify to the comptroller that the applicant has paid the fee prescribed by law prior to August 1, 1913, and that a certain specified part of the term of the license had not expired on said August 1, 1913. Refunds under this provision shall be made by the comptroller from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of City Debt No. 1, when authorized by resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund. (Ord. effective July 14, 1914.)

§87. Register of licensed vehicles.

The commissioner shall keep a register of the name of each person owning or operating a vehicle licensed under this article, together with the license number and the description, make and necessary dimensions of such vehicle, with the date and complete record of inspections made of it. Such records shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times, and shall be public records, extracts of which may be certified, for use as evidence, by the commissioner or one of his deputies. (Ord. effective June 2, 1913, art. III.)

§88. Inspection of licensed hacks.

The commissioner shall maintain constant vigilance over all public hacks, to see that they are kept in a condition of continued fitness for public use, and, to this end, the commissioner through his deputies and inspectors, shall inspect all public hacks, from time to time, or on the complaint of any citizen, as often as may be necessary. Reports in writing of all inspections shall promptly be made to the commissioner. (Id., art. III.)

§89. Suspension and revocation of hack licenses.

Licenses, granted under this article, may be revoked or suspended at any time by the commissioner if the vehicle shall not be in good condition and appearance, clean and safe; and, in case of horse-drawn vehicles, if the horse or horses are unfit for use. Licenses when so suspended or revoked shall not be reissued until the vehicle and all its appurtenances shall be put in fit condition for use by the public, to the satisfaction of the commissioner. (Id., art. III.)

§90. Drivers' licenses; application for.

Every person driving a public hack must be licensed as such. Each applicant for a driver's license must—

(a) Be of the age of 21 years or over;

(b) Be of sound physique, with good eyesight and not subject to epilepsy, vertigo, heart trouble, or any other infirmity of body or mind which might render him unfit for the safe operation of a public hack;

(c) Be able to read and write the English language;

(d) Be clean in dress and person and not be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors;

(e) Produce, on forms to be provided by the department, affidavits of his good character from 2 reputable citizens of the city who have known him personally and observed his conduct during 1 year next preceding the date of his application, and a further testimonial, on a form provided for that purpose, from his last employer, unless, in the estimation of the commissioner, sufficient reason is given for its omission;

(f) Fill out, upon a blank form to be provided by the department, a statement giving his full name, residence, places of residence for 5 years previous to moving to his present address, age, color, height, color of eyes and hair, place of birth, length of time he has resided in the city, whether a citizen of the United States, places of previous employment, whether married or single, whether he has ever been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor, whether he has been summoned to court, whether he has previously been licensed as a driver or chauffeur, and if so, whether his license has ever been revoked, and for what cause, which statement shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant and filed in the department, as a permanent record. Any false statement made by applicant for a license shall be promptly reported by the commissioner to the district attorney of the county in which the application was made.

The commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to establish such additional rules and regulations governing the issue of drivers' licenses, not inconsistent herewith, as may be necessary and reasonable. (Id., art. IV.)

§91. Examination of drivers.

Each applicant for driver's license under the provisions of this article shall be examined, by a person designated by the commissioner, as to his knowledge of the provisions of this article, the traffic regulations, and the geography of the city, and, if the result of the examination be unsatisfactory, he shall be refused a license. Each such applicant must, if required by the commissioner, demonstrate his skill and ability to safely handle his vehicle, by driving it through a crowded section of the city, accompanied by an inspector of the department. (Id., IV.)

§92. Photograph of driver.

Each applicant for a driver's license must file with his application 2 recent photographs of himself, of a size which may be easily attached to his license, 1 of which shall be attached to the license when issued, the other shall be filed with the application in the department. The photograph shall be so attached to the license that it cannot be removed, and another photograph substituted without detection. Each licensed driver shall, upon demand of an inspector of licenses, a policeman, or a passenger exhibit his license and photograph for inspection. Where the application for a license is denied, the photograph shall be returned to the applicant by the department. (Id., art. IV.)

§93. Form and terms of drivers' licenses.

Upon satisfactory fulfillment of the foregoing requirements, there shall be issued to the applicant a license, which shall be in such form as to contain the photograph and signature of the licensee, and blank spaces upon which a record may be made of any arrest of or serious complaint against him. Any licensee who defaces, removes or obliterates any official entry made upon his license shall be punished by the revocation of his license. Drivers' licenses shall be issued as of February 1, in each and every year, and shall be valid to and including the 31st day of January next succeeding. (Id., art. IV.)

§94. Driver's badge.

There shall be delivered to each licensed driver a metal badge, of such form and style as the commissioner may prescribe, with his license number thereon which must, under penalty of revocation of the license, be constantly and conspicuously displayed on the outside of the driver's coat when he is engaged in his employment. (Id., art. IV.)

§95. Renewal of drivers' licenses.

The commissioner may renew a driver's license, from year to year, by appropriate endorsement thereon. A driver in applying for a renewal of his license shall make such application, upon a form to be furnished by the department, entitled "Application for Renewal of License," which shall be filled out with the full name and address of the applicant, together with a statement of the date upon which his original license was granted and the number thereof. (Id., art. IV.)

§96. Fees for drivers' licenses.

The following license fees shall be paid for drivers' licenses: For each original license, $1; for each renewal thereof, 50 cents. (Id., art. IV.)

§97. Suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses.

Drivers' licenses may be suspended or revoked at any time by the mayor, the commissioner or any city magistrate. Any such suspension shall be noted on the license, together with a statement of the reasons therefor, and the driver shall be deprived of his badge by the official suspending or revoking such license. When the license is suspended or revoked by an official other than the commissioner, the driver's badge and a note of the revocation or suspension shall be forthwith forwarded to the commissioner; the badge to be returned at the expiration of the period for which the license was suspended. A second suspension for the same reason, or, in any case, a third suspension of a driver's license, shall revoke the license. No driver whose license has been revoked shall again be licensed as a public hack driver in the city, unless upon the presentation of reasons satisfactory to the commissioner, or in a case where a license has been suspended or revoked by the mayor or by a city magistrate, the approval of the mayor or such city magistrate shall be necessary to the

restoration or reissue of such license. Whenever a license is suspended or revoked by a city magistrate, notice of such revocation, with the cause thereof, shall be forwarded to the commissioner. The commissioner shall notify the police department whenever such a license is revoked. (Id., art. IV; amended by ord. effective May 9, 1916.)

§98. Record of drivers' licenses.

There shall be kept in the department a complete record of each license issued to a driver, and of all renewals, suspensions and revocations thereof, which record shall be kept on file with the original application of the driver for a license. (Id., art. IV.)

§99. Hack stands.

1. *Former stands abolished.* All public hack stands heretofore designated by the board of aldermen are hereby abolished. All special hack stands are hereby abolished and licenses for the same shall not be issued hereafter. (Id., art. V.)

2. *Designation of stands.* The commissioner is hereby authorized to locate and designate, as public hack stands, the space alongside the curb adjacent to property used as public parks, public buildings, railroad stations, steamship and ferry landings, hotels, restaurants, theatres, and the centre of any street where the roadway, exclusive of the sidewalk, is 30 feet in width or more. The commissioner may also designate the space beside the curb, adjacent to subway entrances and elevated railway steps, as stands for a limited number of public hacks. The commissioner shall further designate the number of such public hacks that shall be allowed to stand at any of the places designated by him, and the department shall provide a metal sign, which shall be attached to a post or stanchion adjacent to the said stand, and on which sign shall be placed the number and kind of vehicles allowed on that particular hack stand. Owners of any property may apply to the commissioner for the establishment of a public hack stand, adjacent to their premises, stating in said application the number of public hacks they desire to come on said stand, and also the kind of locomotion to be used, whether gasoline, electric motor or horses. Such application shall be granted solely in the discretion of the commissioner, and may be revoked by him at any time. There shall be delivered to the owner of the property making such application a metal sign, to be fixed to a stanchion on the curb or other conspicuous place, setting forth the kind of public hacks and the number thereof that will be allowed on said stand. (Id., art. V.)

3. *Restriction.* The commissioner may not establish a public hack stand in the centre of any street, opposite to the premises where the owner has applied for and received the permit last above mentioned, during the time such permit is in operation. (Id., art. V.)

§100. Regulation of hacks at stands.

Only public hacks, in such numbers and of such kinds as are set forth on the metal sign, may remain at the stand while waiting for employment, and only in single file, pointed in accordance with the traffic regulations. No public hack standing at the head of any such line shall refuse to carry any orderly person applying for a hack, who agrees to pay the proper rate of fare; but this shall not prevent any person from selecting any hack he may desire on the stand, whether it be at the head of the line or not. As the hacks leave the line with passengers, those behind shall move up, and any public hack, seeking a space on the stand, shall approach the same only from the rear of the stand and shall stop as near as possible to the last cab on the line. No public hack shall stand at the curb within 15 feet of the entrance to any building adjacent to a hack stand located and designated by the commissioner, in accordance with the first sentence of the second subdivision of the preceding section; which shall be determined by measuring 15 feet on each side of the point on the curb opposite the middle of the entrance to the adjacent building. No hack shall stand within 5 feet of any crosswalk.

The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of any public hack driver who shall stand in front of the entrance of any building, within the prohibited space, after his passengers desiring to leave have alighted, or who shall attempt to stand in said prohibited space waiting for passengers, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this section. (Id., art. VI.)

§101. Taximeters.

1. *When required.* Every public hack driven by mechanical power, seating 4 passengers or less, shall have affixed thereto a taximeter of a size and design approved by the commissioner. Motor-driven vehicles, with 7 passenger or 5 passenger open touring car bodies, may be licensed as public coaches and public cabs, respectively. (Id., art. III.)

2. *Inspection.* No license shall be issued to a public hack until the taximeter attached thereto shall have been inspected and found to be accurate. (Id., art. III.)

3. *Inaccuracy.* No person shall use or permit to be used upon any public hack a taximeter which shall be in such a condition as to be over 5 per cent. incorrect to the prejudice of any passenger. (Id., art. III).

4. *Wheel-operated, prohibited.* No taximeter affixed to a public hack propelled by steam, gasoline, electricity, or other motor power, shall be operated from any wheel to which the power is applied. (Id., art. III.)

5. *Illumination of dial.* After sundown, the face of every taximeter shall be illuminated by a suitable light, so arranged as to throw a continuous, steady light thereon. (Id., art. III.)

6. *Case to be sealed.* No person shall use or permit to be used, or drive for hire, a public hack equipped with a taximeter the case of which is unsealed and not having its cover and gear intact. (Id., art. III.)

7. *False signal.* No driver of a public hack equipped with a taximeter or other similar device, while carrying passengers or under employment, shall display the signal affixed to such taximeter or other similar device in such position as to denote such vehicle is not employed, or in such position as to denote that he is employed at a rate of fare different from that to which he is entitled under the provisions of this article. (Id., art. III.)

8. *Unapproved taximeter.* No person shall drive a public hack to which is attached a taximeter that has not been duly inspected and approved. (Ord. effective Jan. 2, 1915.)

9. *Violations.* A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall render the offender or offenders liable, upon conviction before any city magistrate, to a fine of not more than $50 for each and every offense, and, in default of payment of such fine, he may be committed to prison until the same shall be paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed 10 days. (Ord. effective June 2, 1913.)

§102. Rates of fare.

The maximum rates of fare for public hacks shall be as follows:

1. *Motor vehicles, except "sight-seeing" cars—*

For not more than 2 passengers:

For the first ½ mile, or any fraction thereof	$0 30
For each succeeding ¼ mile, or any praction thereof	10

For 3 or more passengers:

For the first ½ mile, or any fraction thereof	40
For each succeeding 1/6 mile, or any fraction thereof	10

2. *Sight-seeing cars—*

No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedules, shall be deemed a violation of this article.

3. *Horse-drawn vehicles—*

For cabs:

For the first mile, or any fraction thereof	$0 50
For each succeeding ½ mile, or any fraction thereof	20

For coaches:

For the first mile, or any fraction thereof	70
For each succeeding ½ mile, or any fraction thereof	30

4. *Hourly rates* (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling; not including park or road driving, nor driving more than 5 miles from starting point):

For the first hour, or any part thereof	$1 50
For each additional ½ hour	50

5. *Miles, in Manhattan.* In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets, or numbered and letter avenues, in the borough of Manhattan, 20 blocks north and south, and 7 blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance; this provision shall be set forth on the rate card hereinafter required.

6. *Applying generally:*

(a) For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour;

(b) For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hand bags and suit cases;

(c) Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by party using the vehicle.

A copy of the foregoing rates of fare shall be furnished by the department to each public hack, and shall at all times be posted in a conspicuous place in the inside thereof. The department shall provide each public hack with a printed receipt pad, and every public hackman shall keep on hand a supply thereof, and shall, whenever requested, give a passenger a receipt, on such official form, for the fare paid. Nothing herein contained is designed to prevent a person from making an agreement with the owner of the public hack to furnish him with transportation, at a rate to be agreed upon between them, for a day, week or month. But, the person with whom the owner of the public hack makes such an agreement is not at liberty to hire out the vehicle to another person. (Id., art. VI.)

§103. Prepayment of fare.

Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall, otherwise, refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack, without the consent of said passenger. (Id., art. VII.)

§104. Disputed fares.

All disputes as to fare shall be determined by the officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where the dispute is had; failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $10, or, in default of payment thereof, by imprisonment for not more than 10 days. (Id., art. VII.)

§105. Over-charge.

No person shall charge or attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled, under the provisions of this article. (Id., art. VI.)

§106. "Cruising"; soliciting.

No public hack, while waiting employment by passengers, shall stand on any public street or place other than at, or upon a public hack stand, designated or established in accordance with this article; nor shall any driver of such hack seek employment by repeatedly and persistently driving his hack to and from in a short space before, or by otherwise interfering with the proper and orderly access to or egress from, any theatre, hall, hotel, public resort, railway or ferry station or other place of public gathering; but any hackman may solicit employment by driving through any public street or place without stops, other than those due to obstruction of traffic, and at such speed as not to interfere or impede traffic, and may pass and repass before any theatre, hall, hotel, public resort, railway or ferry station, or other place of public gathering; providing that, after passing such public place, he shall not turn and repass until he shall have gone a distance of 2 blocks upon the streets and highways of the city, and no person shall solicit passengers for a public hack except the driver of a public hack, when sitting upon the driver's box of his vehicle. No person shall be allowed to ride on the box with the driver. (Id., art. VII.)

§107. Articles found in hacks.

Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment, must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge, within 24 hours after the finding thereof, and the officer to whom such report shall be made, shall forward a written notice to the department of licenses, with brief particulars and description of the property. (Id., art. VII.)

§108. Public garages.

1. *Definition.* A public garage is hereby defined as a place in which space is rented for, or in which are stored, motor vehicles of any kind whatever to be let for hire at any time. (Ord. effective Sept. 24, 1912.)

2. *Record of cars and chauffeurs.* Each and every keeper of a public garage shall record in a book kept solely for such purpose, the time of departure from such garage of every motor vehicle kept for hire, giving the names and addresses of the owner and driver thereof, the name and class of vehicle, the license number of the driver and the license number of the vehicle; and the time of the return to the garage of each such vehicle shall also be entered in said book. Said record book shall be open for inspection at all times to the representatives of the police department and the department of licenses. (Id.)

3. *Violations.* Any person, either keeper or acting as keeper of a public garage, guilty of a violation of this ordinance, or any part thereof, shall, upon conviction thereof be fined as follows: For the first offense in a sum not less than $10, and in default of payment of such fine he may be committed to the city prison, each day of such committal to be taken as liquidation of $1 of such fine; for the second offense in a sum not less than $25, and in default of payment of such fine committal to the city prison, each day of such committal to be taken as liquidation of $1 of such fine, or both. (Id.)

§109. Violations.

1. *Owners.* Any owner or driver of a vehicle, not licensed and equipped in accordance with the provisions of this article, or of a vehicle the license of which has been suspended or revoked, who engages in the business of a public hack, as defined hereby, or attempts to engage in such business, or solicits for hire passengers upon the streets shall, upon conviction before any city magistrate, be punished by a fine of not over $50, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both. (Ord. effective June 2, 1913, art. VII.)

2. *Drivers.* Any person, not having been duly licensed as a public hack driver, or any person whose license as such driver has been revoked, or any person whose license has been suspended and who, during the time of such suspension, drives for hire a public hack upon the streets, shall, upon conviction before any city magistrate, be punished by a fine of not over $50 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days or both. (Id., art. VII.)

3. *Miscellaneous.* Upon the conviction of any person for any violation of a provision of this article, for which no punishment is specifically provided, he or she shall be punished as provided in §10 of chapter 27 of this ordinance. (Id., art VII.)

4. *Suspension or revocation of licenses.* In addition to the fine, imprisonment, or both, authorized by any subdivision of this section, any licensee shall be subject to the suspension or revocation of his license, upon conviction for any violation of this article. The commissioner may, in his discretion, suspend or revoke a license granted under any provision of this article, pending or in advance of the criminal prosecution of the licensee. (Id., art. VII.)

Article 9.
Junk Dealers.

Section 120. Definitions.
121. License fee and bond; term.
122. Restrictions.
123. Record of purchases.
124. Reports to *the* police department.
125. Lost or stolen goods.

§120. Definitions.

1. *Junkman, junkshop.* Any one dealing in the purchase and sale of junk, old rope, old iron, brass, copper, tin or lead, rags, slush or empty bottles shall be deemed to be a junk dealer, and his place of business a junk shop. (C. O., §334.)

2. *Junk cart, junk boat.* Any vehicle in the streets, or any vessel in the waters of the city, used for the purpose of collecting junk, rags, old rope, paper, bagging, old iron, brass, copper, tin, empty bottles, slush or lead, shall be deemed, respectively a junk cart or junk boat, and every junk cart or junk boat shall show on each outside thereof the words "Junk Cart" or "Junk Boat," together with the figures of its official number, and no person shall do such collecting in any other way or manner than as aforesaid. (C. O., §340.)

§121. License fee and bond; term.

Every junk dealer shall pay an annual license fee of $20 and give a bond to the city, with sufficient surety approved by the commissioner, in the penal sum of $250, conditioned for the due observance of all municipal ordinances. Each junk cart or junk boat shall pay an annual license fee of $5.

All junk dealers' licenses, including junk carts and junk boats, shall be issued as of November 1, and shall expire on the 31st day of October next suceeding the date of issuance thereof. (C. O., §334; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§122. Restrictions.

1. *Place.* No junk dealer shall carry on business at any other place than the one designated in the license therefor, nor shall he continue to carry on business after such license has been suspended or revoked, or has expired. (C. O., §336.)

2. *Purchases.* No junk dealer shall purchase any goods, article or thing what-

soever from any minor, apprentice or servant, knowing or having reason to believe the seller to be such, nor from any person between the setting of the sun and 7 o'clock in the morning. (C. O., §337.)

3. *Other Business.* No junk dealer shall be licensed as a pawnbroker or dealer in second-hand articles in the city. (C. O., §339.)

§123. Record of purchases.

Every junk dealer shall keep a book in which shall be legibly written, at the time of every purchase, a description of every article so purchased, the name, residence and general description of the person from whom such purchase was made, the day and hour of such purchase, and, when the purchase consists of articles from a scow, coal-boat, lighter, tug or other vessel, the name of such scow, coal-boat, lighter, tug or other vessel, and the name and residence of the owner thereof, and the book shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of any police officer, or the mayor. the commissioner or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate, or any person duly authorized in writing, for such purpose, by the commissioner or any magistrate, who shall exhibit such authorization to the dealer. (C. O., §335; amended by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§124. Reports to the police department.

Every junk dealer, upon being served with a written notice so to do by a member of the police department, shall report to the police commissioner, on blank forms to be furnished by the police department, an accurate description of all goods, articles or things purchased or received in the course of business of the junk dealer during the days specified in such notice, stating the amount paid for, and the name, residence and general description of the person from whom such goods, articles or things were received. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§125. Lost or stolen goods.

If any goods, article or thing whatsoever shall be advertised in any newspaper printed in the city, as having been lost or stolen, and the same, or any answering to the description advertised, or any part or portion thereof, shall be or come [in] *into* the possession of any junk dealer, he shall give information thereof, in writing, to the police commissioner and state from whom the same was received. Every junk dealer who shall have or receive any goods, article or thing lost or stolen, or alleged or supposed to have been lost or stolen, shall exhibit the same on demand to any police officer, or to the mayor, commissioner or any inspector of licenses, or any magistrate, or any person duly authorized, in writing, by the commissioner or any magistrate, who shall exhibit such authorization to such dealer. (C. O., §338.)

* ARTCLE 9a.

Pawnbrokers.

Section 126. Record of Pledges.
127. Pawnbroker's clerks.
128. Report to the police department.
129. Violations.

*Added by ord. effective Dec. 31, 1915.

§126. Record of pledges.

Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, record the transaction in legible English in a book which he shall keep for the purpose, setting forth in each instance:

1. A description of the goods, articles and things pawned or pledged;
2. The amount of money loaned thereon;
3. The date of receipt of the pledge;
4. The rate of interest charged, if other than a legal rate;
5. The name and residence given by the person pawning or pledging such goods, articles or things.

§127. Pawnbroker's clerks.

No pawnbroker shall employ a clerk or other person under the age of 16 years, to accept or receive any pledge.

§128. Report to the police department.

Every pawnbroker shall, at such time or times as the police commissioner may prescribe in a written notice, to be served upon such pawnbroker by a member of the police department, report to the police commissioner, on blank forms to be furnished by the police department, a description such as is required to be kept under §126, subdivision 1 of this chapter, of all goods, articles or things, or any part thereof, pawned or pledged in the course of business of the pawnbroker during the days specified in such notice, stating the numbers of the pawn tickets issued therefor, the amounts loaned thereon, and such identifying marks as may be on the goods pawned, and, if such notice from the police commissioner so prescribes, such pawnbroker shall, from that time and until he is notified to discontinue so doing, keep and furnish on such blank forms, a general description of every person depositing such pledges, consisting of sex, color and apparent age.

§129. Violations.

Any person who shall willfully violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE 10.

Peddlers, Hawkers and Venders.

Section 130. Definitions; exceptions.
131. License fees; term.
132. Designation of vehicles.

§130. Definitions; exceptions.

1. *Definitions.* Any person hawking, peddling, vending or selling merchandise in the streets of the city shall be deemed to be a peddler, and shall be classified as follows: A peddler using a motor driven vehicle; a peddler using a horse and wagon; a peddlar using a push cart; and a peddler personally carrying merchandise. (C. O., §347; amended by and effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

2. *Newspapers.* This article shall not apply in any way to the selling of newspapers or periodicals. (C. O., §347.)

3. *Farmers.* Any person, owning or operating a farm in the city and selling, in the streets, produce raised on such farm, shall not be deemed a peddler within the meaning of this article. Any such person may make application to the commissioner, and, upon affidavit setting forth sufficient facts to entitle him to this exemption, he shall thereupon receive a certificate thereof. (C. O., §348.)

§131. License fees; term.

The annual license fees payable by peddlers shall be, for each peddler:

Using a motor-driven vehicle	$8 00
Using a horse and wagon	8 00
Using a push cart	4 00
Personally carrying merchandise	2 00

All peddler licenses shall be issued as of May 1, and shall expire on the 30th day of April next succeeding the date of issuance thereof.

All peddler licenses now in force, which shall not sooner expire, shall expire on the 30th day of April, 1916, next succeeding the date on which this ordinance takes effect, but all such licenses for peddlers may be renewed by the licensees, if presented on or before July 31, 1916, and for each full calendar month of the unexpired term of the old license a pro rata amount of the fee paid therefor shall be applied toward the payment of the new feet. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§132. Designation of vehicles.

Any vehicle used in peddling shall show on each outside thereof the words, "Licensed Peddler," together with the figures of its official number, and any peddler duly licensed to use a horse and wagon or a motor-driven vehicle may employ 2 persons, and no more, to assist in selling and delivering the wares, but such persons shall so act only while accompanying a licensed peddler. (Amended by ord. effective Apr. 24, 1916.)

ARTCLE 11.

Public Carts and Cartmen.

Section 140. Definitions.
141. Classification.
142. Licenses and license plates.
143. License fees.
144. Charges.

§140. Definitions.

Every vehicle, of whatever construction, drawn by animals or propelled by any motor power, which is kept for hire or used to carry merchandise, household or office furniture or other bulky articles within the city, for pay, shall be deemed to be a public cart, and the owner thereof shall be deemed to be a public cartman. (Ord. effective June 2, 1914.)

§141. Classification.

Public carts shall be divided into 2 classes, namely: motor driven public carts and horse drawn public carts.

1. *Horse drawn.* Horse drawn public carts shall be divided into 2 classes:

A—To include all public carts drawn by 1 horse and having an inside floor space of at least 40 square feet.

B—To include all public carts drawn by 2 or more horses and having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet. (Id.)

2. *Motor driven.* Motor driven public carts shall be divided into 2 classes:

F—To include all motor driven public carts having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet.

G—To include all motor driven public carts having an inside floor surface of at least 90 square feet.

In all of the above measurements, a variation of more than 5 per cent. shall not be accepted. (Id.)

§142. Licenses and license plates.

Upon the payment of the fee hereinafter provided, the commissioner shall issue a license to the owner of the vehicle, together with a plate, to be affixed to a conspicuous and indispensable part of such public cart, on which shall be clearly set forth the official number of the vehicle, with the words "Public Cart." The design or color of the plate shall be changed at the beginning of each license year, which shall be August 1 of each year. (Id.)

§143. License fees.

The following annual license fees shall be paid:

All public carts in class A shall pay a fee of	$2 00
All public carts in class B shall pay a fee of	2 00
All public carts in class F shall pay a fee of	5 00
All public carts in class G shall pay a fee of	5 00

Such license fees shall be in lieu of and not in addition to any fees heretofore established, and, except as above provided, no charge shall be made. (Id.)

§144. Charges.

1. *Special contract.* The amount to be charged for loading, transporting, or transmitting and unloading of merchandise, household or office furniture, or other bulky articles, by a public cartman, may be agreed upon in advance and such contract or agreement shall control and regulate the employment. In every case where such agreement is entered into, it shall be the duty of the public cartman to furnish the person with whom he contracts a written memorandum, to be signed by both parties, or their responsible and authorized representatives, setting forth clearly the terms of the contract. This memorandum shall be upon blanks to be approved by the department. (Id.)

2. *General.* The legal rates for transporting merchandise, household or office furniture, or other bulky articles (other than pianos), including the loading and unloading thereof, unless otherwise agreed upon as set forth in the foregoing paragraph, shall be as follows (said charges to commence from the time of arrival of vehicle or vehicles at the place from which articles are to be transported, and to end when articles are delivered):

a. Where a vehicle drawn by 1 horse, and having an inside floor surface of at least 40 square feet is used, $1.25 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 3 miles an hour;

b. Where a vehicle drawn by 2 or more horses, and having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet is used, $1.50 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 3 miles an hour;

c. Where a motor-driven vehicle, having an inside floor surface of at least 70 square feet is used, $1.75 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 8 miles per hour;

d. Where a motor-driven vehicle, having an inside floor surface of at least 90 square feet is used, $2.50 per hour, said vehicle to be propelled at not less than 8 miles an hour;

e. For the services of each man in addition to the operator or driver, 50 cents per hour.

The number of men to be engaged on any one job or operation is not to exceed 4, including the driver, except when specially agreed upon by the person hiring the public cart. In case any vehicle, while engaged in the transportation of merchandise, household or office furniture, or other bulky articles, should break down or become disabled from any cause, no charge shall be made for the period of such disability. (Id.)

3. *Pianos.* a. Where a piano is transported in the same public cart as other articles of household or office furniture, and is part of the same operation or job, an additional charge of not exceeding $1.50 may be made for transporting it.

b. Where a piano is transported as a separate operation or job and the distance travelled is 3 miles or less, the charge therefor shall not exceed $3, including labor and use of vehicle therefor; for each additional mile or part thereof, 50 cents.

c. For transporting pianos either up or down 1 or more flights of stairs, 50 cents for each flight.

d. For transporting pianos up or down, by means of elevator, $1 additional.

e. Where the handling of a piano involves the use of a hoist, tackle and rigging, at either or both ends of the operation or job, a charge of not more than $5 additional will be permitted.

4. *Adjustment of disputes.* All disputes as to the rate or amount of compensation shall be adjusted by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had. On failure to abide by the decision, the said load, or a part thereof sufficient to secure charges thereon, shall be taken to a convenient storage warehouse and a notice, in writing, with a brief statement of particulars, shall be sent at once by the public cartman to the commissioner of licenses. (Id.)

ARTICLE 12.

Public Porters.

Section 150. License required; hotel runners excepted.
151. License fees; term.
152. Badge.
153. Impersonation of public porters and hotel runners.
154. Service obligatory.
155. Charges.
156. Overcharges.

§150. License required; hotel runners excepted.

No person shall carry, or use any wheelbarrow or handcart to carry, transport or convey baggage, goods, or other things from place to place for hire, wages or pay for such conveyance; nor be at any hotel, boarding house, ferry, steamboat landing, railroad station or depot, and solicit or accept the conveyance of baggage or other articles, without being licensed. This section shall not be construed to prevent any person, employed in an hotel or boarding-house, from conveying any baggage or other article thereto or therefrom, by handcart or wheel-barrow, provided the name of the hotel and boarding house, and the keeper thereof, shall be painted distinctly on both sides of the vehicle, and on a badge worn on the front of his hat or cap, so as to be easily and distinctly seen. (C. O., §329a; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§151. License fees; term.

Every person on receiving a license to be a public porter shall pay a fee of $1; and the sum of 25 cents upon each renewal of such license.

All public porter licenses shall be issued as of January 1, and shall expire on the 31st day of December next succeeding the date of issuance thereof. (C. O., §329c; amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§152. Badge.

Each public porter shall wear, in a conspicuous place about his person, so as to be easily seen, a brass plate or badge, on which shall be engraved his name, the words "Public Porter," and the number of his license. No public porter shall suffer or permit any other person than himself to carry any article or articles in his wheel or hand barrow, or handcart, nor to wear his badge or use his name in any way whatever, in the transportation or conveyance of any thing. (C. O., §§329d, 329j.)

§153. Impersonation of public porters and hotel runners.

No person, other than a licensed public porter, shall wear or exhibit any badge purporting to be, resembling or being similar to the badge of a public porter. No person shall represent himself as, or wear or exhibit any badge, inscription, card, or device, purporting or implying that he is employed or authorized by the keeper, proprietor, agent or officer of any hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat or railroad company, to solicit, receive or convey persons, baggage, or other things to or from any such hotel, boarding-house, vessel, steamboat or railroad company's station or depot, without being

actually and duly authorized by such keeper, proprietor, officer or agent so to do. (C. O., §§329d, 329k.)

§154. Service obligatory.

No public porter or handcartman shall neglect or refuse to transport any article or articles when required so to do, unless he shall then be actually and otherwise employed, or unless the distance he shall be required to go shall be more than 2 miles, under the penalty of $5 for each offense. (C. O., §329h.)

§155. Charges.

Public porters shall be entitled to charge and receive, for the carrying or conveyance of any article any distance with ½ a mile, 25 cents if carried by hand, and 50 cents if carried on a wheelbarrow or handcart; if the distance exceeds ½ a mile, ½ of the above rates in addition thereto, and in the same proportion for any greater distance. No porter or handcartman, other than a public porter wearing his badge as required by this article, shall be entitled to recover or receive any pay or fare from any person, for the transportation of any article. Upon the trial of any cause commenced for the recovery of any porterage, the plaintiff must prove that his badge was worn and the price fixed, agreeably to this section, at the time the services were rendered for which the action was brought. (C. O., §329e, f, g.)

§156. Overcharges.

Any public porter who shall ask or demand any greater rate of pay or compensation, for the carrying or conveyance of any article, than is herein provided, shall not be entitled to any pay for the service, and it shall be deemed a violation of this article for him to ask, demand, or receive any greater pay or compensation. (C. O., §329j.)

ARTICLE 13.

Shooting Galleries.

Section 160. Definition; requirements.
161. License fees.

§160. Definition; requirements.

Any shooting gallery, in a place open to the public, shall be deemed to be included within the terms of this chapter, and every keeper of a public shooting gallery shall maintain good order and allow no person under 16 years of age to shoot therein. (C. O., §353.)

§161. License fees.

The annual license fee for each public shooting gallery shall be $5. (C. O., §307.)

ARTICLE 14.

Street Musicians.

Section 170. Hand organ grinders.
171. Itinerant musicians.

§170. Hand-organ grinders.

No person shall use or perform on a hand organ in any street or public place, unless such hand organ shall be licensed as hereinafter ordained. Upon payment of a license fee of $5 per annum, the commissioner of licenses may grant and issue licenses for such number of hand organs as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, the total number of 800. The license so granted and issued must be conspicuously displayed at all times upon the front of the hand organ. No person using or performing upon a hand organ shall solicit, ask or request any money for such use or performance in any way, shape or manner, directly or indirectly. No person shall use or perform upon a hand organ in any street or public place, before the hour of 9 a. m. nor after the hour of 6 p. m. of any day; nor during any part of the first day of the week commonly called Sunday; nor within a distance of 500 feet of any school house or house of public worship, during school hours or hours of public worship, respectively; nor within a like distance of any court, public office, hospital, asylum, or other public institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any tenement house, dwelling house or other building. when directed or requested by any occupant thereof to refrain from or discontinue using or performing upon such hand organ. (C. O., §547; §39, Manhattan ords.; as amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

§171. Itinerant musicians.

No persons shall use or perform on any musical instrument in any street or public place unless he shall have been licensed as an itinerant musician, as hereinafter provided. Upon the payment of a license fee of $10 per annum, the commissioner of licenses may grant and issue licenses to such number of itinerant musicians as he may deem proper, not to exceed, however, the total number of 800; but no such license shall be granted to any person except upon the affidavits of the applicant and 2 other persons, residing within the city, showing that the applicant has been a resident of the city for at least 1 year prior to his application for the license, and setting forth the different places in which he has resided therein during such period. No person licensed as an itinerant musician shall solicit, ask or request any money for his performance, as such, in any way, shape or manner, directly or indirectly. No person shall use or perform upon any musical instrument in any street or public place, before the hour of 9 A. M. nor after the hour of 6 P. M. of any day; nor during any part of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; nor within a distance of 200 feet of any schoolhouse or house of public worship, during school hours or hours of public worship, respectively; nor within a like distance of any court, public office, hospital, asylum or other public institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any tenement house, dwelling house or other building, when directed or requested by any occupant thereof to refrain from or discontinue using or performing upon such musical instrument.

The provisions of this section shall apply only to itinerant musicians and shall not be construed to affect any band of music or organized musical or religious society engaged in any military or civic parade, or to any musical performance conducted under a license from municipal authority. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 27, 1915.)

*ARTICLE 15.

CHAPTER 15.

MARKETS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Location and designation of public markets.
3. Farmers and market gardeners.

*Repealed by ord. effective July 16, 1915.

ARTICLE 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Control of markets and market-places
2. Transfers of stalls or stands.
3. Adjustment of controversies.
4. Water-front property adjoining market-lands; highways through or bounding market-places.
5. Market hours.
6. Regulation of toilet facilities.

§1. Control of markets and market-places.

The collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets, with the approval of the comptroller, shall have sole charge and control of all public markets and market places, and of all vehicles employed in the business of vending and selling merchandise of any description therein, and shall have power to make suitable regulations concerning the fees for conducting business in markets and market places, the hours during which such business may be conducted and the general management thereof. (Charter, §§163, 164; C. O., §78.)

§2. Transfers of stalls or stands.

No transfer or assignment of any stall or stand in any public market shall be made without the written permission of the comptroller, and such transfer shall be duly entered upon the register or list of stands, and notice of the transfer, when made, shall be given to the comptroller. (C. O., §80.)

§3. Adjustment of controversies.

The comptroller may adjust and settle any claims and controversies in regard to rents and other matters that appertain to any lease of market lands, both those which have heretofore arisen and any which may hereafter arise, during either the original term or any renewal or extension thereof, as, in his opinion, justice may require. (Charter, §164.)

§4. Water-front property adjoining market lands, highways through or bounding market-places.

Nothing herein contained shall interfere with the jurisdiction of the department of docks and ferries over the water-front property in and around any market lands, nor with the jurisdiction of the president of any borough over market lands, in so far as concerns his powers over highways. (Charter, §164.)

§5. Market hours.

Every vehicle in which articles shall be brought to market, or which shall come within the limits of any market, shall be removed therefrom at or before 12 o'clock noon of each day, except Saturday. On Saturdays, any market may remain open and market licensees may conduct business therein until 12 o'clock, midnight. (C. O., §83a.)

§6. Regulation of toilet facilities.

No water closet or urinal shall be erected or maintained in any public market, over or above any stall, stand or place where meats, fish, butter, eggs, fowl, game, vegetables, fruits, or other articles of food supply are kept or offered for sale, and all such water closets and urinals shall, so far as practicable, be built and maintained below the ground floor of such market. (Ord. effective Apr. 4, 1911.)

ARTICLE 2.

Location and Designation of Public Markets.

Section 20. Delancey street market.
21. Eighth ward market, borough of Brooklyn.
22. Essex market.
23. First avenue market.
24. Gansevoort market.
25. Jefferson market.
26. Manhattan bridge market.
27. Queensboro bridge market.
28. Third avenue market.
29. Union square market.
30. Wallabout market.
31. Washington market.
32. West Washington market.

§20. Delancey street market.

So much of the lands in the boroughs of Manhattan as are bounded on the north by the northerly side of the Williamsburg bridge approach, at the intersection of Ridge and Delancey streets, running thence easterly to the line of the Williamsburg bridge at the intersection of Cannon and Delancey streets, thence westerly along the line of the Williamsburg bridge to its intersection at Ridge street; thence northerly to the point or place of beginning, shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as the Delancey street market. (Ord. effective May 20, 1913.)

§21. Eighth ward market, borough of Brooklyn.

So much of the lands in the borough of Brooklyn as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly line or side of 2d avenue, 375 feet northerly from the centre line of 39th street; running thence westerly on a line parallel with and distant 375 feet from said center line of 39th street to the pierhead line, as established by law; thence northeasterly along said pierhead line to a point on the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of 36th street; thence easterly along the westerly prolongation of the southerly line of 36th street to the westerly line or side of Second avenue; and thence southerly along the westerly line or side of Second avenue, 376 feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public wholesale market, and shall be known as the Eighth ward market, borough of Brooklyn. (C. O., §83.)

§22. Essex market.

So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: The premises located on the northwest corner of the blind alley or lane, and Essex street, situated between Grand and Broome streets, heretofore known and used as the "Essex Market Court House," the premises located and bounded by Grand street, Ludlow street, the blind alley and Essex street, now occupied as a public school and formerly known as the Old Essex Market, and also the said blind alley or lane situated between Grand and Broome streets, and running from Ludlow to Essex street, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as Essex market. (Ord. effective May 20, 1913.)

§23. First avenue market.

The lands bounded and described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the easterly side of First avenue; bounded on the south by the northerly line or curb of East 59th street to a point at right angles to the centre line of anchorage pier; thence running northerly on a line parallel to First avenue to the easterly line or curb of East 60th street; thence westerly along the line or curb of East 60th street to the westerly line or curb of First avenue, the same being the point or place of beginning, are hereby declared to be a public market and shall be set aside for such purposes during the pleasure of the board of aldermen, subject to such rules and regulations concerning fees, the hours of doing business and the general management of said market as may be made by the comptroller. (Ord. effective Jan. 4, 1915.)

§24. Gansevoort market.

The lands bounded on the north by Little 12th street, on the south by Gansevoort street, on the east by Washington street, and on the west by West street and 10th avenue, are hereby declared to be a public market place, and, subject to the provisions of §205 of the charter, shall be kept for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners. (Charter, §163.)

§25. Jefferson market.

So much of the lands in the block bounded by Sixth avenue, Greenwich avenue and West 10th street, in the borough of Manhattan, as are now used for market purposes shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as Jefferson market. (New.)

§26. Manhattan bridge market.

The space under the Manhattan bridge, between East Broadway and Madison street, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be set aside for a public market to be known as the Manhattan bridge market. (Amended by ord. effective Nov. 23, 1915.)

§27. Queensboro bridge market.

So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded: On the north by the northerly side of the approach to the Queensboro bridge, on the east by the westerly side of the Manhattan anchor pier, on the south by the southerly line of the approach to the Queensboro bridge, on the west by the easterly line of the abutment on the easterly side of 1st ave., said parcel being about 261 feet in length by 118 feet 6 inches in width, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public market for the sale of plants and flowers, and shall be known as the Queensboro Bridge market. (Ord. effective March 21, 1911.)

§28. Third avenue market.

All space beneath and under the Third avenue bridge at 129th street and Third avenue, bounded by the interior walls under said bridge on the east and west from the bulkhead line at the north, Third avenue and East 130th street on the south to the curb lines thereof, is hereby declared to be a public market and shall be set aside for such purposes during the pleasure of the board of aldermen subject to such rules and regulations concerning fees, the hours of doing business and the general management of said market as may be made by the comptroller. (Ord. effective Jan. 4, 1915.)

§29. Union square market.

So much of the lands in the borough of Manhattan as are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northeast line of Union square; running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth ave., about 98 feet to the southerly house line of 17th st.; thence westerly along the southerly house line of 17th st. about 218 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Fourth avenue about 98 feet to the northerly line of Union square; and thence easterly along the northerly line of Union square about 218 feet to the place of beginning, in said borough, shall be set aside and apart for a public market for the sale of plants and flowers, and shall be known as the Union square market. (Ord. effective June 17, 1913.)

§30. Wallabout market.

1. *Farmers' square.* The portion of Wallabout market in the borough of Brooklyn, commonly known as "Farmers' Square," shall be kept for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners. (Charter, §164.)

2. *Leases.* The comptroller shall have and be vested with all the powers exercised by the commissioner of city works of the former city of Brooklyn, and shall have the sole power to lease any portion of the Wallabout market lands and renew existing leases, on such terms and such rentals as may be agreed upon between him and the lessees or holders, subject to the following provisions as to the rate of rent: In case the amount of rent for any renewal term of any lease be not agreed upon, as aforesaid, by the 1st day of January preceding the expiration of the previous term, the same shall, if either the comptroller or the lessee or holder shall so elect, be fixed as now provided by law, except that the rent may, in the discretion of the comptroller, be reduced. The rents for such renewal terms, whether agreed upon as above provided, or fixed as now provided by law, shall not be less than an amount equal to ⅔ of the rent of the preceding term, nor exceed an amount equal to the rent of the preceding term and ⅓ thereof in addition thereto. The comptroller may at any time, with the consent of the lessee or holder, vary or modify any of the provisions of any lease of such lands. (Id.)

3. *Sale of liquor.* Distilled and rectified spirits, wine and fermented and malt liquors, shall not be sold or offered for sale in Wallabout market lands; and all leases of any portion of such lands shall contain a provision restricting and prohibiting the sale or offering for sale of any such spirits, wine and fermented and malt liquors on any lands leased thereby. (Id.)

§31. Washington market.

The lands contained in the block bounded by Washington street, Fulton street, West street and Vesey street, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be set aside and apart for a public market, and shall be known as Washington market. (New.)

§32. West Washington market.

The lands in the borough of Manhattan, bounded on the north by Bloomfield street, on the south by Gansevoort street, on the east by West street and Tenth avenue, and on the west by Thirteenth avenue, are hereby dedicated to market purposes and shall be used and occupied as such, in the manner that may be designated and prescribed by the commissioners of the sinking fund, who shall have full power and authority in respect thereto. The commissioners may, in their discretion, lease any of said lands for such term of years, with such covenants and for such annual rentals, as in their judgment, shall be for the best interests of the city, or continue the use of the same as a public market. (Charter, §163.)

§33. Willis avenue market. Repealed by ord. effective May 16, 1916.

ARTICLE 3.

Farmers and Market Gardeners.

Section 50. License required.
51. Market wagons.
52. Removal of obstructions.

§50. License required.

Any farmer or market gardener, desiring to use any public market, may present to the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets an affidavit, stating his name, residence, occupation and a general description of the commodities which he desires to sell in such market, together with a request that a license be issued to him for market privileges. On the filing of such affidavit, and the payment of a nominal fee sufficient to defray the cost of issuing the license, the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets, if satisfied that the applicant is a reputable person, shall issue to him a license to use such market for a period not to exceed [one] *1* year. All licenses issued under this section shall be numbered and registered, in the office of the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets, and there shall be issued to each licensee a market tag or plate, in such form and design as shall be prescribed by the comptroller, upon which the number of the license shall conspicuously appear. No unlicensed farmer or market gardener shall be permitted to use any public market, and, while any licensed farmer or market gardener shall be exercising market privileges, he shall at all times cause to be displayed conspicuously the tag or plate containing the number of his license. (Charter, §163.)

§51. Market wagons.

The owner of every cart or other vehicle, used for the purpose of bringing meat, garden produce or other thing to any of the public markets to be sold, shall cause his name to be painted in a plain manner and on a conspicuous part of such cart or vehicle. (C. O., §83e.)

§52. Removal of obstructions.

All vehicles, boxes, baskets, market-produce and other articles and things brought into any market or market place, or placed upon a street or sidewalk adjacent to any market, shall be removed therefrom by the licensee, or other person responsible for such obstruction, at the close of market hours, or sooner, if required by the collector of city revenue and superintendent of markets or his authorized subordinate. (C. O., 83c.)

CHAPTER 16.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Special provisions.

ARTICLE 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Officers and employees to be residents.
2. Vacations.
3. Hours of service during July and August.

§1. Officers and employees to be residents.

No person not a citizen and an actual resident and dweller, in good faith, in the state of New York shall be eligible to appointment or employment in any of the departments, boards, bureaus or branches of the government of the city. Any person who now is or who shall become, after such appointment or employment, a citizen, resident or dweller outside the state of New York, shall thereby forfeit his said appointment or employment and shall be removed therefrom. The provisions of this section shall not apply to appointments or employments for services or work to be performed for the city outside the state of New York; nor to a temporary appointment or employment for a specific service or work, where peculiar or exceptional qualifications of a scientific, professional or educational character are necessary. Prior to such temporary appointment or employment, evidence in writing shall be furnished that the services or work to be performed cannot be well done by any citizen and actual resident of the state of New York who is available, and that the non-resident person proposed to be appointed is generally recognized as one possessing such exceptional qualifications in a high degree. No appointment or employment under this section shall be valid unless the consent of the mayor shall be first obtained. He may require the municipal civil service commission to pass upon the matter and certify whether such appointment or employment be necessary, and, also, whether the non-resident person proposed therefor be competent and necessary, for lack of a citizen and actual resident of the state of New York who is available for appointment. (Ord. effective May 13, 1913.)

§2. Vacations.

1. *Salaried employees.* The executive heads of the various departments, and the bureaus thereof, of the city, including the department of education, shall grant a vacation of not less than 2 calendar weeks in each year to every employee for whom provision is made for continuous or yearly service; provided, that if any employee has been less than 1 year in the service, it shall be within the discretion of the executive head of the department or bureau having jurisdiction to grant such vacation. Vacations authorized by this sub-division may be extended for such period of time as the duties, length of service, and other qualifications of the employee may warrant. (Ord. effective June 6, 1914.)

2. *Per diem employees.* A vacation shall be granted, during the months of June, July, August and September of each year, to each per diem employee who has been in the service of the city for at least one year prior to each June 1st, and, during said year, has actually worked for a period of at least 150 days in the aggregate, and who shall waive all claims to any rights or privileges under Chapter 121, Laws of 1913. Such vacation shall consist of 1 day for each 25 days that the employee has actually worked during the said year. This subdivision shall not apply to per diem employees who are engaged to furnish professional or expert services at a per diem rate. (Id.)

3. *Time of vacation.* The heads of the various departments and bureaus may fix the time when vacations shall be given, except that per diem employees, other than those of the board of water supply, department of parks and the department of water supply, gas and electricity, shall be given vacations only during the months of June, July, August and September. (Id.)

4. *Compensation.* For all vacations granted under this section, the same compensation shall be allowed as if the recipient were actually employed. (Id., amended by ord. effective July 6, 1915.)

§3. Hours of service during July and August.

Four hours upon any Saturday during the months of July and August, shall constitute a full day's work for all employees of any department or bureau of the city. The head of a department or bureau shall have power to employ his subordinates upon any legal holiday, or may employ them upon any such Saturday in excess of the legal day's work above prescribed, paying them compensation therefor at the rate of their usual wages or salaries. The provisions of this section shall apply to and include per diem employees, but shall not apply to the uniformed forces of the police and fire departments (Ord. effective June 24, 1913.)

ARTICLE 2.

Special Provisions.

§10. Employees of fire or police department; reinstatement.

Employees of the fire or police department, not entitled to a trial before dismissal, and who were given an opportunity to explain charges before they were removed, may apply to the mayor, within 1 year from the date of the order separating them from the service, for a further opportunity to explain, setting forth the reasons for such action. The mayor may, in his discretion, grant the application. The fire or police commissioner shall, thereupon, afford a further opportunity to the dismissed employee, to explain the charges filed against him, on which the removal was based. Thereafter the fire or police commissioner may, in his discretion, reinstate the dismissed employee or reaffirm the previous removal; but, prior to any reinstatement under this section, the former employee shall file a written statement waiving all claim or claims for back salary and damages of any kind whatsoever. (Ord. effective March 4, 1914.)

CHAPTER 17.

PARKS, PARKWAYS AND PARK STREETS.

*(Regulations of the Park Board, Adopted November 19, 1914.)

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Traffic regulations.
3. Building and other projections.
4. Miscellaneous.

ARTICLE 1.

General Provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.
2. Interfering with lands or improvements thereon.
3. Sub-surface disturbances.
4. Over-head wires.
5. Destruction of or injury to park property.
6. Preservation of lawns and grass plots.
7. Bringing trees, plants and flowers into parks.
8. Use of roller skates.
9. Rubbish and refuse matter.
10. Processions; drills; music.
11. Public meetings.
12. Sales or exhibitions.
13. Posting bills or placards; distributing cards, circulars or pamphlets.
14. Bathing, fishing, boating and skating.
15. Protection of animals, birds and reptiles.
16. Animals at large.
17. Disorderly conduct.

*References in foot notes are to the park ordinances superseded by these regulations.

§1. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following terms shall respectively be deemed to mean:

1. *Commissioner,* or *the commissioner,* the park commissioner having jurisdiction of a particular park, or park-street, as hereinafter defined;

2. *Park,* any park, parkway, square, circle, or concourse, or part thereof, under the jurisdiction of the park department;

3. *Park street,* a street, avenue, boulevard or other highway, under the jurisdiction of the park department;

4. *Permit,* a written authorization for the exercise of a specified park privilege, issued by the park commissioner having jurisdiction.

§2. Interfering with lands or improvements thereon.

No person shall modify, alter or in any manner interfere with the line or grades of any park or park street, nor take up, move or distub any curb, gutter stone, flagging, of any park or park street, nor soil or gravel thereof, except by direction of the commissioner or under his permit. (New.)

§3. Sub-surface disturbances.

No person shall open, expose or interfere with any water or gas pipe, hydrant, stopcock, sewer, basin or other construction, within or upon any park or park street, nor make any connection therewith, except under the authority of a permit, and upon the deposit of such sum of money as may be required by the commissioner to insure the restoration of the soil, sod, plants, shrubs, trees, sidewalks, pavement, curb, gutter and flagging disturbed in the making of such connection. (Park O., §22.)

§4. Overhead wires.

No person shall attach or string any electric or other wire, or adjust or carry the same into or over any park or street, except under a permit. (Park O., §8.)

§5. Destruction of or injury to park property.

No person shall cut, break or in any way injure or deface any tree, shrub, plant, grass, post, railing, chain, lamp, lamp-post, bench, tree-guard, building, structure or other property in, or upon any park or park street. (Park O., §1.)

§6. Preservation of lawns and grass plots.

No person shall go upon any lawn or grass plot in any park or parkway where prohibited by any special order of the commissioner, which prohibition shall be indicated by proper signs. (Park O., §2 and Prospect Pk. O., §1.)

§7. Bringing trees, plants and flowers into parks.

No person shall bring into or carry within a park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, or newly plucked part thereof, without a permit. (Park O., §29.)

§8. Use of roller skates.

No person shall use roller skates upon any sidewalk, bridle path or driveway, nor in any building or place of public assembly, except upon such walks and during such hours as may be designated by the commissioner. (Park O., adopted November 19, 1914.)

§9. Rubbish and refuse matter.

No person shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer or permit any servant, agent, employee, or person in his or her charge, to throw, cast or lay, any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any park, or in any lake, lawn, path, walk, road or drive thereof, or in any park-street; provided that in the morning before 8 o'clock, or before the first sweeping of the roadway of any park-street by the street cleaners, dust from the sidewalk may be swept into the gutter, if there piled, but not otherwise. (Park O., §§1, 2.)

§10. Processions; drills; music.

No parade, drill or manoeuver of any kind shall be conducted, nor shall any person play upon a musical instrument or display any flag, banner, target, sign, placard or transparency in any park, nor shall any civic or other procession form or move therein, without a permit; but no such permit shall be necessary for the use of the parade ground in Van Cortlandt park, borough of the Bronx, and the parade ground adjacent to Prospect Park, borough of Brooklyn by organizations of the National Guard of the State of New York. (Park O., §§5, 28.)

§11. Public meetings.

No person shall erect any structure, stand or platform, or hold any meeting, or perform any ceremony or make a speech, address or harangue in any park, without a permit. (Park O., §§6, 24.)

§12. Sales or exhibitions.

No person shall exhibit, sell or offer for sale anything whatsoever, or take any photograph, or perform any personal service for hire in any park or parkway, or in any street, square or public place under the jurisdiction of the respective commissioner of parks having jurisdiction or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of a permit to be issued by the park commissioner, provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to public hack-stands maintained in streets adjacent to public parks, pursuant to §99, article 8, chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances. (Ord. effective June 20, 1916.)

§13. Posting bills or placards: distributing cards, circulars or pamphlets.

No person shall post any bill, placard, notice or other paper upon any structure, tree, rock, article or thing within any park or upon any park street, nor paint nor affix thereon, in any other way, any advertisement, notice or exhortation, except under a permit and in strict conformity therewith. No person shall distribute, hand out or cast about any card, circular, pamphlet or other printed matter within any park or upon any park street. (Park O., §4.)

§14. Bathing, fishing, boating and skating.

No person shall bathe in, nor disturb, in any way, the fish in the waters or fountains of any park, nor cast any substance therein; except, that in the waters adjacent to Pelham Bay park bathing and fishing shall be permitted, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner. Fishing may also be allowed in the lakes of Prospect Park and Kissena Park, under permits. No person in bathing costume shall walk or ride in any park or parkway, except in Pelham bay, Seaside and Dreamland parks. No boat or vessel shall be placed upon any of the waters of any park, except by special permit. No skating or sledding shall be allowed on park lakes,

unless and until the ice is declared to be in a suitable condition by the commissioner. (Park O., §§10, 23.)

§15. Protection of animals, birds and reptiles.

No person shall hunt, chase, shoot, trap, discharge or throw missles at, or molest or disturb in any way, any animal, bird or reptile in any park. (Park O., §10.)

§16. Animals at large.

No horse or other animal shall be allowed to go at large in any park or upon any park street, except dogs that are restrained by a chain or leash not exceeding 6 feet in length. (Park O., §9.)

§17. Disorderly conduct.

No person shall in any park,

1. Use threatening, abusive or insulting language;
2. Do any obscene or indecent act, or any act tending to a breach of the public peace;
3. Throw stones or other missles;
4. Beg or publicly solicit subscriptions or contributions.
5. Tell fortunes;
6. Play games of chance, or use or operate any gaming table or instrument;
7. Climb upon any wall, fence, shelter, seat, statue or other erection;
8. Fire or carry any firearm, firecracker, torpedo or fireworks;
9. Make a fire;
10. Enter or leave except at the established entrance-ways;
11. Enter any park for the purpose of loitering and remaining therein after 12 o'clock at night, except as, on special occasions, the occupation and use thereof may be authorized beyond the regular hours.

All persons doing any act injurious to a park shall be removed therefrom by the park keepers or by the police. When necessary to the protection of life or property, the officers and keepers of the park may remove all persons from any designated part thereof. (Park O., §§7, 11, 13, 24, 25.)

ARTICLE 2.

Traffic Regulations.

Section 30. Use of drives and bridle paths.
31. Vehicles obstructing assemblies.
32. Towing vehicles.
33. Restrictions on certain vehicles.
34. Public hacks, cabs and automobiles.
35. Carriers of offensive refuse or heavy materials.
36. Smoky motor vehicles.
37. Park streets.
38. Harlem river parkway.
39. Ocean boulevard, Bay parkway, Eastern parkway and the Brooklyn-Queens speedway.
40. Bicyclists.
41. Coney Island cycle paths.
42. Instruction in driving motor vehicles or bicycles.

§30. Use of drives and bridle paths.

In all parks and parkways the drives shall be used only by persons in pleasure vehicles, on bicycles or on horseback; the bridle paths only by persons on horseback. Animals to be used on either shall be well broken, and constantly held in such control that they may be easily and quickly turned or stopped. No person shall operate, drive or propel, and no owner thereof riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit to be operated, driven or propelled, on any park drive, parkway or part street, any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, motor-cycle, motor-tricycle, motor delivery wagon, or motor vehicle, however propelled, or any vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger, or to be likely to endanger, the life or limb or property of any person. A rate of speed exceeding 15 miles per hour shall constitute prima facie evidence of a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section; a rate of speed exceeding 20 miles per hour shall constitute a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section; and a rate of speed exceeding 25 miles per hour, on parkways in the outlying sections of the parks of the boroughs of The Bronx, Richmond and Queens, shall constitute a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section. When an officer on duty shall direct, by gesture or otherwise, that the speed of an animal or vehicle shall be checked, or that it shall be stopped, or its course altered, such direction shall be immediately obeyed. No horse or other beast of burden, nor any automobile, shall be driven or suffered to stand anywhere except on the drive or bridle path. On all driveways and parkways where grass plots divide the way, all vehicles and horsemen must keep to the right-hand drive or bridle path. (Ord., effective June 20, 1916.)

§31. Vehicles obstructing assemblies.

No owner or operator of an automobile or horse drawn vehicle shall stop near any of the music stands or other places, in or about a park, parkway, plaza, concourse, circle or square, where any considerable number of persons are accustomed to congregate, or where such automobiles or vehicles would be a source of danger to life and limb, except by permission of the commissioner. (Park O., §20.)

§32. Towing vehicles.

No vehicle of any kind, in tow of another vehicle or machine, shall be allowed to enter any park or to proceed along any parkway, but, in case of break-downs within a park or parkway, the disabled vehicle may be towed to the nearest point of exit. (Park O., §35.)

§33. Restrictions on certain vehicles.

1. *Hearses.* No hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a dead person, shall enter or be allowed in any part of a park, except by permit. (Park O., §28.)

2. *Public carriers.* No public omnibus or express wagon, and no wagon, cart or other vehicle, carrying or ordinarily used to carry merchandise, goods, tools or rubbish shall enter such public parks, parkways, squares or places, except upon traffic roads provided for the purpose, without a permit. (Park O., §27.)

3. *Fire apparatus.* No fire engine, or other apparatus on wheels for extinguishing fire shall enter or be allowed upon any part of [the] *a* park, except the transverse and traffic roads. (Park O., §19.)

§34. Public hacks, cabs and automobiles.

1. *Special permits.* No automobile, stage or other vehicle shall be allowed to carry passengers for hire over or upon any park or parkway, except upon traffic roads; without a permit. (Park O., §19.)

2. *Awaiting fares.* No vehicle for hire shall stand within a park, parkway or park street for the purpose of taking up passengers, other than those whom it has brought in, without a permit. (Park O., §27.)

3. *Soliciting passengers.* All drivers or attendants of vehicles for hire, standing upon or within any park, parkway or park-street, shall remain in close proximity to their vehicles while so standing, and no person shall in any way solicit a passenger for any vehicle for hire in any park, parkway or park street. (Park O., §30.)

§35. Carriers of offensive refuse or heavy materials.

No garbage, ashes, manure or other offensive material shall be carried over any parkway or through any park, except upon traffic roads set apart for the purpose. When such refuse is to be removed from residences fronting on any park or park street, the vehicle collecting the same must leave the park or street as soon as the collection has been accomplished, and within the time prescribed by the commissioner. No earth, sand or broken stone shall be carried over any parkway except on traffic roads, without a permit. (Park O., §21.)

§36. Smoky motor vehicles.

No person shall be permitted to run a motor vehicle which emits offensive quantities of smoke, [or] gas or disagreeable odors from its exhaust or muffler, in a park or park street. (Park O., §33.)

§37. Park streets.

1. *General.* No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand, nor shall any incumbrance of any kind be allowed to remain upon any street adjacent to or bounding upon any park, without a permit; except that vehicles may be permitted to take up and set down passengers, and to load and unload merchandise in the usual manner, and may occupy the street a reasonable time for the purpose; provided, however, that they shall not, while so doing, unnecessarily incumber the street or obstruct travel therein. (Park O., §12.)

2. *Special.* The delivery of supplies to the residences on Riverside drive and Morningside Avenue West, in Manhattan, and the Shore road in Brooklyn, will be permitted in the forenoon, but no business vehicles shall enter upon or pass over said parkways after the hour of noon, except by special permit. In passing over any of said streets, business vehicles must go directly to the place of delivery and must leave such street without unnecessary delay, and by the shortest route—the place of entry, if possible. The park streets specified in this subdivision must not be used to enable business vehicles to reach places exterior to such streets. (Ord. effective June 20, 1916.)

§38. Harlem river driveway.

1. *Speedway restricted.* The use of the Speedway is restricted to horse-drawn pleasure vehicles and to light vehicles of the classes known as buggies, runabouts, surreys and other like vehicles adapted to the speeding of light harness horses, seating not more than 4 persons and drawn by 1 or 2 horses, except by permit. Exercising carts may be used until 1 p. m. only.

2. *Speeding,* on Sundays and holidays, and after 3 o'clock p. m. on other days, will be permitted in one direction—from north to south only.

3. *Ordinary travel.* When not speeding, drivers must keep closely to the right hand side of the road and keep moving.

4. *Turning* forbidden except at the ends of the driveway and at the bridges.

5. *Loud shouting,* to make horses break or urge them on, is strictly prohibited.

6. *Hobbles.* The use of hobbles, or other similar device or apparatus to fetter or connect the legs of horses, for the purpose of restricting or hampering their motion or gait, is forbidden.

7. *Crossing roadway.* Pedestrians must not cross on the Speedway; subways are provided for that purpose. (Park O., adopted March 14, 1904.)

§39. Ocean boulevard, Bay parkway, Eastern parkway and the Brooklyn-Queens speedway.

1. *Business vehicles.* Wagons, trucks, and other business vehicles, heavy or light, are prohibited from using the main drive of the Ocean Parkway, and from using Bay parkway, between 80th street and Gravesend bay, and must use the west road at all times, and they must use the block pavement, at either side of the main road or the traffic roads of the Eastern parkway.

It shall be unlawful to drive any vehicle over the easterly road or bridle road of the Ocean parkway, between Prospect Park and the Coney Island Concourse, except as it may be necessary to cart or convey supplies to the residences along said easterly side road, or in case of buildings being erected fronting on said side road, when it shall be lawful to cart building materials thereon. In all cases, however, vehicles must enter said road from the street nearest to said residence or house in course of construction, and must leave the same at the next following intersecting street. (Ord. effective June 20, 1916.)

2. *Automobile.* Automobiles will not be permitted on the Speedway, between Bay parkway and King's highway, on Wednesday afternoons between 1 and 6 p. m. During these hours, on Wednesdays, automobiles must take the west road. Vehicles of all other kinds except those for light harness driving shall be excluded from the Speedway during the hours herein specified. (Id.)

3. *Speeding.* Light harness driving on the Speedway (Ocean parkway, between Bay parkway and King's highway) shall not be restricted as to speed, on Wednesdays, between the hours of 1 and 6 p. m.; speeding, however, is only to be permitted from Bay parkway toward Coney Island, and drivers shall be compelled to observe the rules of the road. (Id.)

§40. Bicyclists.

No person shall ride a bicycle upon the foot-paths in any park or parkway. Bicyclists walking upon a foot-path may push their wheels along the path, but in no case shall the machine be taken upon the turf. (Park O., §13.)

§41. Coney Island cycle path.

1. *Restriction.* Horses, wagons, carriages, automobiles and pedestrians must not use bicycle paths.

2. *Going and returning.* Cyclists and motor-cyclists must use the west path when going toward Coney Island, and the east path in returning.

3. *Speed limit.* Cyclists and motor-cyclists must not exceed a speed of 18 miles an hour on the bicycle paths. Racing on the bicycle paths is prohibited, except by special permission of the commissioner. (Park O., adopted March 14, 1904.)

§42. Instruction in driving motor vehicles or bicycles.

Instruction in operating automobiles, motor-cycles, bicycles, tricycles, velocipedes or other vehicles of propulsion, is prohibited in parks and parkways at all times. (Park O., adopted March 14, 1904.)

ARTICLE 3.

Building and Other Projections.

Section 60. General provisions.
61. Fifth avenue, Manhattan.
62. Riverside drive.
63. Ocean Parkway.

§60. General provisions.

1. *Jurisdiction.* Each commissioner may grant permits for the erection and maintenance of projections on any park or parkway, within his jurisdiction, and on all streets and avenues within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, upon such terms and conditions and upon the making of such compensation to the city as in his discretion he may determine, with respect to the particular locality. (Park O., adopted March 14, 1904.)

2. *Correction of defects.* Where permits have heretofore been granted upon the making of compensation and a new permit is desired to correct any irregularity, defect or supposed want of jurisdiction in the granting of such permit, a new permit may be granted without further compensation. (Id.)

3. *Curb and surface construction.* Each commissioner may determine the line of curb and the surface constructions of all streets and avenues, lying within any park or parkway, in his jurisdiction, or within a distance of 350 feet from the outer boundaries thereof, as he may deem advisable, according to the particular locality, and best calculated to maintain the beauty and utility of such park or parkway. (Id.)

4. *House projections.* Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§61. Fifth avenue, Manhattan. Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§62. Riverside drive. Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§63. Ocean Parkway.

1. Veranda, porch, piazza or portico projections beyond court yard restriction line. All applications for projections of verandas, porches, piazzas, porticos, etc., beyond the 30 foot restriction line of Ocean Parkway, shall be accompanied by blueprints of plan of proposed projection, drawn to a scale of ¼ of an inch to the foot, showing restriction line, lot lines, plan and section of plan and elevation of projection. The projection shall not exceed 15 feet beyond the restriction line at any point, and shall be of open construction, with roof supported by columns or piers. (Ord., effective June 20, 1916.)

ARTICLE 4.

Miscellaneous.

Section 70. Trees and shrubs in streets.
71. New York botanical garden.
72. Violations.

§70. Trees and shrubs in streets.

1. *Planting.* No shade or ornamental tree, or shrub, shall be planted in any street until a permit therefor has been granted. No hole or excavation shall be prepared for planting any tree or shrub, unless sufficient mould of satisfactory quality shall be used, and the conditions, such as the absence of poisonous gas and deleterious substances, have been made satisfactory. (Park O., adopted March 14, 1904.)

2. *Cutting, breaking or disturbing.* No stem, branch or leaf of any such tree or shrub shall be cut, broken or otherwise disturbed, nor shall the root of any such tree or shrub be disturbed or interfered with in any way, by any individual or any officer or employee of a public or private corporation, until a permit shall have been issued therefor. The surface of the ground within 3 feet of any such tree or shrub, shall not be cultivated, fertilized, paved, or given any treatment whatever, except under a permit. (Id.)

3. *Misuse.* No person shall cut, deface, mutilate or in any way misuse any such tree or shrub, nor shall any horse or other animal be permitted to stand in a manner or position where it may cut, deface or mutilate the same. No building material, or other material or debris of any kind, shall be piled or maintained against any tree or shrub. No guy rope, cable or other contrivance shall be attached to any tree or shrub, nor shall any tree or shrub be used in connection with any banner, transparency, or any business purpose whatever, except under a permit. (Id.)

§71. New York botanical garden.

All provisions of this chapter, respecting the government of parks, shall be applicable to the New York botanical garden; provided, that in any case in which the commissioner is authorized to issue a permit for the exercise of a park privilege, the

permit, if authorizing the exercise of such a privilege in the New York botanical garden shall be recommended or approved by the director in chief of the garden. (Id.)

§72. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or, in default of payment of such fine, by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days. (Id.)

CHAPTER 18.
POLICE.

Article 1. Boiler inspection.
2. Uniformed force.

ARTICLE 1.
Boiler Inspection.

Section 1. Regulation of minor steam vessels.

§1. Regulation of minor steam vessels.

All boilers in vessels now used on the water in and around the city, not coming under the jurisdiction of the United States government, shall be under the jurisdiction of the police department, which is hereby authorized and empowered to test said boilers, and examine the persons operating the same as to their qualifications as engineers and firemen. Such tests of boilers, and the examination of persons operating the same, shall be conducted in accordance with such provisions of the charter and laws of the State of New York as are applicable to boilers operated on land. (C. O., §563.)

ARTICLE 2.
Uniformed Force.

CHAPTER 19.
RAILROADS.

Article 1. Elevated railroads.
2. Street railroads.
3. Trunk line railroads.

ARTICLE 1.
Elevated Railroads.

Section 1. Protection of streets below structures.
2. Violations.

§1. Protection of streets below structures.

No officer, agent or employee of any elevated railroad shall permit any oil, grease, water, coals, scraps of iron, tools, or other liquid or solid substances, to fall or be dropped or be thrown from any engine, car, track, depot, structure, or other part or portion of an elevated railroad, into or upon any street or public place. (§78, Manhattan ords.)

§2. Violations.

Any person being the president, superintendent, or a director or other officer, or employee of an elevated railroad company who shall violate any provision of this article, shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (§79, Manhattan ords.)

ARTICLE 2.
Street Railroads.

Section 10. Head-lights.
11. Licenses.
12. Transfers.

§10. Head-lights.

Each railroad company whose cars are propelled or driven within the limits of the borough of Manhattan shall provide every passenger car, baggage car, freight car or other vehicle, operated by said company upon their tracks or track of other companies used by them, with a good light or lantern, which shall be placed in a conspicuous position on the front of the car, between sunset and sunrise of each day. Any such company which shall refuse or neglect to conform to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of $100 for each and every trip, or part of a trip, made by a car that is not provided with the required light. (§§59, 60, Manhattan ords.)

§11. Licenses.

1. *Manhattan.* For each passenger railroad car running in the borough of Manhattan, there shall be paid into the city treasury the sum of $50 annually for a license; except the 1-horse passenger cars, and the cars of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, which shall each pay the sum of $25 annually for said license as aforesaid, and except such as pay the sum of 3 per cent. or over on their gross receipts, or where the franchise has been sold at public sale to the highest bidder. (§§56, 57, Manhattan ords.)

2. *Brooklyn.* The amount to be paid to the city by the railroad companies in the borough of Brooklyn, for the privilege of running their cars, shall be calculated on the average number of cars running annually on each route respectively, excluding the extra cars run on holidays. (§59, Brooklyn ords.)

3. *Long Island City.* For every street or surface car, operated within the limits of that section of the city formerly known as Long Island City, there shall be paid to the comptroller a license fee of $15. (§49, Long Island City ords.)

§12. Transfers.

Every railroad company must carry each passenger for a single fare upon its cars without change therefrom to any regular stopping place desired by him upon the car route in the direction of the destination so designated; and for every violation of this section there shall be recovered against the company so offending a penalty of $100; but this provision shall not apply to a transfer made to a connecting line going in a different direction from that in which such car may be going, nor where by reason of any accident compliance with this section is rendered impossible. (§§63, 64, Manhattan ords.)

ARTICLE 3.
Trunk-line Railroads.

Section 30. Park avenue tunnel; Manhattan.
31. Long Island railroad.
32. Grade crossings.
33. Obstruction of streets.
34. Violations.

§30. Park avenue tunnel; Manhattan.

No railroad company or companies using any tunnel in Park avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, nor any manager, employee or servant of such company shall permit bituminous coal smoke to escape from any locomotive while in or running through said tunnel. (§70, Manhattan ords.)

§31. Long Island railroad.

No freight or passenger car detached from an engine of the Long Island railroad company shall remain longer than 10 minutes in any public street. Bituminous coal shall not be used on any engine running upon said railroad. Whenever platforms are placed in the streets for accommodation of passengers, the said company shall at its own expense keep the entire street between the platform and the curb in a cleanly and passable condition. This shall be construed to apply to each station and each platform wherever erected by said company within the city. (§70, Brooklyn ords.; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§32. Grade crossings.

1. *The Bronx.* Every person, company or corporation, operating or controlling any railroad in the borough of The Bronx, upon which cars are drawn by locomotive engines, other than those known as "dummies," shall erect and maintain suitable and substantial gates or doors on either side of said railroad, at every point in said borough at which its road or tracks cross any public street, at the grade thereof. Such gates or doors shall be kept well painted and in good repair, and shall be attended at all times during the approach and passage of cars or trains by sober, careful and experienced men, whose duty it shall be to keep the tracks clear of all horses, cattle and vehicles, to warn all the persons against crossing said tracks during the approach of any train, locomotive or car, and to close said gates or doors at least one minute before the passage of any locomotive, engine or car over said public street, no person, company or corporation, operating or controlling any railroad in the borough of The Bronx, shall run or allow to be run any locomotive or locomotive tender without cars across any public street in said borough, unless the gates or doors at such crossing are closed or down. (§§67, 68, Manhattan ords.)

2. *Brooklyn.* At each street crossing between Linwood street and Flatbush avenue, in the borough of Brooklyn, men shall be constantly stationed, at all hours of the night and day when trains are in motion, and all crosswalks between such street crossings shall be properly guarded by strong, heavy gates at least 20 feet in width, at each street crossing, which shall be closed before the passage of any engine or train. (§70, Brooklyn ords.)

3. *Disregard of closed gates.* No person shall attempt to cross the tracks of any railroad at any street crossing, while the gates for the protection of such crossings are closed, or being closed, and the police shall arrest any person so offending. (§29, Brooklyn ords.)

§33. Obstruction of streets.

No train of cars, nor any part thereof, including the locomotive and tender, shall remain or be left across or upon any street or sidewalk, so as to obstruct or prevent free travel along the same for a longer period than 5 minutes, during any period or during any hour, unless the same shall be unavoidable. (§15, Arverne ords.; §67, Manhattan ords.; §6a, Rockaway Beach ords.; §9, Far Rockaway ords.; §1, Edgewater ords.)

§34. Violations.

Any railroad, or the manager or any agent or employee thereof, who shall violate any provision of this article, or who shall permit the same to be violated shall be liable to a penalty of $100. Any person who shall violate the provisions of subdivision 3 of §32 of this article, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in §10 of chapter 27 of this ordinance. (§§66, 76, Manhattan ords.)

CHAPTER 20.
THE SANITARY CODE.

CHAPTER 21.
SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Construction.
3. Maintenance.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Jurisdiction.

§1. Jurisdiction.

All sewers and drains in streets or public places shall be under the charge of the president of the borough in which the same are situated, who shall keep the same in good order and condition, and clean and free from obstructions. He shall cause such repairs to be made to sewers, drains and to the receiving basins, culverts and openings connected therewith, as may from time to time become necessary; provided that such sewer culverts shall be cleaned at night and not in the daytime. (C. O., §152.)

ARTICLE 2.
Construction.

Section 10. Construction generally.
11. Private constructions.
12. Fees for connections.
13. Constructors; license and bond.
14. Notice to public service corporations.
15. Water connections.

§10. Construction generally.

1. *Permit.* No connection shall be made with any sewer or drain without a written permit therefor, issued by the borough president having jurisdiction. (C. O., §156.)

2. *Mode and materials of construction.* Each borough president, within his jurisdiction, shall prescribe the mode of piercing or opening sewers or drains and the form, size and material of which connections therewith shall be composed, and shall have authority to grant permission to make lateral connections with said sewers. No person shall make any connection with or opening into any sewer, in a mode different from that prescribed therefor by the borough president, under the penalty of $50. (C. O., §§153, 156; §1, Richmond ords., and §§14, 15, 17, Flushing ords.)

§11. Private constructions.

Within his jurisdiction, each borough president may issue permits to persons to construct, at their own expense, sewers or drains, or to lay pipes or connect with any sewers or drains built in any street; but such permission shall not be granted except upon the agreement, in writing, of the persons applying therefor, that they will comply with the provisions of chapter 23 of this ordinance, in relation to excavations in streets; that they will indemnify the city for any damages or costs to which it may be put, by reason of injuries resulting from neglect or carelessness in performing the work so permitted, and that no claim will be made by them or their successors in interest against the city if the work so permitted shall be taken up by the authority of the board of aldermen, or for exemption from an assessment lawfully imposed for constructing sewers or drains in the vicinity of their property; and upon the further condition that the board at any time may revoke and annul such permission and direct such sewers, drains or pipes to be taken up or removed. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§12. Fees for connections.

1. *Private.* The fee to be paid to the respective borough presidents for a permit for each connection made either directly or indirectly, with any public sewer or drain, shall be as follows:

In the borough of Manhattan, $10;
In the borough of Brooklyn, $10;
In the borough of Queens, $5;
In the borough of The Bronx, $5;
In the borough of Richmond, $5.

No additional charge shall be made for the sewer connection to a building erected in place of one that has been removed, demolished or destroyed in whole or in part, or for extensions or alterations made to same, unless actually a new connection be required. (C. O., §158, as amended by ord. effective May 6, 1913; §2, Bronx ords.; §12, Richmond ords.; §16, Flushing ords.)

2. *Public.* All plumbing contractors performing work on any municipal or public building in the city shall be exempt from charge or fees for connecting into any public sewer in any street, except a nominal charge of $10 for each such municipal or public building owned by the city. (Ord. effective July 2, 1912.)

§13. Constructors; license and bond.

All openings into any sewers or drains, for the purpose of making connection therewith, from any house, cellar, vault, yard or other premises, shall be made by persons to be licensed by the several borough presidents, in writing, to perform such work, who, before being so licensed, shall execute a bond to the city in the sum of $1,000, with 1 or more sureties to be approved by the borough president issuing such license, conditioned that they will carefully make all openings into any sewer or drain in the manner prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction, without injuring the same; that they will leave no obstructions of any description whatever in, and will properly close up the sewer or drain around the connection made by them and make no opening into the arch of any sewer or drain; that they will faithfully comply with the provisions of this ordinance relating to opening and excavating streets; be responsible for any damages or injuries that may accrue to persons, animals or property, by reason of any opening in any street made by them or those in their employ, and that they will properly refill and ram the earth, and suitably restore the pavement, taken up for excavating, and repave the same, should it settle or become out of order within 6 months thereafter. In case any person so licensed shall neglect to repair the pavement aforesaid, within 24 hours after being notified, the borough president having jurisdiction may cause the same to be done and charge the expense thereof to such licensee. (C. O., §157.)

§14. Notice to public service corporations.

Whenever any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe is to be constructed, altered or repaired in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of public service corporations are laid, or whenever any such street shall be regulated or graded, the contractor therefor shall give notice, in writing, of the same to such corporations, or to the one whose pipes, mains or conduits are laid in the street about being disturbed by the construction, alteration, or repairing of such sewer, culvert, water mains or pipes, or by the regulating or grading thereof, at least 24 hours before breaking ground therefor. (C. O., §163; amended by ord. effective January 26, 1915.)

§15. Water connections.

All connections, with sewers or drains, used for the purpose of carrying off wastes from water closets, kitchen sinks or otherwise, shall have facilities for a sufficiency of water to be properly discharged, so as to safely carry off such matters, under the penalty of $5 for each day the fixtures are permitted to remain without adequate means for such water supply. (C. O., §159; amended by ord. effective May 6, 1913.)

ARTICLE 3.
Maintenance.

Section 20. Obstructing substances.
21. Volatile inflammable liquids.
22. Steam and hot water.

23. Injury to sewers, basins and manholes.
24. Violations.

§20. Obstructing substances.

No person shall permit any substance to flow or pass into any sewer, drain or receiving basin, connecting with a public sewer, which may form a deposit tending to choke said sewer, drain or basin. (C. O., §158; amended by ord. effective May 6, 1913, and C. O., §160.)

§21. Volatile inflammable liquids.

No connection with or opening into any sewer or drain, either public or private, shall be used for the conveyance or discharge, directly or indirectly, into said sewer or drain, of any volatile inflammable liquid, gas or vapor; it being noted that a volatile inflammable liquid is any liquid that will emit an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 160 degrees, Fahrenheit. (C. O., §561.)

§22. Steam and hot water.

No connection with or opening into any sewer or drain shall be used for the conveyance or discharge into said sewer or drain of steam or hot water, above 100 degrees, Fahrenheit, from any boiler or engine, or from any manufactory or building in which steam is either used or generated; nor shall any person discharge or permit steam to escape into any sewer, [or] drain or [into any] public street, from any stopcock, valve or other opening in any steam pipe or main. The borough president having jurisdiction of said sewer or drain is hereby authorized and directed, upon the expiration of 5 days after notice, to discontinue the discharge of steam or hot water from any connection, to cancel the permit for such connection, and to close up and remove the same, if the discharge of steam or hot water therefrom shall not have been discontinued. The penalty prescribed by §24 of this article shall be imposed upon and recovered from the owner and occupants, severally and respectively, of any manufactory or building, or any corporation violating any provision of this section. (C. O., §168.)

§23. Injury to sewers, basins and manholes.

No person shall injure, break or remove any portion of any receiving basin, covering, flag, manhole, vent, or any part of any sewer or drain, nor obstruct the mouth of any sewer or drain, nor shall any person place or deposit any substance exceeding 1 ton in weight upon any wharf or bulkhead through which any sewer or drain may run; nor upon or over any sewer or drain where the same shall be within 3 feet of the surface of the street. (C. O., §160.)

§24. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter shall be liable for a penalty of $50, and may also be prosecuted criminally. Any person convicted of any violation of the provisions of this article shall be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O., §§ 160, 562.)

CHAPTER 22.
STREET CLEANING.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Refuse and rubbish.
3. Snow and ice.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Reimbursement for removal of rubbish or snow.

§1. Reimbursement for removal of rubbish or snow.

Whenever any owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, or other person, having charge of any building or lot of ground abutting upon any street or public place, where the sidewalk is paved, shall fail to comply with any provision of this chapter for the removal of snow and ice, dirt, or other material from the sidewalk and gutter on the side of the street on which said building or lot abuts, the commissioner of street cleaning, or the borough president of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, may cause such removal to be made, meeting such expense from any suitable street cleaning or highway fund. Thereafter, the expense of such removal as to each particular lot of ground shall be ascertained and certified by the commissioner of street cleaning, or by the president of the borough of Queens or Richmond, to the comptroller, and the board of estimate may authorize such additional expenditures as may be required, for the removal of the snow, dirt, or other material, to be repaid to the fund from which the payments were made, or, instead, in the borough of Queens or Richmond, to the special fund for restoring and repaving in said boroughs, if the presidents thereof so elect, with proceeds from the issue and sale of revenue bonds, which shall be sold by the comptroller as provided by law. The commissioner of street cleaning, or borough president of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, shall, as soon as possible after the work is done, certify to the corporation counsel the amount of expense therefor, chargeable against each piece of property, who shall sue and recover the amount of such expense from the owner of such property, together with a penalty of $3 for each offense. (C. O., §414.)

ARTICLE 2.
Refuse and Rubbish.

Section 10. Throwing refuse into streets.
11. Interference with deposits of rubbish or refuse.
12. Fruit skins on sidewalks.
13. Droppings from vehicles.
14. Offensive matter.
15. Handbills, cards and circulars.
16. Sprinkling streets.
17. Protection of sewers.

§10. Throwing refuse into streets.

1. *Prohibited.* No person or persons shall throw, cast or lay, or direct, suffer or permit any servant, agent or employee to throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, paper, dirt, filth, broken glassware, crockery, bottles or rubbish of any kind whatsoever in any street, either upon the roadway or sidewalk thereof. (C. O., §404, amended by ord. effective April 29, 1913.)

2. *Sidewalk sweepings.* In the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx, dust from the sidewalks may be swept into the gutter in the morning before 8 o'clock, or before the sweeping of the roadway by the department of street cleaning, if there piled; but not otherwise, and at no other time. (Id.)

3. *Interference with street-cleaners.* No person shall prevent or interfere with any employee of the department of street cleaning in the sweeping or cleaning of any street, or in the removal of sweepings, ashes, garbage, rubbish, snow, ice, or other refuse material. (§3, Manhattan ords.)

§11. Interference with deposits of rubbish or refuse.

No person, other than an authorized employee or agent of the department of street cleaning or the bureau of street cleaning in the boroughs of Queens or Richmond, shall disturb or remove any ashes, garbage or light refuse or rubbish placed by householders, or their tenants, or by occupants or their servants, within the stoop or area line, or in front of houses or lots, for removal, unless requested by residents of such houses. (C. O., §405.)

§12. Fruits skins on sidewalks.

1. *Prohibited.* No person shall cast, throw or deposit on any sidewalk or crossing, in any street or public place, any part or portion of any fruit or vegetable, or other substance, which, when stepped upon by any one, is liable to cause, or does cause, him or her to slip or fall. (C. O., §271.)

2. *Copy of section to be posted.* The proprietor of every store, stand or other place where fruit or vegetable, or other substance mentioned in subdivision 1 of this section, is sold, shall keep constantly suspended therein or posted thereon, in some conspicuous place, a copy of this section printed in large type, so that persons purchasing fruit or vegetables, or other such substance, may become aware of its provisions. (C. O. §272.)

§13. Droppings from vehicles.

No one, being the owner, driver, manager or conductor of any cart or other vehicle, or of any receptacle, shall scatter, drop or spill, or permit to be scattered, dropped or spilled, any dirt, sand, gravel, clay, loam, stone or building rubbish, hay, straw, oats, sawdust, shavings or other light materials of any sort, or manufacturing, trade or household waste, refuse, rubbish of any sort, or ashes, manure, garbage or other organic refuse or other offensive matter therefrom, or permit the same to be blown off therefrom by the wind, in or upon any street or public place. (C. O., §407.)

§14. Offensive matter.

No person shall allow any swill, brine, urine of animals or other offensive animal matter, nor any stinking, noxious liquid or other filthy matter of any kind, to run or fall into or upon any street or public place, or be taken or put therein. (San. Code, §102.)

§15. Handbills, cards and circulars.

No person shall throw, cast or distribute, or cause to be thrown, cast or distributed, any hand bill, circular, card or other advertising matter whatsoever, in or upon any street or public place, or in a front yard or court yard, or on any stoop, or in the vestibule or any hall of any building, or in a letterbox therein; provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit or otherwise regulate the delivery of any such matter by the postal service. (C. O., §408; amended by ord. effective July 7, 1914.)

§16. Sprinkling streets.

All persons engaged in sprinkling the streets shall be required to contract with the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity for the purchase and sale of the water necessary therefor, and to obtain the approval of the president of the borough to such contract, but in no case shall more water be contracted for or used than shall be sufficient thoroughly to lay the dust on such streets. Every street railroad corporation in the boroughs of Richmond and Queens shall sprinkle the pavement, between its tracks and rails, when and as often as directed by the superintendnet of highways. Water shall be furnished for this purpose free of charge by the city. (C. O., §406.)

§17. Protection of sewers.

Every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the street along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could have been scraped away shall be washed, or allowed to be carried, or be put into a sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected. (C. O., §162.)

ARTICLE 3.
Snow and Ice.

Section 20. Removal from roadways and crosswalks.
21. Property owners' duties.
22. Street railroad companies; responsibilities of.
23. Salting tracks.
24. Dumping.

§20. Removal from roadways and crosswalks.

The commissioner of street cleaning and the borough presidents of Queens and Richmond, immediately after every snowfall or the formation of ice on the crosswalks or in culverts, paved streets or public places, shall forthwith cause the removal of the same, and shall keep all crosswalks and culverts clean and free from obstruction. (C. O., §415.)

§21. Property owners' duties.

1. *Must clear sidewalks.* Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground in the city, abutting upon any street or public place where the sidewalk is paved, shall, within 4 hours after the snow ceases to fall, or after the deposit of any dirt or other material upon said sidewalk, remove the snow and ice, dirt or other material from the sidewalk and gutter, the time between 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. not being included in the above period of 4 hours; provided, however, that such removal shall in all cases be made before the removal of snow and ice from the roadway by the commissioner of street cleaning, or by the borough president of Queens or Richmond, or subject to the regulations of said commissioner of street cleaning or of said borough president of Queens or Richmond, for the removal of snow and ice, dirt and other material; except that in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond any owner, lessee, tenant or occupant or other person who has charge of any ground abutting upon any paved street or public place, for a linear distance of 500 feet or more, shall be considered to have complied with this section, if such person shall have begun to remove the snow and ice from the sidewalk and gutter before the expiration of the said 4 hours, and shall continue and complete such removal within a reasonable time.

Whenever any owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground, abutting upon any street or public place where the sidewalk is paved, shall fail to comply with the provisions of any ordinance of the city for the removal of snow and ice, dirt, or other material from the sidewalk and gutter in the street, on the side of the street on which such building or lot abuts, the president of the borough in which such building or vacant lot is located may cause such removal to be made, meeting the expense thereof from any suitable street cleaning or highway fund, and thereafter the expense of such removal, as to each particular lot of ground, shall be ascertained and certified by the said borough president to the comptroller, and the board of estimate may authorize such additional expenditures as may be required, for the said removal of such snow and ice, dirt, or other material, to be repaid to the fund from which the payments were made, with proceeds from the issue and sale of revenue bonds, which shall be sold by the comptroller as provided by law.

The said borough president shall, as soon as possible after such work is done, certify to the corporation counsel the amount of the expense chargeable against each piece of property. The corporation counsel is hereby directed and authorized to sue for and recover the amount of this expense, together with $3 penalty for each offense, and, when so recovered, the amount shall be turned over to the city chamberlain, to be deposited to the credit of the general fund of the City of New York for the reduction of taxation. (C. O., §414; amended by ords. effective May 11, 1915, and July 16, 1915.)

2. *May use ashes, etc.* In case the snow and ice on the sidewalk shall be frozen so hard that it cannot be removed, without injury to the pavement, the owner, lessee, tenant, occupant or other person having charge of any building or lot of ground as aforesaid, may, within the time specified in the preceding subdivision, cause the sidewalk abutting on the said premises to be strewed with ashes, sand, sawdust, or some similar, suitable material, and shall, as soon thereafter as the weather shall permit, thoroughly clean said sidewalks. (C. O., §410.)

§22. Street railroad companies; responsibilities of.

1. *Co-operation in snow removal.* Every street railroad corporation shall remove all the snow and ice from its tracks and the spaces between, and shall not throw the same on either side thereof, but shall immediately carry away and dispose of the same, under the direction of the commissioner of street cleaning or the borough president of Queens or Richmond, under a fine of $100 for every city block in length in which the said corporation shall fail to so remove and, dispose of such snow and ice, as aforesaid; provided, however, that, for the more speedy and effective removal of snow and ice from the paved streets and public places of the city, the commissioner of street cleaning and the borough presidents of Queens and Richmond shall have power and authority, in their respective jurisdictions, to enter into agreements for the entire winter season, or part thereof, with any street surface railroad or other railroad having tracks in the city, for the removal of snow and ice for the entire width of the street or public place, from house-line to house-line, at any part of the route of the said railroad, but nothing in any such agreement shall be inconsistent with any law of the State of New York or with any right of the city. (C. O., §416.)

2. *Use of snow plows and rotary sweepers.* No surface railroad company or other company, or any corporation or person whatever, or the officers, agents or servants thereof, shall cause or allow any snow plow, sweeping machine or other similar instrument to pass over the tracks or lines used by them within the limits of the city, unless by the written permit of the commissioner of street cleaning or the borough president of Queens or Richmond; any violation of this provision shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 for each such offense. No such permit or renewal thereof shall be granted except upon the condition and agreement, upon the part of the company applying for such permit or renewal, that the party to whom the same has been granted shall and will, at its own expense, promptly remove and carry away the snow thrown up by such plow or machine, and that such snow plow, sweeping machine or other instrument shall be so constructed as not to throw any slush or snow upon sidewalks or buildings, under a penalty of $10 for every house, or sidewalk in front thereof, upon which slush or snow shall be thrown. No such permit or renewal shall be granted unless the party to whom granted shall expressly covenant, stipulate and agree that, in case of its failure, neglect or omission to remove promptly and carry away the snow and ice thrown up by such snow plow or other instrument, then the same may be removed under the direction of the commissioner of street cleaning or the borough president of Queens or Richmond, and the expense of removing the same shall be paid by the party to the commissioner or the borough president, on demand. The board of estimate may authorize that the amount or amounts of moneys so paid shall be credited to the appropriation, in the respective boroughs, for the removal of snow and ice; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit the commissioner or a borough president from demanding, before issuing said permit and as a condition thereof, the deposit of such sum of money or other security as, in his judgment, may be necessary to pay the cost of properly performing the work above mentioned, together with the expense of the inspection thereof. In case of neglect,

refusal or omission of the party to whom such permit may be granted promptly to remove and to carry away the snow and ice thrown up by such plow or other instrument, then the commissioner of street cleaning or the borough president of Queens or Richmond may forthwith cause the same to be removed at the public expense, and all expenditures made or incurred therefor *shall* be chargeable upon the party so neglecting, refusing or omitting to perform his agreement, and shall be recoverable by an action at law on behalf of the city, and, when so recovered, shall be placed to the credit of the department of street cleaning or the bureau of street cleaning in the Boroughs of Queens or Richmond, as the case may be, to supply the deficiency occasioned by such additional expenditure. (C. O., §417.)

3. *Obstructing tracks.* No person shall throw, place or pile, or assist others in throwing, placing or piling any snow, ice or other impediment or obstruction to the running of cars upon the tracks of any railroad company, or in the space between the rails thereof, or in the space between the tracks and a line distant 3 feet outside of such rails. (C. O., §412.)

§23. Salting tracks.

No person shall throw, expose or place, or cause or procure to be thrown, exposed or placed in or upon any street, or public place, except upon the curves, crossings or switches of railroad tracks, any salt, saltpetre, or other substance for the purpose of dissolving any snow or ice which may have fallen or been deposited thereon; nor shall any person throw or place upon the curves, crossings or switches of railroad tracks any salt, saltpetre or other substance, for the purpose of dissolving snow or ice, unless permission therefor be first obtained from the borough president having jurisdiction. (C. O., §413.)

§24. Dumping.

All contractors and other persons, no matter how termed, are hereby forbidden, restrained and are never to be permitted to dump, throw, empty, convey or cause to be conveyed, for the purpose of dumping, any snow, ice or water in a vacant lot or tract of land, if such lot or tract of land shall be within a radius of 300 feet of a dwelling, factory, school, public building or any place of business. (C. O., §411.)

CHAPTER 23.

STREETS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Advertisements, placards and posters.
3. Assemblies.
4. Auctions and other sales.
5. Awnings.
6. Boundaries and monuments.
7. Construction and repair.
8. Disturbance of surface.
9. Excavations.
10. House numbering.
11. Lights.
12. Noises.
13. Obstructions and encumbrances.
14. Projections and encroachments.
15. Sidewalks.
16 Signs and show-bills.
17. Vaults and cisterns.
18. Miscellaneous.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Temporary closing of streets.
2. Unsafe conditions; notice.
3. Barriers, guards and lights.
4. Liability for damage.
5. Violations.

§1. Temporary closing of streets.

Each borough president is empowered to close temporarily to traffic any street, or a portion thereof, within his jurisdiction when, in his judgment, travel in the same is deemed to be dangerous to life, in consequence of their being carried on in said street, building operations, repairs to street pavements, sewer connections, or blasting for the purpose of removing rock from abutting property. (C. O., §100.)

§2. Unsafe conditions; notice.

Whenever any person shall have authority, under any contract with the city, or any officer thereof, or under any permit, to remove the pavement from or to excavate, occupy or use any part of a public street, so as to obstruct travel therein, he shall erect or cause to be erected suitable notices of the obstruction, in conspicuous positions, at all points of intersection of such street with the cross-streets nearest to the obstruction, which notices shall be in the form prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction. (C. O., §142.)

§3. Barriers, guards and lights.

1. *Barriers and guards.* Every person engaged in digging down or paving any street, or building therein any sewer, drain or trench for any purpose, under contract with the city or by virtue of any permit that may have been granted by any department, board or officer of the city, shall erect such a fence or railing about the excavation or work as shall prevent danger to persons traveling the street, while the work is left exposed and would be dangerous, and any such railing or fence shall be continued and maintained until the work shall be completed or the obstruction or danger removed. (C. O., §§142, 209; §13, Far Rockaway ords.; §11, Rockaway Beach ords.; §15, Arverne ords.; §10, New Brighton ords.)

2. *Extent of enclosure.* The extent to which such railing or fence shall be built in the several cases is hereby defined as follows, to wit:

a. In digging down any street or road, by placing the barrier along the upper bank of such excavation, or by extending the fence as far across the street as may be necessary to prevent persons from traveling on such portion as would be dangerous;

b. In paving any street, by extending such railing or fence across the carriageway of such street, or, if but a portion of the width of such carriageway be obstructed, across such portion, in which case the obstruction shall be so arranged as to leave a passageway through, as nearly as may be, of uniform width;

c. In building a sewer, by placing the barrier across the carriageway at the ends of such excavation as shall be made;

d. In building vaults, by inclosing the excavation and the ground taken therefrom. (C. O., §211.)

3. *Lights.* At twilight, there shall be placed upon each such railing or fence, and upon building materials, posts, poles, pipes or other obstructions in any street or public place, suitable and sufficient lights, which shall be kept burning through the night during the existence of the obstruction. (C. O., §209.)

4. *Disturbance, prohibited.* No person shall throw down, displace or remove any barrier, guard or railing, or extinguish or remove any light thereon or on any obstruction in any street, without the written consent of the borough president having jurisdiction of the street in which any obstruction is placed, or without the consent of the person superintending the work or materials protected thereby. (C. O., §140.)

5. *Restriction.* Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize any person to stop up or obstruct more than the space of one continuous block and one intersection, at the same time, in any one street, or to keep the same so stopped up for more than 2 days after the roadway is finished, unless by special permit of the borough president. (C. O., §141.)

6. *Application of section.* The provisions of this section shall apply to every person engaged in building any vault, or constructing any lateral drain to any public sewer, or who shall do or perform any work causing obstructions in a public street, by virtue of any permit from any department, board or officer of the city, and also to all persons engaged in performing any work in behalf of the city, whereby obstructions or excavations shall be made in public streets. (C. O., §210.)

7. *Enforcement of section.* The borough president having jurisdiction of any work referred to in this section shall see to it that all the foregoing requirements are complied with, and he shall make immediate complaint to the corporation counsel of any violation thereof, under the penalty of $50 for each and every neglect. (C. O., §§213, 214.)

§4. Liability for damage.

In all cases where any person shall perform any of the work mentioned in the preceding section, either under contract with the city or by virtue of permission obtained from any department, board or officer of the city, such person shall be answerable for any damage which may be occasioned to persons, animals or property by reason of carelessness in any manner connected with the work. (C. O., §212.)

§5. Violations.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O., §§209, 143.)

ARTICLE 2.
Advertisements, Placards and Posters.

Section 10. Posting.
11. Protection of city advertisements.
12. Theatrical bill-boards, Brooklyn.

§10. Posting.

No person shall paste, post, paint, print or nail upon any curb, gutter, flag stone, tree, lamp-post, awning post, horse post, telegraph pole, barrel, box or hydrant in any street or public place, any handbill, poster, notice, sign or advertisement. (C. O., §548.)

§11. Protection of city advertisements.

No person shall tear down, deface or destroy any notice, handbill or poster, put up or posted by or under the direction of the board of aldermen, or by or under the direction of any other city department, bureau, board or officer. (§12, New Brighton ords., and §18, Arverne ords.)

§12. Theatrical bill-boards, Brooklyn.

In the borough of Brooklyn, bill-boards or signs (not exceeding 2 in number), to advertise theatrical performances or public entertainments, may be placed upon the sidewalk in front of theatres and places of public entertainment adjacent to the building line; but neither of said bill-boards or signs shall occupy a space across the sidewalk of more than 9 inches, nor more than 3 feet in width parallel to the street, and they shall not be less than 15 feet apart. (§81, Brooklyn ords.)

ARTICLE 3.
Assemblies.

Section 20. Public worship.
21. Interference with street services.
22. Street shows.
23. Loafers and loungers.

§20. Public worship.

No person shall be concerned or instrumental in collecting or promoting any assemblage of persons for public worship or exhortation, or under any pretense therefor, in any park, street, or other public place; provided, that a clergyman or minister of any denomination, or any person responsible to or regularly associated with any church or incorporated missionary society, or any lay-preacher, or lay-reader may conduct religious services in any public place or places specified in a permit therefor, which may be granted and issued by the police commissioner. This section shall not be construed to prevent any congregation of the Baptist denomination from assembling in a proper place for the purpose of performing the rites of baptism, according to the ceremonies of that church. (C. O., §§494, 497, 498.)

§21. Interference with street services.

No person shall disturb, molest or interrupt any clergyman, minister, missionary, lay-preacher or lay-reader who shall be conducting religious services by authority of a permit, issued as prescribed by this article, or any minister or people who shall be performing the rite of baptism as permitted by the preceding section, nor shall any person commit any riot or disorder in any such assembly. (C. O., §499.)

§22. Street shows.

No person shall, from any window or open space of any house, exhibit to the public upon the street, or the sidewalk thereof, any performance of puppet or other figures, ballet or other dancing, comedy, farce, show with moving figures, play or other entertainment. (§40, Manhattan ords.)

§23. Loafers and loungers.

No person shall encumber or obstruct any street or other public place by loafing or lounging in or about the same, to the annoyance of passers-by. (§23, Brooklyn ords.)

ARTICLE 4.
Auctions and Other Sales.

Section 30. Auctions.
31. Vending and selling of salted meat, fish, etc.

§30. Auctions.

1. *Restrictions.* No auctioneer, nor his agent, employee or servant shall

a. Sell or expose for sale, at public auction or vendue, any dry-goods, clothing, hardware, household furniture, woodenware or tinware, by retail or in small parcels or pieces, in any street or public place; (C. O., §538.)

b. Sell or expose for sale at public auction any goods, wares, merchandise or other things whatsoever to any person or persons who, at the time of bidding for or while examining the same, shall be on the sidewalk or carriageway of any street; (C. O., §539.)

c. Sell at auction or expose for sale, lay or place any goods, wares, merchandise or other thing in any street or public place, unless such person shall first obtain the consent or permission, in writing, of the occupant of the lot or building before which such articles or any part thereof shall be placed or exposed for sale. (C. O., §534.)

2. *Attracting purchasers.* No bellman or crier, nor any drum, fife, or other instrument of music, or any show-signal or means of attracting the attention of purchasers, other than a sign or flag, shall be employed, or suffered or permitted to be used at or near any place of sale, auction room, residence of an auctioneer, nor at or near any auction whatsoever. (C. O., §537.)

3. *Removal of goods.* Every article exposed for sale at public auction, or sold in any street or public place, shall be removed from the same by the setting of the sun of the day of selling or exposing for sale. (C. O., §536.)

§31. Vending and selling salted meat and fish, etc.

No person shall sell, expose for sale, lay or place in any street or public place, at any time between June 1st and November 1st, in any year, any salted beef or pork dried or pickled fish, blubber, hides, cotton or wool. (C. O., §535.)

ARTICLE 5
Awnings.

Section 40. Permanent awnings.
41. Construction of permanent awnings.
42. Drop awnings.
43. Temporary awnings.
44. Violations.

§40. Permanent awnings. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§41. Construction of permanent awnings. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§42. Drop awnings.

Drop-awnings, without vertical supports, are permitted within stoop-lines, but shall in no case extend beyond 6 feet from the house-line, and shall be at least 6 feet in the clear above the sidewalk. (C. O., §263.)

§43. Temporary awnings.

Awnings without side coverings may be, from time to time, erected and maintained across the sidewalk of any street for temporary use, as a protection during inclement weather only; provided, however, that such awning shall be made of canvas or cloth and shall be supported by upright posts of iron not, exceeding 2 inches in diameter and not less than 8 nor more than 10 feet in height above the sidewalk, and shall not be wider than the entrance of the building in connection with which it is to be used. Awnings with side coverings may be erected, for a limited time, upon issuance of a special permit from the borough president having jurisdiction. (C. O., §259a; amended by ord. effective May 11, 1915.)

§44. Violations.

No person shall violate any provision of this article, or refuse or neglect to comply with any order of a borough president made thereunder, under the penalty of $10 for each offense. No such violation shall be continued, after notice to the perpetrator thereof, under penalty of $10 for each day the same shall be continued. (C. O., §§257, 258.)

ARTICLE 6.
Boundaries and Monuments.

Section 50. Excavations or embankments near landmarks.
51. Removal or covering up of landmarks.
52. Violations.

§50. Excavations or embankments near landmarks.

No excavation or embankment shall be made, nor shall any pavement or flagging be laid or moved by any person, within 3 feet of any monument or bolt which has been set, by proper authority, or designated on any official map, as a landmark to denote street lines within the city, unless a permit therefor has been obtained from the president of the borough in which the monument or bolt is situated. Applica-

tions for such permits shall be in writing, and shall set forth the nature of the work proposed, and the location of all monuments or other landmarks affected thereby. Thereupon, the borough president shall cause one of the city surveyors or an engineer in his department to take such measurements and field notes as may be necessary to restore such monuments or bolts to their correct position, after the completion of the contemplated work, and, when such measurements and field notes have been taken, but not before, the required permit shall be issued.

Each borough president shall cause a covenant to be incorporated in all contracts hereafter made by him for constructing, regulating or repairing any street, requiring the contractor to obtain the permit above required and to take such other precautions for the care and preservation of monuments, bolts and other landmarks as the borough president may direct. (C. O., §§108-110; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§51. Removal or covering up of landmarks.

No person or persons shall remove or cover up a monument or bolt for designating any street, without giving 3 days' notice in writing of his intention so to do to the president of the borough in which the monument or bolt is situated. Upon receiving such a notice, the borough president shall cause one of the city surveyors, or an engineer in his department, to take the necessary measures to raise or lower such monument or bolt to the proper grade of the street and, when necessary, to cause such alteration to be noted on records to be kept in his office for that purpose. Whenever a borough president shall ascertain that any monument or bolt has been removed, without such notice, he shall forthwith cause the same to be placed in its proper position, and shall note the same on the records in the manner before stated. The expenses attending such replacement shall be paid by the comptroller, on the certificate of the borough president causing the work to be done. (C. O., §§106, 107, 111, 112; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§52. Violations.

Any person who shall make any excavation or embankment, or lay or take up any pavement or flagging within 3 feet of any monument, bolt or other landmark, without having first obtained a permit to perform such work, or who shall in any way remove or deface any monument, bolt or other land mark, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O., §113; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

ARTICLE 7.

Construction and Repair.

Section 60. Paving, generally.
61. Paving by abutting owners.
62. Curbing.
63. Gutter stones.
64. Width of streets in Brooklyn.
65. Removal of debris.

§60. Paving, generally.

All streets of 22 feet in width and upward, and, when required to be paved by competent authority, all other streets and alleys of less width shall be paved and arched in full accordance with standard specifications for such work, which shall be prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction and kept on file in his office. (C. O., §§132, 135; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§61. Paving by abutting owners.

Any citizen or number of citizens shall be allowed to pave the street opposite to his or their property, where the same shall extend from the intersection of one cross street to the intersection of another; provided the same be done in conformity to the regulations of the president of the borough in which such street is located and subject to such conditions as he may impose. (C. O., §134.)

§62. Curbing.

All curbing for the support of sidewalks hereafter to be laid shall be of the material or materials, dimensions and construction required in standard specifications for such work, which shall be prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction and kept on file in his office. (C. O., §124; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§63. Gutter stones.

1. *Laying.* All gutter-stones hereafter laid shall be of the best hard blue stone or granite, at least 30 inches in length, 14 inches in width, and 6 inches thick, and shall be cut to a fair and level surface without windings, with true and parallel sides, and the ends square so as to form tight and close joints; under the penalty of $10, to be sued for and recovered from the person or persons laying the same and the owner or owners of the lot fronting on the sidewalk or street, severally and respectively. (C. O., §125.)

2. *Regulating.* If any street, when paved, shall not exactly range, the gutter or outside of the footpath or sidewalk, shall be laid out and made as nearly in a straight line as the street will permit; the ascent and descent of the same shall be regulated by the president of the borough in which the same is located, and a profile thereof, with the regulations distinctly marked therein, shall be deposited and kept in the office of the borough president regulating the same. (C. O., §126.)

§64. Width of streets in Brooklyn.

The widths of the roadways and the sidewalks of the streets in the 29th and 32d wards of the borough of Brooklyn are hereby fixed at the dimensions prescribed by the ordinances of the former city of Brooklyn, instead of the dimensions indicated upon the title pages of the maps of the former towns of Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend and Flatlands, except in the case of the following named streets and avenues, where the width of roadways and sidewalks shall remain as shown upon the above-mentioned town survey maps and where the streets have already been paved, namely:

Thirteenth avenue, within the limits of the 29th ward;
Sixteenth avenue, within the limits of the 29th ward;
Malbone street, within the limits of the 29th ward;
East New York avenue, within the limits of the 29th ward;
Church avenue, for its entire length;
Tilden avenue (formerly Vernon avenue), between Flatbush avenue and Holy Cross cemetery;
Cortelyou road, for its entire length;
Clarendon road, for its entire length;
Avenue E (or Ditmas avenue), between Coney Island avenue and West avenue and between Remsen avenue and Rockaway avenue;
Avenue F, between Rogers avenue and Ocean avenue;
Flatlands avenue, within the limits of the 32d ward;
Rogers avenue, from Malbone street to Flatbush avenue;
New York avenue, from Malbone street to Church avenue;
Albany avenue, from Malbone street to its southerly end;
Utica avenue, from East New York avenue to Flatbush avenue;
Ralph avenue, from Remsen avenue to Avenue T;
Remsen avenue, for its entire length;
East 92d street, for its entire length;
Rockaway parkway, for its entire length;
Avenue T, between Ralph avenue and Flatbush avenue;
Flatbush avenue, between Malbone street and Jamaica bay;
Nostrand avenue, from Malbone street to the boundary line between 31st and 32d wards;
Coney Island avenue, within the limits of the 29th ward;
Brooklyn avenue, from Church avenue to Avenue C;
East 93d street, from Avenue N to Jamaica bay;
East 98th street, for its entire length;
Avenue N, from Remsen avenue to East 93d street, and from Flatbush avenue to Avenue U;
Avenue U, from Avenue N to Jamaica bay;
Linden avenue, from East 92d street to Rockaway parkway;
Avenue A, within the limits of the 32d ward. (§14, Brooklyn ord.)

§65. Removal of debris.

Any person, other than the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, who may hereafter pave or cause to be paved any street shall have the sand, dirt or rubbish cleaned off such street and every part thereof, within 12 days after the pavement shall have been completed, under a penalty of $25 for each violation of this provision; and, in addition thereto, the president of the borough in which the work has been done shall cause the debris thereof to be removed at the expense of the party neglecting or refusing so to do, who shall be liable in an appropriate action at law for the recovery of the amount expended by the city. This section shall be so construed as to apply to the removal of all sand, dirt or rubbish, collected in any part of any and all streets covered by any pavement so done or laid, or excavation that may have been made, or other work done in pursuance thereof; and no account for paving, in pursuance of this section, shall be accepted as completed unless the city official making the contract shall certify that this section has been fully complied with. (C. O., §§136, 137.)

ARTICLE 8.

Disturbance of Surface.

Section 80. General provisions.
81. Prevention of disturbances of street surface.
82. Violations.

§80. General provisions.

No person, without being previously authorized by a permit of the president of the borough having jurisdiction, shall fill in or raise, or cause to be filled in or raised, any street or public place or any part of such street or public place, or take up, remove, or carry away, or cause to be taken up, removed or carried away, any asphalt or asphalt blocks, flagstones, turf, stone, gravel, sand, clay or earth from any such street or public place. (C. O., §144; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§81. Prevention of disturbance of street surface.

Whenever any person shall attempt to take up the pavement of any street or remove any part of the paving thereof, without a permit, the borough president having jurisdiction shall take immediate steps to prevent such disturbance of the surface of the street and shall forthwith restore such flagging or pavement, as nearly as may be practicable, to the condition in which it was before such taking or removal as aforesaid, at the expense of the party removing the same, to be recovered as penalties are recovered. (C. O., §147; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§82. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (§6, New Brighton ords.)

ARTICLE 9.

Excavations.

Section 90. Permit required.
91. Deposits to cover cost of restoration of pavement.
92. Restrictions; borough of Richmond.
93. Workmen on excavations.
94. Excavations for public works.
95. Excavations for private purposes.
96. Replacement of pavement.
97. Fees; borough of Richmond.
98. Enforcement of article.

§90. Permit required.

No water company, gas company, telephone or electric light company, nor any person or association of persons shall be allowed to dig up any street or public place, for any purpose, without a written permit from the president of the borough in which the work is to be done. (C. O., §§138, 148.)

§91. Deposits to cover cost of restoration of pavement.

1. *When required.* Each borough president, whenever granting a permit for any excavation, opening or disturbance of the pavement of the carriageway of any street or sidewalk thereof for any purpose whatever, except in cases where such opening, excavation or disturbance shall be directly authorized by law, shall require of the person by whom or for whose benefit any excavation or opening is to be made, a deposit of such sum as shall be deemed sufficient to cover and pay all the expenses on the part of the department granting the permit, as the case may be, for furnishing such material, doing such work, and taking such means as shall be required properly to restore and secure against sinkage the street and sidewalk, pavement, curb and flagging necessary to be replaced in consequence of making such excavation, opening or disturbance; which deposit shall be a full discharge of all liability and claim against the person making such deposit and payment for the work herein provided for and required of the department aforesaid. (C. O., §148.)

2. *Deposits go to chamberlain.* All moneys received as deposits under the preceding subdivision shall be turned over to the chamberlain, who shall keep an account of the same which shall be separate and distinct from all other funds and accounts whatsoever, and such deposits shall constitute a "Special Fund," in respect to each department separately, which is hereby created and established subject to such payments as hereinafter provided for. (C. O., §149.)

3. *Disbursements from deposits.* Such sums as shall be certified by the borough presidents to have been necessarily expended by them for any repaving done, pursuant to this article, shall be paid from the appropriate "Special Fund," upon the requisition of the borough presidents, as the case may be, after examination, audit and allowance of accounts by the finance department, in the same manner that payments are or shall be required by law to be made from the city treasury; provided that the amount so certified and paid shall not exceed the aggregate amount of such "Special Fund." (C. O., §151.)

§92. Restrictions; borough of Richmond.

The following shall apply to all excavations made in streets in the borough of Richmond:

1. *Extent of opening.* At the intersection of cross streets, not more than 1/2 of the width of the street shall be opened at one time; the other half shall remain untouched for the accommodation of traffic until the first half is restored for safe use. (§8, Richmond ords.)

2. *Hydrants and mail boxes.* All work shall be so prosecuted as not to interfere with easy access to fire hydrants and United States mail boxes. (§9, Richmond ords.)

3. *Snow removal.* The person or corporation to whom a permit for street opening is granted must remove, within 24 hours, all snow and ice that may fall or form upon the street within 5 feet upon either side of the opening and keep the space free from snow and ice until the opening is properly refilled. (§21, Richmond ords.)

4. *Tunnelling.* Tunnelling under crosswalks and railroad tracks shall not be allowed at any time. The bridge stones, forming crosswalks, must be removed and placed out of the way of street traffic, being carefully relaid and thoroughly bedded when the work is completed. (§7, Richmond ords.)

§93. Workmen on excavations.

A person to whom consent may be granted or a permit issued to use or open a street shall be required, before such consent or permit may be granted or issued, to agree that none but competent men, skilled in the work required of them, shall be employed thereon, and that the prevailing scale of union wages shall be paid to those so employed. No consent shall be granted or permission given until such agreement shall have been entered into, with the department having jurisdiction over the street to be so used or opened, and all such permits hereafter issued shall include therein a copy of this provision. (C. O., §113a.)

§94. Excavations for public works.

1. *Notice to public service corporations.* Whenever any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe is to be constructed, altered or repaired in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of public service corporations are laid, or whenever any such street shall be regulated or graded, the contractor therefor shall give notice thereof in writing to the said corporations, or to the one whose pipes, mains or conduits are laid in the street about to be so disturbed, regulated or graded, at least 24 hours before breaking ground therefor. This provision shall be included in every contract hereafter made for constructing, altering or repairing any sewer or culvert, water main or pipe in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of public service corporations shall be laid at the time of making such contract, or for regulating or grading any such street. (C. O., §§163, 165; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

2. *Public service corporations shall protect their property.* Public service corporations whose pipes, mains or conduits are about to be disturbed by the constructing, altering or repairing of any sewer, culvert, water main or pipe, or by the regulating or grading of any street, shall, on the receipt of the notice provided for in the preceding subdivision, remove or otherwise protect and replace their pipes, mains and conduits, and all fixtures and appliances connected therewith or attached thereto, where necessary, under the direction of the borough president. (C. O., §164; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§95. Excavations for private purposes.

1. *Notice to public service corporations.* The person by whom or for whose benefit any excavation is to be made in any street shall give notice, in writing, thereof to any corporation whose pipes, mains or conduits are laid in the street about to be disturbed by such excavation, at least 24 hours before commencing the same; and shall, at his expense, sustain, secure and protect such pipes, mains or conduits from in-

jury, and replace and pack the earth wherever the same shall have been removed, loosened or disturbed, under or around them, so that they shall be well and substantially supported. If any such person shall fail to sustain, secure and protect said pipes, mains or conduits from injury, or to replace and pack the earth under or around them, as the provisions of this section require, then the same may be done by the corporation to whom the same may belong, and the cost thereof, and all damages sustained by said corporation thereby, shall be paid by said person, and, in default thereof, such corporation may maintain an action against him therefor. (C. O., §166; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

2. *Permits conditional upon such notice.* The provisions of the preceding subdivision shall be made part and a condition of every permit that shall be granted to any person for making any excavation in any street in which the pipes, mains or conduits of any public service corporation shall be laid at the time of granting said permits; provided such corporations or any of them shall secure such permits, or pay a just proportion of the fees therefor. (C. O., §162; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§96. Replacement of pavement.

1. *General provisions.* Whenever any pavement, sidewalk, curb or gutter in any street or public place shall be taken up, the borough president having jurisdiction shall restore such pavement, sidewalk, curb or gutter to its proper condition as soon thereafter as is practicable, requiring the person or persons by whom or for whose benefit the same is removed to deposit the material composing the superstructure, without breaking or injuring the same, and in a manner which will occasion the least inconvenience to the public; to fill in any excavation made, and to leave the same properly packed, rammed and repaired for any required repaving. Each borough president is hereby authorized to establish such rules and regulations as, in his judgment, shall be deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subdivision. (C. O., §150.)

2. *Rock refills.* Wherever rock is excavated, not more than 1/3 of the total excavation shall be refilled with the broken stone, which must be in pieces not exceeding 6 inches in their largest dimension, and mingled with clean earth and sand, and restored in such manner as to insure the thorough and compact filling of all spaces. (§6, Richmond ords.)

3. *Restoration by borough presidents.* Whenever any pavement in any street shall be taken up, or any paving stones in a street shall have been removed in violation of the preceding sections, the president of the borough having jurisdiction shall forthwith return such stones to their former places, and shall otherwise restore the pavement, as nearly as may be practicable, to its normal condition. (C. O., §145.)

§97. Fees; borough of Richmond.

1. *Restoration of pavement.* Fees for the restoration of pavement shall be paid by the person responsible for a street excavation in the borough of Richmond, as follows:

a. For areas less than 10 square yards:

Restoring granite or other blocks or brick on concrete foundation, per square yard	$3 00
For restoring granite or other blocks or brick on sand foundation, per square yard	1 00
For sheet asphalt on concrete foundation, per square yard	3 00
For macadam, per square yard	80

(§13, Richmond ords.)

2. *Areas in excess of 10 square yards.* The fees for such excavations in the borough of Richmond shall be such as may be determined by the president of the borough or his representative. The area of surface to be repaved shall, in all cases, be computed by the president of the borough or his representative, from the diagram in the application, as verified or corrected by comparison with the maps and records on file. (§14, Richmond ords.)

3. *Inspection of back filling.* The fee for the inspection of the back filling of any trench in a street in the borough of Richmond shall be as follows:

For trenches not more than 4 feet in depth, nor more than 30 feet in length	$2 00
For trenches over 4 feet and under 9 feet in depth and not more than 30 feet in length	3 00
For trenches over 9 feet and under 16 feet in depth and not more than 30 feet in length	4 00

For trenches of greater dimensions than the foregoing, special charge, as may be determined by the president of the borough, or his representative. (§11, Richmond ords.)

§98. Enforcement of article.

1. *Duties of police.* All policemen shall be vigilant in the enforcement of the provisions of this article, and shall report, through proper channels, any violation thereof to the corporation counsel. Policemen, on observing or being informed of the opening of or excavating in any street, shall require the person making such opening or excavation to exhibit the authority or permission therefor; and, if none has been given, or if the exhibition thereof be refused, the officer shall, without delay, make complaint to the corporation counsel and report the same to the president of the borough in which the violation occurs, through the police commissioner. (C. O., §161.)

2. *Violations.* Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $50, and, in addition thereto shall be liable to pay the expense of repairing or replacing any pavement removed or damaged by him. (C. O., §138.)

Article 10.
House numbering.

Section 110. General provisions.
111. Borough presidents to adjust numbering.
112. Numbers in certain sections of Manhattan.

§110. General provisions.

1. *Requirements.* The owner, agent, lessee or other person in charge of each and every residence, or building used for residential purposes in the city shall cause to be placed or affixed on the fanlight, or on the inner door thereof, the proper street number or numbers of the building, and shall have the same kept and retained, or renewed thereon, so that the same may at all times be legible; provided, however, that where a residence or building used for residential purposes is set back from the street line more than 25 feet, then such number or numbers may, at the option of the owner, agent, lessee or other person in charge of such residence or building, be so placed or affixed and kept, retained or renewed on a gate, gate-post, fence or other object near the street line of the premises. (Ord. effective April 16, 1912.)

2. *Violations.* If the owner, lessee, agent or other person in charge of any residence or building used for residential purposes in the city shall fail to provide, place and keep such number or numbers on any such building, within 30 days after this ordinance shall take effect, the president of the borough shall forthwith serve him with a copy of this section, and if, after 30 days' service, the owner, lessee, agent or other person in charge of a building shall fail or neglect to comply with the provisions thereof he shall be subject to a penalty of $10, which shall be sued for and collected in the name of the city. (Id.)

§111. Borough presidents to adjust numbering.

In all cases where a street shall have been numbered or renumbered, the borough president having jurisdiction shall thereafter adjust and renumber such street as the same may be required, from time to time. In numbering and renumbering houses, he shall leave sufficient numbers on each block, so that, under any circumstances, there would be but one block where a change would be required, in case of renumbering at any subsequent time. (C. O., §§101, 104.)

§112. Numbers in certain sections of Manhattan.

Whenever any street north of 9th street, inclusive, in the borough of Manhattan, shall be directed to be numbered or renumbered, the president of said borough shall cause the numbers to commence at Fifth avenue, numbering east and west, beginning with No. 1, on the west side of Fifth avenue; No. 100, on the west side of Sixth avenue; No. 200, on the west side of Seventh avenue, and so on, east and west of Fifth avenue, through the whole series of streets north of 9th street, and including 9th street; and said streets shall hereafter be called and known as East 9th and West 9th street, and so on; the dividing line to be Fifth avenue. (C. O., §102.)

Article 11.
Lights.

Section 120. Breaking or carrying away lamps or fixtures.
121. Removal of lamp-posts or electric light poles.
122. Violations.

§120. Breaking or carrying away lamps or fixtures.

No person shall wilfully break, deface, take down, carry away, or interfere with any lamp or any gas or electric light apparatus, or any part thereof, which shall be hung or fixed in any street or public place, or extinguish the light therein except by proper authority. (Charter, §1462.)

§121. Removal of lamp-posts or electric light poles.

No person shall take up, remove or carry away any lamp-post or electric light pole in any street or public place, without permission of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity. Any person who shall take up and temporarily remove any lamp-post or electric light pole, under a permit or by other lawful authority, shall cause the same to be reset at his own expense immediately upon the completion of the work that necessitated its removal. (C. O., §§297, 298.)

§122. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Charter, §1462.)

Article 12.
Noises.

Section 130. General provisions.
131. Hospital streets.
132. School streets.
133. Peddlers, hawkers and venders.
134. Junkmen.
135. Metal rails, pillars and columns, transportation of.
136. Showmen.

§130. General provisions.

No person shall make, aid, countenance, encourage or assist in making any unusual or improper noise, riot or disturbance in any street or public place, to the annoyance or inconvenience of travelers, or of persons residing adjacent thereto; nor shall any person use any profane, obscene or vulgar language in any street, or public place. (§1, Arverne.)

§131. Hospital streets.

The several borough presidents are hereby authorized to erect on lamp-posts, or, in the absence of lamp-posts, on such posts as they may find occasion to erect, at corners of intersecting streets on which may be located a hospital, lying-in asylum, sanatorium or other institution reserved for the treatment of the sick, a sign or signs displaying the words, "Notice—Hospital Street," and such other warning or admonition to pedestrians and drivers to refrain from fast driving or making any noise as may tend to disturb the peace and quiet of any or all of the inmates of such institution. No person shall make any unnecessary noise, nor drive at a speed faster than a walk, on any street designated as a "Hospital Street," for which such warning signs have been erected. (C. O., §260e.)

§132. School streets.

1. *Signs.* The several borough presidents are hereby authorized to erect, on lamp posts, or, in the absence of lamp posts, on such posts as they may find occasion to erect, at corners of intersecting streets on which may be located a school, a sign or signs displaying the words, "Notice—School Street," and such other warning or admonition to pedestrians and drivers not to make any unnecessary noise, [or] *nor* to drive at such speed as may tend to disturb the peace and quiet of the pupils and teachers of such school, as may be deemed to be expedient. (Ord. effective April 16, 1912.)

2. *Noisy vehicular traffic.* The police commissioner is authorized in his discretion to cause all heavy, noisy vehicular traffic to be diverted from the immediate block or blocks upon which any school shall be located, during the period between the hours of 8.45 a. m. and 3.15 p. m. of every school day. (Id.)

3. *Noise lessening pavement.* The several borough presidents are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to repave the streets immediately contiguous to schools with such noise lessening pavement as may meet with their approval. (Id.)

4. Prohibitions. No person shall make any unnecessary noise, drive at a speed faster than a walk, or violate any traffic rule or regulation of the police department on any street which has been designated as a "School Street," for which such warning signs have been erected. (Id.)

§133. Peddlers, hawkers and venders.

1. *Generally.* No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster, who plies a trade or calling of whatsoever nature on the streets, shall blow upon or use or suffer or permit to be blown upon or used, any horn or other instrument or device, nor make or suffer or permit to be made any noise, tending to disturb the peace and quiet of a neighborhood, for the purpose of directing attention to his wares, trade or calling. No peddler shall cry or sell his wares or merchandise on Sunday, nor after 9 o'clock p. m., nor cry his wares before 8 o'clock in the morning of any day, except Saturdays, when they shall be allowed to cry or sell their wares or merchandise until 11.30 o'clock p. m. (C. O. §551; §5, Manhattan ords.)

2. *Special restrictions.* No peddler shall be allowed to cry his wares within a distance of 250 feet of any school, court house, church or building in which religious services are held, during school hours or hours of public worship, or hours of holding court, respectively, nor at any time within a like distance of any hospital, asylum or other like institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any dwelling house or other building, when directed or requested by an occupant thereof not to do so. (§6, Manhattan ords.)

§134. Junkmen.

No junkman, or other person engaged in the buying or selling of goods, chattels or merchandise of any kind, shall use or employ on any street any bell exceeding 6 ounces in weight, attached to his vehicle or horse or in any other manner; nor more than 3 bells at any one time, or cause or allow the same to be done. (§78, Brooklyn ords.)

§135. Metal rails, pillars and columns, transportation of.

All rails, pillars and columns of iron, steel or other material, which are being transported over and along the streets upon carts, drays, cars or in any other manner, shall be so loaded as to avoid causing loud noises or disturbing the peace and quiet of such streets. (C. O., §529.)

§136. Showmen.

No person shall beat a drum or operate any other instrument, for the purpose of attracting attention to any show of beasts, birds or other things; nor shall any person use or perform with, or hire, procure or abet any other person to use or perform with any musical or other instrument in any street or public place, unless he shall be licensed, as such, under the provisions of §171 of chapter 14 of this ordinance. The provisions of this section shall apply to itinerant musicians and side-shows, but shall not be construed so as to affect any band of music or organized musical society, engaged in any military or civic parade or in serenading, that shall comply with the laws of the state or the provisions of §38 of chapter 24 of this ordinance relating to parades, nor to any musical performance conducted under a license from the proper municipal authority. (§39, Manhattan ords.)

Article 13.
Obstructions and Incumbrances.

Section 140. Special uses of streets.
141. Building construction, sidewalk bridges.
142. Building material.
143. Earth, rocks and rubbish.
144. House moving.
145. Posts and poles.
146. Removal of abandoned poles.
147. Show cases.
148. Stairways and hoistways.
149. Stands within stoop lines.
150. Storm-doors.
151. Removal of obstructions and incumbrances.
152. Vehicles, merchandise and other movable property.

§140. Special uses of streets.

No person shall incumber or obstruct any street or sidewalk which has been opened, regulated or graded, according to law, with any article or thing whatsoever, without first having obtained written permission from the president of the borough in which such street or sidewalk is situated. (C. O., §219.)

§141. Building construction, sidewalk bridges.

Persons who desire to erect large buildings may erect and maintain a bridge, not to exceed 7 feet in height above the sidewalk and 6 feet in width, extending the whole length of the proposed building; the steps leading to the same to rest upon the sidewalk of the adjoining premises. (C. O., §211.)

§142. Building material.

1. *Permit.* The president of each borough shall have power to grant permits to builders to occupy not to exceed ⅓ of the carriage way or any street with building material; provided in his opinion the interests and convenience of the public will not suffer thereby. At the time of placing such material in the street, the permit

so granted shall forthwith be posted in some conspicuous place on or near the material and shall be kept there so as to be readily accessible to inspection. (§1, Brooklyn ords., amended by ord. effective May 2, 1916.)

2. *Conditions.* Such permits shall provide expressly that they are given upon condition that the sidewalks and gutters shall at all times be kept clear and unobstructed, and that all dirt and rubbish shall be promptly removed, from time to time, by the party obtaining such permit, and that all such permits may be revoked by the borough president, at pleasure. (Id.)

3. *Deposit.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this article, no such permit shall be granted to any builder unless he shall, at the time said permit is granted, have on deposit with the borough president the sum of $50, as a guarantee that he will promptly comply with the conditions of all permits which may be so granted, including the prompt removal of all dirt and rubbish placed upon the street, from time to time, and also for the prompt removal, after the expiration or revocation of any such permit, of any building material placed upon any street thereunder. Each borough president is hereby authorized and empowered to use so much of the moneys so deposited as may be required to effect the prompt removal of such dirt or rubbish as may, from time to time, be left upon the streets by the party making the deposit, and also for the purpose of removing any building material which may remain thereon after the expiration or revocation of any permit under which it was so placed. In case any such deposit shall become impaired or exhausted, by its use by a borough president in the removal of dirt, rubbish, or building material, the amount shall be made up immediately, to the sum of $50, on notice from the borough president, and, in default thereof, all permits theretofore issued to the builder failing to comply with such notice shall be revoked, and no permit shall be thereafter granted to him until such deposit be made good. Any builder may at any time withdraw his deposit; provided he shall hold no unexpired permits and have fully complied with all the conditions of all permits theretofore issued, otherwise said builder shall be only entitled to withdraw and receive as much of the deposit as may remain unexpended after the provisions of this section, relative to the use of said money for the removal of dirt, rubbish or building material, as the case may be, have been carried into effect. (Id.)

4. *Restrictions. a.* In placing building materials in a street, the material shall be so placed as not to occupy more than ⅓ of the width of the carriageway of the street. In a street upon which there is a railroad, materials shall not be placed nearer to the track than 2 feet. (C. O., §211.)

b. In no case shall building material be placed, nor shall mortar, cement or other material be mixed, upon the pavement of a street paved with asphalt, asphalt block or wood, except under a permit issued by the borough president having jurisdiction, which shall contain a provision that such pavement shall be protected by first laying planks thereon. Borough presidents, or other officers issuing permits to builders to use the streets, shall insert in each such permit a clause requiring compliance with this provision. (C. O., §270.)

5. *Unauthorized obstructions.* Whenever any wood, timber, stone, iron or other building material has been or shall be put or placed in or upon any street without a permit, the borough president having jurisdiction shall forthwith cause the same to be taken up and removed. (C. O., §146.)

§143. Earth, rocks and rubbish.

In all cases where the sidewalk or roadway of a street shall be encumbered or obstructed by the caving in or falling off of any earth, rocks, rubbish, or anything whatever, from any lot adjoining such sidewalks or carriageway, the owner, or occupant of such lot shall cause such earth, rocks, rubbish or other thing to be removed and cleaned from such sidewalk or carriageway, within 3 days after a written or printed notice shall have been served by the borough president, or other person in his name, on such owner, personally, or shall have been left at the place of residence of such owner, in this city; or, if such owner does not reside in the city and such notice shall not be personally served, then, within 20 days after such notice be sent by mail, addressed to such owner at his place of residence, or, when such residence is unknown to the said borough president, posted in a conspicuous place on said premises. If the owner, occupant or agent does not comply with such notice, within the time specified in this section, after notice thereof, the borough president having jurisdiction shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of the owner, occupant or agent, and such expense shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the city. The corporation counsel shall cause a statement of such cost and expense, together with the description of the premises, to be filed in the office of the county clerk of the appropriate county. (§§11, 12, Brooklyn ords.)

§144. House moving.

No person shall remove, or cause or permit to be removed, or aid or assist in removing, any building or structure into, along or across any street or public place, without permission of the president of the borough having jurisdiction; under the penalty of $250 for each offense. Each borough president is authorized to grant permits for moving buildings through and across public highways, taking in each case a proper bond to secure the city against loss or damage incident to said moving. The applicant for a permit to move a building on or across a street, where there are car tracks or overhead wire construction, must obtain and file with the application the consent of the company affected. (C. O., §269.)

§145. Posts and poles.

1. *General provisions.* No post or pole shall be erected or put up in any street, unless under a permit of the president of the borough having jurisdiction. (C. O., §220.)

2. *Barber poles.* Barber poles, not exceeding 8 feet in height above the sidewalk level, and other emblematic signs may be placed within the stoop-lines or fastened to the railing of any stoop, under the same conditions as to dimensions, consent, etc., as hereinafter provided in the section relating to show-cases. (C. O., §263.)

3. *Ornamental lamp-posts.* Ornamental posts, surmounted by lamps, may be erected within stoop lines and on sidewalks, near the curb, in front of hotels, churches, theatres, railroad stations and other places of public assemblage, in any street or public place. No such post shall exceed in dimensions at the base more than 18 inches in diameter, if circular in form, and, if upon a square base, no side thereof shall exceed 18 inches; provided that one of the lamps, to be installed and maintained on each of the lamp-posts to be erected, shall be lighted and remain lighted every night, during the hours prescribed for public street lamps. The work to be done and illuminant supplied shall be at the expense of the person maintaining such posts and lamps. (C. O., §299; ord. effective July 24, 1912.)

§146. Removal of abandoned poles.

All telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, wires or conductors which, at the time of the passage of this ordinance, shall have been standing for 3 months prior thereto, disused or abandoned, or which shall hereafter remain or stand disused, or become disused or abandoned, in, over or upon any street or public place, shall be forthwith removed, but for sufficient cause shown the borough president having jurisdiction may, by one or more orders, extend the time for such removal for periods not exceeding 1 year each. The persons owning, operating, managing or controlling poles, wires or appurtenances which may have been so disused or abandoned, or which may be dangerous or unsafe, shall take down and remove them, and, upon their failure to do so, the president of the borough having jurisdiction shall remove the same forthwith, at the expense of such persons. Before such removal, the borough president, except in cases where a condition of danger exists, shall mail a notice thereof to the last known address of such persons, a copy of which shall be posted for a period of 10 days on each of such poles prior to its removal. (§§23-25, Arverne ords; ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§147. Show-cases.

Show-cases may be placed in areas or on the sidewalk, within the stoop-line in front of any building, by or with the consent of the occupant of the ground floor thereof, but not beyond 5 feet from the house line or wall of any building where the stoop-line extends further, except on streets where the stoop-lines have been abolished by the board of estimate; but no such show-case shall be more than 5 feet in height, above the sidewalk level, 3 feet in length, and 2 feet in width, nor shall it be so placed as to interfere with the free access to the adjoining premises. All such show-cases shall be freely movable. (C. O., §263.)

§148. Hoistways.

Hoistways may be placed within 5 feet of the building line, and shall be provided with approved trap doors and, when not in actual use, guarded by iron railings or rods to prevent accidents to passersby. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§149. Stands within stoop lines and under elevated railroad stations.

1. *General provisions.* No persons shall have or use any bootblack stand outside of any building, and there shall be no booth or stand erected or maintained within the stoop lines of any building, or under the stairs of the elevated railroad stations, without first procuring a license therefor, as hereinafter provided. (C. O., §361.)

2. *Licenses.* Stands within stoop lines may be permitted and licensed, with the consent of the owner of the abutting premises, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruits and soda water and the blacking of boots. All licenses for such stands shall be granted and issued by the commissioner of licenses for a term of 1 year from the date thereof, unless sooner suspended or revoked by the commissioner. Any person desiring to erect a stand or booth for the sale of newspapers and periodicals, underneath the stairs of any elevated railroad station, shall file an application in the department of licenses, in which the applicant shall specify the location for such stand. (C. O., §362.)

3. *Conditions.* Every license granted pursuant to this section for a stand under the stairs of an elevated railway station shall contain the following reservation: "It is expressly agreed and understood that this permit is given subject to the right of the elevated railway company affected, its agents, employees, successors or assigns, or the owner of said stairway, at any time properly to inspect, paint, repair, renew, reconstruct or remove said stairway, or any portion thereof, and without claim on the part of said licensee, as against said company, its agents, employees, successors or assigns, or the owner of said stairway, for damages to or interference with said booth or stand, or the business therein conducted, occasioned by such inspection, painting, repair, renewal, reconstruction or removal." (C. O., §366.)

4. *License fees.* The annual license fee for a stand under the stairs of an elevated railway station shall be $10. All stands within the stoop-line shall be classified, and the annual license fee therefor shall be fixed and collected as specified in the schedule following:

a. Stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, $5;

b. Stands for the sale of fruits, or soda water or both, $10;

c. Stands for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, and also fruits or soda water or both, $15;

d. Bootblack stands, each chair, $5.

No license fee shall be required for stands within stoop lines for the sale of newspapers, periodicals or both, in cases when such stands are conducted by dealers who are the owners or occupants of the premises or stores in front of which the same are situated. Licenses for stands within stoop lines or under the stairs of any elevated railway station shall be issued as of December 1, and shall expire on the 30th day of November next succeeding the date of issuance thereof.

(C. O., §§263, 264; ord. effective March 14, 1914. Amended by ord. effective July 16, 1915.)

5. *Construction of stand or booth.* No stand or booth under the stairs of an elevated railway station, and no projection therefrom, shall be erected that is wider than the width of the stairs under which it is placed, nor that extends along the sidewalk a greater distance than to a point where the under surface of the stairs is not over 7 feet from the level of the sidewalk. The stand shall be constructed, erected and maintained at the expense of the applicant, under the direction of the president of the borough in which it is located, and upon plans to be approved by the chief engineer of the elevated railroad company affected, so as to permit of a ready removal of so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the said company, its agents or employees, to get convenient access to any part of the stairway, for the purpose of inspecting, painting or repairing the same. Each such stand shall be painted the same color as the stairs of the elevated railroad, and no advertisement shall be painted or displayed thereon. (C. O., §365.)

6. *Restrictions.* a. Every stand, other than a stand or booth under the stairs of an elevated railway station, must be strictly within the stoop line, and shall not be an obstruction to the free use of the sidewalk by the public. It shall not exceed the space of 10 feet long by 4 feet wide; except that, in the case of bootblack stands, a space not more than 3 feet wide and 4 feet long may be occupied by each chair of the stand. (C. O., §364; amended by ord. effective January 26, 1915.)

more than 1 license. (C. O., §364.)

b. No person shall be permitted to sleep in any portion of a stand; nor to hold

c. No bootblack stand shall be provided with more than 3 chairs. (C. O., §364.)

7. *Licenses to be displayed.* The license for a stand or booth, issued under any provision of this section, must be displayed thereon, so as to be easily visible at all times. (C. O., §368.)

8. *Licenses not transferable.* No license issued under any provision of this section shall be transferable, with or without consideration. Any license transferred to another person shall immediately thereupon cease and determine, and the privileges thereunder come to an end; provided that the commissioner of licenses may transfer a license to another location for the period of its unexpired term, in case the application for such transfer shall be accompanied by the consent of the owner of the premises to which the proposed transfer is to be made. Any person who shall be guilty of a violation of the provisions of this subdivision shall not thereafter be granted a license, permit or other privilege to keep a stand within the stoop lines or under an elevated railroad station, for the sale of newspapers, or periodicals, or both; of fruits or soda water, or both; or of any of the foregoing items, nor for the blacking of boots. Further, any person found guilty of violating any provisions of this subdivision, by a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500. The commissioner of licenses shall have the language of this subdivision printed in bold type on all applications for licenses and on all licenses granted, under the provisions of this article. (C. O., §372a; amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

9. *Revocation of consent of property owner.* Upon the written revocation by the owner, in front of or adjoining whose property any such booth or stand shall have been erected, of any consent that shall have been given therefor, signed by such owner or owners and filed in the office of the commissioner of licenses, the commissioner shall revoke the license or permit for such booth or stand, and the same shall thereupon cease, determine and become null and void. (C. O., §372.)

10. *Report to police department.* The commissioner of licenses shall furnish the police commissioner with a list of all unexpired licenses issued under any provision of this section, containing the names of all persons to whom licenses have been issued, the place and business for which issued and the date of the expiration of each license. Thereafter, during the first week of each month, the police commissioner shall send to each police precinct commander a list of all such licenses issued in his precinct, which shall contain the name of each licensee, the location of his stand or business and the date of the expiration of his license, and also a list of all licenses expiring during the month for which the report is sent. (C. O., §371.)

§150. Storm-doors.

Storm-doors not exceeding 10 feet in height, nor more than 2 feet wider than the doorway or entrance of any building, may be temporarily erected within the stoop-lines; providing a permit therefor shall have been obtained from the borough president having jurisdiction; but in no case shall any storm-door extend more than 6 feet outside the house-line. No structure under the name of "storm-door" shall be lawful which shall practically be an extension of the building front or house front, within the stoop-line, or an enlargement of the ground floor of any premises. (C. O., §263.)

§151. Removal of obstructions and incumbrances.

1. *Jurisdiction.* Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, each borough president is empowered to direct the removal of any article or thing whatsoever which may incumber or obstruct any street or public place within his jurisdiction. (C. O., §94.)

2. *Corporation yards.*

Manhattan: a. So much of the space under the Manhattan bridge, located at the southwest corner of Pike and Cherry streets and bounded by the bridge anchorage, Cherry and Pike streets and private property, and a line to be drawn parallel with Pike street, from the nearest point of private property to the nearest point of the anchorage, in the borough of Manhattan, is hereby designated as a corporation yard for use by the president of the said borough; (Ord. effective June 30, 1914.)

b. So much of the space under the Manhattan bridge, between Madison and Monroe streets, in the borough of Manhattan, is designated as a corporation yard for use by the president of the said borough. (Id.)

The jurisdiction over the corporation yards, except such as are or shall be established by the commissioner of street cleaning, is vested in the respective borough presidents. (C. O., §99.)

3. *Redemption of articles removed.* Except as otherwise provided in this article, all articles removed from a street or public place, under this section, may be redeemed by the owner upon his paying to the borough president, for the use of the city, the necessary expenses of removal, together with 6 cents per day for each cart-load thereof during the time it shall remain unclaimed. (C. O., §96.)

4. *Reimbursement for expenses of removal.* Each borough president shall, between the 1st and 10th days of February, May, August and November, and at any other time he may designate, in each year, advertise and sell, at public auction, all such articles so removed as shall have been in the public yard, or other suitable place, 1 month prior to the time of advertising; and he shall, immediately after such sale, account for and pay the proceeds thereof into the city treasury. (C. O., §98.)

5. *Records and accounts.* Each borough president shall enter in a book, to be provided for that purpose, a list of all articles removed, under the authority of this section, with the time of removal and the expenses thereof; and, when any of the same shall be redeemed, he shall likewise enter therein the name of the person redeeming the same and the amount received therefor, and shall render a certified account thereof to the comptroller on Thursday of each week, and shall, thereupon, pay over the amount so received to the chamberlain. He shall also, thereupon, receive from the chamberlain duplicate vouchers for the payment thereof, one of which he shall, on the same day, file in the office of the comptroller. (C. O., §97.)

§152. Vehicles, merchandise and other movable property.

1. *Must not be left in street.* No person, being the owner or the agent, or the employee of the owner of any truck, cart, wagon or other vehicles, or of any box, barrel, bale of merchandise or other movable property, shall leave, or suffer or permit to be left such vehicle, merchandise or other movable property upon any public street, except upon such portion of any marginal street or wharf or place as, by the provisions of the charter, is committed to the custody and control of the commissioner of docks, nor shall any person erect or cause to be erected any shed, building or other obstruction upon any street. In case of an accident to a truck, cart, wagon or other vehicle, the owner or driver thereof, if it be disabled by such accident, shall be allowed a reasonable time, not exceeding 3 hours, to remove it. (Charter, §1456.)

2. *Removal of such obstructions.* The commissioner of street cleaning shall remove, or cause to be removed, all unharnessed trucks, carts, wagons and vehicles of any description found in any public street or public place, and also all boxes, barrels, bales of merchandise and other movable property found upon any public street or place, not including, however, any portion of marginal street, place or wharf which, by the provision of any law or statute, is committed to the custody and control of the commissioner of docks. The commissioner of street cleaning is hereby authorized, with the consent and approval of the board of sinking fund commissioners, to lease a suitable yard or yards to which trucks, carts, wagons and vehicles, boxes, bales, barrels and other things, removed under the authority of this section, shall be taken. (Charter, §545.)

3. *Reimbursement for expenses of removal.* The street cleaning commissioner shall, from time to time, as often as he shall deem necessary, sell, or cause to be sold, as hereinafter provided, at public auction, at such yard or yards, the said trucks, carts, wagons, vehicles, boxes, barrels and other things so removed. Whenever the commissioner or deputy commissioner shall have removed or caused to be removed any such truck, cart, wagon, vehicle, box, barrel, bale or other thing, and shall deem it necessary to sell it, and before making the sale thereof, he shall file, with a justice of the municipal court of the city, a written petition, verified by oath, setting forth the facts which bring the case within this section, together with a brief description of each of the trucks, carts, wagons, vehicles, boxes, barrels or other things so removed in his custody and possession as street cleaning commissioner at the time of filing such petition, stating either the name of the owner, or that this name is not known to the petitioner and cannot be ascerained with reasonable diligence, and praying for a final order, directing the sale of the property so seized or removed, and the application of the proceeds thereof, as herein prescribed. Upon the presentation of the petition, the justice must issue a precept, under his hand, directed to the persons whose names appear in the petition as owners, if stated in the petition, or, if not stated, directed generally to all persons having any interest in the property so seized and removed, and briefly reciting in substance the other facts stated in the petition and requiring the person or persons to whom the precept is directed to show cause before a justice of the said court, at a time and place specified therein, not less than 10 nor more than 20 days after the issuing of the precept, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. The precept shall be served by posting a copy thereof in at least 2 public and conspicuous places in the city, one of which shall be the office of the said commissioner of street cleaning, and the second of which shall be the yard to which the property shall have been removed, and a copy of which precept shall be so posted within 3 days after the precept shall have been issued. A brief abstract of the precept shall be published in the City Record and corporation newspapers, within 5 days after the issue, and not later than 3 days before the return day mentioned in the precept. At the time and place when the precept is returnable, the commissioner must furnish proof of the service of said precept as herein prescribed, and any person named in the petition and precept, or otherwise, having an interest in the property seized, may appear on the return day of the precept and make himself a party to the proceeding by filing a written answer, subscribed by him or his attorney and verified by the oath of the person subscribing it, denying absolutely, or upon information and belief, one or more material allegations in the petition and setting forth his interest in the property seized. The subsequent proceedings before the justice shall be the same as in an action in the municipal court where an issue of fact has been joined, and, if the decision of the justice is in favor of the petitioner, the justice must make a final order, the same as though no appearance or trial were had, except to recite the appearance and trial before him. If no person appears and answers, the justice shall make a final order, directed to the commissioner of street cleaning, commanding him to sell at public auction all of the property seized and described in the petition, at the yard to which said property was removed, for the best price which he can obtain therefor. Before making any such sale, the said commissioner or deputy commissioner shall give public notice in the City Record and corporation papers as by this act prescribed, not later than 3 days before the day of such sale, and such notice of sale shall specify the time and place of the sale, and shall contain a general description of the property to be sold, but no particular description of any article shall be contained therein. The sale shall be made, at the time and place specified in said notice of sale, by the commissioner or a deputy commissioner of his department, or by an auctioneer, designated for such sale by the commissioner. Immediately after the sale, the commissioner shall pay to the comptroller the proceeds thereof, and shall, at the same time, transmit to the comptroller an itemized statement of the articles sold, with the price received for each article and a certificate of the cost and expenses incurred by the said commissioner in making such condemnation and sales. The comptroller shall credit and add to the appropriation for the department of street cleaning, from the proceeds of such sale, the amount of said costs and expenses of such condemnation and sale as hereinbefore provided, and, in addition thereto, such an amount for each incumbrance seized or taken, condemned and sold, as hereinbefore provided, not to exceed $10, as may be estimated and fixed by the commissioner of street cleaning as necessary to pay the cost of seizing, removing and keeping or storing such encumbrances; and the remainder of the moneys realized from such sale shall be paid without interest, to the lawful owners of the several articles sold. Any payment to a person apparently entitled thereto, under the provisions of this section, shall be a good defense to the city against any other person claiming to be entitled to such payment; but, if the person to whom such payment is made is not in fact entitled thereto, the person to whom the same ought to have been paid may recover the same, with interest and costs of suit, as so much money had and received to his use, by the person to whom the same shall have been paid. (Charter, §545.)

4. *Redemption of property removed.* The owner of any truck, cart, wagon, vehicle, box, barrel, bale or other thing, removed from any public street or place, under the provisions of this section, may redeem his property at any time after its removal, upon payment to the commissioner of street cleaning of such sum as he may fix, not to exceed $10, for each article redeemed. The sum thus paid shall be immediately transmitted to the comptroller, and shall be by him added and credited to the appropriation for the department of street cleaning, and may be used by the commissioner for any of the purposes of his department, as if originally included in the appropriation therefor. Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to authorize the summary removal of materials for any public work or improvement in course of construction. (Charter, §545.)

5. *Temporary obstruction of crossings.* No person shall obstruct the walks laid across a public street or at the head of a public slip, by placing or stopping his horse, cart or other carriage upon or across any of the said walks, or by placing or putting any other obstruction or other thing across or on the same. (C. O., §268.)

ARTICLE 14.

*Projections and Encroachments.

Section 160. Projections prohibited.
161. Areas; special restrictions.
162. Balustrades.
163.
164. Cellar doors and steps.
165.
166.
167.
168. Removal of unauthorized projections and encroachments and incumbrances.
169. Notification to corporation counsel.
170. Violations.

*Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.

§160. Projections prohibited.

No areas, steps or other projections beyond the building line except those indicated in paragraphs c, d, e, f and h of subdivision 4, §170, chapter 5 of this Code of Ordinances, shall be built, erected or made upon the following streets, namely:

a. Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the borough of The Bronx, between East 161st Street and Mosholu Parkway;

b. On Coney Island avenue from the Plaza at Parkside avenue to Neptune avenue, in the borough of Brooklyn;

c. On Newkirk avenue, between Flatbush avenue and Coney Island avenue, in the borough of Brooklyn. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§161. Areas; special restrictions.

Every existing area that is open at the top shall be enclosed with a railing, the gates of which, if any, shall be so constructed as to open inwardly. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§162. Balustrades.

No goods, wares, merchandise or manufactures of any description shall be placed or exposed to show or for sale upon any balustrade that now is or hereafter may be erected upon any street. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§163. Bay windows, show windows. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§164. Cellar steps.

Every entrance or flight of steps, now existing and projecting beyond the line of the street and descending into any cellar or basement story of any house or other building, where such entrance or flight of steps shall not be covered, shall be inclosed with a railing on each side, permanently put up, from 3 to 3½ feet high, with a gate to open inwardly, or with 2 iron chains across the front of the entranceway, 1 near the top and 1 in the centre of the railing, to be closed during the night, unless there be a burning light over the steps, to prevent accidents. (Amended by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§165. Courtyards on private property. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§166. Ornamental projections. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§167. Porches, platforms and stoops. (Repealed by ord. effective Dec. 28, 1915.)

§168. Removal of unauthorized projections, encroachments and incumbrances.

The president of the borough having jurisdiction may give a written or printed notice to the owner of the premises, by service upon such owner or upon the occupant of the premises, requiring such owner to remove or alter any unauthorized projection, encroachment or incumbrance, within a period to be specified in such notice, which shall be in writing and shall be served personally, or by leaving it at the house or place of business of the owner, occupant or person having charge of the house or lot in front of which the projection, encroachment or incumbrance may be, or by posting the said notice or order thereon. At any time after the expiration of the time specified for that purpose in the notice, if such encroachment, encumbrance or projection shall not then have been removed or altered, the president of the borough may, by notice or order, direct and cause such encroachment, incumbrance or projection to be removed or altered at the expense of the owner or constructor thereof, who shall be liable to the city for all expenses that it may incur by such removal or alteration, together with the penalties prescribed by §170 of this article, to be recovered with costs of suit. (§8, Pt. Richmond ords.; C. O., §§221, 222.)

§169. Notification to corporation counsel.

The president of each borough shall present and report all encroachments on the streets, which may be brought to his notice, to the corporation counsel, and shall take such other action thereon as may be prescribed by ordinance in relation thereto. (C. O., §91.)

§170. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article or fail to comply therewith, or any requirement thereof, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any official order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or of any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall, for each and every such violation and non-compliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of $50; but if any said violation shall be removed, or be in process of removal, within 10 days after the service of a notice made and served as prescribed by section 650 of chapter 5 of this ordinance, the liability of such penalty shall cease and the corporation counsel, on request of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, shall discontinue any pending action to recover the same. Any person who, having been so served with a notice to remove any violation, or to comply with any requirement of this article, or with any order or regulation made thereunder shall fail to comply with such notice, within 10 days after service thereof, or who shall continue to violate any requirement of this article, in the respect named in the notice, shall pay a penalty of $250. (Building Code, §150; C. O., §§182, 184, 246.)

ARTICLE 15.

Sidewalks.

Section 180. Construction, generally.
181. Abutting owners' duties and responsibilities.
182. Drains across sidewalks.
183. Boardwalks.
184. Carriageways across sidewalks.
185. Property owners may voluntarily lay sidewalks.
186. Interference with sidewalks.
187. Injury to or defacement of sidewalks.
188. Obstructions.
189. Violations.

§180. Construction, generally.

All streets of 22 feet in width and upward shall have sidewalks on each side thereof, the width, materials and construction of which shall fully conform to standard specifications for such work, all of which shall be prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction and kept on file in his office. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§181. Abutting property owners' duties and obligations.

1. *Generally.* The owner, lessee or occupant of any house or other building or vacant lot fronting on any street shall, at his charge and expense, well and sufficiently pave, acording to this ordinance, and keep and maintain in good repair, the sidewalks, curb and gutter of the street in front of such house, building or lot. (C. O., §129; amend. by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

2. *Notice to regulate and pave sidewalks.* When any street shall have been paved and a majority of owners of lots on the same block shall have regulated and paved their sidewalks, the president of the borough in which the same is located shall give notice to the owner, lessee or occupant of any lot in front of which the sidewalks shall not be paved, to regulate and pave the same within a certain time, to be designated in the notice. Upon complaint being made to the borough president having jurisdiction thereof that any sidewalk, curb or gutter is not paved or repaired according to this article, he may cause a notice to be served upon the owner, lessee or occupant of any house, building or vacant lot of ground fronting thereon to repair or relay, as the case may require, such sidewalk, curb or gutter, within 10 days after the service of such notice. (C. O., §§ 127, 130.)

3. *Construction by city; reimbursement by assessment.* In case the owner, lessee or occupant shall fail to lay, repair or relay, as the case may require, such sidewalk, curb or gutter, within the time required by the notice and otherwise to comply therewith, the borough president having jurisdiction is hereby authorized and required to lay or relay the flagging and set or reset the curb and gutter, or any of such work, and to do such incidental work as may be necessary properly to construct or repair such sidewalk, and to certify the expense thereof to the board of assessors. The board shall make a just and equitable assessment of such expense among the owners or occupants of all houses or lots deemed to be benefited thereby, in proportion, as near as may be, to the advantages which they may be deemed to have acquired. (C. O., §131.)

4. *Sidewalk not to extend beyond owner's frontage.* No person shall extend

the sidewalk before his lot beyond that of his neighbor, in any street where the same is not yet extended to the width allowed by law; but this provision shall not be construed to prevent the extending of any such sidewalks when a majority of the owners of property on the same side of the street and between the two nearest corners, by and with the permission of the president of the borough in which said street is located, agree to and do extend the sidewalks in front of their respective lots of ground in like manner. (C. O., §§119, 120.)

§182. Drains across sidewalks.

No drain from any building, structure, enclosure or lot of ground shall hereafter be constructed across the surface of, or through or under a sidewalk, unless the material or materials, dimensions and construction thereof shall fully conform to standard specifications for such work, all of which shall be prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction and kept on file in his office. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§183. Boardwalks.

No board or plank walk shall be constructed or laid down in any street, without the written permission of the borough president having jurisdiction. (§5, Flushing ords.)

§184. Carriageways across sidewalks.

1. *General regulations.* No person shall lower the curb or change the grade of a sidewalk in front of any building owned by him, for the purpose of providing a carriageway across such sidewalk, except upon complying with the following conditions, namely:

a. Application shall be made in writing by the owner to the president of the borough within which such premises are located;

b. In consideration of the granting of such permit, the borough president having jurisdiction is hereby authorized to charge a fee for the privilege, to cover all expenses in connection with the inspection of the alteration of the sidewalk, and its ultimate restoration to original grade; and he may make such rules for its proper care and cleaning as he deems desirable;

c. Every such carriageway shall be constructed under the supervision and subject to the direction of the president of the borough having jurisdiction, and on condition that, upon failure to comply with all the terms of the permit, the privilege may be revoked and the sidewalk be restored to its original grade, at the expense of the person, to whom the permit was granted or of the grantee then having title to the abutting property. (Ord. effective April 16, 1912.)

2. *Construction.* All private carriageways, crossing sidewalks, shall be paved with granite, bluestone or artificial stone and not with bricks or with round or paving stones. (C. O., §122.)

3. *City may construct or reconstruct at expense of owner.* In case any part of a private carriageway shall not be paved, repaved or repaired according to the provisions of the preceding subdivision, the borough president having jurisdiction may order, in writing, the same to be done within a time mentioned in the order. At the expiration of such time, the work may be done under the direction of the borough president, and the expenses thereof shall be a lien upon the lot fronting thereon. (C. O., §123.)

§185. Property owners may voluntarily lay sidewalks.

Any owner of property may lay a sidewalk in front of his premises, of such material and in such a manner as may be prescribed by the borough president having jurisdiction, but no sidewalk shall be so laid unless under written permit issued by the borough president. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§186. Interference with sidewalks.

No sidewalk or any part of a sidewalk shall be taken up in whole or in part, for any purpose whatever, without the written permission of the president of the borough having jurisdiction, under the penalty of $25 for each offence; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to the making of necessary repairs to any such sidewalk, nor to the resetting, when necessary, of any curb or gutter stone that may have become displaced, broken or sunken, nor to the necessary repair or alteration of any coal slide under a sidewalk. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§187. Injury to or defacement of sidewalks.

1. *Breaking or injuring.* No person shall break or otherwise injure any sidewalk or footpath under the penalty prescribed by §189 of this article; provided that such penalty shall not accrue in case of an accidental breaking of or injury to a sidewalk which is repaired, to the satisfaction of the borough president having jurisdiction, within 48 hours after such break or injury. (C. O., §267.)

2. *Defacing.* No person shall deface any sidewalk by printing or writing thereon, or attaching thereto, in any manner, any advertisement or other printed matter. (§84. Manhattan ords.)

§188. Obstructions.

1. *Merchandise.* No person shall hang or place any goods, wares or merchandise, or suffer, maintain or permit the same to be hung or placed, at any greater distance than 3 feet in front of his house, store or other building, and not a greater height than 5 feet above the level of the sidewalk. Wares or merchandise in process of loading, unloading, shipment or being received from shipment, may be transferred from trucks or other vehicles over the sidewalk by the use of skids, or by backing w trucks on the sidewalks while so doing. Household furniture may be temporarily placed on a sidewalk for the purpose ofloading or unloading the same, during daylight and without unreasonable delay; but, in any such case a passageway shall be kept open within the stoop line of the building, abutting on the sidewalk so obstructed, for the free movement of pedestrians. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

2. *Vehicles.* Except as otherwise provided in this section, no person shall lead, ride or drive a horse or permit or suffer any cart or other wheel carriage to be driven or otherwise to pass or go over or upon any footpath or sidewalk of the city, for any purpose whatever, except over a driveway authorized and constructed in accordance with the provisions of §184 of this article. (Amended by ord. effective March 7, 1916.)

§189. Violations.

No person shall violate any of the provisions of this article under a penalty of $50 for each offense. No such violation shall be continued under an additional penalty of $5 for each day so continued. Any person who shall wilfully violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any provision of this title, or any lawful regulation, order or special direction made thereunder, may also, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by an imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O., §121.)

Article 16.
Signs and Showbills.

Section 210. General provisions.
211. Ground signs and roof signs.
212. Ground signs; special provisions.
213. Roof signs; special provisions.
214. Signs on walls.
215. Illuminated signs.
216. Unsafe signs.
217. Unlawful signs.
218. Alteration of existing signs.
219. Exemptions.
220. Retroactive effect.
221. Inspections.
222. Public signs, protection of.
223. Violations.

§210. General provisions.

Except as otherwise specified in the succeeding sections of this article, signs, showbills and showboards may be placed on the fronts of buildings, with the consent of the owner thereof. They shall be securely fastened, and shall not project more than 1 foot from the house wall, except that signs may be hung or attached at right angles to any building and extend, not to exceed 3 feet therefrom, in the space between the second floor (the ground floor being considered the first floor) and a point 8 feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk in front of such building. Signs may be attached to the sides of stoops, but not to extend above the railing or beyond the stoop-line of any stoop. No sign, showbill or showboard shall be placed, hung or maintained except as prescribed in this article. (C. O., §260.)

§211. Ground signs and roof signs.

1. *Permits required.* No ground sign or roof sign shall be erected until a permit therefor shall have been issued by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction Each superintendent of buildings may prescribe suitable regulations, consistent with the provisions of this article, concerning the forms and contents of applications for the various forms of permits. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

2. *Plans and specifications.* No such permit shall be issued unless plans and specifications, showing the dimensions, material and details of construction of the proposed sign, accompanied by the written consent of the owner or lessee of the property upon which it is to be erected, shall have been filed with the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction, nor until all of the provisions of the Building Code, relating to such structures, shall have been complied with. (Id.)

3. *Illuminated signs.* In the case of a sign illuminated by electricity, a certificate must also be procured from the department of water supply, gas and electricity, certifying that the electric wiring and electric appliances of the proposed sign are in conformity with the rules and regulations of said department. (Id.)

4. *Fees.* Before any permit shall be issued under this section, a fee therefor shall be paid to the appropriate bureau of buildings as follows: For ground signs, $2; for roof signs having a tight, closed or solid surface, $5; for roof signs not having a tight, closed or solid surface, $10; provided that each face of any such sign structure, when fronting on different streets, shall be considered to be a separate sign. (Id., amended Feb. 9, 1915.)

5. *Existing structures.* Permits shall be issued for existing signs not conforming to the requirements of this article, provided such signs were erected in conformity with the legal requirements in effect when they were erected, but no fees shall be charged for permits or registration for existing signs. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

6. *Registration and identification.* Every ground-sign and roof-sign, existing or hereafter erected, shall be registered with the bureau of buildings of the borough in which such structure is situated, by the person maintaining the same, and shall have displayed upon the front thereof the name and address of such person and the serial number of the permit issued for such structure. The bureau of buildings may issue permits in several series, so as to distinguish between existing signs and new sign structures erected in conformity with this article, or between various classes of signs. (Id.)

§212. Ground signs; special provisions.

1. *Construction.* No ground, fence, billboard or sign within the fire limits of the city shall be, at any point, over 12 feet above the ground; provided that when the face of any sign, excepting the ornamental moulding thereof, shall be constructed entirely of metal, or of wood covered on all sides with sheet metal, the sign shall not be at any point over 24 feet above the ground. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

2. *Maintenance.* Any person occupying any vacant lot or premises with a billboard, sign or other advertising structure or device shall be subject to the same duties and responsibilities as the owner of the lot or premises, with respect to keeping the same clean, sanitary, inoffensive and free and clear of all noxious substances in the vicinity of such billboard, sign, structure or device, and with respect to the removal of snow from the sidewalk and curb in front thereof. (Id.)

§213. Roof signs; special provisions.

1. *Construction.* All roof sign structures shall be so constructed as to leave a clear space of at least 7 feet between the roof level and the lowest part of the structure, and at least 5 feet between the vertical supports thereof; such structures shall be set back at least 6 feet from the face of the front and rear walls and shall not interfere with any openings in the roof or with any fire escape. Such structures, excepting the ornamental surface moulding thereof, shall be constructed entirely of metal, including the uprights, supports and braces for same, and shall be required to bear a wind pressure of not less than 30 pounds to the square foot of area subject to such pressure. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

2. *Restrictions.* a. No roof sign structure having a tight, closed or solid surface shall be at any point over 31 feet above the roof level;

b. Roof sign structures, not having a tight, closed or solid surface, may be erected upon fireproof buildings to a height not exceeding 75 feet above the roof level, and upon non-fireproof buildings to a height not exceeding 50 feet above the roof level, but the portions of such structures covered and exposed to wind pressure shall not exceed 35 per cent. of the total area. (Id.)

§214. Signs on walls.

1. *Construction.* No sign shall be erected upon the front, rear or side wall of any building so as to project above either the roof cornice or parapet wall, or above the roof level where there is no cornice or parapet wall; except that a sign erected at a right angle to the building wall, the horizontal width of which sign, parallel to such wall, does not exceed 2 feet, may be erected to a height not exceeding 2 feet above the roof cornice or parapet wall, nor above the roof level where there is no cornice or parapet wall. A sign attached to a corner, and parallel to the vertical line of such corner, shall be deemed erected at a right angle to the building wall. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

2. *Restriction.* No such sign shall be so erected as to cover the doors or windows of any building, or otherwise prevent free ingress or egress to or from any window, door or fire escape on any building. (Id.)

§215. Illuminated signs.

1. *Application of preceding sections.* Except as hereinafter specifically prescribed, all provisions of §§211 to 214, inclusive, of this article, shall apply to the continuance, construction, alteration, reconstruction and maintenance of illuminated signs, as hereinafter defined. (Ord. effective July 24, 1912; amended by ord. effective May 2, 1916.)

2. Issue of permits. All permits for illuminated signs shall be issued by the city clerk, upon applications therefor, approved by the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity and the superintendent of buildings in the case of electric signs, and, in the case of gas signs, by the fire commissioner and the superintendent of buildings. A permit or renewal thereof issued hereunder, upon the expiration thereof or within thirty days thereafter, may be renewed for a further period of one year; and, upon the payment by the applicant of the fee therefor and the surrender of the old permit, accompanied by satisfactory proof in the form of an affidavit that the illuminated sign is the same as when originally licensed, and that the wiring or piping of the sign is in good condition, the city clerk may issue the permit. Each such permit shall be kept upon the premises whereon the sign is placed, either in the possession of the person in charge or his agent. (Ord. effective June 20, 1916.)

3. Definition. Any letter, word, model, sign, device, or representation, used in the nature of an advertisement, announcement, or direction, illuminated by electricity or gas, erected on any building and extending beyond the building line shall be deemed to be an illuminated sign. No such sign shall be illuminated otherwise than by electricity or gas. (Id.)

4. *Fee for permit.* The applicant for a permit to construct or maintain an illuminated sign shall pay to the city clerk an annual fee of 10 cents for each square foot of sign space or part of square foot of such sign space displayed on such sign, to be computed and collected by the city clerk. The square feet of sign space on 1 side of an illuminated sign, however, shall be deemed to constitute the entire number of square feet of sign space, for the purpose of computing the license fee referred to herein. (Id.)

5. *Consent of owner of adjoining residence.* No permit shall be issued for the erection of an illuminated sign upon a building which adjoins another occupied exclusively as a private residence, until the applicant for the permit shall have filed the written consent of the owner of such residence to the erection of the proposed sign. (Id.)

6. *Restrictions.* a. No illuminated sign shall extend more than 8 feet from the building line, nor shall any such sign be less than 10 feet in the clear above the level of the sidewalk beneath the same. (Id.)

b. All illuminated signs shall be constructed entirely of metal or other incombustible material, except the insulation thereof, if such is to be illuminated by electricity, including the uprights, supports and braces for the same, and shall be properly and firmly attached to the building, and so constructed as not to be or become dangerous. (Id.)

c. If such sign is to be illuminated by gas, the gas burners for same shall be located entirely inside of the sign and so arranged and protected as to prevent the flame from being extinguished by the wind. A shut-off valve shall be placed on the gas piping extending from the building to the sign, and so arranged as to permit of the shutting off of the gas from the sign on the outside of the building, in case of necessity. (Added by ord. effective May 2, 1916.)

§216. Unsafe signs.

Should any fence, sign, bill board or roof sign or sign structure be or become insecure, or in danger of falling, or otherwise unsafe, in the opinion of the superintendent of buildings, the owner thereof, or the person maintaining the same, shall, upon notice from the superintendent, forthwith in case of immediate danger and in any case within 10 days, secure the same, under the supervision of and in the manner to be approved by the superintendent, in conformity with the provisions of this article (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

§217. Unlawful signs.

In case any sign or sign structure shall be attached at other than a right angle to the wall of the building, extending outside the building line and projecting above the roof cornice or parapet walls or above the roof level, where there is no cornice or parapet wall, or shall be so erected as to prevent free ingress and egress to and from any door, window or fire escape of any building, the fire commissioner shall notify, by registered mail, the owner or lessee thereof to alter such sign or structure, so as to comply with this article, or to remove the same. If such order is not complied with within 60 days, the fire commissioner shall remove such sign or sign structure at the expense of the owner or lessee thereof. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

§218. Alteration of existing signs.

No existing fence, sign, billboard, roof sign or sign structure shall be enlarged, rebuilt, structurally altered or relocated, except in accordance with the provisions of this article; provided that this requirement shall not apply to the relettering of illuminated signs except where such relettering requires a change of the wiring or piping of such signs. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914; amended by ord. effective May 2, 1916.)

§219. Exemptions.

No part of the foregoing sections of this article shall apply to walls constructed wholly or principally of stone, marble, brick, terra cotta, concrete or other like material, composing a masonry or monolithic wall; nor to back yard fences on the ground in the interior of a court; nor to picket fences and ornamental metal fences. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

§220. Retroactive effect.

Except as expressly provided in §§216 and 217 hereof, this article shall have no retroactive effect. Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

§221. Inspections.

Every sign or sign-structure, for which a permit shall have been issued under any provision of this article, shall be inspected at least once in each calendar year, by or under the direction of the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

§222. Public signs, protection of.

No person shall injure, deface, obliterate, mar, remove, take down, loosen, destroy, or in any other manner interfere with or disturb any signboard containing the name of any street or public place, whether it be upon public or private property. (§2, Pt. Richmond ords.)

§223. Violations.

1. *Punishment.* No person shall violate any provision of this article under a penalty of $100 for each offense. No sign or sign structure shall be maintained, contrary to the provisions of this article, under a penalty of $10 for each day or part of a day the same shall be so maintained. (Ord. effective May 29, 1914.)

2. *Abatement.* Except as otherwise provided in this article, any fence, sign, billboard or roof-sign structure erected or maintained in violation of this article shall be subject, upon notice, to abatement by the superintendent of buildings having jurisdiction. (Id.)

ARTICLE 17.
Vaults and Cisterns.

Section 240. General provision.
241. Construction.
242. Vault openings; protection of.
243. Vault covers must afford secure footing.
244. Violations.

§240. General provisions.

1. *Definitions.* Whenever used in this article, the term vault shall be deemed to mean every description of opening below the surface of the street in front of any shop, store, house or other building, if covered over; except openings which are used exclusively as places for descending to the cellar floor of any building or buildings, by means of steps, and openings over which substantial and safe gratings have been erected, or may be erected in accordance with the provisions of sections 241 of article 17, provided said openings be used primarily for light and ventilation only. (Ord. effective June 6, 1916.)

2. *Jurisdiction.* Each borough president is empowered to issue permits for the construction of vaults or cisterns in the streets within his jurisdiction. (C. O., §169.)

3. *Permits.* No person shall cause or procure any vault or cistern to be constructed or made in any street, without a permit from the borough president having jurisdiction thereof. Every application for a permit to erect such vault or cistern shall be in writing, signed by the person making the same, and shall state the number of square feet of ground which is required for the same, and the intended length and width of the same. (C. O., §§170, 171.)

4. *Compensation.* Upon receiving such permit, the applicant therefor shall forthwith pay to the borough president such sum as he shall certify in the permit to be a just compensation to the city for such privilege, calculated at the rate of not less than 30 cents nor more than $2 per foot, for each square foot of ground mentioned as required for such vault or cistern. (C. O., §172.)

5. *Measurement.* Every person for whom any vault or cistern may be in process of construction shall procure the same to be measured by a city surveyor, who shall deliver to the borough president granting the permit therefor a certificate of the measurement signed by such surveyor, accompanied by a diagram showing the complete dimensions of the same and its location relative to the nearest intersecting street corner, before the construction of such vault or cistern shall be commenced. (C. O., §174; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

6. *Refundments.* If, from subsequent measurements, it shall appear that less space has been taken than that paid for, the permittee shall be entitled to receive a certificate from the borough president who issued the permit, showing the difference. Upon the presentation of said certificate of difference to the comptroller, he shall pay a rebate to the permittee, the amount of which shall be the difference in money between the space fee originally paid and the fee for space actually taken; provided the surveyor's certificate was filed on or after the 1st day of March, 1913. (Ord. effective Apr. 29, 1913.)

7. *Unauthorized encroachments.* If it shall appear that the vault or cistern occupies a greater number of square feet than shall have been paid for as aforesaid, the owner thereof shall, in addition to the penalty imposed by this article, forfeit and pay twice the sum previously paid for each square foot of ground occupied by the vault or cistern, over and above the number of square feet paid for as aforesaid. (C. O., §175.)

8. *Limitation.* No person shall erect or build, or cause or permit any vault or cistern to be made, which shall extend further than the line of the sidewalk or curbstone of any street. (C. O., §173.)

9. *Responsibility.* The master builder who shall complete or begin the construction of a vault, and the owner or person for whom the same shall be excavated or constructed shall be liable to the provisions, payments and penalties of this article, severally and respectively. (C. O., §186.)

§241. Construction.

1. *Materials.* All vaults or cisterns shall be constructed of brick or stone, and the outward side of the grating or opening into the street shall be either within 12 inches of the outside of the curbstone of the sidewalk, or within 12 inches of the coping of the area in front of the house to which such vault shall belong. All grates of vaults shall be made of iron, the bars whereof shall be ¾ of an inch wide and ½ of an inch thick, and not more than ¾ of an inch apart. (C. O., §§175-177.)

2. *Completion of work.* All vaults and cisterns shall be completed and the ground closed over them within 3 weeks after they are commenced. (C. O., §179.)

§242. Vault openings; protection of.

No person shall remove or insecurely fix, or cause, procure, suffer or permit to be removed or insecurely fixed, so that the same can be moved in its bed, any grate or covering or aperture of any vault or chute under any street; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the owner or occupant of the building with which such vault shall be connected, from removing such grate or covering for the proper purpose of such vault or chute; providing he inclose the opening or aperture and keep the same inclosed, while such grate or covering shall be removed, with a strong box or curb at least 12 inches high, firmly and securely made, and provided that openings of more than 2 square feet of superficial area shall be inclosed at such times with strong railings not less than 3 feet high, to be approved by the borough president, and further that such grates or coverings shall not be removed until after sunrise of any day and shall be replaced before one-half hour after sunset. (§29, Brooklyn ords.; C. O., §§188, 189.)

§243. Vault covers must afford secure footing.

The police commissioner shall report to the president of the borough having jurisdiction the name and address of the owner or occupant of any store, dwelling or other building having a vault under the sidewalk in front thereof, the cover of which presents a slippery surface. Thereupon, the borough president shall forthwith notify the owner or occupant to remove such covering within 30 days and substitute therefor another that will afford secure footing for pedestrians. Each borough president shall immediately report every violation of this section to the corporation counsel for appropriate action. (C. O., §191; amended by ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§244. Violations.

No person shall violate any provision of this article, or any notice or special direction issued thereunder, under a penalty of $100. No vault or cistern shall be maintained contrary to the provisions of this article, under a penalty of $10, for each day or part of a day the same shall be maintained. (C. O., §172.)

ARTICLE 18.
Miscellaneous.

Section 250. Flower pots on window ledges.
251. Missiles; bean-shooters, stone-throwing, etc.
252. Tan bark on streets.

§250. Flower pots on window ledges.

No person shall place or keep on any window sill, railing of balcony, top of porch or any other projection from any house or other building, any earthen flower pot, wooden box or other article or thing whatever for the cultivation or retention of flowers, shrubs, vines or other article or thing whatever, unless such flower pot, box or other article is securely and firmly fastened or protected by iron railings, so as to render it impossible for the same to fall into the street. (§42, Manhattan ord.)

§251. Missiles; bean-shooters, stone throwing, etc.

No bean-shooter or other instrument for throwing bullets, stones or beans, shall be sold or offered for sale; nor shall any bean-shooter or other such instrument be used by any person for throwing bullets, stones or other missiles, nor be carried by any person, with the intention of being so used; nor shall any person throw or cast any stone, stick or other missile in, from or to any street or public place. (C. O., §549.)

§252. Tanbark on streets.

The mayor or any alderman, the department of health, the police commissioner, or the inspector or captain of police assigned to the precinct in which the premises are situated, shall, upon application, grant permission to lay tanbark in the carriageway in front of any premises occupied by a sick or convalescent person, to the extent of 500 feet in any direction from said premises; providing all expense of placing and removing the bark shall be paid by the person making such application. The bark so placed in any street shall be removed, upon the order of the commissioner of street cleaning, within 5 days after the recovery or death of such sick or convalescent person, and, upon failure or neglect to comply with such order, then it shall be removed by the commissioner, who may sue for and recover the cost of such removal in the manner provided for the collection of penalties. (C. O., §273.)

CHAPTER 24.
TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Article 1. General provisions.
2. Rules of the road.
3. Miscellaneous regulations.

ARTICLE 1.
General Provisions.

Section 1. Definitions.

§1. Definitions.

Unless otherwise expressly stated, whenever used in this chapter, the following terms shall be respectively deemed to mean:

1. *Curb,* the lateral boundaries of that portion of a street designed for the use of vehicles, whether marked by curbstones or not so marked;

2. *Roadway,* that portion of any street which is included within the curbs or curb lines thereof, and is designed for the use of vehicles;

3. *Vehicle,* every wagon, carriage, omnibus, sleigh, pushcart, bicycle, tricycle and other conveyance (except a baby carriage), in whatever manner or by whatever force or power the same may be driven, ridden or propelled, which is or may be used for or adapted to pleasure riding or the transportation of passengers, baggage or merchandise upon the street; and every draught and riding animal, whether driven, ridden or led; provided that an animal or animals attached to any vehicle shall, with such vehicle, constitute but 1 vehicle. (C. O., §474.)

ARTICLE 2.
Rules of the Road.

Section 10. Drivers; age limit.
11. Driving.
12. Lights.
13. Peddlers.
14. Riding on back of vehicle.
15. Right of way.
16. Obstruction of traffic.
17. Speed.
18. Safety stops for omnibuses and street surface railway cars.

§10. Drivers; age limit.

Drivers or persons in charge of vehicles other than licensed vehicles shall not be less than 16 years of age, unless provided with a permit from the police department. (C. O., §463.)

§11. Driving.

1. *Keeping to the right.* Vehicles shall keep to the right, and as near the right hand curb as possible. (C. O., §435.)

2. *Meeting.* Vehicles meeting shall pass each other to the right. (C. O., §346.)

3. *Overtaking others.* Vehicles overtaking others shall, in passing, keep to the left. (C. O., §437.)

4. *Turning and starting.* The driver or person having charge of any vehicle, before turning the corner of any street, or turning out or starting from or stopping at the curb line of any street, shall first see that there is sufficient space free from other vehicles, so that such turn, stop or start may be safely made, and shall then give a plainly visible or audible signal. (C. O., §438.)

5. *Turning to the right into another street.* A vehicle turning to the right into another street shall turn the corner as near to the curb as practicable. (C. O., §439.)

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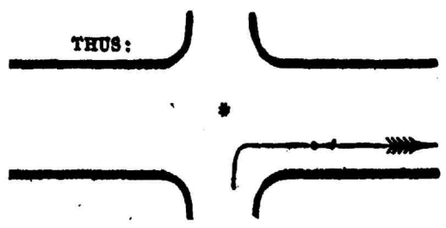

6. *Turning to the left into another street.* A vehicle turning to the left into another street shall pass to the right of and beyond the centre of the street intersection before turning. (C. O., §440.)

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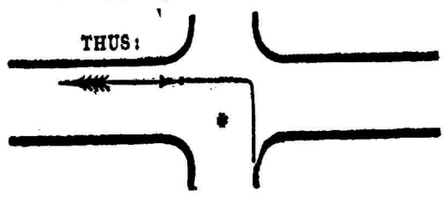

7. *Crossing streets.* A vehicle crossing from one side of the street to the other shall do so by turning to the left, so as to head in the same direction as the traffic on that side of the street. (C. O., §441.)

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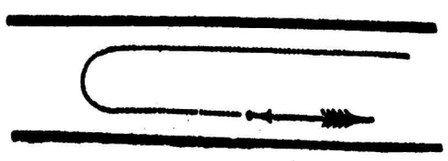


8. *Slow-moving vehicles.* Vehicles moving slowly shall keep as close as possible

to the curb line on the right, so as to allow faster moving vehicles free passage on the left. (C. O., §453.)

9. *Signal on slowing up or stopping:* In slowing up or stopping, a signal shall always be given to those behind, by vertically raising the whip or hand vertically. (C. O., §451.)

10. *Stop-signal to automobiles.* Every person driving an automobile or motor vehicle shall at the request or signal, by putting up the hand, from a person driving or riding a restive horse or driving domestic animals, cause the automobile immediately to stop and to remain stationary, as long as may be necessary to allow said horses or domestic animals to pass. (C. O., §452.)

11. *Stopping.* Unless in an emergency or to allow another vehicle or pedestrian to cross its path, no vehicle shall stop in any public street, except close to the curb line. Except as provided in §16 of this article, or in case of accident or other emergency, or when directed to stop by the police, no vehicle shall stop in such a way as to obstruct any street crossing, for the purpose of taking on or setting down a passenger, or loading or unloading freight, or for any other purpose. No vehicle shall stop or stand within the intersection of any street, nor within 10 feet of a street corner. (C. O., §§445-447.)

12. *Standing at curb.* In no case shall a vehicle remain backed up to the curb, except when actually loading or unloading, and no vehicle shall stop with its left side to the curb. (C. O., §444.)

13. *Obstructing traffic.* No vehicle shall be allowed to remain upon or be driven through any street, so as willfully to blockade or obstruct the traffic of that street. (C. O., §471.)

14. *Overloading teams.* No vehicle shall be so overloaded that the horse or motor attached thereto shall be unable to draw or propel it. (C. O., §471.)

§12. Lights.

1. *Horse drawn vehicles.* Every vehicle using the streets shall show between sunset and sunrise, a light or lights, so placed as to be seen from the front, rear and each side. If a dash lantern is carried, it shall be placed on the left-hand side. Such light or lights shall be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of 200 feet, and shall show white in front, but may be colored on the sides and rear. (C. O., §458; amended by ord. effective Aug. 11, 1914.)

2. *Motor vehicles.* Every motor vehicle, except motor cycles, shall exhibit, during the period specified in the preceding subdivision, 2 white lights, visible at a distance of 300 feet in the direction toward which the vehicle is proceeding, and shall also exhibit a red light, visible in the reverse direction. The lights shall be so placed as to be free from obstruction by other parts of said vehicle. No operator of any motor vehicle, while operating the same upon any street, shall use any acetylene, electric or other headlight, unless it shall be so shaded as not to blind or dazzle other users of the highway, or make it difficult or unsafe for them to ride, drive or walk thereon. (Id.)

3. *Motor-cycles.* All motor-cycles shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section. (Id.)

4. *Exceptions.* This section shall not apply to any equestrian; nor to any animal led or driven and not attached to any vehicle; nor to the rider of a bicycle, tricycle or similar vehicle, whose light has become extinguished or who is necessarily absent from his home, without a light, when going at a pace not exceeding 6 miles an hour and giving a clearly audible signal as often as 30 feet are passed over. (C. O., §459.)

§13. Peddlers.

1. *General regulations.* No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster, shall permit any cart, wagon or vehicle, owner or controlled by him, to stop, remain upon or otherwise incumber any street in front of any premises, the owner of or lessee of the ground floor thereof objecting thereto. No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall permit his cart, wagon or vehicle to stand on any street, within 25 feet of any corner of the curb. (§1, Manhattan ords.)

2. *Restricted streets.* No peddler, vender, hawker or huckster shall stop or remain, between 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., in the borough of

Manhattan, on:

Amsterdam avenue, between 67th and 70th streets;
Avenue A, between Houston and 7th streets;
Avenue B, from Houston to 14th streets;
Avenue C, from Houston to 14th streets;
Centre street, from New Chambers street to Park Row;
Chambers street, between Broadway and Centre street;
Fifth avenue, between 110th and 120th streets;
First avenue, between 2d and 9th streets;
Fulton street, between Broadway and Pearl street;
Nassau street, between Spruce and Wall streets;
Park avenue, from 111th to 134th streets;
Park Row, from New Chambers to Ann streets;
Sixth avenue, between 4th and 23d streets;
West End avenue, between 67th and 70th streets;
14th street, between 4th and 7th avenues;
23d street, between 4th and 7th avenues;
42d street, between the westerly side of Park avenue and the easterly side of Broadway;
67th, 68th and 69th streets, from Amsterdam avenue to the Hudson River;
125th street, between the westerly side of 3d avenue and the easterly side of Morningside avenue;
The territory bounded by 56th street, 3d avenue, 74th street and the East River, except the space beneath the Queensboro' Bridge, lying within said bounds, set apart for market purposes;
The territory bounded by Market street, Division street, Jefferson street and the East River.
All streets lying within the teritory bounded by 134th street, Amsterdam avenue, 158th street and the North River, Manhattan.

The Bronx, on:

Claremont Parkway, from Crotona Park to Claremont Park;
Jennings street, between Wilkins avenue and Southern boulevard;
Prospect avenue, between 160th and 163d streets;
Southern Boulevard, between Wilkins avenue and Jennings street;
Wilkins avenue, between Freeman and E. 170th streets;
161st street, between Prospect and Union avenues.

Brooklyn, on:

Manhattan avenue, between Driggs and Vernon avenues;
Montrose avenue, between Broadway and Bushwick place.

(C. O., Ch. 24, §13, as amended at various times.)

None of the provisions of this section shall be construed as regulating the crying or hawking of newspapers. (C. O., §347.)

§14. Riding on back of vehicle.

No person shall ride upon the back of any vehicle without the consent of the driver, and, when riding, no part of a person's body shall protrude beyond the limits of the vehicle. (C. O., §464.)

§15. Right of way.

1. *Direction.* On all streets and public places, all vehicles going in a northerly or southerly direction shall have the right of way over any vehicle going in an easterly or westerly direction. (C. O., §448a.)

2. *Vehicles having precedence.* The officers and men of the fire department and of the fire patrol, with their apparatus of all kinds, when going to, or on duty at, or returning from a fire; all ambulances, whether of public or private character, and all other vehicles when employed in carrying sick or injured persons to hospitals or other places for relief or treatment; vehicles of the police department; vehicles of the several bureaus of buildings; emergency wagons of public service corporations, and vehicles of all physicians who have a police permit shall have the right of way in any street and through any procession, except over vehicles carrying the United States mail. The police department is hereby empowered to issue a permit for such right of way to any duly registered physician, making application therefor, which permit shall not be transferable. (C. O., §449; amended by ord. effective July 2, 1912.)

3. *Street cars.* Subject to the preceding subdivisions of this section, surface cars, running on tracks laid in the street especially for their use, shall have the right of way along such tracks, between cross streets, over all vehicles moving in the same direction at a less rate of speed than 15 miles an hour. The driver of any vehicle proceeding upon the track in front of a surface car shall turn out as soon as possible upon signal by the motorman or driver of the car. (C. O., §450, amended by ord., effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

§16. Obstruction of traffic.

1. *General provision.* No person shall stop a cart, or any other vehicle, on any crosswalk or intersection of streets, so as to obstruct or hinder the travel along the same; nor place any cart or other vehicle crosswise of any street, except to load thereon or unload therefrom, but in no case shall any person permit such cart or other vehicle to remain crosswise of any street for a longer period than may be actually necessary for such purpose. (C. O., §443.)

2. *Streets used by surface cars.* The owner or occupant of any store, warehouse or building in any street, in which the rails of any railroad company are laid so close to the curbstones as to prevent the owners or occupant from keeping any such cart or other vehicle in the carriageway in front of his place of business, without interference with the passing cars of any such company, may, during business hours, occupy so much of the sidewalk as may be necessary for a cart or other vehicle; provided that sufficient space be allowed for the passing of pedestrians between the cart or other vehicle and the stoop or front of every such store, warehouse or other building. (C. O., §445.)

3. *Broadway, Fifth avenue and Park Row.* In no case shall any cart, wagon or other vehicle be placed crosswise of the carriageway on Broadway or Fifth avenue, south of 59th street, in the borough of Manhattan, nor on Park row, in that borough; nor shall any such cart, wagon or other vehicle be permitted to remain in front of any premises on Broadway or Fifth avenue, south of 59th street, nor on Park row, unless placed in close proximity to the curb, with the side of such cart, wagon or other vehicle parallel therewith. (C. O., §443.)

§17. Speed.

1. *General provisions.* No person shall operate, drive or propel, and no owner thereof riding thereon or therein shall cause or permit to be operated, driven or propelled, on any street or public place, any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, motor-cycle, motor-tricycle, motor delivery wagon, or motor vehicle however propelled, or any vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger, or to be likely to endanger, the life or limb or property of any person. A rate of speed exceeding 15 miles per hour shall constitute prima facie evidence of a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and of a violation of the provisions of this section; a rate of speed exceeding 20 miles per hour shall constitute a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section, and a rate of speed exceeding 25 miles per hour, on a public highway which passes through country or outlying sections that are substantially undeveloped and sparsely settled, shall constitute a prohibited rate of speed and manner of driving, and a violation of the provisions of this section. (Ords. effective Apr. 29, 1913, March 18, 1914.)

2. *Turning corners.* In turning a corner of meeting or intersecting highways, no person operating, driving or propelling any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section shall proceed, nor shall the owner of any such vehicle riding thereon or therein, cause or permit the same to proceed at a rate of speed greater than 4 miles per hour. (Id.)

3. *Overtaking or meeting street car.* In overtaking or meeting a street car, which has been stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging a passenger, no vehicle that is subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section shall pass or approach within 8 feet of such car so long as the same is stopped and remains standing, for the purpose aforesaid. (Id.)

4. *Approaching bridges; passing public schools.* Upon approaching a bridge, or in passing a public school on school days, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., no person operating, driving or propelling any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section shall proceed, nor shall the owner of any such vehicle riding thereon or therein cause or permit the same to proceed at a rate of speed greater than 10 miles per hour. (Id.)

5. *Congested streets.* In the thickly populated residential sections of the city, the police commissioner is hereby authorized and empowered to cause signs to be erected or maintained in any street thereof, at any time of the day or night when such street shall be congested by traffic or thronged by children, which shall be affixed to stanchions on the curb or other conspicuous places, and shall indicate that the speed limit in such street shall be not more than 8 miles per hour. No person operating, driving or propelling any vehicle, subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section, shall proceed, nor shall the owner of any such vehicle riding thereon or therein, cause or permit the same to proceed at a greater speed than 8 miles per hour upon any portion of any street so restricted, during the time when any such sign shall be erected and maintained thereon. (Ord. effective July 7, 1914.)

6. *Exceptions.* Nothing contained in any of the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section as to specific rates of speed, nor in any of the provisions of either subdivisions 2, 3, 4 or 5 hereof, shall apply to vehicles which run only on rails or tracks nor to any of the following vehicles, when the same are responding for emergency work in case of fire, accident, public disaster or impending danger, to wit: wagons, trucks and apparatus of the fire department, the insurance patrol, the police department, the bureaus of buildings or the militia; ambulances, or the emergency repair wagons of public service corporations. (Ord. effective Apr. 29, 1913.)

7. *Violations.* Any person who shall operate, drive or propel and any owner thereof, riding thereon or therein, who shall cause or permit any vehicle subject to the provisions of subdivision 1 of this section, to be operated, driven or propelled in violation of any of the provisions of this article, shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 days nor more than 15 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall upon conviction for the second offense, within 1 year from the commission of the first offense, be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 days nor more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall upon conviction for the third offense, and for each and every offense subsequent thereto, within 1 year from the commission of the first offense, be punished by a fine of $100 or by imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 days nor more than 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that in construing this section the unit of any 1 year shall be the basis for determining the "first," "second" or "third" offense, the numerical order changing when succeeding convictions occur, and more than 1 year has elapsed after an original "first," "second" or "third" offense. (Id.)

§18. Safety stops for omnibuses and street surface railway cars.

1. *Fire stops, school stops.* All omnibuses and street surface railway cars shall come to a full stop:

a. At all points where a "Fire Stop" sign is exhibited;

b. At all points where a "School Stop" sign is exhibited, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 9 a. m., 12 noon and 1 p. m., and 3 p. m. and 5 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays and during the period from July 1 to September 1, inclusive. Each borough president is hereby authorized to erect signs, bearing the words "School Stop", on each side of streets within his jurisdiction which intersect or meet the street on which a public school is located, within 500 feet from such intersecting or meeting street. Such signs may be placed on lamp posts, street sign posts, trolley poles, trolley span wires, or other available supports, or, in the absence of any such existing structure, on such new supports as he may find necessary. (Ords. effective Aug. 14, 1914, Feb. 15, 1915.)

2. *Passenger stops.* Omnibuses and street surface railway cars when signaled to take on or discharge passengers shall come to a full stop, in such a position as not to obtruct the crosswalk, before crossing any intersecting or connecting street; except that, with the written consent of the police commissioner, and upon the installation of "Bus Stop" or "Trolley Stop" signs by the omnibus companies or railway companies, respectively, omnibuses and street surface railway cars may stop:

a. At other points on unpaved streets;

b. In the centers of blocks over 400 feet long;

c. On the far side of any street containing an intersecting street railway. (Id.)

3. *Intersecting streets.* Omnibuses and street surface railway cars may cross an intersecting or connecting street without stopping; provided that, in each case, the police commissioner shall have given his written consent to such crossing, and the omnibus company or the railway company shall have installed a "No Stop" sign at such crossing, and provided further that there shall be a regular stopping place with a "Bus Stop" or a "Trolley Stop" sign installed thereat, within 200 feet of the "No Stop" sign. (Id.)

4. *Violations.* Any omnibus company or street surface railway company violating any provision of this section, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of $10 for each offense. (Id.)

Article 3.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

Section 30. Advertising vehicles.
31. Bicycles.

32. Cattle, calves, sheep and swine.
33. City-owned automobiles.
34. Horse-racing.
35. Ice wagons.
36. Motor vehicles; mufflers.
37. Ocean parkway; restrictions.
38. Processions and parades.
39. Sleighs.
40. Trade wagons.
41. Reasonable care.
42. Enforcement of chapter; duties of police department.

§30. Advertising vehicles.

No advertising trucks, vans or wagons shall be allowed in the streets; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the putting of business notices upon ordinary business wagons, so long as such wagons are engaged in the usual business or regular work of the owner, and not used merely or mainly for advertising. (§41, Manhattan ords.)

§31. Bicycles.

1. *Coasting.* No bicycle shall be allowed to proceed in any street of the city by inertia or momentum, with the feet of the rider removed from the pedals. (C. O., §460).

2. *Trick riding.* No rider of a bicycle shall remove both hands from the handlebars, nor practice any trick or fancy riding in any street. (C. O., §461.)

3. *Carrying children.* No bicyclist shall carry upon his bicycle any child under the age of 5 years. (C. O., §462.)

4. *Leading bicycles.* Riders of bicycles, when dismounted, may lead their bicycles along the sidewalk in single file, and bicycles may be allowed to stand on the sidewalk, provided they are within the stoop line and cause no obstruction. (C. O. §467.)

5. *Use of sidewalks.* No bicycle shall be ridden on the sidewalks of any street of the city. (C. O., §468; amended by ord. June 30, 1914.)

§32. Cattle, calves, sheep and swine.

1. *Driving or herding in streets.* No cattle, calves, sheep or swine shall be driven in any street without a permit from the police commissioner, and in strict accordance with the routes, hours and other conditions prescribed thereby; provided that, in the borough of Manhattan, cattle, calves, sheep or swine, landed at the foot of the street leading to the slaughter-house to which they shall be destined, may be driven along such street, if the same shall be effectively barred or closed so as to prevent the escape of any of said animals during their transfer from the dock to the slaughter-house. (Ord. effective Feb. 9, 1915.)

2. *Leading cattle.* No person shall lead, or attempt to lead or cause to be led, any cattle, otherwise than singly, 1 person with each, on any street nor upon any sidewalk. (Id.)

3. *Landing in Manhattan.* No cattle, calves, sheep or swine shall be landed in the borough of Manhattan except in accordance with the provisions of this section. (Id.)

§33. City-owned automobiles.

The words "City of New York" shall be painted plainly, and visibly, on the outside of the back of the body of each automobile owned by the city. The letters of such inscription shall be at least 5 inches in the least dimension, and the color shall contrast with the color of the body of the car. No person shall use an automobile owned by the city which is not lettered as prescribed herein; provided, however, that automobiles used by the police department, in the detection and the suppression of crime, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section. (Ord. effective Feb. 6, 1912.)

§34. Horse-racing.

Except as provided in chapter 17 of this ordinance, no person shall run or race any horse in any street, nor consent to or suffer such racing, under the penalty of $50 to be recovered from the person who shall so race, or suffer or permit such racing, and the owner, rider and the person having charge of any animal which shall so race and run, severally and respectively. This section shall be construed to prevent and punish the running, racing or trotting of any horse for any trial of speed, or for the purpose of passing any other horse, whether the same be founded upon any stake, bet or otherwise. (§§ 89, 90, Manhattan ords.)

§35. Ice wagons.

No person, being the owner or driver of any wagon used for the sale of ice, shall permit or allow the scale thereon or the beam to which it may be attached, or other implements for handling ice, to project, or hang outside or beyond the side of such wagon when it is in motion in any street. (§88, Manhattan ords.)

§36. Motor vehicles; mufflers.

Every motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine, shall, when such engine is running on any street or public place, be equipped with a muffler or silencer, through which all of the exhaust gases from the engine will escape into the atmosphere. No operator or driver of any motor vehicle shall use any cut-out, fitting, or other apparatus or device, which will allow the exhaust gases to escape into the atmosphere without passing through such muffler or silencer. (Ord. effective Apr. 16, 1912.)

§37. Ocean parkway; restrictions.

No person shall drive any vehicle over the easterly side road or bridle road of the Ocean parkway, between Prospect park and the Coney Island concourse, in the borough of Brooklyn, except as it may be necessary to cart or convey supplies to the residences along said road, or building materials to buildings in course of construction or alteration thereon. In all cases, however, vehicles must enter said road from the street nearest to the residence or house in course of construction, and must leave the same at the next intersecting street. (§83, Brooklyn ords.)

§38. Processions and parades.

1. *Permits.* No procession, parade or race shall be permitted upon any street or in any public place without a written permit first obtained from the police commissioner. Application for such permit shall be made in writing, upon a suitable form prescribed and furnished by the police department, not less than 36 hours previous to the forming or marching of such procession, parade or race. The police commissioner shall, after due investigation of such application, grant such permit subject to the following

2. *Restrictions:*

(a) He shall not grant a permit where he has good reason to believe that the proposed procession, parade or race will be disorderly in character or tend to disturb the public peace;

(b) The commissioner shall not grant a permit for the use of any street or any public place, or material portion thereof, which is ordinarily subject to great congestion or traffic and is chiefly of a business or mercantile character, except upon those holidays when the places of business along the route proposed are closed, or on Sunday when permitted by law on that day, or on other days between the hours of 6.30 p. m. and 9 a. m.;

(c) Each such permit shall designate specifically the route through which the procession, parade or race shall move, and it may also specify the width of the roadway to be used, and may include such rules and regulations as the commissioner may deem necessary;

(d) Special permits for occasions of extraordinary public interest, not annual or customary, or not so intended to be, may be granted by the commissioner for any street or public place, and for any day or hour, with the written approval of the mayor;

(e) The chief officer of any procession, parade or race, for which a permit may be granted by the commissioner, shall be responsible for the strict observance of all rules and regulations included in said permit.

3. *Exemptions.* This section shall not apply:

(a) To the ordinary and necessary movements of the United States army, United States navy, national guard, police department and fire department; nor

(b) To such portion of any street as may have already been, or may hereafter be duly, set aside as a speedway, nor

(c) To processions or parades which have marched annually upon the streets for more than 10 years, previous to July 7, 1914.

4. *Violations.* Every person participating in any procession, parade or race, for which a permit has not been issued when required by this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $25, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 10 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Ord. effective July 7, 1914.)

§39. Sleighs.

No person shall drive a horse before a sleigh or sled through any street, unless there shall be a sufficient number of bells attached to the harness or sleigh to warn persons of its approach. (§91, Manhattan ords.)

§40. Trade wagons.

Trade wagons shall not be allowed to collect on any street or public place, to the obstruction of travel or the annoyance of persons coming and going on the streets, sidewalks or crosswalks, or any property owner or resident in the vicinity. (§6, F. Rockaway ords.)

§41. Reasonable care.

Nothing contained in or omitted from this chapter shall be construed, or held to relieve any person using, traveling, or being upon any street, for any purpose whatsoever, from exercising all reasonable care to avoid or prevent injury through collision with all other persons and vehicles. (C. O., §470.)

§42. Enforcement of chapter; duties of police department.

The police department shall have exclusive control of the management of vehicular traffic. The police commissioner shall cause suitable abstracts of the provisions of this chapter to be posted in all public stables and garages, and at all hack, cab and truck stands. He shall cause copies thereof to be kept at all police stations, to be issued to the public on application without charge. (C. O., §§472, 473.)

CHAPTER 25.
WATER SUPPLY.

Article 1. Construction and maintenance.
2. Rents and charges.
3. Use of water.

ARTICLE 1.
Construction and Maintenance.

Section 1. Emergency repairs.
2. Pollution of or interference with water supply.
3. Trespass on water supply property.
4. Obstruction of stop-cocks.
5. Hydrants to be kept closed.
6. Connections.
7. Public wells.
8. Violations.

§1. Emergency repairs.

In case of any unexpected casualty or damage to the pipes, reservoirs or other structures connected with the city's water supply, the chief engineer of the department of water supply, gas and electricity, under direction of the commissioner, shall take immediate measures for the preservation and repair of the same, the expense of which shall be paid on his requisition by the warrant of the comptroller. (C. O., §285.)

§2. Pollution of or interference with water supply.

No person shall bathe in or go into the water of any water supply reservoir, or any part of a city aqueduct; nor shall any person throw stones, chips or dirt, or any other material, substance or thing whatever into any reservoir, gate-house, ventilator, aqueduct, fountain or basin; nor shall any person in any manner injure or disfigure any part of the water works system of the city. (C. O.. §286.)

§3. Trespass on water supply property.

No person shall trespass on any part of the embankment of a water supply reservoir, nor go or remain thereon without permission of the proper persons having charge of the same; nor shall any person fail or refuse to comply with the regulations of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity as to the times when citizens shall leave the embankment of a reservoir, or the grounds or buildings attached thereto. (C. O., §287.)

§4. Obstruction to stop-cocks.

No person shall obstruct access to a stop-cock connected with a water-pipe, by placing thereon stone, brick, lumber, dirt, or any other materials; nor shall any person permit any such material to be placed thereon by those in his employ. (C. O., §295.)

§5. Hydrants to be kept closed.

The commissioner shall cause all water-supply hydrants to be kept closed. Except in case of fire and for the purpose of extinguishing the same, or when otherwise authorized by law or ordinance, no person shall take or use the water from any hydrant. (C. O., §§200, 292.)

§6. Connections.

No street shall be opened, nor shall any pipe be bored or connection be made with any main or pipe for water supply purposes, except under the direction of the commissioner, under the penalty of $50 for each offense. (C. O., §289.)

§7. Public wells.

No person shall dig a well in any street or public place, and the president of the borough in which any such well shall be dug shall cause the same in all cases to be filled up. (C. O., §198.)

§8. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any provisions of this article shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O., §286.)

ARTICLE 2.
Rents and Charges.

Section 20. Frontage rents.
21. Extra and miscellaneous rates where supply is not metered.
22. Meter rates.
23. Supply discontinued on non-payment.
24. Connection charges.
25. Report of receipts by water register.

§20. Frontage rents.

The annual frontage rents on premises wholly or partly unmetered, to be collected by the department of water supply, gas and electricity shall be as follows, to wit:

Front width of building:	One story.
16 feet and under	$4 00
16 feet to 18 feet	5 00
18 feet to 20 feet	6 00
20 feet to 22½ feet	7 00
22½ feet to 25 feet	8 00
25 feet to 30 feet	10 00
30 feet to 37½ feet	12 00
37½ feet to 50 feet	14 00

For each additional story $1 per annum shall be added; and for each additional 10 feet or part thereof, above 50 feet in front width of building, $2 shall be added.

All rear buildings on any lot or lots, with front buildings thereon, shall pay an annual frontage rate of $5 for each 25 feet front, or fraction thereof, but this provision shall not apply to buildings erected on corner lots, each of which buildings shall pay the regular rates as stated in the foregoing subdivisions.

The apportionment of the regular frontage rates upon buildings shall be on the basis that but one family is to occupy same, and for each additional family or apartment, $1 per year shall be charged. (Ord. effective June 10, 1913.)

§21. Extra and miscellaneous rates where supply is not metered.

1. *Baths*—shall be charged $3 each per annum, 1 bath supplied to each house free of additional charge. (Ord. effective June 10, 1913.)

2. *Baths in barber shop, public houses and bathing establishments*—shall be charged $5 each per annum. (Id.)

3. *Shower baths,* not installed over bath tubs, and sitz baths, shall be charged same as baths. (Id.)

4. *Water closets and urinals of every description*—$2 each per annum; 1 water closet in each house supplied free of additional charge. (Id.)

5. *Bakeries*—Each oven $5 per annum. (Id.)

6. *Barber Shops*—Each up to and including 3 chairs, $5 per annum; for each additional chair, $1 per anum. (Id.)

7. *Barges* (without steam)—Each, $5 per annum; water for domestic use only. (Id.)

8. *Boilers of boats or not permanent*—The monthly rate for water supply for hoisting, steam rolling, dredging, erecting, hauling, pile driving, derricks, diggers, conveyers and all floating or portable steam plants and steamboats, except water boats supplying shipping, shall be as follows:

Up to and including 10 horsepower	$1 00;
Up to and including 15 horsepower	1 50;
Up to and including 20 horsepower	2 00;
Up to and including 25 horsepower	2 50;
Up to and including 30 horsepower	3 00;

Up to and including 35 horsepower	3 50;
Up to and including 40 horsepower	4 00;
Up to and including 45 horsepower	4 50;
Up to and including 50 horsepower	5 00;
Up to and including 55 horsepower	5 50;
Up to and including 60 horsepower	6 00;
Up to and including 65 horsepower	6 50;
Up to and including 70 horsepower	7 00;
Up to and including 75 horsepower	7 50;
Up to and including 80 horsepower	8 00;
Up to and including 85 horsepower	8 50;
Up to and including 90 horsepower	9 00;
Up to and including 95 horsepower	9 50;
Up to and including 100 horsepower	10 00;

Above 100 horsepower, at the rate of 10 cents per horsepower per month, using the multiple of 5 as in above table. An allowance of 33⅓ per cent. in the above rates shall be made where condensers are used. (Id.)

9. *Boiler testing*—All boats, in addition to paying the regular fixed charges, shall pay an extra charge of $100 per annum when engaged or employed in furnishing water in the testing of boilers in the other boats. (Id.)

10. *Bottling establishments*—Each bottle-washing apparatus, machine or tub, $10 per annum. (Id.)

11. *Building purposes*—Stone work, terra cotta, concrete, fireproofing, brick work, and all other forms of masonry, 5 cents per cubic yard. (Id.)

12. *Plastering*, 40 cents per 100 square yards, openings not included. (Id.)

13. *Caisson sinking and air compressors*—10 cents per 100 cubic feet. (Id.)

14. *Condensers*—10 cents per hundred cubic feet. (Id.)

15. *Conservatories*—Same as florists. (Id.)

16. *Demolition*—For wetting down while buildings are being demolished, a charge shall be made equal to ¼ of the annual frontage rate of said building. (Id.)

17. *Dentist*—Each fountain cuspidor, $1 per annum. (Id.)

18. *Dining saloons and restaurants*—$8 per annum. (Id.)

19. *Fish stands*—Each, $10 per annum. If live fish are sold, other than shell fish, $25 per annum. (Id.)

20. *Florists*—Each, $5 per annum. (Id.)

21. *Horse troughs*—For each trough and for each ½ barrel or tub on sidewalk or street, $20 per annum. (Id.)

22. *Laundries*—Each wash tub, washing machine or apparatus for washing clothes, $5 per annum. (Id.)

23. *Liquor and lager beer saloons*—For each bar, $10 per annum, and an additional charge of $5 for each wash box. For each beer pump using water in its operation, $50 per annum. (Id.)

24. *Milk depots*—For the purpose of washing cans or bottles, each washing machine, tub or washing apparatus, $10 per annum. (Id.)

25. *Photograph galleries*—Each faucet or outlet, $5 per annum. (Id.)

26. *Soda or mineral water fountains*—Each, $5 per annum. One washbox allowed. For each additional washbox, $3 per annum. (Id.)

27. *Soda, mineral or carbonic water manufacturer*—For each machine or apparatus (retail), $10 per annum; for each machine or apparatus (wholesale), $100 per annum. (Id.)

28. *Stalls*—In stables, $1 each per annum. (Id.)

29. *Water boats* (steam)—Monthly charges, according to tank capacity of each boat, shall be as follows:

12,000 gallons or less	$25 00
12,000 to 20,000 gallons	37 50
20,000 to 30,000 gallons	50 00
30,000 to 40,000 gallons	62 50
40,000 to 60,000 gallons	75 00
60,000 to 100,000 gallons	100 00

(Id).

30. *Water boats* (motor)—Shall be charged monthly, according to tank capacity of each boat, as follows:

3,000 gallons or less	$7 50
Over 3,000 gallons, but not exceeding 6,000 gallons	15 00
Over 6,000 gallons, but not exceeding 12,000 gallons	25 00

Over 12,000 gallons, the rate for steam water boats shall be charged. (Id).

31. *Wash drills* (all kinds)—10 cents per 100 cubic feet.

32. *Unspecified*—All charges not herein mentioned or fixed are reserved for special contract, by and with the commissioner. (Id.)

§22. Meter rates.

The charge for water measured by meter shall be 10 cents per 100 cubic feet. (Ord. effective June 10, 1913.)

§23. Supply discontinued on non-payment.

The supply of water shall be cut off in all cases where the rent therefor is behind and unpaid 10 days. (C. O., §284.)

§24. Connection charges.

All persons contracting for a supply of water shall pay the cost of the materials and labor used and expended on the streets, necessary to make the connection with the conduit pipes, or pay such annual interest thereon as required by the rules and regulation of the commissioner. (C. O., §289.)

§25. Report of receipts by water register.

The water register, or the cashier of the water register's office, shall on each day, except Sunday of each week, render to the comptroller an account, under oath, of all moneys received by him, showing the amounts received, from all classes of revenue, and shall, thereupon, pay over the amounts so received to the chamberlain, furnishing to the comptroller a receipt showing the payment of such sums into the city treasury. He shall also, if required by the comptroller, make a separate daily report showing all the items comprising the amounts received by him, in form satisfactory to the comptroller. (C. O., §281; amended by ord. effective Jan. 26, 1915.)

ARTICLE 3.

Use of Water.

Section 40. Street cleaning.
41. Traffic in water.
42. Washing down streets from private connection.
43. Washing vehicles.
44. Watering horses.

§40. Street cleaning.

The commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity shall, at all times when the general supply of water is not thereby endangered, permit the hydrants to be used for cleaning the streets, under his regulation. (C. O., §293.)

§41. Traffic in water.

No person, except such as may be licensed by the commissioner, shall take water from any hydrant or water connection erected, or to be erected in the city, and attached to the water pipes, for the purpose of using the same on any boat, vessel, barge or pile-driver, or for the purpose of selling or offering the same for sale to the owner of any boat, vessel, barge, or pile-driver. (C. O., §290.)

§42. Washing down streets from private connection.

No person shall wash any street, sidewalk, areaway, steps, building or other place or thing, from the 1st day of December to the 1st day of April following, by means of hose or piping, where the water runs upon a street, sidewalk or other public place. Water may be so used from the 1st day of April to the last day of November of each year, between the hours of 4 p. m. and 8 a. m., but city water shall not be so used until permit therefor shall first have been obtained from the department of water supply, gas and electricity. No charge shall be made for such permit, when the water used is paid for according to meter registration; where no meter is used, there shall be a charge of $5 for using city water during the period covered by the permit. (C. O., §294; amended by ord. effective Apr. 14, 1914.)

§43. Washing vehicles.

No person shall wash or cause to be washed any carriage, wagon, or other vehicle on any street or public place. (C. O., §205.)

§44. Watering horses.

1. *Bucket-filling equipment.* All publicly owned watering troughs, and those erected or maintained by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, shall be provided with the necessary piping and fixtures to enable the filling of pails with water therefrom, or otherwise modified in construction so as to meet the requirements of the board of health. The supply of water for such troughs shall be furnished by the department of water supply, gas and electricity. All other horse-watering troughs on streets and public places shall likewise be provided with the piping and fixtures necessary to enable the filling of pails with water, and the use of the water for that purpose shall be paid for in the manner provided in this chapter. All horse-watering stations in streets and public places, hereafter constructed or operated, shall conform to the provisions of this section and be subject thereto. No person shall draw water from these fixtures for a purpose other than watering horses or other animals, nor shall any person tamper with the said fixtures. (Ord. effective July 7, 1914.)

2. *Horse-buckets.* Every commercial vehicle to which a horse is attached must be provided, while on the public thoroughfares of the city, with a watering pail, which shall be used only for the purpose of watering or feeding the horse or horses attached to the vehicle. (Id.)

3. *Temporary relief stations.* Nothing in this section shall prevent the establishment of temporary relief stations, in conformity with such requirements as may be imposed by the board of health, with the consent of the commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity. (Id.)

CHAPTER 26.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Article 1. Bureau of weights and measures.
2. Regulation of weights and measures.
3. Standards for various commodities.

ARTICLE 1.

Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Section 1. Organization.
2. Trading restriction.
3. Jurisdiction.
4. Duties of inspectors.

§1. Organization.

There shall be a mayor's bureau of weights and measures in charge of a commissioner of weights and measures, to be appointed by the mayor and removable by him at pleasure. The salary of the commissioner shall be $5,000 per annum. Inspectors of weights and measures shall be appointed by the commissioner, and all complaints against inspectors shall be lodged with the commissioner, to be by him reported, with his recommendation thereon, to the mayor for his action. (C. O., §§380, 402.)

§2. Trading restriction.

The commissioner shall not, nor shall any inspector or other employee of the bureau, engage in the business of manufacturing, vending or selling any weight, measure, scale, balance, steelyard or other instrument for weighing or measuring, under the penalty of $50 for each such offense. (C. O., §400.)

§3. Jurisdiction.

Each inspector of weights and measures is hereby authorized to inspect, examine, test and seal, at least once in each year, and as often as the commissioner may deem proper, all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used in weighing and measuring. Upon the written request of any resident of the city, the commissioner shall test or cause to be tested, within a reasonable time after the receipt of such request, the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments used in buying or selling by the person making such request. All such appliances shall be made to conform to the standard of the state, and shall be marked by the inspector with the initials of his name and the date on which the same shall be sealed and marked. (C. O., §§385, 392.)

§4. Duties of inspectors.

1. *Reports.* Each inspector of weights and measures shall report promptly to the commissioner the names of all persons whose weights, measures or other instruments for weighing and measuring shall be found to be incorrect. Each inspector shall file a daily report with the commissioner, and make such other and further reports and keep such further records as may be required, from time to time, by the commissioner. (C. O., §§397, 398.)

2. *Return of testing instruments.* Whenever any inspector shall resign or be removed from office, he shall deliver at the office of the commissioner all the standard weights and measures and other official property in his possession. (C. O., §403.)

ARTICLE 2.

Regulation of Weights and Measures.

Section 10. Testing, sealing and marking.
11. Measures and containers.
12. Sale of weights and measures.
13. Use of untested weights and measures.
14. Confiscation of false weights and measures.
15. Alteration of tested appliances.
16. Defrauding by false weights or measures.
17. Use of inaccurate weights or measures.
18. Repair of inaccurate appliances.
19. Right of inspection.
20. Certificate of inspection.
21. Interference with inspectors.
22. Violations.

§10. Testing, sealing and marking.

All persons using weights and measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards, or any other instrument used in weighing or measuring any article intended to be purchased or sold, shall cause the same to be tested, sealed and marked by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau, unless the same have been already so tested, sealed and marked by the inspector as hereinafter provided. No person shall use any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard, or any other instrument in weighing or measuring any commodity or article of merchandise intended for purchase or sale, unless the same shall have been so tested, sealed and marked. Each inspector shall make a record and certificate, as hereinafter provided, of all the weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring inspected by him, in which he shall state the names of the owners of the same, and whether they conform to the standards of the state. (C. O., §§383, 384, 396.)

§11. Measures and containers.

No person shall manufacture, construct, sell, offer for sale or give away, any dry measure or liquid measure, nor any barrel, pail, basket, vessel, container, intended to be used in the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, which shall not be so constructed as to conform to the standards provided by statute; nor shall any person use any barrel, cask, pail, basket, vessel or container, in the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, which does not conform to the standards provided by law. (C. O., §395a.)

§12. Sale of weights and measures.

No person shall sell, offer for sale, or give away any weights, scales, beams, measures of any kind, or the tools, appliances or accessories connected with any and all instruments or mechanical devices for weighing or measuring, intended to be used for the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise, or for public weighing, until a type or types of the said weights, scales, beams, measures of every kind, or the tools, appliances or accessories connected with any and all instruments or mechanical devices for measurement or public weighing, with specifications as to construction, shall have been submitted to and approved by the commissioner of weights and measures. The commissioner shall, when said types are approved, designate a serial number, which serial number shall be used in identifying the type approved. A record of the serial numbers and to whom furnished shall be kept in the office of the commissioner. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or give away any weight, scale, beam or measure of any kind, or the tools, appliances or accessories connected with any instrument or mechanical device for weighing or measuring, intended to be used for the purchase or sale of any commodity or article of merchandise or for public weighing, that does not comply with the specifications and type submitted and approved by the commissioner, as provided in this section. The commissioner shall keep a register of the name of each person whose weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards or other instruments have been inspected, together with the number and size of same, and what of each was approved and what condemned, with the date of inspection, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable times. (C. O., §§384a, 387; amended by ord. effective May 2, 1911.)

§13. Use of untested weights and measures.

No person shall sell or offer for sale any commodity or article of merchandise, in any market or in any public street or other place, at or for a greater weight or measure than the true measure or weight thereof; and all ice, coal, coke, meats, poultry, butter

and butter in prints, provisions, and all other commodities and articles of merchandise (except vegetables sold by the head or bunch) sold in the streets, or elsewhere, shall be weighed or measured by scales, measures or balances, or in measures duly tested, sealed and marked by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau; provided, that poultry may be offered for sale and sold in other manner than by weight, but in all cases where the person intending to purchase shall so desire and request poultry shall be weighed, as hereinbefore provided. (C. O. §388.)

§14. Confiscation of false weights or measures.

Any weight which, upon being tested, is found to be short a quarter of an ounce or more; or any scale of 240 pounds capacity, or less, which upon being tested is found to be short in weight by a quarter of a pound or more; or any scale of a capacity of between 240 and 400 pounds, which upon being tested is found to be short 2 pounds or more; or any scale of a capacity greater than 400 pounds, which, upon being tested, is found to be short 5 pounds or more; or any scale which is in an unfit condition to be used by being worn out, badly rusted, or by any other cause; or any measure or utensil, being used in the sale or purchase of any commodity or article of merchandise, which does not conform to the standards provided by statute, may be summarily confiscated and destroyed by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau. (C. O., §389.)

§15. Alteration of tested appliances.

No person shall alter or change, in any manner, any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument, to be used in weighing or measuring any commodity or article of merchandise, after the same has been tested, sealed and marked by the commissioner or an inspector of the bureau, so that the same shall weigh or measure inaccurately. (C. O. §384b.)

§16. Defrauding by false weights or measures.

No person shall injure or defraud another by using a false weight, measure or other apparatus, in weighing or measuring of any commodity or article of merchandise, nor by delivering less than the quantity he purports to deliver. (C. O. §388a.)

§17. Use of inaccurate weights or measures.

No person shall use, in weighing or measuring, any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument, which shall not conform to the lawful standard therefor, nor shall any person use in weighing any scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument which shall be out of order or incorrect, or which shall not balance. (C. O., §386.)

§18. Repair of inaccurate appliances.

All weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments, used for weighing or measuring, may be inspected and sealed at the stores and places where the same may be used; and, in case they or any of them shall be found not to conform to the standard of this state, the inspector of weights and measures shall condemn the same and shall seal thereto a notice that such scale or measure does not conform to the lawful standard. Thereupon, the owner thereof shall, within 5 days and at his own expense, cause the same to be so altered and repaired as to conform it to the said standard, and shall serve notice upon the bureau, in writing, that such scale or measure has been so altered and repaired, but shall not break or remove the seal or notice. No person, other than an inspector of weights and measures, shall remove or cause to be removed the said notice. (C. O., §395.)

§19. Right of inspection.

No person shall refuse to exhibit any weight, measure, scale beam, patent balance, steelyard or other instrument to any inspector of the bureau, for the purpose of inspection or examination. (C. O., §393.)

§20. Certificate of inspection.

Each inspector shall give a certificate to the owner of the weights or measures inspected, and shall keep a record of each certificate given on a corresponding stub. The certificates and corresponding stubs shall be numbered consecutively. The books containing the stubs, after the corresponding certificates have been given out, shall become a public record. The commissioner shall, when required, certify extracts from such records. (C. O., §401.)

§21. Interference with inspectors.

No person shall, in any way or manner, obstruct, hinder or molest the commissioner or any inspector of the bureau in the performance of his duties, as herein imposed upon him. (C. O., §394.)

§22. Violations.

1. *Report of.* The commissioner shall report forthwith to the corporation counsel the names and places of business of all persons violating any of the provisions of this chapter, and of all persons making use of any fraudulent or unsealed weights, measures, scales or other instruments for weighing or measuring. (C. O., §399.)

2. *Punishment.* Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $100 for each and every such offense. (C. O., §388.)

ARTICLE 3.

Standards for Various Commodities.

Section 30. Bread.
31. Coal and coke.
32. Firewood.
33. Ice.
34. Poultry.
35. Violations.

§30. Bread.

All bread baked and offered or exposed for sale shall be made of good and wholesome flour or meal, and sold by avoirdupois weight. All loaf-bread, offered for sale, not in conformity with the provisions of this article shall be forfeited, and may be seized and disposed of for the use of the city. (§§15-17, Manhattan ords.)

§31. Coal and coke.

1. *Weight standard.* In the sale of anthracite coal, the hundred-weight shall consist of 100 pounds avoirdupois, and 20 such hundred-weight shall constitute a ton. (§19, Manhattan ords.)

2. *Certificate of weight.* No person shall sell or supply any coal or coke unless there shall be delivered, to the person in charge of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery, a certificate duly signed by the person selling such fuel, showing the weight or measure of the fuel proposed to be delivered, the weight or measure of the wagon or conveyance used in such delivery, the total weight of fuel and conveyance and the name of the purchaser. No person in charge of a wagon or conveyance used in delivering coal, coke or other fuel, to whom the certificate mentioned in the previous section has been given, shall neglect or refuse to supply such certificate to the commissioner or inspector of weights and measures, or to the purchaser or intending purchaser of the fuel being delivered; and when the said commissioner or inspector so designated, or the intending purchaser, shall demand that the weight or measure shown by such certificate or verified, the person delivering such fuel shall convey the same forthwith to a public scale, or to any private scale the owner whereof shall consent to such use, and permit the verifying of the weight shown, and shall, after the delivery of such fuel, return forthwith, with the wagon or conveyance used, to the same scale and verify the weight of said wagon or conveyance. (C. O., §§390, 391.)

§32. Firewood.

1. *Measuring.* No firewood shall be sold otherwise than according to the following regulations, that is to say: The stanchions of each cart or sled which shall be employed in the carrying the same shall be 5 feet 4 inches high from the floor of the cart or sled, and no higher; and the breadth of such cart or sled, between the 2 foremost stanchions, shall be 2 feet 5 inches, and between the 2 hindmost stanchions 2 feet 9 inches, and no more; in which space between the 2 stanchions, every cartman who shall cart any wood shall stow as much wood and as close together as can conveniently be put, or as much of it as will amount to 37 feet 10⅔ inches, cubic measure, which shall constitute and be deemed a load, and shall and may be bought and sold accordingly. (§22, Manhattan ords.)

2. *Crooked wood.* No crooked wood shall be stowed with other wood in any cart or shed constructed in manner aforesaid, but the same may be sold or disposed of as refuse wood, not subject to the above regulations; and if any cartman who shall cart firewood shall put, or suffer to be put, in his cart such crooked wood as will prevent his cart from containing a full load between the stanchions thereof, he shall, for every load so carted, forfeit the sum of $1. (§24, Manhattan ords.)

3. *Carting.* No cartman shall cart any firewood for sale except in carts made and constructed as by law directed, and loaded as above mentioned. (§23, Manhattan ords.)

§33. Ice.

No person shall sell or offer for sale ice in any manner other than by weight, and the same shall be weighed immediately before delivery. (C. O., §388b.)

§34. Poultry.

No turkeys or chickens shall be offered for sale unless their crops are free from food or other substance, and shrunken close to their bodies. All fowls exposed for sale in violation of this ordinance shall be seized and condemned. Such of them as shall be tainted shall be destroyed, and those which are fit for food shall be used in the public institutions of the city. (§20, Manhattan ords.)

§35. Violations.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall forfeit and pay a penalty of $50, for each and every such offense. (C. O., §391.)

CHAPTER 27.

Miscellaneous.

Section 1. Advertisements; false and misleading.
2. Animals.
3. Bathing in public; floating baths.
3a. Beaches and other parts of the water front to be protected against bottles, crockery, glass and glassware.
4. City magistrates' courts.
5. Jurors' fees.
6. Letter-boxes.
7. Queens county; county clerk's fees.
8. Session laws; compensation for same in Queens and Richmond.
9. Inspection of meat.
10. Violations.

§1. Advertisements; false and misleading.

Any person who, with intent to sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, services or anything offered, directly or indirectly, by such person to the public for sale or distribution, or with intent to increase the consumption thereof, or induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire the title thereto or any interest therein, makes, publishes, disseminates, circulates or places before the public, or causes directly or indirectly to be made, published, disseminated, circulated or placed before the public in any newspaper or other publication, sold or offered for sale upon any street or public place, or on any sign upon any street or public place, or in any hand bill or advertisement posted upon any street or public place, or on any placard, advertisement or hand bill exhibited or carried in any street or public place, or on any banner or sign flying across the street or from any house, an advertisement of any sort regarding merchandise, securities, service or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement which is untrue, deceptive or misleading, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $250 or by imprisonment of not less than 5 days nor more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Ord. effective Apr. 14, 1914.)

§2. Animals.

1. *Public pounds.* The mayor shall appoint proper persons as masters of the public pounds, who, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation well and truly to execute the duties of their office. Each pound master, once in every month, shall account to the comptroller for all moneys received or expended by him by virtue of this article, and pay over to the comptroller all such moneys remaining in his hands, after deducting his legal fees and charges. (C. O., §§553, 559.)

2. *Dog-stealing.* No person shall remove, or cause to be removed, the collar or license tag from the neck of any dog; nor shall any person entice any properly licensed dog into any inclosure for the purpose of taking off its collar or license tag; nor shall any person, for such purpose, decoy or entice any animal out of the enclosure or house of its owner or possessor, or seize or molest any dog while held or led by any person, or while properly muzzled, or while wearing a collar with a proper license tag attached; nor shall any person bring any dog into the city for the purpose of taking up, killing or selling the same. (§76 Brooklyn Ords.)

3. *Horses, swine and neat cattle.* All horses, swine or neat cattle found at large may be taken by any person, and driven or carried to such place as may be designated by the board of aldermen as a public pound. The pound master or person having charge of such pound shall enter in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, the names and places of abode of all persons who may bring any horse, swine or neat cattle to the pound and the time of bringing the same respectively; but no person shall receive any compensation for driving or bringing any horse, neat cattle or swine to a pound. If the owner of any such horse, swine or neat cattle, or any other person entitled to redeem the same, shall appear and claim the same, at any time before a sale thereof, the pound master shall deliver the animal, on receiving the amount of his fee for keeping and feeding the same, not exceeding $1, for each beast for every 24 hours, and at that rate for any less period of time. If no person shall appear to claim such horse, swine or neat cattle, within 3 days after the same may have been impounded, the pound master shall give 3 days' notice of the sale thereof. Such notice shall contain a general description of the beasts impounded, and shall be posted up in some conspicuous place at the pound and in the City Hall, and shall also be inserted in 2 or more of the public newspapers published in the city. In case of the sale of any impounded horse, swine or neat cattle, the pound master shall retain, out of the proceeds of such sale, sufficient to pay the amount of his fees and all charges incurred by him on account of said horse, swine or neat cattle. If, after any such sale, and while the proceeds thereof remain in the hands of the pound master, the former owner of the horse, swine or neat cattle so sold shall appear and claim the same, the pound master shall deduct from the proceeds of such sale the fees and charges due, and pay over the residue to the person so claiming to be the owner. Each pound master on making any delivery of horses, swine or neat cattle before sale, or on payment of surplus money after sale, shall obtain from the person claiming the same, his name and residence; and once in each month he shall report the same to the corporation counsel, stating the names of all persons claiming horses, swine or neat cattle, and their places of residence, the date when the animals were sold or redeemed, and the names of the persons leaving the same at the pound. (C. O., §§553a-559.)

§3. Bathing in public; floating baths.

No persons shall swim or bathe in any of the waters within the jurisdiction of the city, except in public or private bathing houses, unless covered with a bathing suit so as to prevent any indecent exposure of the person; nor shall any person dress or undress in any place exposed to view. The president of the borough, in which the same are situated, is authorized to perfect and promulgate all suitable rules and regulations governing the use of the free floating baths of the city, and breaches of said rules and regulations shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $5 for each offense, or by imprisonement not exceeding 1 day. (C. O. §§208, 542.)

§3-a. Beaches and other parts of the water-front to be protected against bottles, crockery, glass and glassware.

No person shall throw, cast, lay or deposit a glass bottle or piece of crockery, nor any glass or glassware, or any part thereof, on any beach or other part of the water-front, or in any park of the city. A copy of this section, with a proper reference to the punishment provided for its violation by §10 of this chapter, shall be conspicuously posted by the police commissioner on all beaches, and in all bathing houses thereon, and in all parks, and on all excursion boats plying the waters of the port of New York, during the months of May to October, inclusive, in each year (Added by ord. effective May 25, 1915.)

§4. City magistrates' courts.

An additional city magistrates' court district, for the borough of Manhattan, is hereby established for the upper west side of said borough, the boundaries of which shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of §70, chapter 659 of the Laws of 1910, and the court house thereof shall be located on the upper West Side, between W. 140th st. and W. 160th st., in said borough. The court shall be known as the 12th District Magistrate's Court. (Ord. effective Sept. 23, 1913.)

§5. Jurors' fees.

In pursuance of §3314 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is hereby directed that the sum of $2 be allowed to each trial juror for each day's necessary attendance by him, as such a juror, at a term of any court of record of civil jurisdiction held within the county of New York; provided, however, that no such juror shall be so paid for attendance on any day on which he shall be excused from service at his own request. In pursuance of §231 of the Municipal Court Act (Laws of 1902, chapter 580), as amended by chapter 431 of the Laws of 1908 and chapter 279 of the Laws of 1915, it is hereby directed that the sum of $2 be allowed to each trial juror for each day's necessary attendance by him, as such juror, at a term of any municipal court of the city; provided, however, that no such juror shall be so paid for attendance on any day on which he shall be excused from service. (C. O., §§492, 564.)

§6. Letter boxes.

The post-office authorities and owners of property in the city are hereby given permission, subject to the approval of the borough president having jurisdiction, to attach temporarily small mail boxes, known as letter boxes, to any building or part thereof; provided, however, the consent in writing of the owner of the property be given and filed with the borough president having jurisdiction, and further provided the work be done without cost to the city. Application for permission to attach any such letter box must be made in writing to the president of the borough having jurisdiction, and in the form prescribed by him. (Ord. effective Apr. 28, 1914.)

§7. Queens county; county clerk's fees.

The following prices and charges are hereby fixed for services rendered by the county clerk of Queens, in carrying out the provisions of the various laws which affect his office and for which no amount is fixed by statute:

Examining all papers as required by Tax Law and reporting to the state comptroller's office: 5 cents for each instrument examined;

For indexing all names in index of deeds, mortgages, lis pendens, judgments, calendars, common rule, and marriage licenses: 2 cents for each name indexed;

For assorting, arranging, numbering, filing, etc., all judgments and special proceedings: $1 for each judgment or decree;

For docketing sheriff's returns on executions: 6 cents for each return;

For filing sheriff's returns on executions: 6 cents each;

For preparing calendars for printer: 10 cents per folio;

For recording calendars in calendar book: 12½ cents per case;

For notifying county judge, sheriff, commissioner of jurors, and newspapers as to drawing of jurors: 10 cents per folio;

For making and preparing lists of jurors for county judge, sheriff, commissioners of jurors, and supreme court; 10 cents per folio;

For preparing reports, making copies of judgments, entering judgments, furnishing transcripts and reporting to state commissioner of excise on all persons convicted of violation of the Liquor Tax Law: $30 per month;

For preparing report to the secretary of state of all persons convicted of crimes: $20 per month;

For entering, filing and notifying all papers filed, in clerk's minutes for supreme and county courts: 6 cents for each paper filed;

For indexing all cases in clerk's minutes: 2 cents per name;

For attending and drawing jury: $2 each jury;

Delivering jury box to court: $3 per day;

Indexing all titles in map index: 2 cents per name or title;

For recopying and transcribing public maps, recoloring same, repairing missing parts: 6 cents per square inch for drawing, $1 per hour for recoloring. (Ord. effective May 5, 1914.)

§8. Session laws; compensation for same in Queens and Richmond.

The compensation for publication of the Session Laws in the counties of Queens and Richmond, respectively, is hereby fixed at the rate of 50 cents per folio. (Ord. effective Apr. 14, 1914.)

§9. Inspection of meat.

1. *Requirement.* No carcasses or parts of the carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep lambs, or swine, shall be offered for sale, sold, or given away in any public market in the city until they shall, respectively, have been inspected and passed, as fit for human food, by a duly authorized inspector of the United States government or a duly authorized inspector of the health department of the city, or, in the case of parts of a carcass, unless such part shall have been cut from a carcass or part of a carcass which had previously been inspected and passed as hereinbefore provided.

2. *Marking of; certificate.* Such inspector of the department of health, upon finding such carcass or part of a carcass, as the case may be, fit for human food, shall proceed to mark such carcass or part of a carcass by branding or stamping thereon a number and the words "Department of Health" and "Inspected and Passed," together with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector, all set forth in conspicuous type in the following form:

No.....

Department of Health.

Inspected and passed.....
(Date) .....
(Name of inspector).....

and such inspector shall also, upon branding or stamping such carcass or part of a carcass, deliver to the owner thereof or said owner's representative a certificate, which shall be substantially in the following form:

No.....

Department of Health.

(Brief description of carcass or part of carcass).....
(Place of inspection).....
(Name of dealer).....
Inspected and passed.....
(Date) .....
(Name of inspector).....

Such brand or stamp marks, as well as such certificates, shall be consecutively numbered, and the number of the brand or stamp mark shall, in every instance, correspond with the number of the certificate.

3. *Certificate; number of; filing of.* Every such certificate shall be made in triplicate form, and the inspector shall deliver the original to the owner of the carcass or part of a carcass to which such certificate relates or said owner's representative and file a copy thereof, respectively, in the department of health and in the office of the comptroller.

4. *Certificate, fee for.* For each carcass or part of a carcass, thus marked and for which a certificate shall have been issued as hereinbefore provided, the owner thereof shall pay to the city the sum of 5c., and all moneys shall be collected monthly by the comptroller.

5. *Carcass or part of, when deemed fit as human food.* For the purpose of this ordinance, no such carcass or part of a carcass shall be deemed to have been inspected and passed, as fit for human food, by an inspector of the department of health unless such carcass or part of a carcass shall have been branded or stamped, and a certificate shall have been issued, as hereinbefore provided.

6. *Exceptions.* The provisions of this ordinance shall not, however, apply to carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, or swine killed in any slaughter house in the city, conducted under a permit issued by the board of health.

7. *Violations.* Any person who shall violate or neglect to comply with any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (Added by ord. effective May 18, 1915.)

§10. Violations.

Whenever in any chapter of this ordinance no specific punishment is provided for the violation of a provision thereof, the punishment, upon conviction for such violation, shall be a fine of not more than $10, or imprisonment for not exceeding 10 days, or both such fine and imprisonment. (C. O., Part XVI.)

CHAPTER 28.

Repeal.

Section 1. Existing ordinances repealed.
2. Saving clause.

§1. Existing ordinances repealed.

All other general ordinances or parts of general ordinances of the city, in force on the date when this ordinance shall take effect, are hereby repealed. (New.)

§2. Saving clause.

No right or remedy of any character shall be lost, impaired or affected by reason of this ordinance, nor shall it affect or impair any act done or right accruing, accrued or acquired, nor any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time when the same shall take effect, or by virtue of any ordinance, or part thereof, repealed or modified by this ordinance, but the same may be asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent, as if such senior ordinance, or part thereof, had not been repealed or modified. (Adapted from charter, §1614.)

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 20, 1916.

Approved by the Mayor July 6, 1916.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

WARRANTS MADE READY FOR PAYMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

Below is a statement of warrants made ready for payment on the above date, showing therein the Department of Finance voucher number, the dates of the invoices or the registered number of the contract, the date the voucher was filed in the Department of Finance, the name of the payee and the amount of the warrant.

Where two or more bills are embraced in the warrant, the dates of the earliest and latest are given, excepting that, when such payments are made under a contract. the registered number of the contract is shown in the place of the second invoice date.

Where the word "final" is shown after the name of the payee, payment will not be made until thirty days after the completion and acceptance of the work, but all of the other warrants mentioned will be forwarded through the mail unless some reason exists why payment is to be made in person, in which event written notice will be promptly given to the claimant.

In making a written or verbal inquiry at this office for any of the above mentioned warrants, it is requested that reference be made by the Department of Finance voucher number.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
			Board of Aldermen.	
100563	3-22-16	7-18-16	The Western Union Telegraph Co....	$1 21
			Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.	
99130	4-30-16	7-14-16	Conron Bros. Co.	$6 00
99132	4-14-16	7-14-16	International Provision Co.	86 21
95104			McQuillen & Chave	107 17
			Board of Coroners.	
102043		7-21-16	New York Telephone Co.....	21 68
9184		6-18-16	Guiseppi Baldo	115 00
			County Court, Queens County.	
101339		7-20-16	Edward J. Smith	$5 00
			County Court, Kings County.	
98418	7- 8-16	7-13-16	J. E. Bristol	$199 50
			City Magistrates' Courts.	
98394		7-18-16	Defender Photo Supply Co., Inc.....	$568 40
98424	7- 8-16	7-13-16	Defender Photo Supply Co., Inc.....	771 75
			Court of General Sessions.	
9621		7-25-16	Paul Peters	$25 00
			City Court of The City of New York.	
101878		7-21-16	New York Telephone Co.....	$33 94
			Supreme Court.	
101609		7-20-16	Anton Miller	$5 00
100998			Consolidated Gas Co. of New York...	1 43
			College of The City of New York.	
98595			Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	$120 00
98595	5- 4-16	7-13-16	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.....	120 00
99977	5-12-16	7-17-16	U. T. Hungerford Brass & Copper Co.	26 04
99961			Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Inc....	27 70
99963	5- 9-16	7-17-16	Agent and Warden of Clinton Prison.	95 40
99996	3-27-16	7-17-16	Universal Safety Tread Co.....	28 15
			Board of City Record.	
101446	5-29-16	7-20-16	The O'Connell Press, Inc.....	$25 00
101447	6-27-16	7-20-16	Tower Mfg. & Novelty Co.....	2 34
101451	6-21-16. 6-27-16	7-20-16	Vacuo-Static Carbon Co.	14 10
101450			Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.....	7 50
101449	6-20-16	7-20-16	Remington Typewriter Co.....	5 00
101448			American Bank Note Co.....	85 00
101745	6- 2-16. 6-29-16	7-21-16	William F. Albers	52 90
			Department of Correction.	
98490	5- 8-16	7-13-16	William Farrell & Son	$352 31
			District Attorney, Queens County.	
9528		7-24-16	J. P. Fitzgerald	$5 00
9529		7-24-16	John P. Schneble	5 00
			District Attorney, New York County.	
99028	6-30-16	7-14-16	Berkshire Products Co., Inc.....	$30 00
99027	7- 1-16	7-14-16	Economy Clean Towel Supply Co.....	10 50
			Department of Docks and Ferries.	
100546	5-16-16	7-19-16	Pennsylvania Rubber Co.....	$82 00
			Board of Elections.	
99761		7-17-16	Simmons Automobile Co.	$18 00
99756	6-26-16	7-17-16	E. Faulkner	37 74
			Board of Estimate and Apportionment.	
100830	7- 8-16	7-19-16	Brooklyn Packhard Auto Service Co., Inc.	$44 25
100828	6-29-16	7-19-16	M. B. Brown Printing & Binding Co..	10 15
100832			The Peerless Towel Supply Co.....	12 69
100827	7- 1-16	7-19-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.....	10 53
100826	7- 1-16	7-19-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.....	4 26
100833	6-30-16	7-19-16	The Tabulating Machine Co.....	70 00
100815	6-26-16	7-19-16	Independent Towel Supply	5 00
100817	6-22-16	7-19-16	Merck & Co.	2 45
100816			Eimer & Amend	19 25
100818	6-21-16	7-19-16	International Instrument Co.	2 50
100820	4-11-16	7-18-16	Goodyear's India Rubber Selling Co...	1 01
100821	6-26-16	7-19-16	Eimer & Amend	3 75
100825	7- 5-16	7-19-16	George J. McFadden	8 10
100822	7- 1-16	7-19-16	The New York Multicolor Copying Co.	48 75
100887	2-29-16. 4-30-16	7-19-16	Luce's Press Clipping Bureau	14 35
100836	6-30-16	7-19-16	Fulton Blue Print Company	77 92
100835	6- 8-16	7-19-16	Engineering Record	3 00
100834	7- 3-16	7-19-16	F. C. Britting	4 50
			Department of Education.	
98349	4-14-16	41659 7-13-16	Milton Bradley Co.	$129 66
98350	3-23-16	41650 7-13-16	Silver Burdett & Co.	448 88
98347	4- 6-16	41639 7-13-16	Ginn & Co.	142 00
98351	3-13-16	41652 7-13-16	Educational Publishing Co.	299 07
98357	1-28-16	44504 7-13-16	Henry Holt & Co.	164 00
98353	3-21-16	44499 7-13-16	Saml. Gabriel Sons & Co.	124 25
97903	2-29-16	44056 7-12-16	Wm. P. Youngs & Bros.	359 36
98385	3-10-16	44083 7-13-16	J. M. Saulpaugh's Sons	360 57
98346	3-21-16	41629 7-13-16	American Book Company	2,057 01
98696	3- 3-16	44083 7-13-16	J. M. Saulpaugh's Sons	209 18
98200	3-13-16	41352 7-13-16	The Holden Paper Co. of Newburgh, Assignee of The Smith Tablet Co., Inc.	1,789 31
98716		43823 7-13-16	Wm. Knabe & Co.	436 50
98712		43733 7-13-16	Harry Klein	607 50
98713		40710	The Bank of Flatbush, Assignee of Edward Theriault	550 50
98359	4-25-16	41667 7-13-16	Charles E. Merrill Co.	427 61
98243	8- 1-15	44083 7-13-16	J. M. Saulpaugh's Sons	984 50
99369			Thompson Drug Co.	45 89
99371	4-22-16	7-14-16	McKesson & Robbins	35 00
99289	5- 3-16	7-14-16	John Wenning	36 90
99294	3-25-16	7-14-16	William E. Mason	49 59
99350	4-17-16	7-14-16	Kroepke Plumbing & Heating Co.....	40 65
99349	4-28-16	7-14-16	W. E. Mason	45 01
99297	4-17-16. 4-27-16	7-14-16	Kroepke Plumbing & Heating Co.	39 10
99298	4-25-16	7-14-16	B. E. Gfroerer	44 07
99353	5-12-16	7-14-16	Garbutt & Co.	32 30
99257	4-19-16	7-14-16	The Wabash Cabinet Co.	30 00
100022	3- 8-16	7-18-16	Hygeia Distilled Water Co.	2 40

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
99721			A. B. Dick Company	1 00
99730	3-30-16	7-17-16	American Electrotype Co.	1 00
99720	4- 4-16. 4-21-16	7-17-16	Krengel Mfg. Co.	1 05
99719	3- 2-16	7-17-16	Theo. Moss & Co.	1 75
99734	5-18-16	7-17-16	Krengel Mfg. Co.	46
99732	4-11-16	7-17-16	Theo. Moss & Co.	1 35
100689	5-16-16	7-19-16	James J. Fay	10 05
100691	5-21-16	7-19-16	B. P. Eldridge	17 56
100693	5-16-16	7-19-16	F. J. Unger	10 00
100694			Francis J. Unger	30 03
100695	5-22-16	7-19-16	E. J. Stanley	5 40
100674	4-13-16. 4-27-16	7-19-16	Henry Pearl & Sons Co.	45 81
100680	6-28-16	7-19-16	E. J. Stanley	7 50
100676	5- 9-16	7-19-16	George Kessler	2 31
100692	5-16-16	7-19-16	Joseph F. Egan	28 51
100686	5-16-16	7-19-16	Isaac Brenner	29 77
100677	5-22-16	7-19-16	Max Jackel	4 74
100675	5- 2-16	7-19-16	Wm. B. Taylor	7 63
99287	3-13-16	7-14-16	Philp & Paul	31 90
99288	3-27-16	7-14-16	John H. Laws	49 75
100681	5-31-16. 6- 6-16	7-19-16	Frank Kiebitz	16 38
99291			F. E. Folsom Company, assignee of William Spence	30 48
100890	5- 2-16	7-19-16	Department of Correction	2 95
100888	3- 7-16	7-19-16	Department of Correction	14 75
100685	5- 9-16	7-19-16	Benjes & Stiefel	25 16
90402	5- 2-16	6-22-16	Joseph D. Duffy's Son	68 00
99431	41356	11-30-15	Woldenberg & Scharr	68
99434	3-13-16 41380	7-15-16	A. G. Spalding & Bros.	56 25
99446	41124	3- 6-16	M. J. Tobin	3 87
98237	4-21-16 41461	7-12-16	The J. W. Pratt Co.	187 23
101662			Philip E. DeVos, Clerk	24 10
102573		7-24-16	The Chamberlain of The City of New York	98 99
98718	41372	7-13-16	Geo. Steck & Co.	405 00
98717	43823	7-13-16	J. & C. Fischer	675 00
98715	41696		Christopher Hally	900 00
98714	44165	7-13-16	E. Rutzler Co.	643 50
98711	44618	7-13-16	Commercial Construction Co.	540 00
98240	5-19-16 42720	7-13-16	The Peoples Trust Company, assignee of Bacon Coal Co.	282 53
98665	4-11-16 41703	7-13-16	M. J. Tobin	263 00
98675	41685		The Brooklyn Daily Eagle	367 70
98160	4-30-16	7-13-16	The Brooklyn Daily Eagle	341 04
98169	4- 8-16. 5-10-16	7-13-16	Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	156 12
98157	5-18-16	7-13-16	Manhattan & Queens Traction Corporation	152 00
98615	4-17-16	7-13-16	The Macmillan Co.	117 50
98154	5- 8-16	7-13-16	Union Railway Company	215 87
98244	2-29-16 44130	7-13-16	E. Steiger & Co.	214 23
98194	41181		Gerry & Murray	559 13
98358	2-28-16 44509	7-13-16	The Macmillan Co.	914 91
98246	5-24-16 44397	7-13-16	J. & T. Adikes	250 38
98693	4- 3-16 44050	7-13-16	Standard Oil Co, of New York	315 50
98242	4-18-16 44088	7-13-16	William R. Thompson	127 35
88703	3- 4-16 44060	7-13-16	Jas. S. Barron & Co.	316 80
97910	5- 3-16 44002	7-12-16	Liberty Ink Co.	156 00
			Department of Finance.	
100777	2-15-16	7-19-16	Rand, McNally & Co.	10 00
100779	7-12-16	7-19-16	Fallon Law Book Co.	3 00
100778			The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	10 28
			Fire Department.	
98047	6-16-16. 7- 1-16	7-12-16	J. M. Knopp	145 00
100162	6-12-16	7-15-16	Godfrey, Keeler Company	59 68
			Department of Health.	
98461	6-14-16	7-13-16	New York Sporting Goods Co.	667 50
98463	3-13-16. 3- 9-16	7-13-16	Carroll Box & Lumber Company	153 00
98482	5-31-16	7-23-16	Erie Railroad Company	131 19
98481	4-30-16	7-13-16	Erie Railroad Company	143 35
98469	6-16-16	7-13-16	The Fred W. Wolf Co.	115 00
100433	5-17-16	7-18-16	McElraevy & Hauck Co.	52 35
100432	6-18-16	7-18-16	Keasby & Mattison Company	3 60
100439	6-16-16	7-15-16	Julius Haas' Sons	2 42
100496			Wm. Ladew Feed Co., Inc.	26 35
100501	6- 2-16	7-18-16	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	19 20
100505	5-10-16	7-18-16	The Holbrook Mfg. Co.	51 12
100457	6-21-16	7-18-16	William S. Gray & Co.	33 50
100419	6-19-16	7-18-16	New York Medical Book Co.	3 38
100446	11-23-15	7-18-16	Lord Electric Company	63 00
100442		6- 6-16	Samuel Hurvin	8 60
100417	2-19-16	7-18-16	George Tiemann & Co.	1 75
100431	6- 7-16	7-18-16	The Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co.	14 60
100413	6-26-16	7-18-16	R. Melnick	1 40
100411		5-12-16	Gitzendanner Muller Co.	3 75
100415			T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Co.	1 00
100438	6-23-16	7-18-16	Sheppard & Kellett	8 25
100430	6- 2-16	7-18-16	Royal Eastern Electrical Supply Company	23 09
100412	6-21-16	7-18-16	The Lunkenheimer Co.	48 60
100409	4-22-16	7-18-16	William M. Crane Company	2 88
100429	6- 6-16	7-18-16	The American Laundry Machinery Company	8 55
100425	6- 6-16	7-18-16	McElraevy & Hauck Co.	6 00
100424	6- 3-16	7-18-16	Hoffman-Corr Mfg. Co.	5 40
100401	6- 2-16. 6-21-16	7-18-16	Agent and Warden Sing Sing Prison	42 45
100404	6-23-16	7-18-16	J. S. Woodhouse Co.	17 80
100400	5-31-16	7-18-16	Agent and Warden Auburn Prison	27 30
100423	6- 8-16	7-18-16	Agent and Warden Auburn Prison	6 00
100403	6-21-16	7-18-16	The American Laundry Machinery Company	20 80
100452	5-31-16	7-18-16	Burns Bros.	79 69
100453	6-17-16	7-18-16	Eimer & Amend	14 70
100392	6-22-16	7-18-16	Powers Weightman Rosengarten Co.	1 61
100393	6-22-16	7-18-16	John H. H. Van Haven, Inc.	2 50
100394	5-31-16	7-18-16	Underwood Typewriter Co., Inc.	2 50
100397			Agent and Warden Sing Sing Prison.	1 30
100395			Samuel Lewis	7 75
100396	6-23-16	7-18-16	James S. Barron & Co.	18 00
100524	5-17-16	7-18-16	Albert T. Zorn	54 10
100699	6-21-16	7-18-16	Peter Henderson & Co.	2 35
100422	4-17-16	7-18-16	The Reliable Electric Motor Co.	75
100402	2-24-16. 5-22-16	7-18-16	Whitall Tatum Co.	16 59
100515	2-25-16	7-18-16	A. F. Brombacher & Co.	10 25
100391	6-12-16	7-18-16	Hoffman Corr Mfg. Co.	24 50
100520	6- 6-16	7-18-16	The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.	19 33
101001	12-31-15	7-19-16	Crown Stamp Works	3 00
100398	6- 8-16	7-18-16	E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc.	25 42
101006	6-23-16	7-19-16	The Miller Rubber Company	1 13
100405	6-26-16	7-18-16	John Simmons Co.	37 50
100406	5- 6-16	7-18-16	Royal Eastern Electrical Supply Co.	33 76
100451	5- 9-16. 5-12-16	7-18-16	P. Lawless Sons	37 44

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
97999	9- 9-15	7-12-16	Johnson & Johnson	42 55
95175	6-13-16	7- 5-16	The Manhattan Supply Company	57 66
77552	12-17-14	7-19-16	John T. Williams Co.	83 00
			Commissioner of Jurors, Richmond County.	
9582		7-24-16	George W. Perry	$75 00
9583		7-24-16	Edward F. Kane	75 00
			Commissioner of Jurors, Queens County.	
101854		7-21-16	New York Telephone Co.	$2 99
			Law Department.	
98260	6-30-16	7-13-16	C. N. Cronyn	$111 68
98259		7-13-16	Interborough Stenographic Co.	543 44
101289		7-20-16	Chas. J. Pflug, M. D.	75 00
101051	6-30-16	7-19-16	Stevenson & Marsters, Inc.	6 30
101050	7-11-16	7-19-16	Kate Devlin	7 50
101049	6-26-16	7-19-16	Independent Towel Supply	4 50
101048	6-30-16	7-19-16	Great Bear Spring Co.	4 80
101052	7- 1-16	7-19-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	5 85
101053			West Publishing Co.	47 25
101055	7- 1-16	7-19-16	E. W. Bullinger	7 00
98762		7-13-16	Frederick Brehm	100 00
			Miscellaneous.	
102572		7-24-16	Minnie Westervelt	1,710 89
102574		7-24-16	Christian Meyer	793 65
102575		7-24-16	William J. Sanders	5,126 14
102578		7-24-16	Marcyanna Wlaklinski	100 00
102577			Widbern Realty Company	458 48
102577			Widbern Realty Company	504 56
102576		7-24-16	John E. De Mund, as executor of the last will and testament of Phebe E. De Mund, deceased	43 08
102580		7-24-16	John F. Morris	40 03
99708		5-17-16	Charles E. Russell	250 00
99709		7- 7-16	Hector McGowan Curren	250 00
102093			Florence M. Greenwood	20 90
102086			A. F. Waters	70 50
102087			John H. Timmerman, as City Paymaster	7 90
102088			R. H. Markel	12 00
102089			Noah Cohen	18 06
102090			K. Byrne	60
102091			G. Smith	8 00
102092			Emma Hopkins	3 00
102094			Frederick Hirth	24 28
102095			Mary A. Poolman	97
102096			Caroline Cooper	11 20
102098			Rev. Hugh Devlin	75 00
102099			Johanna K. Monturial	107 50
102100			Jessie McDonald	10 40
102097			Elizabeth A. Clines	94
100781	7-12-16	7-19-16	John P. Muller & Son	4 50
100780	7-11-16	7-19-16	Metropolitan Hardware Co.	6 00
100785			M. Iser	7 00
100784	6-26-16	7-19-16	Werner Graulich	2 50
100955			Ida M. Gaskell	300 00
			Bronx Parkway Commission.	
95629			F. W. Kelsey Nursery Company	106 12
95617	4-29-16. 5-10-16	7- 6-16	L. E. Williams	297 00
95628	5-22-16	7- 6-16	Bloodgood Nurseries	576 50
95627	4-27-16. 5-20-16	7- 6-16	Thomas Meehan & Sons	431 39
94184	5- 1-16	7- 1-16	Benjamin S. Mendelson	34 00
95624	5- 6-16. 5- 9-16	7- 6-16	Agent and Warden of Auburn Prison.	76 00
			Department of Parks.	
9178		6-18-16	W. L. Johnson	10 50
99942			Fitzhenry, Guptill Co.	28 20
100085	5- 9-16	7-18-16	The Barrett Company	5 00
100077	6-27-16	7-18-16	Pierce, Butler and Pierce Mfg. Corp.	36 00
			Police Department.	
99902	6-23-16	7-17-16	Thos. C. Dunham, Inc.	43 35
100854		7-19-16	John P. Challan	23 37
100841	7- 3-16	7-19-16	Edward J. Dwyer	2 90
100842	7- 7-16	7-19-16	John Cassetti	5 40
100843	7-10-16	7-19-16	John J. Fogarty	4 66
100844	7-12-16	7-19-16	Edward Lankemann	6 99
100845	7- 1-16	7-19-16	Frank J. Allen	1 80
100846			William A. Miller	11 62
100852		7-19-16	Patrick E. Sheridan	16 01
100850		7-19-16	Frank J. Allen	15 93
100851		7-19-16	William A. Jones	32 08
100857	7- 1-16	7-19-16	Columbia Boarding Stables	27 50
100873	7- 1-16	7-19-16	Wynn Brothers	7 50
100872	7- 1-16	7-19-16	Thos. F. Sweeney	42 00
100871	6-30-16	7-19-16	David P. Rumph	83 33
100859	7- 1-16	7-19-16	Philip C. Finn	67 47
100853		7-19-16	Pasquale Marino	3 62
			President of the Borough of Manhattan.	
98567	6-19-16. 6-26-16	7-13-16	McGlynn Hays & Co., Incorporated	$156 50
98544	6- 3-16	7-13-16	Charles W. Crane, Treasurer	1,042 65
98543			Charles W. Crane, Treasurer	951 48
98550	6-23-16	7-13-16	National Lead Company	392 00
98528	6-10-16. 6-13-16	7-13-16	Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.	150 50
98562	1-31-16. 4-15-16	7-13-16	United States Wood Preserving Company	627 26
98561	6-19-16	7-13-16	Michael J. Rooney	117 02
95643	43620	7- 6-16	The Aztec Asphalt Co.	201 61
98544	6-16-16	7-13-16	Louis Wheelwright	288 00
			President of the Borough of The Bronx.	
98410	43966		Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	$370 70
98411	44935	7-13-16	M. Di Menna Construction Co.	1,618 40
			President of the Borough of Brooklyn.	
98763	44792	7-13-16	Louis Granato	$2,179 96
101185	6-28-16	7-19-16	C. H. Tiebout & Sons	22 30
99424	6-29-16	7-14-16	Neptune B. Smyth, Inc.	30 00
101173	7- 7-16	7-19-16	Thomson Meter Co.	3 20
101186	6-30-16	7-19-16	Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company.	1 35
101177	6- 3-16. 6-15-16	7-19-16	The Banks Law Publishing Company.	8 00
101181	6-30-16	7-19-16	The Fox Garage	36 38
101187	4-26-16	7-18-16	C. H. Stoelting Company	77 77
101164	6-29-16	7-19-16	Department of Correction	21 00
101178	7-10-16	7-19-16	Philipp Dinger	12 90
101183	6-30-16	7-19-16	The Fox Garage	35 00
97595	6-30-16	7-12-16	Walter Doscher	27 50
			President of the Borough of Queens.	
99733	44763		Borough Asphalt Co.	$16,936 25
97123	42830	7-10-16	Charles A. Myers Contg. Co.	8,182 52
101591		7-20-16	Chas. A. Myers Contr. Co., Inc.	94
			President of the Borough of Richmond.	
101060			Seguine Runyon Stiles Co.	$9 00
			Public Service Commission.	
100069	5-29-16. 6-20-16	7-18-16	P. W. Vallely, Inc.	$95 30
100063	4- 6-16	7-18-16	George Murphy, Inc.	47 42
100035			Louis K. Liggett Company, Successor	

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Dates or Contract Number.	Received in Department of Finance.	Name of Payee.	Amount
			to Riker & Hegeman Co.	112 34
100035			Riker & Hegeman Co.	112 34
			Department of Public Charities.	
100236		7-18-16	William A. Prendergast, as Comptroller of The City of New York	$1 25
100237			William A. Prendergast, as Comptroller of The City of New York	3 75
98110	44638	7-13-16	Edward F. Stevens & Renwick Aspinwall & Tucker	2,700 00
98107	5-26-16	7-13-16	Steel & Condict, Inc.	112 85
98109	5-25-16. 6- 6-16	7-13-16	Levy Bros.	260 35
98102	6- 9-16	7-13-16	The Manhattan Supply Company	509 00
98095	6-26-16	7-13-16	Joseph D. Duffy's Son	254 00
98105	6-29-16	7-10-16	The H. B. Claflin Corporation	1,915 84
98096			Eugene Prager	201 00
98097	5-26-16	7-13-16	Steele & Condit, Inc.	360 00
98094	6-29-16	7-13-16	Joseph D. Duffy's Son	282 00
98093	6- 6-16	7-13-16	Chas. Menton	140 00
98108	6- 6-16	7-13-16	James A. Miller	561 30
98100	4-27-16	7-13-16	Merchant & Evans Co	320 59
98106	6-12-16	7-13-16	John Greig	126 56
99803	6- 1-16	7-17-16	Robert A. Keasby Company	5 63
99804	6-23-16	7-17-16	E. B. Latham & Co.	1 00
99806	6- 6-16	7-17-16	The Kny Scheerer Corporation	16 50
99807	6-13-16	7-17-16	The Manhattan Supply Company	20 50
99809			Henry R. Worthington	1 65
99810	6- 8-16	7-17-16	The United States Graphite Company	2 50
99824	6-20-16. 6-26-16	7-17-16	Library Bureau	32 60
100254			A. Cardani	8 00
99820	6-21-16	7-17-16	American Engine & Electric Co.	32 00
			Sheriff, Richmond County.	
98276	6-30-16	7-13-16	F. A. Lambert & Co.	$148 55
			Sheriff, Bronx County.	
101031			The Bronx Drug Company	$21 00
			Board of Water Supply.	
100362	5-16-16	7-18-16	Rutherford Rubber Company	$64 25
100358	6-27-16	7-18-16	Yonkers Painting & Decorating Company	9 00
100356	6-22-16	7-18-16	J. Pfister	2 10
100355		7- 1-16	Mose Palen	23 90
100354	7- 3-16	7-18-16	William Nelson	24 86
100370	7- 3-16	7-18-16	The John Ellice Co.	35 69
100332	5-31-16	7-18-16	Lawson Motor Car & Garage Co.	15 00
100329	6-20-16	7-18-16	Leon Hirsh & Son	51 21
100366	6-30-16	7-15-16	The Electric Light Co. of New Paltz.	1 10
100365	7- 1-16	7-15-16	Ewing, Bacon & Henry	1 50
100380	7-11-16	7-18-16	R. Young Bros. Lumber Co.	43 20
100378	6-30-16	7-18-16	M. J. Tobin	55 00
100382	6-22-16	7-18-16	Thomas Martin	9 00
100383	7- 6-16	7-18-16	Charles Becker	7 50
100384	7- 1-16	7-18-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	6 00
100385	7- 5-16	7-18-16	Brown Auto Supply Co.	5 44
100376	6-30-16	7-18-16	Shelley Bros.	13 50
100369	6-13-16	7- 8-16	C. D. Durkee & Co.	6 30
100368	7- 1-16	7-18-16	F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co.	19 82
100367	6-16-16	7-18-16	Club Garage	61 19
100364	5- 8-16	7-18-16	L. S. Winne & Co.	19 26
100350	6-15-16	7-18-16	Abendroth Brothers	1 09
100352			Charles N. Behrens	6 92
100353	6-28-16	7-18-16	William Jessop & Sons, Inc.	12 08
100371	6-30-16	7-18-16	The Fairbanks Company	2 48
100372			The Columbia Towel Supply Co.	3 50
100373	7- 3-16	7-18-16	George E. Johnston	25 72
100374	6-30-16	7- 8-16	Knickerbocker Towel Supply Co.	13 90
100379	7- 1-16	7-18-16	Westchester Lighting Company	1 20
100360	6-30-16	7-18-16	Northern Westchester Lighting Company	8 50
100375			Northern Westchester Lighting Company	2 70
100342	6-26-16	7-18-16	Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company	8 00
100340	6-30-16	7-18-16	The C. C. Hager Co.	16 20
100338	7- 1-16	7-18-16	James Fish	2 73
100335	6-28-16	7-18-16	Wolf Safety Lamp Company of America, Inc.	26 73
100334	6-22-16	7-18-16	Rutherford Rubber Company	13 26
100333	6-17-16	7-18-16	Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.	10 38
100330	6-16-16	7-18-16	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	15 00
100345			National Lead Company	50 00
100341	7- 2-16	7-18-16	Hardcastle & Bush	14 50
100339	6-21-16	7-18-16	Greenlie, Halliday Co.	9 28
100337	5-12-16. 6-15-16	7-18-16	The Fairbanks Company	12 91
100351	6-26-16	7-18-16	Ames Transfer Co.	20 00
100347			L. S. Winne & Co.	18 66
			Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
101579			Percy De Revere, Collector of Taxes, Village of N. Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.	330 02
101785		7-21-16	W. H. Connell, Collector	1,444 10
98341	5-31-16 44886	7-13-16	Nicholas Engel, Conducting Business under the firm name of John Fox & Co.	879 60
98340	5-22-16 44642	7-13-16	D. B. Pershall & Son	339 73
98344	43115	7-13-16	Soraci Contracting Company	12,966 35
98342	44326	7-13-16	Moreland Operating Co.	992 70
98343	44851	7-13-16	Knight & De Micco, Inc.	3,510 53
101578		7-20-16	Henry Vandemark, Collector of Taxes, Village of Briar Cliff Manor, Westchester County, N. Y.	8 16
100786	12-30-15	7-19-16	Underwood Typewriter Co., Inc.	4 86
101786			D. Frank Seaman, Collector	4,970 28

VOUCHERS RECEIVED IN DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

A statement is herewith submitted of all vouchers filed in the Department of Finance on this date, in which is shown the Department of Finance voucher number, the date of the invoices or the registered number of the contract, the name of the payee and the amount of the claim. Where two or more bills are embraced in one voucher the date of the earliest is given, excepting that when such vouchers are submitted under a contract the registered number of the contract is shown instead.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice Date or Contract Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
		Board of Child Welfare.	
103491		Edward M. Morgan	$25 00
		Municipal Court, City of New York.	
103802	5-31-16	New York Tel. Co.	$228 91
103803	5-31-16	New York Tel. Co.	68 14
103804		Frank Bulkley	5 00
103819		Thaddeus Fajella	8 30
103820		Chas. Kerner	3 00
103821		Chas. D. McGuire	3 55
103822		Edward M. Cuskley	3 90
103823		Harry S. Alexander	2 70
103824		Wm. N. George	1 20
103825		Jas. T. Kelty, Jr.	4 45
103805		Jas. J. Devlin	16 00
103806		John P. Burns	2 00
103807		Stephen Collins	2 50
103808		Chas. M. Byrne	5 00
103809		John W. Carpenter	5 00
103810		Wm. A. Nelson, Jr.	4 85
103811		E. L. Stryker	12 65
103812		Jos. G. Fuller	1 50
103813		T. J. O'Donnell	3 50
103814		Nicolo Prisco	6 50
103815		Daniel Williams	3 40
103816		Michael J. Daly	2 45
103817		Leonard F. Whitbeck	12 30
103818		Cornelius Snedeker	2 10
		City Court of The City of New York.	
103334	6-15-16	The Van Dorn Iron Works	$194 40
103335	7-19-16	The Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co.	2 50
		Supreme Court.	
103620		Jeremiah Costello	$6 75
		Hunter College.	
103253	3-31-16	N. Y. Tel. Co.	$45 95
		Board of City Record.	
103889	43889	Tiebel Bros.	$6 55
103890	43889	Tiebel Bros.	1 09
103891	44208	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	.46 35
103892	44208	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	6 15
103893	44208	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	2 77
103894	44208	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	1 85
103895	44208	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	1 06
103896	44208	Henry Bainbridge & Co.	64
103897	43886	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co.	1,031 02
103898	43886	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co.	16 94
103899	43886	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co.	20 07
103900	43886	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co.	84 73
103901	43883	The Bklyn. Daily Eagle	40 50
103902	43882	Trow Directory Ptg. & Bookbinding Co.	831 60
103872	44207	Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co.	131 54
103873	44212	The J. W. Pratt Co.	302 81
103874	44212	The J. W. Pratt Co.	52 58
103875	44212	The J. W. Pratt Co.	75 26
103876	44212	The J. W. Pratt Co.	4 80
103877	44209	Domestic Mills Paper Co.	111 77
103878	44209	Domestic Mills Paper Co.	3 86
103879	44209	Domestic Mills Paper Co.	1 96
103880	44209	Domestic Mills Paper Co.	4 37
103881	44209	Domestic Mills Paper Co.	1 85
103882	44207	Domestic Mills Paper Co.	1 23
103883	43887	Wm. Bratter & Co.	1,362 81
103884	43887	Wm. Bratter & Co.	12 76
103885	43887	Wm. Bratter & Co.	4 87
103886	43887	Wm. Bratter & Co.	1 67
103887	43889	Tiebel Bros.	183 55
103888	43889	Tiebel Bros.	25 60
		District Attorney, Kings County.	
103971		Harry E. Lewis	$62 20
103970		Harry E. Lewis	12 24
103960		Soden Bros., Inc.	78 75
103961		Ralph E. Hemstreet	44 63
103962		L. A. Slaughter, Jr.	21 60
103963		A. E. Furniss	7 70
103964		C. H. Doing, Jr.	19 00
103965		Albert Conway	11 43
103966		Ella J. S. Keahan	41 00
103967		Wm. D. Roddy	42 40
103968	6-14-16	Ideal Ventilator Co.	3 50
		Department of Education.	
103311	3-29-16	Harper & Brothers	$0 75
103312	4-21-16	The Baker & Taylor Co.	31 76
103313	4-19-16	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	2 40
103314	1-29-16	Evelyn S. Tobey	1 48
103656		James J. McCabe	91 28
103657	5-23-16	Royal Card & Paper Co.	94 20
103658	5-15-16	J. E. Linde Paper Co.	4 00
103659	4-14-16	Clarence S. Nathan, Inc.	4 50
103660	4-14-16	City History Club of N. Y.	35
103661	5-25-16	H. T. Dakin	69
103662	4-10-16	Stanley & Patterson, Inc.	28 89
103663	5-15-16	Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	15 84
103664	5-31-16	Abraham & Straus	3 77
103665	4-20-16	Dept. of Correction	2 10
103630	5-26-16	William H. Ellis	107 82
103631		Dept. of Public Charities	24 45
103632	6-12-16	Dept. of Public Charities	31 81
103633	6-12-16	Dept. of Public Charities	57 52
103634	6- 1-16	Kroepke Plmbg., Heating Co.	160 00
103635		Morris Levi & Co.	225 00
103655	3-21-16	Picture Theater Equipment Co.	80 61
103666	5-17-16	Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.	9 00
103667	5-25-16	Row, Peterson and Co.	94
103668	2-15-16	Disinfecting and Exterminating Corp.	12 50
103669	5-31-16	Ginn and Co.	4 80
103670	5-26-16	A. B. Dick Co.	18 35
103671	3-28-16	Kitty K. Jackson	60
103672	4-24-16	The McMillian Co.	123 76
103673	3-29-16	New York Belting and Packing Co.	33 78
103674	3-28-16	Scientific Equipment Co.	12 50
103675	3-21-16	Hammacher, Schlemmer and Co.	32 75
103676	3- 6-16	Keuffel and Esser Co.	1 17
103677	3-29-16	The Kny. Scheerer Corp.	2 50
103678	4-19-16	Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	1 50
103679	4-10-16	Schrock and Squires	22 73
103680	4-17-16	U. S. Naval Institute	1 60
103681	4-17-16	Manhattan Card and Paper Co.	29 40
103682	3-31-16	Ward's Natural Science Est.	1 00
103683	5- 9-16	E. P. Dulton and Co.	99 00
103684	4-25-16	Monarch Manifold Book Co.	10 00
103685	4-25-16	John Wanamaker	2 50
103686	6-22-16	S. J. Grayson	40 55
103687	5-23-16	Kelly Springfield Fire Co.	121 15
103688	5-16-16	Ford Motor Car Co.	2 30
103689	5-26-16	Samuel Lewis	4 50
103690	5-16-16	Standard Oil Co.	199 03
103691	5-14-16	International Motor Co.	6 00
103692	4-15-16	Chas. E. Miller	38 30
103693	3- 3-16	Standard Oil Co.	102 35
103694	4-19-16	Department of Correction	59 10
103695	5-31-16	Soapitor Co.	18 00
103640	5-26-16	The Fairbanks Co.	1 50
103641	4-13-16	Clarence S. Nathan	43 02
103642	6-14-16	Croske-Felt Co.	12 50
103643	1-28-16	Clarence S. Nathan	4 80
103644	5- 9-16	American Type Founders Co.	16 35
103645	4-11-16	Standard Scientific Co.	1 60
103646	5- 6-16	Sol. Lazaraus	3 00
103647	3-31-16	Scientific Equipment Co.	20 00
103648	5-19-16	R. B. Noble	2 00
103649	3-21-16	H. C. Hansen Type Foundry Co.	57 30
103650	6-19-16	Paul Baron	69 60
103651	3-29-16	Longmans, Green and Co.	2 49
103652	5-26-16	Wm. Elliott and Sons	2 25
103653	3-31-16	P. E. Saltzman	7 35
103654	4-24-16	Kny. Scheerer Corp.	1 20
103859	44245	Wm. C. Card	347 60
103860	44235	Gus Ruoff	325 60
103861	44230	Callahan & Roulet	380 10
103862	44232	John J. Foley	382 20
103863	44229	John J. Skelly	105 00
103864	44248	Richard Morrison	2,424 00
103865	44248	Richard Morrison	704 00
103857	44418	M. B. Brown P. & B. Co.	11 38
103858	44233	H. Walter	582 75
103169	4-25-16	Keystone Type Foundry	15 00
103170	5-22-16	Ensign Mfg. Co.	5 00
103171	4-15-16	Munson Supply Co.	4 50
103172	6- 6-16	The Globe Wernicke Co.	13 25
103173	4-21-16	J. K. Kreig Co.	8 55
103174	4-17-16	Agent and Warden, Clinton Prison	7 13
103175	4-22-16	Bramhall, Deane Co.	29 84
103155	5- 6-16	L. C. Smith & Bros.' Typewriter Co.	1 00

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice or Contract Date	Name of Payee.	Amount.
103156	5-16-16	Wm. Elliott & Sons.....	2 25
103157	5-29-16	Milton, Bradley Co.....	10 80
103158	1-26-16	Peter J. Constant.....	96 49
103159	3- 1-16	The Waldcraft Co.	10 88
103160	1- 6-16	Seabury & Johnson.....	6 00
103161	4-25-16	The Industrial Press.....	48 40
103162	6- 6-16	A. B. Dick Co.....	32 40
103163	5- 1-16	Chas. H. Ditson Co.....	1 50
103164	6- 1-16	Royal Car & Paper Co....	20 20
103165	1-27-16	Percy E. Rowell	90
103166	5-10-16	L. E. Atherton	219 00
103167	5-15-16	Schoverling, Daly & Gales..	22 00
103168	5- 1-16	Irving Reisenberger	150 00
103254	6-12-16	L. E. Atherton	28 70
103255	5-25-16	A. Weiss	34 65
103256	5-20-16	Bklyn. Window Shade Co..	47 94
103257	5-22-16	L. E. Atherton	14 90
103258	5-10-16	Geo. Morley	22 25
103259	5- 8-16	E. Leipuner	34 00
103260	4-15-16	F. A. Sharrotte	130 50
103261	5-22-16	Louis Imershein	7 50
103262	5-27-16	Geo. Morley	45 00
103263	5-27-16	John A. Brennan	14 00
103264	5- 5-16	Jas. Yorkston	21 00
103265	5- 2-16	W. H. Temple	18 00
103266	5-10-16	Thos. F. Breen	11 00
103267	4-17-16	Treu & Schaefer.....	24 00
103268	4-14-16	Morris G. Williams & Co..	53 00
103269	2-18-16	Peter Nelson	43 00
103270	5-10-16	M. Wilinsky	200 00
103271	5-15-16	A. Berengarten	20 00
103272	4- 1-16	M. P. Allen & Son.....	73 00
103273	6- 7-16	Doncourt Const. Co.....	29 00
103149		Rex Harris Fire Appliance Co. of N. Y., Inc.....	39 00
103150	5-29-16	H. T. Dakin.....	172 00
103151	4-11-16	Louis Imershein	88 00
103217	5-23-16	Geo. Damon & Sons.....	18 44
103218	5-17-16	N. Y. Belting & Packing Co.	2 50
103242	6- 6-16	F. A. Flynns' Express.....	7 58
103243	4-26-16	Jos. T. Tyerson and Son...	1 65
103244	5-25-16	Bloomingdale Bros.....	18 00
103245	6-20-16	Ettie Kobak.....	1 80
103246	5-23-16	Maybelle Ferger.....	3 00
103247	5-23-16	Auguste Colucci.....	2 60
103248	6-10-16	S. J. Grayson.....	50
103249	5-27-16	James C. Michols.....	2 18
103250	4-18-16	Clodio and Engs, Inc.....	8 98
103251	4-26-16	Triple Action Spring Co...	18 55
103252	5-31-16	New England Auto Top & Body Co.....	7 85
103219	5- 4-16	Ernest W. Newman.....	21 12
103220	11-22-15	Wm. Knabe & Co.....	19 00
103221	4-29-16	W. A. Leonard.....	9 50
103222	4-20-16	Philip & Paul.....	13 26
103223	5- 9-16	C. Nally.....	23 01
103224	4-17-16	Kroepke Plumbing & Heating Co.	18 69
103225	7-10-16	J. F. Valois	14 35
103226		Wm. Knabe & Co.....	11 00
103227	12-11-15	J. F. Valois.....	4 75
103228	7- 8-16	The Aeolian Co.....	2 50
103229	6-15-16	Karl Heinrich.....	5 00
103274	6-30-16	Rauh Cutlery Co.....	15 00
103275	9-27-15	Rauh Cutlery Co.....	6 90
103152	5- 8-16	T. W. and C. B. Sheridan Co.	2 25
103153	4-10-16	Jones Packing Co.....	11 25
103315	5- 5-16	Scientific Equipment Co....	23 70
103316	5-13-16	The Prest-O-Lite Co.....	48 00
103317	4-12-16	Scientific Equipment Co....	1 65
103318	4-19-16	Undrerwood Typewriter Co.	18 00
103319	4-26-16	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	135 64
103320	5- 3-16	N. Y. Sand & Facing Co....	3 30
103321	4-24-16	Remington Typewriter Co.	14 40
103322	5- 4-16	The Kny-Scheerer Co.....	12 50
103323	3-31-16	Cambridge Botanical Supply Co.	19 00
1$3324	5-15-16	New Jersey Mfg. Co.....	1 80
103325	4- 8-16	E. B. Latham & Co.....	2 75
103326	3-27-16	C. H. Stoelting Co.....	47 13
103327	5-10-16	Chas. Besseler Co.....	16 50
103328	4-18-16	Patterson Bros.	1 81
103329	5- 9-16	The J. W. Pratt Co.....	3 20
103330	5- 1-16	Keystone Type Foundry....	5 30
103331	4-19-16	Montgomery & Co., Inc....	29 31
103332	5-31-16	Aeolian Co.....	2 55
103154	5-23-16	Mrs. T. A. Seidel.....	3 33
103176	5-10-16	American Ornamental Iron Works	11 49
103177	5- 5-16	American Ornamental Iron Works	22 16
103178	6- 9-16	Marquard, Fay Co.....	79 13
103179	6- 3-16	Paul Euell	117 48
103180	5-31-16	D. J. Deady	64 29
103181	6- 3-16	J. L. Fries	13 50
103182	6- 9-16	Marquard, Fay Co.....	6 71
103183	6- 1-16	Geo. W. Galger.....	18 70
103184	5- 9-16	Simon Ventilighter Co....	50 00
103185	4-20-16	Reids Express	21 20
103186	3-25-16	M. Kalmus	5 26
103187	3- 3-16	Charles Beseler	5 64
103276	3-10-16	Wards Natural Science Est.	33 00
103277	3-22-16	Louis Strahs	1 25
103278	3- 8-16	H. C. Hanson Type Foundry	121 64
103279	4-19-16	Montgomery and Co.....	17 70
103280	4-23-16	C. H. Stoelting Co.....	8 80
103281	3-31-16	The Kny-Scheerer Corp...	3 90
103282	3-19-16	Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.	2 46
103283	4-29-16	Educational Equipment Co..	33 00
103284	5-25-16	Cambridge Botanical Supply Co.	2 05
103285	3- 7-16	Wm. Elliott and Sons.....	2 00
103286	3- 7-16	Weeber and Don.....	18 75
103287	4-29-16	Geo. Murphy	2 52
103288	5-19-16	Keuffel and Esser.....	33 84
103289	4- 6-16	Everson Andreed Co.....	8 33
103290	4-27-16	Johnson and Johnson.....	4 80
103291	3-22-16	C. H. Stoelting Co.....	52 62
103292	5-11-16	Eugene Dietzgen Co.....	7 80
103293	5- 4-16	Chas. Beseler Co.....	15 00
103294	4-13-16	Hammacher, Schlemmer and Co.	3 50
103295	5- 6-16	L. E. Knott Apparatus Co..	110 16
103296	5-23-16	Milton Bradley Co.....	8 00
103297	3-30-16	Standard Scientific	13 60
103298	3-21-16	Immigrant Publication Society	9 00
103230	5-27-16	Wm. Elliott and Sons.....	2 80
103231	2-24-16	Hammacher, Schlemmer and Co.	2 00
103232		.....	90
103233	5-11-16	Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.	96
103234	5-24-16	Peter Henderson and Co..	3 00
103235	5-16-16	Schoverling, Daley & Gales.	11 15
103236	4-26-16	Samuel Lewis	2 72
103237	5-20-16	Landay Bros.	384 00
103238	2- 9-16	The Taylor Holden Co.....	11 27
103239	3-29-16	Williams Map and Guide Co.	1 25
103240	2-19-16	The Arabol Mfg. Co.....	10 50
103241	6-20-16	Halland and Son.....	174 00
103299	5-25-16	Paul Baron	49 16
103300	6- 3-16	Atlantic National Bank....	7 60
103301	3- 1-16	The Waldcraft Co.....	24 11
103302	1-15-16	R. Nicholls	2 00
103303	5-27-16	Henry Allen	75 00
103304	5- 9-16	Western Electric, Inc.....	45 84
103305	4-25-16	X. L. Machine and Electric Co.	14 50
103306	5- 8-16	F. N. Du Bois and Co.....	19 38
103307	3-29-16	Joseph Murray and Co.....	1 50
103308	4- 6-16	Silver Burdett and Co.....	5 60
103309	5- 1-16	Warren Machine Works....	1 25
103310	3-22-16	Wm. Elliott Sons.....	25
		Fire Department.	
103854	45022	H. T. Dakin	19 45
		H. T. Dakin	27 56
		H. T. Dakin	9 26
103855	44769	Magoba Const. Co.....	539 00
1$3856	44862	Altman Plumbing Co.....	896 70
		Department of Health.	
103958	4-26-16	Eimer and Amend	138 00
103959	10-19-15	Standard Oil Co.....	72 07
103918	6- 1-16	The Laconda Mfg. Co.....	21 00
103919	3-14-16	John Simmons Co.....	37 85
103920	6-21-16	The Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.	21 30
103921	7- 3-16	M. S. Brown	70
103922	7- 1-16	Thomas McCormick	12 00
103923	6-29-16	George A. Roberts	1 60
103924	5-16-16	Wm. Zansser and Co.....	214 05
103925	6-27-16	The International News Co.	113 36
103926	3-30-16	Jessie Tarbox Beals	5 00
103927	6-30-16	New York and New Jersey Prod. Co.....	13 50
103928	6- 7-16	P. Lawless Sons.....	10 69
103929	4- 1-16	Real Estate Directory Co..	25 00
103930	6-16-16	General Motor Truck Co...	13 60
103931	6-20-16	John Wanamaker	28
103932	6-27-16	Palo Co.	2 25
103933	6- 8-16	Whitall-Tatum Co.	3 24
103934	4-21-16	Whitall-Tatum Co.	9 48
103935	6-21-16	Crown Stamp Works.....	1 50
103936	7- 1-16	Crown Stamp Works.....	20
103937	6-27-16	Chas. Beseler Co.	2 70
103938	6-27-16	Frank A. Hall & Sons....	6 75
103939	6-30-16	C. Vail	60
103940	6-22-16	C. Vail	3 00
103941	6-23-16	Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.	75 05
103942	7- 5-16	R. McKay	5 25
103943	7- 5-16	Michael Paulini	1 20
103944	6-27-16	Crown Stamp Works.....	50
103945	7- 1-16	George Vause	7 50
103946	6-30-16	Zorn & Schrengauer	1 25
103947	6-20-16	John Jorgenson	2 00
103948	6- 5-16	John Jorgenson	1 50
103949	7-11-16	George A. Roberts.....	30 45
103950	7- 8-16	Lucyis P. Brown.....	2 70
103951	2-15-16	William Truswell & Son....	716 50
103952	6-21-16	F. C. Stechert Co.....	84
103953	6-30-16	Standard Utility Co.....	70 00
103954	6-20-16	The Kny-Scheerer Corp....	10 00
103955	6-26-16	The Gillette Clipping Mach. Co.	14 13
103956	6-19-16	E. Leitz	447 50
103957	6-23-16	The Smith-Worthington Co.	5 20
		Board of Inebriety.	
103636	7-12-16	H. J. Parsells.....	$130 32
103637	6-30-16	New York Tel. Co.....	12 27
103638	7- 1-16	Orange County Veterinary Hospital	8 25
103639	7- 3-16	George L. Barrus.....	8 10
		Law Department.	
103212	44437	N. Y. Tel. Co.....	$62 65
103213	44437	N. Y. Tel. Co.....	62 51
103244	6-30-16	New York Telephone Co...	23 01
103215	6-21-16	Henry S. Sanders.....	1 20
103216		Edward J. Healey	20 00
		Miscellaneous.	
103441		Peter J. Van Note.....	$2,500 00
103442		Peter J. Van Note.....	1,000 00
103443		Peter J. Van Note.....	300 00
103444		Peter J. Van Note.....	2,500 00
103445		Celia Golding	1,300 00
103446		Celia Golding	1 01
103447		L. J. Assenhein	2,100 00
103448		L. J. Assenhein	1 07
103449		Antonio D'Ambrogow	2,000 00
103450		Antonio D'Ambrogow	1 07
103451		Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....	2,000 00
103452		Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....	1 07
103453		Rachel Markewich	2,000 00
103454		Rachel Markewich	1 07
103455		Ann J. Mulhern	1 01
103456		Ann J. Mulhern	2,700 00
103457		Margaret S. Guttheil.....	2,500 00
103458		Thomas H. Joyce.....	3,300 00
103459		Andrew W. Ahearn	2,500 00
103460		Harmon W. Cropsey and Lewis G. Mitchell.....	1,500 00
103461		Lavinia Lally	3,000 00
103462		Transit Development Co...	2,713 92
103463		Lillian Hoerlein Adams....	1 15
103464		Lillian Hoerlein Adams....	2,700 00
103465		Esther F. Crater	1 07
103466		Esther F. Crater.....	4,000 00
103467		Minnie Frachman	2,100 00
103468		Minnie Frachman	1 07
103469		Lena Sperling	2,500 00
103470		Lena Sperling	1 07
103471		Celia Kupferstein	2,100 00
103617		Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, County of Kings.....	2,252 34
103618		Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, County of Queens.....	169 07
103619		Colored Orphan Asylum and Assn. for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of N. Y.	2,237 35
103605		Bklyn. Home for Consumptives	1,867 50
103606		Council Home for Jewish Girls	280 74
103607		Hebrew Orphan Asylum...	16,917 50
103608		House of Calvary.....	1,499 82
103609		Methodist Episcopal Hospital in the City of Bklyn...	1,026 81
103610		Mary Immaculate Hospital.	399 45
103611		St. Agatha Home for Children	743 21
103612		St. Agatha Home for Children	6,694 43
103613		Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn	298 93
103614		Wayside Home	217 21
103615		Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, County Bronx	4,782 91
103616		Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, County Bronx	1,374 57
103706	7-17-16	Louis Granat	1 60
103707	7-20-16	Fairchild Sons, Inc.....	50 00
103708	7-19-16	Marion Radcliffe	50 00
103699	7-20-16	Greater New York Development Co.	168 96
103700	7-10-16	H. A. Guinzburg	4 37
103701	6-23-16	John Berto	172 42
103702	7-24-16	Grace Peet	1 33
103703	7-25-16	Carrie Munz	12 00
103704	7-25-16	F. L. Nelson	25 00
103705	7-25-16	Nellie Wise	45 00
103696		Adolph I. Rudolph & Moses B. Wolowitz	951 69
103697		Nassau Beekman Investing Co.	131 00
103698		John McQuaid	197 06
103724		William Forber and Jacob Forber	135 00
103725		May Bradley	1,375 00
103726		Weinbros Real Estate Co...	873 75
103727		Jerry Cioffone	129 00
103728		Joseph Gold	97 50
103729		Bernard Mizel	90 00
103730		John Ranft	105 00
103731		Mrs. Anna N. Sigrist.....	75 00
103732		Margaretha Schwitters	150 00
103733		Antonio Fasanello	180 00
103734		Thomas J. Branagan	69 00
103735		H. W. Diers	75 00
103736		Michael Bowler	60 00
103737		Mrs. Anna Muller	150 00
103738		Arthur A. Henning	75 00
103739		Philip S. Wengrow.....	75 00
103740		J. C. Gaffney.....	105 00
103741		Julia Bruton	66 00
103742		City Real Estate Co.....	300 00
103743		Sampern Realty Co.....	120 00
103744		Eleanor R. King.....	90 00
103745		Elizabeth Olvany	75 00
103746		Isaac Horowitz	60 00
103747		Isador Isaac	135 00
103748		Lawyers' Mortgage Co.....	105 00
103749		Edmond A. Kolb and Fred. G. Kolb	150 00
103750		Lewis A. Lyons	90 00
103709	2-21-16	Jos. Rosenberg's Sons.....	559 03
103710	7-18-16	Michael Brancato	6 66
103711	7- 7-16	John J. Kelly.....	5 50
103712	7- 7-16	James O'Connor	4 50
103713	6-29-16	James McCullough	4 50
103714	6-28-16	Charles H. Darmstadt, Inc.	16 00
103715	6-28-16	Wm. Lawrence	4 50
103716	5-24-16	Morris Jarcho	10 00
103717	5-24-16	Morris Jarcho	10 00
103718	6-25-16	B. Sloan	1 00
103719	7- 8-16	John Rice	60 00
103720	7-18-16	Abraham Karasinsky	4 50
103721	7-17-16	Saul Heinitz et al.....	23 00
103722	7- 7-16	Maggie Dixon	6 00
103723	7- 7-16	Solomon B. Krauz.....	7 00
103972		William A. Prendergast & Milo R. Maltbie.....	34 52
103973		William A. Prendergast & Milo R. Maltbie.....	138 08
103751		Charles W. Abrams.....	90 00
103752		Mary H. McCulloch.....	225 00
103753		John Carlin	90 00
103754		Anne Shevlin	500 00
103755		Joseph S. McGarry.....	87 50
103756		John C. Jay & Henry Lewis Morris	1,750 00
103757		Mary Stone	90 00
103758		Mrs. Bridget McMahon....	105 00
103759		Frank H. Hines.....	165 00
103760		John Michels	120 00
103761		Guiseppe Labriola	90 00

Invoice Finance Voucher No.	Date or Contract Number.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
103762		Thomas C. O'Brien.....	75 00
103763		Paul F. Pybarn.....	60 00
103764		George W. Plunkitt.....	1,375 00
103765		Geo. W. Plunkitt.....	1,250 00
103766		George W. Plunkitt.....	650 00
103767		Edward Bolstein and Flora Bolstein	105 00
103768		Wolf Finkelstein	200 00
103769		P. J. Slane.....	90 00
103770		The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church	120 00
103771		August Laupheimer	120 00
103772		Frank Bollinger	75 00
103773		Susan M. Stivers	75 00
103774		Alice Jay	875 00
103775		Realty Associates..	155 00
103776		John Kenney	105 00
103777		Mrs. Margarethe A. Schneider	90 00
103778		Thomas H. Doyle	75 00
103779		J. Everett Sparrow.....	100 00
103780		Ida Heyman	90 00
103781		Mrs. Mary J. Rooney.....	75 00
103782		Dengler Broths.	375 00
103783		Mrs. Mathilde Protzmann..	55 00
103784		Terence O'Neil, Alice O'Neil & Margaret Dempsey	60 00
103785		Mrs. Wilhelmina Staats....	137 50
103786		City and Suburban Homes Co.	120 00
103787		Mrs. Sarah O'Brien.....	120 00
103788		Thomas F. Martin.....	105 00
103789		Amelia Mayer and Edward Anthony Mayer	750 00
103790		George J. Maegele	125 00
103791		J. Henry Watjen.....	75 00
103792		Tolchester Company	150 00
103793		Esther Stamper	120 00
103794		John A. Schappert	300 00
103795		George W. Plunkitt.....	1,687 50
103796		Mrs. Margaret F. Schwind.	120 00
103797		Elias Schlomowitz	250 00
103798		Francis McGrath	60 00
103799		Sadie Lowerthal Goldman..	105 00
103800		Mrs. Almira J. Lasher.....	90 00
103801		Mrs. Mathilda C. Boehmeke	150 00
		New York Public Library.	
103490		N. Y. Public Library.....	21,818 14
103489	44322	N. Y. Public Library.....	143 39
		Public Administrator, Kings County.	
103974	5-12-16	Remington Typewriter Co.	1 50
103975	4-30-16	N. Y. Tel. Co.....	39 66
103976	6- 1-16	Van Brunt Tandy.....	2 96
103977		Matthew Bender & Co.....	4 00
103978		Frank V. Kelly	7 00
		Department of Parks, Borough of Queens.	
103189		John E. Weier	92 28
103188		N. Y. Tel. Co.....	76 21
103190	6-29-16	J. & T. Adikes	4 80
103191	6-24-16	Standard Oil Co.....	14 97
103192	5- 9-16	New York Stencil Works..	5 50
103193	6-30-16	Plant Brothers	48 75
103194	6-21-16	E. C. Atkins and Co.....	4 20
103195	4-26-16	American Flag Co.....	144 24
103196	6-11-16	The Motor Car Equipment Co.	27 00
103197	6-20-16	John J. Lake and Son.....	8 02
103198	6-30-16	Topping Brothers.....	25 38
103199	6-30-16	Louis Bossert and Son....	33 50
103200	6-26-16	Neal and Bunker Co.....	15 43
103201	6-30-16	Frank P. Bangert.....	4 80
103202	7- 5-16	Eagle Pipe and Supply Co..	13 20
103203	6-29-16	New York Coil Co.....	3 15
103204	6-27-16	Geo. L. Rahman and Co....	3 30
103205	7- 1-16	James Mulligan	44 00
103206	7- 5-16	Jacob E. Young	90 00
103207	7-10-16	Otto N. Bergner.....	90 00
103208	7- 4-16	Louis Borges	180 00
103209	7- 5-16	Adam Albert	90 00
103210	7- 5-16	Wm. F. Connelly.....	90 00
103211	7- 4-16	Thomas M. Quinn.....	4 00
		President of the Borough of Manhattan.	
103841	6- 1-16	E. B. Lathan Co.....	35 00
103842	4- 1-16	Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.	7 29
103843	6- 9-16	Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.	82 15
103844	5- 9-16	Otis Elevator Co.....	32 40
103845	6- 1-16	John McCartens Sons.....	80 20
103846	6- 3-16	J. Kelly	5 50
103847	4-17-16	E. Belcher Hyde	21 00
103848	6-28-16	F. C. Stechert Co.....	4 90
103849	4- 1-16	Typewriter Trading Co.....	43 20
103850	5-10-16	F. F. Fuhrmann.....	9 50
103851	6-20-16	The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.	991 65
103852	6-26-16	Republic Construction Co..	49 84
103853	6-29-16	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	106 64
103826	4-12-16	F. F. Fuhrmann.....	51 25
103827	5-25-16	J. P. Ryan	8 00
103828	6- 6-16	Eugene Dietzgen Co.....	43 20
103829	7- 1-16	E. B. Lathland and Co.....	28 75
103830	6-26-16	Massasoit Mfg. Co.....	125 00
103831	6-21-16	A. F. Brombacher and Co..	8 00
103832	6-20-16	Shaw Walker Co.....	5 60
103833	5- 1-16	Remington Typewriter Co..	49 65
103834	1- 7-16	F. A. Ringler Co.....	32 08
103835	6- 1-16	Sibley and Pitman Electric Corp.	20 00
103836	6-26-16	A. F. Brombacher and Co..	1 25
103837	7- 1-16	Jenkins Bros.	10 76
103838	6-19-16	Charles W. Crane.....	1,005 75
103839	6-21-16	A. F. Brombacher and Co.	12 75
103840	7- 1-16	Manhattan Electrical Supply	29 96
		President of the Borough of Queens.	
103969		Fred B. George	21 70
		Public Service Commission.	
103621	40105	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.....	2,637 19
103622	40466	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.....	5,511 24
103623	40885	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	43,506 20
103624	40885	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	9,059 86
103625	38945	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	1,834 02
103626	40383	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	22,146 51
103627	40105	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	300 00
103628	38945	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	35 64
103629	40466	Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	500 00
		Department of Public Charities.	
103507	5-31-16	Standard Oxygen Co.....	79 75
103508	5-22-16	Wm. Langbein & Bros.....	131 02
103509	5-29-16	Robt. A. Keasbey Co.....	220 00
103510	7-10-16	The Tucker Electrical Const. Co.	126 00
103511		Oscar Schmidt	187 50
103512	7- 3-16	Jos. W. Miller.....	10 00
103513	6-30-16	Daniel Pollard	16 50
103514	6-30-16	Mrs. Patk. Sheehan.....	8 00
103515	7- 7-16	Michael Durack	7 50
103516	6-30-16	Edward Mackey	11 75
103472	44589	Jas. I. Newman.....	1,415 12
103473	41998	P. F. Larkin & Co.....	169 00
103474	38098	Chas. B. Meyers	1 87
103475	42926	Syndicate Trading Co.....	1,302 50
103476	44918	Conron Bros. Co.....	21 07
103477	44722	Conron Bros. Co.....	18 81
103478	44139	Lewis De Groff & Son.....	77 20
103479	44919	Samuel E. Hunter.....	554 37
103480	43933	Samuel E. Hunter.....	265 35
103481	44140	Chas. F. Mattlage.....	79 80
103482	44136	Jos. Seeman	34 20
103483	45154	Thos. M. Blake	670 93
103484	44275	John E. Donovan.....	3,176 38
103517	3-31-16	Jas. M. Shaw & Co.....	77 80
103518	6-30-16	Bramhall, Deane Co.....	2 45
103519	6- 7-16	Manhattan Hardware & Bicycle Co.	1 60
103520	6-19-16	Agent and Warden, Clinton Prison	31 00
103521	4-20-16	The De Felice Studio.....	10 50
103522	6-24-16	Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison	72 00
103523		Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison	14 83
103524	2-15-16	Agent and Warden, Clinton Prison	14 62
103525	5-20-16	Agent and Warden, Clinton Prison	1,325 73
103526	6- 5-16	Peter Henderson & Co.....	78 00
103527	6-22-16	Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.	17 50
103528	6-23-16	Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.	19 80
103529		Hardman Tire & Rubber Co.	15 69
103530	6-19-16	Russell Uniform Co.....	47 15
103531	5-20-16	Metropolitan Supply Co....	162 84
103532	6-21-16	The Manhattan Supply Co..	120 30
103533	7-14-16	Russell Uniform Co.....	28 75
103534	5-12-16	Louis Wheelwright	43 00
103535	6-19-16	Singer Sewing Machine Co.	2 84
103536		Oscar Schlegel Mfg. Co....	22 50
103537	5- 6-16	Godfrey, Keeler Co.....	30 00
103538	6-16-16	Hi Po Waterproof Battery Co.	11 04
103539	6-12-16	Theo. Moss & Co.....	2 20
103540	6-19-16	N. Y. French Range Co....	1 10
103541	6-14-16	J. S. Woodhouse Co.....	8 05
103542		Western Electric Co.....	1 92
103543	6-19-16	Henry P. Worthington.....	2 50
103573	5-20-16	H. J. Jarrett	3 00
103574	3-27-16	Burnitol Mfg. Co.....	126 00
103575	5-23-16	Bruen, Ritchey & Co.....	91 91
103576	5-11-16	Schieffelin & Co.....	36 00
103577	5-10-16	Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Co.	118 62
103578	5- 9-16	Parke, Davis & Co.....	283 36
103579	5- 8-16	Stanley Supply Co.....	520 26
103580	6- 5-16	Standard Oxygen Co.....	532 20
103581	5-22-16	E. R. Squibb & Sons.....	65 51
103582	4-27-16	Smith's Homeopathic Pharmacy	30 00
103583	5- 3-16	Sharp & Dohme	24 00
103584	5-24-16	Seabury & Johnson	15 00
103585	5- 2-16	S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	30 12
103586	5-24-16	The Watters Laboratory....	74 10
103587	5-25-16	Wappler Electric Manufacturing Co.	3 84
103588	5-20-16	George Murphy, Inc.....	9 43
103589	5-18-16	Mills Chemical Co.....	325 00
103590	5-12-16	James Picker	876 50
103591	6-27-16	James A. Miller	6 30
103592	6-21-16	Seabury & Johnson	40 00
103593	6-26-16	The Harral Soap Co.....	1 80
103594	6- 3-16	American Flag Co.....	7 00
103595	6-13-16	Dieges & Clust	18 00
103596	6-12-16	Garfield Williamson	22 35
103597	6-20-16	Lexington Auto Supply Co.	4 80
103598	6-20-16	The Frank Richard & Gardner Co.	24 06
103599	6-24-16	Valentine & Co.....	17 42
103600	3-20-16	Charles Schachne	187 50
103601	7-14-16	S. Karpen & Bros.....	206 00
103602	6-19-16	Watters Laboratories	45 30
103603	7- 1-16	New York French Range Co.	2 25
103604	4-28-16	Greenhut Co.	21 48
103544	6-27-16	Jos. A. McGlunn & Co.....	28 82
103545	7-11-16	Middle Lehigh Co.....	35 00
103546	7-14-16	Meyer, Denker Sinram Co..	47 25
103547	7- 1-16	Whitehead & Hoag Co.....	3 00
103548	6- 6-16	The Tabulating Machine Co.	40 00
103549		The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	11 03
103550	3- 4-16	T. R. D. Barse Co.....	7 22
103551	5-18-16	Merck & Co.....	306 29
103552	5-20-16	McKesson & Robbins.....	166 10
103553	5- 8-16	Mattzyme Co., Inc.....	15 00
103554	4-27-16	Magnus, Abee & Reynard, Inc.	15 00
103555	5-17-16	Lewis Mfg. Co.....	262 60
103556	5-10-16	Chas. Lentz & Sons.....	8 70
103557	5-22-16	The Kny-Scheerer Co.....	24 20
103558	5-18-16	J. E. Kennedy & Co.....	1 50
103559	4- 5-16	Greenhut & Co.....	36 60
103560	5-20-16	Fritzsche Bros.	270 50
103561	4-28-16	Franco American Chemical Works	120 00
103562	5-23-16	Eimer & Amend	311 45
103563	5-10-16	J. Ehrlich & Sons.....	12 00
103564	5-15-16	Du Pony Chemical Works..	7 50
103565	5-22-16	The Drug Products Co., Inc.	21 20
103566	5- 1-16	Jas. T. Dougherty.....	25 00
103567	5-17-16	The Dentists' Supply Co....	9 00
103568	5-20-16	Davis & Geck, Inc.....	1 73
103569	5-23-16	The H. B. Claflin Corp....	278 88
103570	5-10-16	The Celluloid Co.....	24 00
103571	5-19-16	Boericke & Ruyon.....	18 05
103572	4-27-16	Johnson & Johnson.....	9 00
103492		Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison	2,307 95
103493	6-10-16	Crandall Packing Co.....	17 69
103494	6-28-16	J. S. Woodhouse Co.....	2 40
103495	6- 8-16	Nason Mfg. Co.	4 85
193496	6-14-16	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co..	13 98
103497	4-20-16	Thos. C. Dunham.....	25 72
103498	7-11-16	Frank A. Hall & Sons.....	4 80
103499	6-28-16	T. J. Mullen	8 07
103500	6-20-16	M. Weiss & Co.....	2 80
103501	6-20-16	The White Co.....	2 10
103502	6-20-16	The White Co.....	14 14
103503	6-23-16	The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	3 00
103504	5-24-16	Geo. L. Hiltl Co., Inc.....	86 00
103505	7-19-16	Geo. L. Hiltl Co., Inc.....	932 00
103506	6-24-16	Otis Elevator Co.....	25 10
		Department of Street Cleaning.	
103383	6-13-16	Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co....	$1 50
103384	6-22-16	Platt & Washburn Refining Co.	114 10
103385	6- 8-16	Platt & Washburn Refining Co.	69 54
103353	3-29-16	E. H. Walsh	90
103354	6-16-16	John Wanamaker	24 00
103355	6-29-16	The Senderling Mfg. Co....	2 50
103356	6-27-16	Broderick & Bascom Rope Co.	134 16
103357	6-17-16	A. F. Brombacher & Co....	11 10
103358	6-22-16	A. F. Brombacher & Co....	113 24
103359		A. F. Brombacher & Co....	48 00
103560	6-20-16	A. F. Brombacher & Co....	35 75
103361	6- 9-16	John Boyle & Co., Inc.....	28 32
103362	6-23-16	John C. Eames, Inc.....	38 25
103363	6-17-16	Electric Products Co.....	225 00
103364	6-22-16	Bernard H. Eidel.....	82 44
103365	6-14-16	Knickerbocker Supply Co..	8 40
103366	6-21-16	Knickerbocker Supply Co...	14 40
103367	6-20-16	Richard J. Leies	386 00
103368	6-26-16	The Manhattan Supply Co..	182 50
103333		Mary Brown	3,900 00
103414	5-29-16	Dept. of Correction	4,549 99
103415	5- 2-16	Oriental Rubber & Supply Co., Inc.	145 04
103416	5- 5-16	J. S. Woodhouse Co.....	26 25
103417	6-23-16	Alpha Electric Co., Inc.....	2 72
103418	6-15-16	Fred Adee Co.	12 25
103419	6-12-16	Fred Adee Co.	21 61
103420	7- 6-16	Bklyn. Lumber Co.....	100 80
103421	6-28-16	Crannell, Nugent & Kranzer	11 73
103422	6- 1-16	F. N. Du Bois & Co.....	14 40
103423	5- 9-16	The East River Mill & Lumber Co.	509 43
103424	6-21-16	The East River Mill & Lumber Co.	76 54
103425	4-29-16	Church E. Gates & Co.....	516 50
103426	5-23-16	Church E. Gates & Co.....	76 49
103427	5-22-16	Church E. Gates & Co.....	198 02
103428	6-15-16	Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	17 50
103429	6-22-16	E. F. Keating Co.....	23 08
103430		E. B. Latham & Co.....	36
103431	6-19-16	E. B. Latham & Co.....	39 46
103432	6-10-16	Leary & Co.....	32 40
103433	3- 8-16	The J. L. Mott Iron Works	252 16
103434	6-23-16	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	2 00
103435	6-20-16	Stanley & Patterson.....	13 72
103436	5- 3-16	The Fairbanks Co.....	42 50
103437	6-16-16	Henry Frank, Jr.....	11 28
103438	6-16-16	Ford Motor Co.....	50 31
103439	5-13-16	Ford Motor Co.....	2 88
103440	5-19-16	N. Y. Sporting Goods Co...	6 00
103340	4- 8-16	The Woodhouse Mfg. Co...	28 80
103341	6-30-16	Jas. A. Miller.....	103 13
103342	6-16-16	Welsbach Gas Lamp Co...	64 95
103343	5-26-16	Welsbach Gas Lamp Co...	15 00
103344	6-24-16	Art Metal Const. Co., Inc..	123 20
103345	4-28-16	Commercial Copying Co....	12 00
103346	6-26-16	The Fairbanks Co.....	37 00
103347	2- 1-16	F. F. Fuhrmann.....	10 15
103348		John H. Thode, Jr.....	60
103349	5-18-16	The Tabulating Machine Co.	23 69
103350	6-30-16	Tower Mfg. & Nov. Co....	10 58
103351	6-10-16	Underwood Typewriter Co., Inc.	6 00
103352	7- 3-16	Walker & Heisler.....	35 50
103369	6-16-16	F. O. Boyd and Co.....	260 59
103370	4-24-16	Comparative Vaccine Lab., Inc.	36 00
103371	4- 3-16	Lehn and Fink.....	25 88
103372	6- 1-16	Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Co.	10 10
103373	5-31-16	Geo. N. Reinhardt and Co.	87 00
103374	5-10-16	William Farrel and Son...	66 90
103375	4-28-16	William Farrel and Son....	40 14

Finance Voucher No.	Invoice or Contract Date	Name of Payee.	Amount.
103376	4- 6-16	William Farrel and Son....	57 96
103377	5-21-16	American Multigraph Sales Co.	10
103378	6- 1-16	Great Bear Spring Co.....	2 70
103379	5- 1-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	9 38
103380	4- 1-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	9 38
103381	5- 1-16	The Peerless Towel Supply Co.	9 38
103382	6- 1-16	Nicolas Sabino	3 99
103400	6-28-16	Ensign Mfg. Co.....	2 25
103401	6-26-16	The Maintenance Co.....	8 55
103402	7-14-16	Margaret Glynn.....	48 10
103403	7- 3-16	A. G. Duggan.....	48 00
103404	6-14-16	M. S. Pugh.....	56 10
103405	7- 1-16	H. S. Morrow	64 28
103406	6-30-16	Powers Accounting Mach. Co.	40 00
103407	6-10-16	The United Electric Light and Power Co.....	5 00
103408	6- 1-16	Joseph Buonocore	430 00
103409	6-30-16	Gustave C. Hoefling.....	10 00
103410	3-11-16	Cornell Steamboat Co.....	102 50
103411	2- 4-16	Semet, Solway Co.....	31 50
103412	6-23-16	Frank Strand.....	12 15
103413	3-17-16	The Motor Car Equipment Co.	128 25
103386	3- 2-16	General Vehicle Co.....	774 01
103387	6- 1-16	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	304 80
103388	5-19-16	The Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co.	2 60
103389	6-14-16	L. C. Chase and Co.....	149 63
103390	6-12-16	Eagle Paint and Varnish Works	26 00
103391	6-23-16	Bernard H. Eidel.....	20 25
103392	6-26-16	Henry Rank.....	67 00
103393	6-16-16	Chas. Hvass and Co.....	22 50
103394	5- 5-16	Knickerbocker Supply Co.	16 20
103395	6-24-16	New York Sporting Goods Co.	35 00
103396	6-17-16	Russel, Burdsall and Ward Bolt & Nut Co.....	40 39
103397	6-22-16	The Smith Worthington Co.	36 00
103398	5-24-16	The Studebaker Corp. of America	2 52
103399	6-14-16	Cornelius Ten Eick.....	90
		Board of Water Supply.	
103866		Freeman Pub. Co.....	163 05
103867		Thaddeus Marriman.....	23 75
103868		Chas. Goodman.....	71 14
103869		Ernst Jonson	232 27
103870		Walter E. Spear.....	19 65
103871		H. Lincoln Rogers.....	67 32
		Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.	
103485		H. R. Emerson	$102 10
103486		John F. Bussing	72 68
103487		Wm. H. Burr.....	150 00
103488		Geo. J. Purdy.....	260 00
103907	6- 1-16	James MacNamara's Son...	4 35
103908	6- 1-16	Harry McLean	16 65
103909	6- 1-16	Thomas Meter Co.....	21 55
103910	6- 1-16	Wells Fargo Express.....	1 36
103911	5- 5-16	Powers Accounting Mach. Co.	8 06
103912	5-19-16	The Asphalt Construction Co.	68 52
103913	6- 1-16	Thomson Meter Co.....	23 20
103914	5-26-16	Theo. Mentzinger	21 86
103915	6- 1-16	J. Maurer	15 47
103916	4- 5-16	Knickerbocker Supply Co..	29 20
103917	6- 1-16	A. D. Morris & Co.....	23 40
103903	7- 1-16	Schwarz & Son.....	5 20
103904		Knickerbocker Ice Co.....	21 80
103905	6-15-16	Patterson Bros.	9 30
103906	3-31-16	The East River Mill & Lumber Co.	156 85

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Abstracts of Registers from Self-Recording Instruments for the Week Ending July 15, 1916.

Central Park, The City of New York—Latitude, 40° 45′ 58″ N. Longitude, 73° 57′ 58″ W.
Height of Instruments Above the Ground, 53 Feet; Above the Sea, 97 Feet.
Under Supervision of U. S. Weather Bureau, James H. Scarr,
District Forecaster, Acting Director.

Barometer.

Date. July.	7 a. m. Reduced to Freezing.	2 p. m. Reduced to Freezing.	9 p. m. Reduced to Freezing.	Mean for the Day. Reduced to Freezing.	Maximum. Reduced to Freezing.	Maximum. Time.	Minimum. Reduced to Freezing.	Minimum. Time.
Sunday, 9	71 29.85	73 29.91	69 29.97	29.91	67 29.97	12 p. m.	77 29.78	0 a. m.
Monday, 10	66 30.00	74 30.00	73 29.99	30.00	69 30.01	10 a. m.	66 29.96	2 a. m.
Tuesday, 11	72 29.95	86 29.90	82 29.89	29.91	71 29.97	0 a. m.	88 29.84	5 p. m.
Wednesday, 12	76 29.89	91 29.84	85 29.84	29.86	74 29.89	6.10 a. m.	90 29.80	6 p. m.
Thursday, 13	78 29.84	94 29.72	72 29.85	29.80	72 29.87	12 p. m.	91 29.68	2.40 p. m.
Frlday, 14	72 29.97	77 30.07	70 30.15	30.06	66 30.17	12 p. m.	65 29.87	2.20 a. m.
Saturday, 15	66 30.21	73 30.21	66 30.17	30.20	69 30.22	8.30 a. m.	64 30.15	12 p. m.

Mean for the week	29.963	inches
Maximum for the week at 8.30 a. m. July 15	30.22	inches
Minimum for the week at 2.40 p. m. July 13	29.68	inches
Range for the week	0.54	inch

Thermometers.

Date. July.	7 a.m. Dry Bulb.	7 a.m. Wet Bulb.	2 p.m. Dry Bulb.	2 p.m. Wet Bulb.	9 p.m. Dry Bulb.	9 p.m. Wet Bulb.	Mean. Dry Bulb.	Mean. Wet Bulb.	Maximum. Dry Bulb.	Maximum. Time.	Maximum. Wet Bulb.	Maximum. Time.	Minimum. Dry Bulb.	Minimum. Time.	Minimum. Wet Bulb.	Minimum. Time.	Maximum in Sun.
Sunday, 9	71	66	73	68	69	67	71	67	77	0 am	72	1 am	67	12 pm	66	12 pm	109
Monday, 10	66	64	74	69	73	70	71	68	75	5 pm	70	5 pm	66	7.30 am	64	7.30 am	96
Tuesday, 11	72	70	86	78	82	76	80	75	89	3.50 pm	79	4 pm	71	1.50 am	68	2 am	125
Wednesday, 12	76	72	91	78	85	77	84	76	92	1 pm	80	1 pm	74	5.30 am	72	5.30 am	128
Thursday, 13	78	73	94	83	72	70	81	75	94	2 pm	83	2 pm	70	6.10 pm	68	6 pm	129
Friday, 14	72	70	77	70	70	65	73	68	79	3.40 pm	72	11 am	66	12 pm	63	12 pm	114
Saturday, 15	66	62	73	63	66	61	68	62	76	12.30 pm	66	12 m	63	5 am	59	5 am	118

	Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.
Mean for the week	75.4	degrees	70.1 degrees
Maximum for the week at 2 p. m. July 13	94	degrees at 2 p. m. July 13	83 degrees
Minimum for the week at 5 a. m. July 5	63	degrees at 5 a. m. July 15	59 degrees
Range for the week	31	degrees	24 degrees

Wind.

Date. July.	Direction. 7 a.m.	Direction. 2 p.m.	Direction. 9 p.m.	Velocity in Miles. 9 p.m. to 7 a.m.	Velocity in Miles. 7 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Velocity in Miles. 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.	Dis. tance for the Day.	Force in Pounds per Square Foot. 7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Max.	Time.
Sunday, 9	E	NE	E	29	55	60	150	¼	½	¼	3	9.40 a. m.
Monday, 10	S	SW	S	36	19	27	81	0	0	¼	1½	4.40 a. m.
Tuesday, 11	S	S	SW	31	36	48	123	0	1	¼	2¼	3.35 p. m.
Wednesday, 12	SW	SW	SW	61	58	54	176	1¼	¾	¾	7½	4.45 p. m.
Thursday, 13	SW	SW	SW	67	61	47	170	¾	6½	¼	19½	2.59 p. m.
Friday, 14	W	E	SE	56	51	48	155	¼	2·	¼	2½	10.20 a. m.
Saturday, 15	E	S	SE	55	44	36	128	½	¾	0	1	11.20 a. m.

Distance traveled during the week	983	miles
Maximum force during the week	19½	pounds

Hygrometer. Clouds.

Date. July.	Force of Vapor. 7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Relative Humidity. 7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.	Clear, 0 Overcast, 10. 7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
Sunday, 9	.575	.638	.638	.617	79	80	89	83	5 Ci.St. 5 A.St.	7 Ci.St. 3 A.St.	10 St.
Monday, 10	.575	.661	.707	.648	88	77	86	84	10 Nb.	10 St.	10 St.
Tuesday, 11	.707	.866	.838	.804	90	69	74	78	10 St. Lt. fog	4 St.	2 A.St.
Wednesday, 12	.732	.810	.838	.793	84	56	70	70	2 A.St.	10 St.	5 A.St.
Thursday, 13	.757	.989	.707	.818	80	64	88	77	2 A.St.	3 Cu. 5 St.	10 Nb.
Friday, 14	.707	.661	.555	.641	90	70	77	79	10 St. Lt. fog	4 A.St.	10 St.
Saturday, 15	.517	.465	.482	.488	78	57	77	71	2 Ci.St.	10 St.	5 St.

Rain and Snow.

Depth of Rain and Snow in Inches.

Date July.	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.	Duration.	Amount of Water.	Depth of Snow.
Sunday, 9	1.24 p. m.	1.27 p. m.	0 h. 03 m.	—	.....
	5.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	0 h. 30 m.		
Monday, 10	About 1.00 a. m.	8.25 a. m.	7 h. 25 m.	.16 in.	.....
	9.30 a. m.	10.50 a. m.	1 h. 20 m.		
	4.50 p. m.	5.10 p. m.	0 h. 20 m.		
Tuesday, 11	8.20 a. m.	8.35 a. m.	0 h. 15 m.	—	.....
Wednesday, 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday, 13	2.50 p. m.	9.05 p. m.	6 h. 15 m.	.97 in.	.....
	9.35 p. m.	.....	2 h. 25 m.		
Friday, 14	.....	About 3.00 a. m.	3 h. 00 m.	.02 in.	.....
Saturday, 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total amount of water for the week	1.15	inches
Duration for the week	21 hours, 33 minutes	

Date.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.
Sunday, July 9	Cloudy, mild	Overcast, threatening
Monday, July 10	Sprinkling, sultry	Overcast, close
Tuesday, July 11	Overcast, mild	Partly cloudy, warm
Wednesday, July 12	Clear, warm	Overcast, very warm
Thursday, July 13	Clear, very warm	Cloudy, very warm
Friday, July 14	Overcast, sultry	Partly cloudy, pleasant
Saturday, July 15	Clear, pleasant	Overcast, mild

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Vital Statistics.

Summary for Week Ending Saturday, 12 M., July 15, 1916.

Boroughs	Population U. S. Census. April 15, 1910.	Estimated Population, July 1, 1916.	Deaths. 1915.	Deaths. 1916.	Deaths. *Corrected, 1916.	Births.	Marriages.	Still-births.	Death-rate. 1915.	Death-rate. 1916.	Death-rate. *Corrected, 1916.
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,634,223	686	625	593	1,115	413	46	13.84	12.41	11.78
The Bronx	430,980	575,877	147	122	122	306	68	14	13.88	11.08	11.08
Brooklyn	1,634,351	1,928,432	407	564	604	968	198	54	11.29	15.30	16.39
Queens	284,041	366,426	92	102	102	189	49	3	13.59	14.56	14.56
†Richmond	85,969	97,883	44	47	39	53	24	3	23.92	25.12	20.84
City of New York	4,766,883	‡5,602,841	1,376	1,460	1,460	2,631	752	120	13.13	13.63	....

*Corrected by redistributing deaths according to borough of residence.

‡The Federal Bureau of the Census having concluded not to use for estimating the population of New York the figures as returned by the State census of 1915, notified this Department on Feb. 10, 1916, that future estimates of the population of the cities and states within the United States would be based upon the returns of the Federal censuses of 1900 and 1910, this Department has reached the conclusion to adopt the arithmetical method in use by the Bureau of the Census and to estimate the population of the boroughs and city for this and subsequent years in this manner.

†The presence of several large institutions, the great majority of whose inmates are non-residents of the city, increases considerably the death rate of this Borough.

Cases of Infectious Diseases for Week Ending July 15, 1916.

Tuberculosis	370	Chickenpox	117	Syphilis	362
Diphtheria and Croup	283	Typhus Fever	1	Gonorrhea	128
Measles	481	Typhoid Fever	27	Poliomyelitis	933
Scarlet Fever	96	Whooping Cough	274		
Smallpox	..	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	5	Total	3,077

Borough of Manhattan.

Report for Weed Ended July 8, 1916.

General Office—Orders Nos. 2185 to 2205, inclusive, were issued; 30 requisitions were received and acted upon. Four requisitions, including 46 vouchers amounting to $29,550.86, were drawn on the Comptroller.

Cashier's Office—Restoring and Repaving special fund (water, sewer, openings, etc), $8,893.75; shed permits, $78; sewer connections, $140; prints, $1.20; public comfort stations, $40.23; paper sale, $305.20; special security deposits, $300; vault permits, $410.90.

Permits Issued—To place building material on streets, 37; to construct street vaults, 2; to construct sheds, 10; for curbs, 7; for subways, steam mains, electrical and various connections, 186; for railway construction and repairs, and to reset poles, 3; to repair sidewalks, 59; for sewer connections, 12; for water services, 57; for miscellaneous purposes, 59.

Division of Sidewalks—Obstructions removed from various streets and avenues, 9; inspections made, 573; notices served, 302; street signs cleaned, repaired, etc., 309; street signs placed, 27.

Inspection Division, Bureau of Highways—Linear feet crosswalk laid, 34; linear feet gutters cleaned, 2,066; linear feet weeds cut, 5,278; square yards of pavement repaired, 27,306.

Repairs to Sewers—Linear feet of sewer built, 867; linear feet of sewer cleaned, 15,378; linear feet of sewer examined, 23,514; basins cleaned, 279; basins examned, 760; manhole heads set, 3; basin hoods put in, 3; basins relieved, 68; manholes examined, 5; manhole covers put on, 24; cubic feet of brickwork built, 192; basin grates put in, 3; linear feet of pipe sewer relieved, 3,550; cuts opened and refilled, 16.

Laboring Force Employed.

	Mechanics.	Laborers.	Teams.	Carts.	Bath Attendants.	Bath Cleaners.
Repaving and renewal of pavements	19	373	14	50	..	..
Division of sidewalks	..	7	1	1	..	..
Sewers, maintenance, cleaning, etc.	47	121	..	50	..	..
Cleaning public buildings, baths, etc.	..	..	..	..	209	283

MARCUS M. MARKS, President.

BUREAU OF BUILDINGS.

Report for Week Ended July 15, 1916.

Plans filed: For new buildings, 8; estimated cost, $1,902,600; for alterations, 93; estimated cost, $453,195. Buildings reported as unsafe, 22; other violations of law reported, 121.

Department of Public Charities.

Report for Week Ended July 15, 1916:

Appointments—Alfred Mann and Max Dreyer, Attendants, $300; Stephen McArdle, Engineer, $4.50; Gus Mehrhoff, Senior Hospital Artisan, $390; Marie D'Andrea, Florence Sheehan, Attendants, $300; Leonardo Laplaca, Peter Rice, Joseph Priebe and James McEvoy, Licensed Fireman, $3 a day; Julia Brown, Trained Nurse, $600; Henry Neiss, Cook, $480; Marie Peterson, Trained Nurse, $600; Maurice Rappaport, Attendant, $300; Martin Henry, Licensed Fireman, $3 a day; Harry Phillips, Hospital Helper, $460; Peter McArthur, Licensed Fireman, $3 a day; Anna Frank, Trained Nurse, $600. Attendants, at $300: Rufus Bogert, Daisy Le Fern, Francis Friedman, Goldah Conrade, Anna Mulich and Kathryne M. Cunningham, $360; Dr. Morris Hornstein, Assistant Physician, $600; Anna H. Gardiner, Virginia B. DeBord, Trained Nurse, $600; Alexander

Metsemaker, Cook, $480; Charles Gallagher, Fireman, $3 a day; Louis Basch, Engineer, $4.50; John Tackney, Firemen, $3 a day; Katherine Hepsgaard and Edna Wickstrom, Pupil Nurse, $120; Maurice B. Bender, Assistant Physician, $900; Rosalie Graham, Zitelle Hellstrom, Edna Horton, Hazel Miller, Edna McNinch, Eleanor Rowbotham, Bessie Sherwood, Catherine Stamen, Marjorie Story, Nellie Tolton, Sylvia Tuttle and Anna Yates, Pupil Nurses, $120; Gertrude Bleckman, Typewriter Copyist, $600; Thomas McLean, Licensed Fireman, $3 a day; Jane A. Hatfield, Matron, $600; Lucy M. Harper, Trained Nurse, $600; Michael Flood, Licensed Fireman, $3 a day; Arthur Haner, Laundryman, $600. Dietitians: Lillian B. Moore, $720; John A. Cairna, Michael Brennan and Alex Zeitler, $240; Cornelius O'Leary, $480; John Sauer, Hospital Helper, $480

Services Ceased—Joseph Solleridge, Laundryman, $600; Katherine Dixon, John Gerhardt and Anna V. Brock, Dietitians, $720. Hospital Helpers: Edward LeCompte, $240; William Kiley, John McCann and Cornelius O'Leary, $480; John A. Cairns, $240; Alexander Metsemaker, Cook, $480; Ruby M. Mercy, Trained Nurse, $600; Thomas McCormack, Charles Gallagher, Firemen, $3 a day; Louis Basch, Engineer, $4.50 a day; Hermie Bird, M. M. Ruby, Chief Nurse, $780; Martha Taber, Attendant, $360; Anna M. Glenn, Pupil Dietitian, $129; Irene Lamarche, Trained Nurse, $600; Rose V. G. Clancy, Attendant, $360; Charles Brancati, Assistant Physician, $900; Jennie Clifford, Pupil Nurse, $144; Villa E. Andrews, Trained Nurse, $600; Elizabeth W. Kelly, Chief Nurse, $780; Anna Barker, Trained Nurse, $600. Attendants: Mary Dorsey, $360; Minnie Myers, $480. J. Pierecca, Licensed Fireman, $3 a day. Clerks: John A. Grier, $600; Marie C. Lynch, $360; Gertrude Bain, $900; Mary I. Stevenson and Harry Phillips, $480. Alice Kramer, Margaret Ryan, Attendants, $300; Dr. Fred Rovitti, Assistant Physician, $720.

STANLEY H. HOWE, Secretary.

Board of Examiners.

JULY 11, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m.

Present—Messrs. Charles Buek, Lewis Harding, Lansing C. Holden, George A. Just, John Kenlon, Cecil F. Shallcross and William Crawford, Chairman.

On motion, minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

The Chairman announced a calendar of two appeals, Nos. 77 and 78, of 1916.

Appeal 77 of 1916, New Building 213 of 1916, premises 62-64 E. 34th st., Manhattan; Rouse & Goldstone, appellants. Appearances: William L. Rouse and Henry S. Lion. After discussion, and on motion, entered on the record as "Withdrawn by appellants."

Appeal 78 of 1916, New Building 4555 of 1916, premises southeast corner Cook st. and Evergreen ave., Brooklyn; Shampan & Shampan, appellants. Appearance: F. J. Faulhaber. On motion, laid over.

On motion, adjourned.

MINNA M. D. CLARK, Acting Clerk.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Report for week ended June 17, 1916:

Collections—Bureau of Water Register, all boroughs, $144,529.04.

Appointed—Manhattan Office: Wm. E. Guilfoyle, Jr., Tarrytown, N. Y., Temporary Watershed Inspector, at $900 per annum. Brooklyn Office: John Hart, 349 69th st., Brooklyn, and James C. Mellen, 9505 95th st., Temporary Stationary Engineer, at $4.50 a day; William A. McCauley, 510 14th st., Brooklyn, Telephone Operator, at $660 per annum.

Services Ceased—Manhattan Office: George Oberat, Temporary Oiler. Brooklyn Office: August F. Wagner, Temporary Stationary Engineer.

Retired—Manhattan Office: Chas. C. Manning, Draughtsman, annuity of $900, July 1.

Salaries Increased—Brooklyn Office: Arthur McJames, Thomas J. Murphy and Lewis M. Lyons, Telephone Operators, from $660 to $720 per annum. Queens Office: Charles Krauss, Inspector of Lamps and Gas, $1,500 to $1,620 per annum.

Titles Changed—Brooklyn Office: Wm. J. Schwaner, Stationary Engineer, to Stationary Engineer Electrical Pumping Stations; Thomas F. Finn, Stationary Engineer Electrical Pumping Stations, to Oiler, $4.50 to $3 a day; John Lynch, Laborer to Auto Truck Driver, $2.50 a day, to $960 per annum.

DELOS F. WILCOX, Deputy Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Report for Week Ended June 24, 1916:

Collections—Bureau of Water Register, all boroughs, $188,462.40.

Appointed—Manhattan Office: Thomas E. Gallagher, 420 W. 48th st., Inspector, at $1,100 per annum; Arthur E. Doscher, 498 Macon st., Brooklyn, Inspector of Electric Conductors, at $1,260 per annum; Edwin Bendit, 971 Teller ave., Bronx, Clerk, at $840 per annum; Martin Hardman, 422 W. 27th st., and William Reizi, 309 E. 12th st., Oilers, at $3 a day. Brooklyn Office: Oscar Werneberg, 1352 Hancock st., Brooklyn, Temporary Machinist, at $4.50 a day; John J. Hines, Temporary Oiler, at $3 a day.

Died—Manhattan Office: William A. Cody, Blacksmith. Brooklyn Office: William E. Broome, Stationary Engineer.

Salaries Increased—Brooklyn Office: George Kaufman, Emil F. Schleyer, Rudolph Weiss, Abram A. Iba and Edgar A. Taelman, Automobile Enginemen, from $900 to $960 per annum.

Services Ceased—Manhattan Office: Oscar Ascher, Tabulating Machine Operators. Brooklyn Office: John Foy, Hans B. Mayer, Edward P. Watson, James McMeikin, Patrick Cassidy, John J. Jobert, Fred. D. Cooke and Thomas L. Callahan, Temporary Stationary Engineers.

DELOS F. WILCOX, Deputy Commissioner.

Changes in Departments, Etc.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

MANHATTAN AND RICHMOND.

Appointed—Peter A. Toolan, 152 Union pl., Bronx, Park Foreman, at $1,200 per annum, July 14.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Services Ceased—Charles F. Hauser, Clerk, at $300 per annum, Bureau of Standards, July 20.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT AND STRUCTURES.

Appointed — Montague Palmer, 1032 Jackson ave., Bronx., Structural Steel Draftsman, at $1,800 per annum, July 26.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Unless otherwise stated, the Public Offices of the City are open for business from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (during July and August, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.); Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

CITY OFFICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

City Hall. Telephone, 8020 Cortlandt.
John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor.
Theodore Rousseau, Secretary.
Samuel L. Martin, Executive Secretary.
Bureau of Weights and Measures.
Municipal Building, 3d floor. Telephone, 1498 Worth.
Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

Municipal Building, 12th floor. Telephone, 4315 Worth.
Leonard M Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Clerk's Office, Municipal Building, 2nd floor. Telephone, 4430 Worth.
P. J. Scully, Clerk.
President of the Board of Aldermen.
City Hall. Telephone, 6770 Cortlandt.
Frank L. Dowling, President.

BOARD OF AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Municipal Building, 10th floor. Ambulance Calls, 3100 Spring. Administration Offices, 748 Worth.

ARMORY BOARD.

Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
C. D. Rhinehart, Secretary.

ART COMMISSION.

City Hall. Telephone, 1197 Cortlandt.
John Quincy Adams, Assistant Secretary.

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 29 Worth.
William C. Ormond, Chairman.
St. George B. Tucker, Secretary.

BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS.

26th st. and 1st ave. Telephone, 4400 Madison Square.
Dr. John W. Brannan, President.
J. K. Paulding, Secretary.

CENTRAL PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

Municipal Building, 12th floor. Telephone, 4227 Worth.
———, Director.

BUREAU OF THE CHAMBERLAIN.

Municipal Building, 8th floor. Telephone, 4270 Worth.
Milo R. Maltbie, Chamberlain.

BOARD OF CHILD WELFARE.

City Hall. Telephone, 7541 Cortlandt.
Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary.

CITY CLERK AND CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Municipal Building, 2nd floor. Telephone, 4430 Worth.
P. J. Scully, City Clerk.

BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

Supervisor's office, Municipal Building, 8th floor. Distributing Division, 96 Reade st. Telephone, 3490 Worth.
David Ferguson, Supervisor.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Municipal Building, 24th floor. Telephone, 1610 Worth.
Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Pier "A," North River. Telephone, 300 Rector.
R. A. C. Smith, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Board of Education.
Park ave. and 59th st. Telephone, 5580 Plaza.
Stated meetings of the Board are held at 4 p. m. on the first Monday in February, the second Wednesday in August, and the second and fourth Wednesdays in every month, except August.
William G. Willcox, President.
A. Emerson Palmer, Secretary.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS.

General office and office of the Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building, 18th floor. Telephone, 1307 Worth.
Edward F. Boyle, President.
Moses M. McKee, Secretary.
Other Borough Offices.
The Bronx.
368 E. 148th st. Telephone, 336 Melrose.
Brooklyn.
435-445 Fulton st. Telephone, 1932 Main.
Queens.
64 Jackson ave., L. I. City. Telephone, 3375 Hunters Point.
Richmond.
Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
All offices open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays to 12 noon.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth.
Joseph Haag, Secretary.
Bureau of Records and Minutes.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Joseph Haag, Secretary.
Office of the Chief Engineer.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer.
Bureau of Public Improvements.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer.
Bureau of Franchises.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4563 Worth. Harry P. Nichols, Engineer.
Bureau of Contract Supervision.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. Central Testing Laboratory, 125 Worth st. Telephone, 3088 Franklin. Tilden Adamson, Director.
Bureau of Standards.
Municipal Building, 13th floor. Telephone, 4560 Worth. George L. Tirrell, Director.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Municipal Building, 20th floor. 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturday, to 12 noon. Telephone, 1800 Worth.
Board meets every Tuesday at 2 p. m.
Edward V. Barton, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Municipal Building, 5th floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth. Shepard A. Morgan, Secretary to the Department, 5th floor.
William A. Prendergast, Comptroller.
Deputy Comptrollers, 7th floor. Alexander Brough, Edmund D. Fisher, Albert E. Hadlock, Hubert L. Smith.
Receiver of Taxes.
Manhattan—Municipal Building, 2nd floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
Bronx—177th st. and Arthur ave. Telephone, 140 Tremont.
Brooklyn—236 Duffield st. Telephone, 7056 Main.
Queens—5 Court Square, L. I. City. Telephone, 3386 Hunters Point.
Richmond—Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone, 100 Tompkinsville.
William C. Hecht, Receiver of Taxes.
Collector of Assessments and Arrears.
Manhattan—Municipal Building, 3d floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
Bronx—177th st. and Arthur ave. Telephone, 47 Tremont.
Brooklyn—503 Fulton st. Telephone, 8340 Main.
Queens—Municipal Building, Court Square, L. I. City. Telephone, 1553 Hunters Point.
Richmond—Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Daniel Moynahan, Collector.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Municipal Building, 11th floor. Telephone, 4100 Worth.
Brooklyn, 365 Jay st. Telephone, 7600 Main.
Robert Adamson, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan. Telephone, 6280 Franklin.
Burial Permit and Contagious Disease offices always open.
Bronx, 3731 Third ave. Brooklyn, Flatbush ave., Willoughby and Fleet sts. Queens, 372 Fulton st., Jamaica. Richmond, 514 Bay st., Stapleton.
Haven Emerson, Commissioner.
Alfred E. Shipley, Secretary *pro tem.*

BOARD OF INEBRIETY.

300 Mulberry st. Telephone, 7116 Spring.
Board meets first Wednesday in each month at 3 p. m.
Charles Samson, Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Office of Corporation Counsel.
Main office, Municipal Building, 16th floor. Telephone, 4600 Worth.
Lamar Hardy, Corporation Counsel.
Brooklyn office, 153 Pierrepont st. Telephone, 2948 Main.
Bureau of Street Openings.
Main office, Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone, 1380 Worth.
Brooklyn office, 166 Montague st. Telephone, 5916 Main.
Queens office, Municipal Building, L. I. City. Telephone, 3886 Hunters Point.
Bureau for the Recovery of Penalties.
Municipal Building, 15th floor. Telephone, 4600 Worth.
Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes.
Municipal Building, 17th floor. Telephone, 4585 Worth.

DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES.

Main Office, 49 Lafayette st. Telephone, 4490 Franklin.
George H. Bell, Commissioner.
Brooklyn—381 Fulton st. Telephone, 1497 Main.
Queens—Borough Hall, L. I. City. Telephone. 5400 Hunters Point.
Richmond—Borough Hall, New Brighton. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Division of Licensed Vehicles—517-519 W. 57th st. Telephone, 6387 Columbus.
Public Employment Bureau—Men's departments, 128 Leonard st. Women's departments, 53 Lafayette st. Telephone, 6100 Franklin.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Municipal Building, 14th floor. Telephone, 1580 Worth.
Henry Moskowitz, President.
Robert W. Belcher, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

Municipal Building, 5th floor. Telephone, 1072 Worth. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 1 p. m.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone, 4850 Worth.
Cabot Ward, Commissioner, Manhattan and Richmond.
Borough of Brooklyn.
Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Telephone, 2300 South.
Raymond V. Ingersoll, Commissioner.
Borough of The Bronx.
Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park. Telephone, 2640 Tremont.
Thomas W. Whittle, Commissioner.
Borough of Queens.
The Overlook, Forest Park, Richmond Hill, L. I. Telephone, 2300 Richmond Hill.
John E. Weier, Commissioner.

PARK BOARD.

Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone, 4850 Worth. Cabot Ward, President; Louis W. Fehr, Secretary.

PAROLE COMMISSION.

Municipal Building, 24th floor. Telephone, 1610 Worth.
Thomas R. Minnick, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT AND STRUCTURES.

Municipal Building, 18th floor. Telephone, 380 Worth.
F. J. H. Kracke, Commissioner.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

Municipal Building, 9th floor. Telephone, 1800 Worth.
Janet A. G. Hahn, Clerk.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

240 Centre st. Telephone, 3100 Spring.
Arthur Woods, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Principal office, Municipal Building, 10th floor. Telephone, 4440 Worth.
Brooklyn and Queens, 327 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 2977 Main.
Bureau of Social Investigation, Pearl and Centre sts. Telephone, 4405 Worth.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

120 Broadway, 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. every day, including holidays and Sundays. Telephone, 7500 Rector.
Oscar S. Straus, Chairman.
James B. Walker, Secretary.

BOARD OF REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Municipal Building, 7th floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
John Korb, Jr., Chief Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Office of Secretary, Municipal Building, 7th floor. Telephone, 1200 Worth.
John Korb, Jr., Secretary.

BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS.

Municipal Building, 18th floor. Telephone, 1675 Worth.
Rudolph P. Miller, Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Municipal Building, 9th floor. Telephone, 1800 Worth.
Lawson Purdy, President.
C. Rockland Tyng, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Municipal Building, 12th floor. Telephone, 4240 Worth.
John T. Fetherston, Commissioner.

TENEMENT HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Manhattan and Richmond office, Municipal Building, 19th floor. Telephone, 1526 Worth.
Brooklyn and Queens office, 503 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Telephone, 3825 Main.
Bronx office, 391 E. 149th st. Telephone, 7107 Melrose.
John J. Murphy, Commissioner.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

Municipal Building, 22nd floor. Telephone, 3150 Worth.
Charles Strauss, President.
George Featherstone, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY, GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Municipal Building, 23d, 24th and 25th floors. Telephones: Manhattan, 4320 Worth; Brooklyn, 3980 Main; Queens, 3441 Hunters Point; Richmond, 840 Tompkinsville; Bronx, 3400 Tremont.
Brooklyn, 50 Court st. Bronx, Tremont and Arthur aves. Queens, Municipal Building, L. I. City. Richmond, Municipal Building, St. George.
William Williams, Commissioner.

BOROUGH OFFICES.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

President's office, 3d ave. and 177th st. Telephone, 2680 Tremont.
Douglas Mathewson, President.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

President's office, 2d floor, Borough Hall.
Commissioner of Public Works, 2d floor, Borough Hall.
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, 2d floor, Borough Hall.
Bureau of Highways, 5th and 12th floors, 50 Court st.
Bureau of Public Buildings and offices, 10th floor, 50 Court st.
Bureau of Sewers, 10th floor, 215 Montague st.
Bureau of Buildings, 4th floor, Borough Hall.
Topographical Bureau, 209 Montague st.
Bureau of Substructures, 11th floor, 50 Court st. Telephone, 3960 Main.
Lewis H. Pounds, President.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

President's office, 20th floor, Municipal Building.
Commissioner of Public Works, 21st floor, Municipal Building.
Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, 21st floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Highways, 21st floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Public Buildings, and Offices, 20th floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Sewers, 21st floor, Municipal Building.
Bureau of Buildings, 20th floor, Municipal Building.
Telephone, 4227 Worth.
Marcus M. Marks, President.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

President's Office, Borough Hall, L. I. City. Telephone, 5400 Hunters Point.
Bureau of Public Buildings and Offices, Town Hall, Flushing, L. I. Telephone, 1740 Flushing.
Maurice E. Connolly, President.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

President's Office, New Brighton. Telephone, 1000 Tompkinsville.
Calvin D. Van Name, President.

CORONERS.

Manhattan, Municipal Building, 2nd floor. Open at all hours of the day and night. Telephone, 3711 Worth.
Bronx—Arthur and Tremont aves. Telephone, 1250 Tremont. 8 a. m. to midnight, every day.
Brooklyn, 236 Duffield st. Telephone, 4004 Main. Open at all hours of the day and night.
Queens, Town Hall, Jamaica, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.
Richmond, 175 Second st., New Brighton. Open at all hours of the day and night.

COUNTY OFFICES.

Unless otherwise stated, the County offices are open for business from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.

County Court House. Telephone, 5388 Cortlandt.
9 a. m. to 2 p. m. during July and August.
Wm. F. Schneider, County Clerk.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Criminal Courts Building, 9 a. m. to 5.15 p. m.; Saturdays, to 12 noon. Telephone, 2304 Franklin.
Edward Swann, District Attorney.
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
280 Broadway. Telephone, 241 Worth.
Frederick O'Byrne, Commissioner.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
119 Nassau st. Telephone, 6376 Cortlandt.
William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.
COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
Charles K. Lexow, Commissioner.
REGISTER.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
9 a. m. to 2 p. m. during July and August.
John J. Hopper, Register.
SHERIFF.
51 Chambers st. Telephone, 4300 Worth.
New York County Jail, 70 Ludlow st.
Alfred E. Smith, Sheriff.
SURROGATES.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 3900 Worth.
John P. Cohalan; Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogates.
William Ray De Lano, Chief Clerk.
John F. Curry, Commissioner of Records.

KINGS COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 4930 Main.
William E. Kelly, County Clerk.
COUNTY COURT.
County Court House. Court opens at 10 a. m. daily and sits until business is completed. Part I, Room 23; Part II, Room 10; Part III, Room 14; Part IV, Room 1, Court House. Clerk's office, Rooms 17, 18, 19 and 22; open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday to 12 noon. Telephone, 4154 Main.
John L. Gray, Chief Clerk.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
66 Court st., 9 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.; Saturday, to 1 p. m. Telephone, 2954 Main.
Harry E. Lewis, District Attorney.
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
381 Fulton st. Telephone, 330-331 Main.
Jacob Brenner, Commissioner.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
44 Court st. Telephone, 2840 Main.
Frank V. Kelly, Public Administrator.
COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 6988 Main.
Edmund O'Connor, Commissioner.
REGISTER.
Hall of Records. Telephone, 2830 Main.
Edward T. O'Loughlin, Register.
SHERIFF.
50 Court st. Telephone, 6845 Main.
Edward Riegelmann, Sheriff.
SURROGATE.
Hall of Records. Court opens at 10 a. m. Telephone, 3954 Main.
Herbert T. Ketcham, Surrogate.
John H. McCooey, Chief Clerk.

BRONX COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
Civil Records—161st st. and 3d ave. Telephone, 9266 Melrose.
Criminal Branch, 1918 Arthur ave.
James Vincent Ganly, County Clerk.
COUNTY JUDGE.
Bergen Building Annex, Tremont and Arthur aves. Telephone, 3205 Tremont.
Louis D. Gibbs, County Judge.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Tremont and Arthur aves. Telephone, 1100 Tremont.
Francis Martin, District Attorney.
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
1932 Arthur ave. Telephone, 3700 Tremont.
John A. Mason, Commissioner.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
2808 Third ave. Telephone, 9816 Melrose, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday to 12 noon.
Ernest E. L. Hammer, Public Administrator.
REGISTER.
1932 Arthur ave. Telephone, 6694 Tremont.
Edward Polak, Register.
SHERIFF.
1932 Arthur ave. Telephone, 6600 Tremont.
James F. O'Brien, Sheriff.
SURROGATE.
Bergen Building Annex, 1918 Arthur ave.
George M. S. Schulz, Surrogate.

QUEENS COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
364 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 2608 Jamaica.
Alexander Dujat, County Clerk.
COUNTY COURT.
County Court House, L. I. City. Telephone, 596 Hunters Point.
Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial Term begins first Monday of each month, except July, August and September, and on Friday of each week.
Clerk's office opens 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays to 12.30 p. m. Telephone, 551 Jamaica.
County Judge's office always open at 336 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 551 Jamaica.
Burt Jay Humphrey, County Judge.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
County Court House, L. I. City. Telephone, 3871 Hunters Point. 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 noon.
Denis O'Leary, District Attorney.
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
County Court House, L. I. City. Telephone, 963 Hunters Point.
Thorndyke C. McKennee, Commissioner.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
302 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 223 Jamaica.
Randolph White, Public Administrator.
SHERIFF.
County Court House, L. I. City. Telephone, 3766 Hunters Point.
Paul Stier, Sheriff.
SURROGATE.
364 Fulton st., Jamaica. Telephone, 397 Jamaica.
Daniel Noble, Surrogate.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

COUNTY CLERK.
County Office Building, Richmond. Telephone, 28 New Dorp.
C. Livingston Bostwick, Clerk.
COUNTY JUDGE AND SURROGATE.
Trial Terms, with Grand and Trial Jury, second Monday of March, first Monday of October.
Trial Terms, with Trial Jury only, first Monday of May, first Monday of December.
Special Terms, Without Jury—Wednesday of each week, except the last week of July, the month of August and the first week of September.
Surrogate's Court.
Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Borough Hall, St. George, and on Wednesday at the Surrogate's Court at Richmond, except during the session of the County Court. There will be no Surrogate's Court during the month of August.
Surrogate's Court and Office, Richmond. Surrogate's Chambers, Borough Hall, St. George.
J. Harry Tiernan, County Judge and Surrogate.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
Borough Hall, St. George. Telephone, 50 Tompkinsville, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 noon.
Albert C. Fach, District Attorney.
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.
Village Hall, Stapleton. Telephone, 81 Tompkinsville.
Edward I. Miller, Commissioner.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
Port Richmond. Telephone, 704 West Brighton.
William T. Holt, Public Administrator.
SHERIFF.
County Court House, Richmond. Telephone, 120 New Dorp.
Spire Pitou, Jr., Sheriff.

THE COURTS.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
City Hall Park. Special Term Chambers held from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 122 Cortlandt.
Thomas F. Smith, Clerk.
CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.
Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.
William McAdoo, Chief City Magistrate. 300 Mulberry st. Telephone, 6213 Spring.
Municipal Term—Room 500, Municipal Building, Manhattan.
First District—Criminal Courts Building.
Second District—125 Sixth ave.
Third District—2d ave. and 1st st.
Fourth District—151 E. 57th st.
Fifth District—121st st. and Sylvan pl.
Sixth District—162d st. and Washington ave.
Seventh District—314 W. 54th st.
Eighth District—1014 E. 181st st., Bronx.
Ninth District (Night Court for Females)—125 Sixth ave.
Tenth District (Night Court for Males)—151 E. 57th st.
Eleventh District (Domestic Relations)—151 E. 57th st.
Twelfth District—1130 St. Nicholas ave.
Thirteenth District (Domestic Relations)—1014 E. 181st st., Bronx.
Office of the Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry st. Telephone, 8713 Spring.
Borough of Brooklyn.
Office of Deputy Chief Clerk, Wm. F. Delaney, 44 Court st. Telephone, 7411 Main.
First District—318 Adams st.
Second District—Court and Butler sts.
Fifth District—361 Bedford ave.
Sixth District—495 Gates ave.
Seventh District—31 Snider ave., Flatbush.
Eighth District—W. 8th st., Coney Island.
Ninth District—5th ave. and 29th st.
Tenth District—133 New Jersey ave.
Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt aves.
Borough of Queens.
First District—St. Mary's Lyceum, L. I. City.
Second District—Town Hall, Flushing.
Third District—Central ave., Far Rockaway.
Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica.
Borough of Richmond.
First District—Lafayette ave., New Brighton.
Second District—Village Hall, Stapleton.
All courts open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, when only morning sessions are held.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Criminal Court Building. Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturdays until 12 noon.
Edward R. Carroll, Clerk.
MUNICIPAL COURTS.
The Clerks' offices are open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 noon.
Board of Justices—James J. Devlin, Secretary, 264 Madison st., Manhattan. Telephone, 2596 Orchard.
Borough of Manhattan.
First District—146 Grand st. Telephone, 9611 Spring. Additional part is held at the southwest corner of 6th ave. and 10th st. Telephone, 2513 Chelsea.
Second District—264-266 Madison st. Telephone, 4300 Orchard.
Third District—314 W. 54th st. Telephone, 5450 Columbus.
Fourth District—207 E. 32d st. Telephone, 4358 Murray Hill.
Fifth District—2565 Broadway. Telephone, 4006 Riverside.
Sixth District—155 E. 88th st. Telephone, 4343 Lenox.
Seventh District—70 Manhattan st. Telephone, 6334 Morningside.
Eighth District—121st st. and Sylvan pl. Telephone, 3950 Harlem.
Ninth District—Madison ave. and 59th st. Telephone, 3873 Plaza.
Borough of The Bronx.
First District—Town Hall, 1400 Williamsbridge rd., Westchester. Telephone, 457 Westchester.
Second District—Washington ave. and 162d st. Telephone, 3042 Melrose.
Borough of Brooklyn.
First District—State and Court sts. Telephone, 7091 Main.
Second District—495 Gates ave. Telephone, 504 Bedford.
Third District—6 Lee ave. Telephone, 556 Williamsburg.
Fourth District—14 Howard ave. Telephone, 4323 Bushwick.
Fifth District—5220 Third ave. Telephone, 3907 Sunset.
Sixth District—236 Duffield st. Telephone, 6166 Main.
Seventh District—31 Pennsylvania ave. Telephone, 904 East New York.
Borough of Queens.
First District, 115 Fifth st., L. I. City. Telephone, 1420 Hunters Point.
Second District—Broadway and Court st., Elmhurst. Telephone, 87 Newtown.
Third District—1908 Myrtle ave., Glendale. Telephone, 2352 Bushwick.
Fourth District—Town Hall, Jamaica. Telephone, 1654 Jamaica.
Borough of Richmond.
First District—Lafayette ave. and 2d st., New Brighton. Telephone, 503 Tompkinsville.
Second District—Village Hall, Stapleton. Telephone, 313 Tompkinsville.
COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Court opens at 10 a. m.
Part I, Criminal Court Building, Manhattan. Telephone, 3983 Franklin.
Part II, 171 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn. Telephone, 4280 Main.
Part III, Town Hall, Jamaica. Held on Tuesday of each week. Telephone, 2620 Jamaica.
Part IV, Borough Hall, St. George. Held on Wednesday of each week. Telephone, 324 Tompkinsville.
Part V, Bergen Building, Tremont and Arthur aves., Bronx. Held on Thursday of each week. Telephone, 6056 Tremont.
Frank W. Smith, Chief Clerk.
CHILDREN'S COURT.
Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, 137 E. 22nd st. Telephone, 3611 Gramercy.
Bernard J. Fagan, Acting Chief Probation Officer, 137 E. 22nd st. Telephone, 3611 Gramercy.
Parts I. and II. (Manhattan), 137 E. 22nd st. Telephone, 3611 Gramercy. Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk.
Part III. (Brooklyn), 102 Court st. Telephone, 8611 Main. Wm. C. McKee, Clerk.
Part IV. (Bronx), 355 E. 137th st. Court held on Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. Telephone, 9092 Melrose. Michael Murray, Clerk.
Part V. (Queens), 19 Flushing ave., Jamaica. Court held on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Telephone, 2624 Jamaica. Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk.
Part VI. (Richmond), 14 Richmond Terrace, St. George. Court held on Wednesday of each week. Telephone, 2190 Tompkinsville. Wm. J. Browne, Clerk.
SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION.
First Judicial Department.
Madison ave., corner 25th st. Court open from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Friday, Motion Day, Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Motions called at 10 a. m. Orders called at 10.30 a. m. Telephone, 3840 Madison Square.
Alfred Wagstaff, Clerk.
Second Judicial Department.
Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Court meets from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting that on Fridays Court opens at 10 a. m. Clerk's office open 9 a. m. Telephone, 1392 Main.
John B. Byrne, Clerk.
SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE TERM.
503 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Court meets 10 a. m. Clerk's office opens 9 a. m. Telephone, 7452 Main.
Joseph H. De Bragga, Clerk.
SUPREME COURT—CRIMINAL DIVISION.
Criminal Court Building. Court opens at 10.30 a. m. Clerk's office open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.; Saturday, to 12 noon. Telephone, 6064 Franklin.
William J. Schneider, Clerk.
SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.
County Court House. Court open from 10.15 a .m. to 4 p. m. Telephone, 4580 Cortlandt.
SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.
Kings County.
Joralemon and Fulton sts. Clerk's office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Seven jury trial parts. Special Term for trials. Special Term for motions. Special Term (ex-parte business). Court opens at 10 a. m. Naturalization Bureau, Hall of Records. Telephone, 5460 Main.
James F. McGee, General Clerk.
Queens County.
County Court House, L. I. City. Court opens at 10 a. m. Trial and Special Term for motions and ex-parte business each month, except July, August and the first two weeks in September, in Part 1. Trial Term, Part 2. February, April, June, last two weeks in September, and November. Special Term for Trials, January, April, June and October.
Clerk's Office open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays until 12 noon from October to June. July, August and September until 2 p. m. Telephone, 3896 Hunters Point.
Thomas B. Seaman, Special Deputy Clerk in Charge.
Richmond County.
Trial Term held at County Court House, Richmond. Special Term for trials held at Court room, Borough Hall, St. George. Special Term for motions held at Court House, Borough Hall, St. George.
C. Livingston Bostwick, County Clerk.

BOARD MEETINGS.

Board of Aldermen.
The Board of Aldermen meets in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, every Tuesday, at 1.30 p. m.
P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk and Clerk to the Board of Aldermen.
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.
The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets in the Old Council Chamber, Room 16, City Hall, Fridays at 10.30 a. m.
Exception—During the summer recess meetings will be held on Tuesday, July 25, 1916, and Thursday, July 27, 1916. After the latter date regular weekly meetings will be resumed on Friday, September 15, 1916.
JOSEPH HAAG, Secretary.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund meet in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, on Thursdays, at 11 a. m., at call of the Mayor.
JOHN KORB, Jr., Secretary.
Board of Revision of Assessments.
The Board of Revision of Assessments meets in the Meeting Room (Room 16), City Hall, upon notice of the Secretary.
JOHN KORB, Jr., Secretary.
Board of City Record.
The Board of City Record meets in the City Hall, at call of the Mayor.
DAVID FERGUSON, Supervisor, Secretary.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Owners Wanted for Unclaimed Property.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, 72 Poplar st., Brooklyn, for the following property, now in custody, without claimants: Boats, rope, iron, lead, male and female clothing, boots, shoes, wine, blankets, diamonds, canned goods, liquors, etc.; also small amount of money taken from prisoners and found by Patrolmen of this Department.
ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk of the Police Department of The City of New York, 240 Centre st., Manhattan, for the following property now in custody without claimants: Automobiles, baby carriages, bags, bicycles, boats, cameras, clothing, furniture, jewelry, junk, machinery, merchandise, metals, optical goods, silverware, tools, trunks, typewriters, umbrellas, etc.; also sums of money feloniously obtained by prisoners, or found abandoned by Patrolmen of this Department.
ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY.

Auction Sale of Automobile.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Water Supply of the City of New York will offer for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder one 1910 Model P Pope-Hartford, 5-pasenger, automobile, No. 6073, on
MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,
at 11 a. m., at its offices, 22d floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.
Said automobile may be inspected at Lawson's Garage, 810 South st., Peekskill, New York.
TERMS OF SALE.
The successful bidder at the sale will be required to pay the full amount bid in cash or by certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York at the time and place of sale. The automobile shall be sold as it stands, and if the purchaser fails to remove the same from the premises of the Board within ten days from the date of sale, the purchaser shall forfeit the purchase money paid and any claim to the ownership of the automobile, and in such event the Board of Water Supply reserves the right to resell. The proceeds of such resale shall be the property of said Board. The Board will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the automobile between the time of the sale and the time of removal.
Bids in writing will also be received by the Board of Water Supply, if accompanied by currency or certified check drawn to the order of the Comptroller of the City of New York for the full amount of the bid.
The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids received at the sale if in its opinion the Board deems it to be for the best interests of the City so to do.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President; CHARLES N. CHADWICK, JOHN F. GALVIN, Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary. jy24,31

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by Department of Health, Department of Public Charities, at the office of the Central Purchase Committee, 12th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 12 noon on
MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,
FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.
The time for the performance of the contract is on or before Dec. 31, 1916.
The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.
No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit. Such deposit shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.
The bidder will state the price per unit, as called for in the schedules of quantities and prices, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards, if made, made to the lowest bidder on each item or class, as stated in the specifications.
Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.
Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Central Purchase Committee, 12th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, HAVEN EMERSON, Commissioner.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner. jy26,a7
☞**See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record," except for the address of the office for receiving and opening bids.**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Sales of Tax Liens.

Notice of Continuation of Manhattan Tax Sale.

THE SALE OF THE LIENS FOR UNPAID taxes, assessments and water rents for the Borough of Manhattan as to the liens remaining unsold at the termination of the sale of Aug. 26, Oct. 7, Nov. 18, 1915; Jan. 6, Feb. 17, April 13, 1916, and July 13, 1916, has been continued to
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916,
at 2 p. m., pursuant to Section 1028 of the Greater New York Charter, and will be continued at that time on the fifth floor of the Municipal Building (room 512), Manhattan, City of New York.
DANIEL MOYNAHAN, Collector of Assessments and Arrears.
jy14,20,27,a3,10,17,24,31,s7,14,21,28,o5,13,19,26, n2,9,16

Corporation Sale of the Lease of Certain City Real Estate.

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on
THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916,
at 12 Noon, in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises 117-119 Worth st. and 45 Lafayette st., Manhattan, for a period of ten years from November 1, 1916.
The minimum or upset rental at which such lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Sixty-two Hundred Dollars ($6,200) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, for the first five years of said term. The rental per annum for the remaining term to be 10 per cent. over and above the amount bid for the above premises, and the said sale will be made upon the following
TERMS AND CONDITIONS:
The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.
No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the Corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.
The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:
First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.
Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property except with the approval and consent of the Comptroller.
Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.
Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.
Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of that portion of the premises not occupied, immediately upon execution of the lease, without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease; but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.
Sixth—A clause providing that the City may cancel the lease at the expiration of the first five years thereof, upon giving six months' notice in writing to the lessee in advance of its intention so to do, and a further clause whereby the City may cancel the lease at any time after the expiration of the first five years of the term upon giving the lessee six months' notice in writing in advance of its intention so to do.
The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any and all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.
WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 25, 1916. jy25,a10

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meet-

ing held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as 25 Bridge st., Borough of Manhattan, for a period of ten years from Jan. 1, 1917, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years.

The minimum or upset rental at which such lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and for the renewal term at an increased rental of ten per cent. (10%) per annum over and above the amount bid for the first ten years. The sale to be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in usual form of leases of like property and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of that portion of the premises not occupied immediately upon execution of the lease, without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

Sixth—A clause providing that if the lease shall be required by any Municipal Bureau or Department, or by the Department of Labor to fireproof the elevator shaft, the expense thereof shall be deducted by said lessee from the rent.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy24,a9

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as 479 Pearl st., Borough of Manhattan, for a period of two years from Aug. 15, 1916.

The minimum or upset rental at which said lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Forty-eight Hundred Dollars ($4,800) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one-quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, at his own cost and expense, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of said lease.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy22,a8

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916,

at 12 noon, in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 City Hall Place, Borough of Manhattan, for a period of five years from Aug. 15, 1916, with the privilege of renewal for an additional period of five years.

The minimum or upset rental at which said lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of $18,000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one-quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of the premises immediately upon execution of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

Sixth—A clause providing that the City may cancel the lease at the expiration of the first five years thereof upon giving one year's notice in writing to the lessee in advance of its intention so to do, and a further clause whereby the City may cancel the lease at any time after the expiration of the first five years of the term upon giving the lessee one year's notice in writing in advance of its intention so to do.

Seventh—A clause whereby at the end of the first quarter the City shall credit to the lessee the sum of $27,000, which shall be considered as payment by him for rent in advance for such a period as said amount would be due the City. Thereafter, the rent shall become due and payable to the City in accordance with the other terms of the lease. This credit of $27,000 being predicated upon the fact that the lessee shall expend at least the sum of $27,000 for alterations and repairs to the premises.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any and all bids if deemed to be to the interest of the City.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy22,a8

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

at 12 noon, in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Allen st., distant 75 feet southerly from the southerly line of Hester st., and running thence easterly and parallel with Hester st. 75 feet 6 inches; thence southerly 98 feet; thence westerly and again parallel with Hester st. 75 feet 3½ inches to the easterly line of Allen st.; thence northerly along the easterly line of Allen st. 98 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less,

for a period of ten years from Jan. 1, 1917, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years, at the minimum or upset rental of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defulater as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, at his own cost and expense, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of the City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of said lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of the premises immediately upon the execution of the lease without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Deputy and Acting Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy21,a7

Confirmation of Assessments.

NOTICES TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

SECTION 16.

ROSEWOOD ST.—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES FROM Bronx Boulevard to White Plains ave. Area of Assessment affects blocks 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4600, 4622, 4623, 4624 and 4629.

—that the above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on July 25, 1916, and entered July 25, 1916, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 23, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Bergen Building, 4th floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont aves., Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Dated, New York, July 25, 1916. jy27,a7

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SECTION 5.

SEWER BASINS at Kingston ave., all four corners of RUTLAND RD.; at ALBANY AVE., southeast and southwest corners of Winthrop st.; TEMPORARY DRAIN in KINGSTON AVE. from Rutland Road to a point within the Kingston Avenue Hospital grounds east of and adjacent to Kingston ave., about 130' south of Rutland rd.; FORCE MAIN from said point through Kingston ave. to Winthrop st.; in WINTHROP ST. from Kingston ave. to Albany ave.; TEMPORARY DRAIN in ALBANY AVE. from Winthrop st. to Clarkson ave., together with pump well, pump motor and motor house and all appurtenances to be installed within the Kingston Avenue Hospital grounds, east of and adjacent to Kingston ave. at a point about 130' south of Rutland rd. Area of assessment affects blocks 1279, 1285, 1286, 1292, 1293, 1299, 1300, 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1321 to 1326, 1330 to 1333, 4791 to 4794, 4796 to 4799, 4801 to 4804, 4809 to 4812, 4814 to 4817, 4820, 4821, 4829 to 4833.

SECTION 13.

BASINS ON GLENMORE AVE. at the northwest corner of Pine st.; northwest corner of Hemlock st. and southeast and southwest corners of Railroad ave. Area of assessment affects blocks 4195, 4198, 4199 and 4218.

SECTION 18.

72D ST.—PAVING from 10th to 11th aves. Area of assessment affects blocks 5903 and 5914.

SECTION 20.

E. 9TH ST.—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND PAVING from Avenue O to Avenue Q. Area of assessment affects blocks 6615, 6616, 6640, 6641, 6590 and 6591.

The above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on July 25, 1916, and entered July 25, 1916, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 23rd, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the above assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

Dated, New York, July 25, 1916.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

jy27,a7

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

FIRST WARD.

BRAGAW ST.—OPENING from Skillman ave. to Borden ave. Confirmed June 7, 1916, and Aug. 2, 1913. Entered July 21, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the northwest by a line midway between Harold ave. and Bragaw st., and by the prolongations of the said line; on the northeast by a line distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the southerly boundary line of the Sunnyside Yard, the said distance being measured at right angles to the said boundary line; on the southeast by a line midway between Bragaw st. and Lowery st. and by the prolongations of the said line, and on the southwest by a line distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Borden ave.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of taxes and assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 19, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, L. I. City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Dated, New York, July 21, 1916. jy26,a5

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SECTIONS 16, 17 and 20.

LAWRENCE AVE.—OPENING from 47th st. to Ocean Parkway; NEWKIRK AVE. from Ocean Parkway to E. 17th st.; E. 13TH and E. 15TH STS. from Ditmas ave. to Foster ave., and 3D ST. from 18th ave. to Foster ave. Confirmed May 5, 1916. Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the southwesterly line of 47th st. where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave., and running thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave. and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gravesend ave. with the prolongation of the westerly line of 3d st.; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of 18th ave., said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Eighteenth ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with 18th ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ocean Parkway and the prolongation of the easterly line of Third street; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave. to the westerly line of Ocean Parkway; thence eastwardly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Ocean Parkway midway between Webster ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along a line midway between Webster ave. and Newkirk ave. to the westerly line of Coney Island ave.; thence northeastwardly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Coney Island ave. midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st. to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ditmas ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to Ditmas ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ditmas ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st. to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ditmas ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Ditmas ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ditmas ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 17th st. and E. 18th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 17th st. and E. 18th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st., and the prolongation thereof, to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Foster ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Foster ave.; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster ave. to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st., and the prolongation thereof, to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between East Thirteenth street and E. 14th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st. and the prolongation thereof to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Foster avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Foster ave.; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster avenue to the intersection with a line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the easterly line of Coney Island ave.; thence northwestwardly in a straight line to a point on the westerly line of Coney Island ave. where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Washington ave. and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of Ocean Parkway; thence westwardly in a straight line to a point on the westerly side of Ocean Parkway midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along a line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ocean Parkway and the prolongation of the easterly line of 3d st.; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line at right angles to Foster ave., and passing through a point on its southerly side where it is intersected by the easterly line of E. 5th st.; thence southwardly along the said line at right angles to Foster ave. to a point distant 100 feet southerly from its southerly side; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gravesend ave. with the prolongation of the westerly line of Third street; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave. and the prolongation thereof to the southwesterly line of 47th st.; thence southwestwardly at right angles to 47th st. a distance of 100 feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with Forty-seventh street to the intersection with a line at right angles to 47th st., and passing through the point of beginning; thence northeastwardly along the said line at right angles to Forty-seventh st. to the point or place of beginning.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 12, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Dated, New York, July 14, 1916. jy20,31

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

SECTION 16.

E. 218TH ST.—OPENING from White Plains rd. to Oakley st. Confirmed June 8, 1916. Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken

ing held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as 25 Bridge st., Borough of Manhattan, for a period of ten years from Jan. 1, 1917, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years.

The minimum or upset rental at which such lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and for the renewal term at an increased rental of ten per cent. (10%) per annum over and above the amount bid for the first ten years. The sale to be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in usual form of leases of like property and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of that portion of the premises not occupied immediately upon execution of the lease, without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

Sixth—A clause providing that if the lease shall be required by any Municipal Bureau or Department, or by the Department of Labor to fireproof the elevator shaft, the expense thereof shall be deducted by said lessee from the rent.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy24,a9

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as 479 Pearl st., Borough of Manhattan, for a period of two years from Aug. 15, 1916.

The minimum or upset rental at which said lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Forty-eight Hundred Dollars ($4,800) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one-quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of said lease.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy22,a8

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916,

at 12 noon, in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 City Hall Place, Borough of Manhattan, for a period of five years from Aug. 15, 1916, with the privilege of renewal for an additional period of five years.

The minimum or upset rental at which said lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of $18,000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one-quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of the premises immediately upon execution of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

Sixth—A clause providing that the City may cancel the lease at the expiration of the first five years thereof upon giving one year's notice in writing to the lessee in advance of its intention so to do, and a further clause whereby the City may cancel the lease at any time after the expiration of the first five years of the term upon giving the lessee one year's notice in writing in advance of its intention so to do.

Seventh—A clause whereby at the end of the first quarter the City shall credit to the lessee the sum of $27,000, which shall be considered as payment by him for rent in advance for such a period as said amount would be due the City. Thereafter, the rent shall become due and payable to the City in accordance with the other terms of the lease. This credit of $27,000 being predicated upon the fact that the lessee shall expend at least the sum of $27,000 for alterations and repairs to the premises.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any and all bids if deemed to be to the interest of the City.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy22,a8

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

at 12 noon, in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of all that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements erected thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly line of Allen st., distant 75 feet southerly from the southerly line of Hester st., and running thence easterly and parallel with Hester st. 75 feet 6 inches; thence southerly 98 feet; thence westerly and again parallel with Hester st. 75 feet 3½ inches to the easterly line of Allen st.; thence northerly along the easterly line of Allen st. 98 feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less,

for a period of ten years from Jan. 1, 1917, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years, at the minimum or upset rental of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3,500) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defulater as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, at his own cost and expense, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of the City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of said lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of the premises immediately upon the execution of the lease without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Deputy and Acting Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy21,a7

Confirmation of Assessments.

NOTICES TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

SECTION 16.

ROSEWOOD ST.—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES FROM Bronx Boulevard to White Plains ave. Area of Assessment affects blocks 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4600, 4622, 4623, 4624 and 4629.

—that the above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on July 25, 1916, and entered July 25, 1916, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 23, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Bergen Building, 4th floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont aves., Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Dated, New York, July 25, 1916. jy27,a7

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SECTION 5.

SEWER BASINS at Kingston ave., all four corners of RUTLAND RD.; at ALBANY AVE., southeast and southwest corners of Winthrop st.; TEMPORARY DRAIN in KINGSTON AVE. from Rutland Road to a point within the Kingston Avenue Hospital grounds east of and adjacent to Kingston ave., about 130' south of Rutland rd.; FORCE MAIN from said point through Kingston ave. to Winthrop st.; in WINTHROP ST. from Kingston ave. to Albany ave.; TEMPORARY DRAIN in ALBANY AVE. from Winthrop st. to Clarkson ave., together with pump well, pump motor and motor house and all appurtenances to be installed within the Kingston Avenue Hospital grounds, east of and adjacent to Kingston ave. at a point about 130' south of Rutland rd. Area of assessment affects blocks 1279, 1285, 1286, 1292, 1293, 1299, 1300, 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1321 to 1326, 1330 to 1333, 4791 to 4794, 4796 to 4799, 4801 to 4804, 4809 to 4812, 4814 to 4817, 4820, 4821, 4829 to 4833.

SECTION 13.

BASINS ON GLENMORE AVE. at the northwest corner of Pine st.; northwest corner of Hemlock st. and southeast and southwest corners of Railroad ave. Area of assessment affects blocks 4195, 4198, 4199 and 4218.

SECTION 18.

72D ST.—PAVING from 10th to 11th aves. Area of assessment affects blocks 5903 and 5914.

SECTION 20.

E. 9TH ST.—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND PAVING from Avenue O to Avenue Q. Area of assessment affects blocks 6615, 6616, 6640, 6641, 6590 and 6591.

The above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on July 25, 1916, and entered July 25, 1916, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 23rd, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the above assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

Dated, New York, July 25, 1916.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

jy27,a7

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

FIRST WARD.

BRAGAW ST.—OPENING from Skillman ave. to Borden ave. Confirmed June 7, 1916, and Aug. 2, 1913. Entered July 21, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the northwest by a line midway between Harold ave. and Bragaw st., and by the prolongations of the said line; on the northeast by a line distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the southerly boundary line of the Sunnyside Yard, the said distance being measured at right angles to the said boundary line; on the southeast by a line midway between Bragaw st. and Lowery st. and by the prolongations of the said line, and on the southwest by a line distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Borden ave.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of taxes and assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 19, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, L. I. City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Dated, New York, July 21, 1916. jy26,a5

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SECTIONS 16, 17 and 20.

LAWRENCE AVE.—OPENING from 47th st. to Ocean Parkway; NEWKIRK AVE. from Ocean Parkway to E. 17th st.; E. 13TH and E. 15TH STS. from Ditmas ave. to Foster ave., and 3D ST. from 18th ave. to Foster ave. Confirmed May 5, 1916. Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the southwesterly line of 47th st. where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave., and running thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave. and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gravesend ave. with the prolongation of the westerly line of 3d st.; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of 18th ave., said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Eighteenth ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with 18th ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ocean Parkway and the prolongation of the easterly line of Third street; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave. to the westerly line of Ocean Parkway; thence eastwardly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Ocean Parkway midway between Webster ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along a line midway between Webster ave. and Newkirk ave. to the westerly line of Coney Island ave.; thence northeastwardly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Coney Island ave. midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st. to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ditmas ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to Ditmas ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ditmas ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st. to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ditmas ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Ditmas ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ditmas ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 17th st. and E. 18th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 17th st. and E. 18th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st., and the prolongation thereof, to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Foster ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Foster ave.; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster ave. to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st., and the prolongation thereof, to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between East Thirteenth street and E. 14th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st. and the prolongation thereof to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Foster avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Foster ave.; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster avenue to the intersection with a line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the easterly line of Coney Island ave.; thence northwestwardly in a straight line to a point on the westerly line of Coney Island ave. where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Washington ave. and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of Ocean Parkway; thence westwardly in a straight line to a point on the westerly side of Ocean Parkway midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along a line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ocean Parkway and the prolongation of the easterly line of 3d st.; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line at right angles to Foster ave., and passing through a point on its southerly side where it is intersected by the easterly line of E. 5th st.; thence southwardly along the said line at right angles to Foster ave. to a point distant 100 feet southerly from its southerly side; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gravesend ave. with the prolongation of the westerly line of Third street; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave. and the prolongation thereof to the southwesterly line of 47th st.; thence southwestwardly at right angles to 47th st. a distance of 100 feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with Forty-seventh street to the intersection with a line at right angles to 47th st., and passing through the point of beginning; thence northeastwardly along the said line at right angles to Forty-seventh st. to the point or place of beginning.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 12, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

Dated, New York, July 14, 1916. jy20,31

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

SECTION 16.

E. 218TH ST.—OPENING from White Plains rd. to Oakley st. Confirmed June 8, 1916. Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken

ing held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as 25 Bridge st., Borough of Manhattan, for a period of ten years from Jan. 1, 1917, with the privilege of renewal for a further term of ten years.

The minimum or upset rental at which such lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and for the renewal term at an increased rental of ten per cent. (10%) per annum over and above the amount bid for the first ten years. The sale to be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in usual form of leases of like property and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of that portion of the premises not occupied immediately upon execution of the lease, without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

Sixth—A clause providing that if the lease shall be required by any Municipal Bureau or Department, or by the Department of Labor to fireproof the elevator shaft, the expense thereof shall be deducted by said lessee from the rent.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy24,a9

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as 479 Pearl st., Borough of Manhattan, for a period of two years from Aug. 15, 1916.

The minimum or upset rental at which said lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of Forty-eight Hundred Dollars ($4,800) per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay twenty-five per cent. (25%) of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one-quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is a delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise upon any obligation to the City, as provided by law.

The lease will be in usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, at his own cost and expense, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of The City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of said lease.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy22,a8

UPON THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by them at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the Comptroller of the City of New York will sell at public auction on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1916,

at 12 noon, in Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, the lease of premises known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 City Hall Place, Borough of Manhattan, for a period of five years from Aug. 15, 1916, with the privilege of renewal for an additional period of five years.

The minimum or upset rental at which said lease shall be sold is hereby fixed at the sum of $18,000 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, and the said sale will be made upon the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

The highest bidder will be required to pay 25 per cent. of the amount of the yearly rental at the time and place of sale; the amount so paid for one-quarter's rent shall be forfeited if the successful bidder does not execute the lease when notified it is ready for execution.

No person shall be received as lessee who is delinquent on any former lease from the corporation, and no bid shall be accepted from any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the City as provided by law.

The lease will be in the usual form of leases of like property, and will contain, in addition to other terms, covenants and conditions, as follows:

First—A clause providing that the lessee shall pay the usual rates for water, per meter measurements, and comply with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Second—A clause providing that the lessee shall not make any alterations or improvements on the property, except with the consent and approval of the Comptroller.

Third—A clause providing that during the term of the lease the lessee shall keep the building in proper repair, both inside and outside, and shall comply with all the laws and ordinances of the City of New York.

Fourth—A clause providing that all repairs, alterations and improvements made on or to the property by the lessee during the period of the lease shall become the property of The City of New York at the expiration of the lease.

Fifth—A clause providing that the lessee shall have possession of the premises immediately upon the execution of the lease without the necessity of paying rent until the date of the commencement of the lease, but he shall be liable for any damages which may occur in or to the premises to be demised from the date of possession.

The Comptroller shall have the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of The City of New York.

ALBERT E. HADLOCK, Deputy and Acting Comptroller, City of New York.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 20, 1916. jy21,a7

Confirmation of Assessments.

NOTICES TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of The City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

SECTION 16.

ROSEWOOD ST.—REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURBSTONES, FLAGGING SIDEWALKS, LAYING CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES FROM Bronx Boulevard to White Plains ave. Area of Assessment affects blocks 4593, 4594, 4595, 4596, 4600, 4622, 4623, 4624 and 4629.

—that the above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on July 25, 1916, and entered July 25, 1916, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of Water Rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 23, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessments, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Bergen Building, 4th floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont aves., Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
Dated, New York, July 25, 1916. jy27,a7

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 1018 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice to all persons, owners of property, affected by the following assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SECTION 5.

SEWER BASINS at Kingston ave., all four corners of RUTLAND RD.; at ALBANY AVE., southeast and southwest corners of Winthrop st.; TEMPORARY DRAIN in KINGSTON AVE. from Rutland Road to a point within the Kingston Avenue Hospital grounds east of and adjacent to Kingston ave., about 130' south of Rutland rd.; FORCE MAIN from said point through Kingston ave. to Winthrop st.; in WINTHROP ST. from Kingston ave. to Albany ave.; TEMPORARY DRAIN in ALBANY AVE. from Winthrop st. to Clarkson ave., together with pump well, pump motor and motor house and all appurtenances to be installed within the Kingston Avenue Hospital grounds, east of and adjacent to Kingston ave. at a point about 130' south of Rutland rd. Area of assessment affects blocks 1279, 1285, 1286, 1292, 1293, 1299, 1300, 1311, 1312, 1316, 1317, 1321 to 1326, 1330 to 1333, 4791 to 4794, 4796 to 4799, 4801 to 4804, 4809 to 4812, 4814 to 4817, 4820, 4821, 4829 to 4833.

SECTION 13.

BASINS ON GLENMORE AVE. at the northwest corner of Pine st.; northwest corner of Hemlock st. and southeast and southwest corners of Railroad ave. Area of assessment affects blocks 4195, 4198, 4199 and 4218.

SECTION 18.

72D ST.—PAVING from 10th to 11th aves. Area of assessment affects blocks 5903 and 5914.

SECTION 20.

E. 9TH ST.—REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND PAVING from Avenue O to Avenue Q. Area of assessment affects blocks 6615, 6616, 6640, 6641, 6590 and 6591.

The above assessments were confirmed by the Board of Assessors on July 25, 1916, and entered July 25, 1916, in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 23rd, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the above assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 1019 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessments are payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

Dated, New York, July 25, 1916.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
jy27,a7

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

FIRST WARD.

BRAGAW ST.—OPENING from Skillman ave. to Borden ave. Confirmed June 7, 1916, and Aug. 2, 1913. Entered July 21, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Bounded on the northwest by a line midway between Harold ave. and Bragaw st., and by the prolongations of the said line; on the northeast by a line distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the southerly boundary line of the Sunnyside Yard, the said distance being measured at right angles to the said boundary line; on the southeast by a line midway between Bragaw st. and Lowery st. and by the prolongations of the said line, and on the southwest by a line distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Borden ave.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of taxes and assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 19, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, L. I. City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
Dated, New York, July 21, 1916. jy26,a5

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:

SECTIONS 16, 17 and 20.

LAWRENCE AVE.—OPENING from 47th st. to Ocean Parkway; NEWKIRK AVE. from Ocean Parkway to E. 17th st.; E. 13TH and E. 15TH STS. from Ditmas ave. to Foster ave., and 3D ST. from 18th ave. to Foster ave. Confirmed May 5, 1916. Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the southwesterly line of 47th st. where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave., and running thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave. and the prolongation thereof to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gravesend ave. with the prolongation of the westerly line of 3d st.; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of 18th ave., said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Eighteenth ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with 18th ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ocean Parkway and the prolongation of the easterly line of Third street; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line between Webster ave. and Lawrence ave. to the westerly line of Ocean Parkway; thence eastwardly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Ocean Parkway midway between Webster ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along a line midway between Webster ave. and Newkirk ave. to the westerly line of Coney Island ave.; thence northeastwardly in a straight line to a point on the easterly line of Coney Island ave. midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st. to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ditmas ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to Ditmas ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ditmas ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st. to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of Ditmas ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Ditmas ave.; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ditmas ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave.; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Ditmas ave. and Newkirk ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 17th st. and E. 18th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 17th st. and E. 18th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 15th st. and E. 16th st., and the prolongation thereof, to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Foster ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Foster ave.; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster ave. to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 14th st. and E. 15th st., and the prolongation thereof, to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the intersection with a line midway between East Thirteenth street and E. 14th st.; thence southwardly along the said line midway between E. 13th st. and E. 14th st. and the prolongation thereof to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Foster avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to the line of Foster ave.; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster avenue to the intersection with a line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st.; thence northwardly along the said line midway between E. 12th st. and E. 13th st. to the intersection with a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Foster ave. to the easterly line of Coney Island ave.; thence northwestwardly in a straight line to a point on the westerly line of Coney Island ave. where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Newkirk ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Newkirk ave. and Washington ave. and the prolongation thereof to the easterly line of Ocean Parkway; thence westwardly in a straight line to a point on the westerly side of Ocean Parkway midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along a line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Ocean Parkway and the prolongation of the easterly line of 3d st.; thence southwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line at right angles to Foster ave., and passing through a point on its southerly side where it is intersected by the easterly line of E. 5th st.; thence southwardly along the said line at right angles to Foster ave. to a point distant 100 feet southerly from its southerly side; thence westwardly and parallel with Foster avenue to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Gravesend ave. with the prolongation of the westerly line of Third street; thence northwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave.; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Lawrence ave. and Washington ave. and the prolongation thereof to the southwesterly line of 47th st.; thence southwestwardly at right angles to 47th st. a distance of 100 feet; thence northwestwardly and parallel with Forty-seventh street to the intersection with a line at right angles to 47th st., and passing through the point of beginning; thence northeastwardly along the said line at right angles to Forty-seventh st. to the point or place of beginning.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Taxes and Assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 12, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Offerman Building, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
Dated, New York, July 14, 1916. jy20,31

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

SECTION 16.

E. 218TH ST.—OPENING from White Plains rd. to Oakley st. Confirmed June 8, 1916. Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken

together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between E. 218th st. and E. 219th st., distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly line of White Plains rd., the said distance being measured at right angles to White Plains rd., and running thence eastwardly along a line always midway between E. 218th st. and E. 219th street, as these streets are laid out between White Plains rd. and Laconia ave., and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the northwesterly line of Oakley st.; thence southeastwardly at right angles to Oakley st. to the intersection with a line midway between Oakley st. and Needham ave.; thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between Oakley st. and Needham ave. to the intersection with a line at right angles to Oakley st. and passing through a point on the westerly side of Laconia ave. midway between E. 217th st. and E. 218th st.; thence northwestwardly along the said line at right angles to Oakley st. to the intersection with the westerly side of Laconia ave.; thence westwardly along a line always midway between E. 217th st. and E. 218th st. as these streets are laid out between White Plains rd. and Laconia ave., and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with a line parallel with White Plains rd. and passing through the point of beginning; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with White Plains road to the point or place of beginning.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of taxes and assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 12, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by Sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Bergen Building, 4th floor, southeast corner of Arthur and Tremont aves., Borough of The Bronx, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
Dated, New York, July 14, 1916. jy20,31

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 986 OF THE Greater New York Charter, the Comptroller of the City of New York hereby gives public notice of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenues and streets in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:

SECOND WARD.

ACQUIRING TITLE TO WILLOW, CENTRE, GEORGE, STEPHEN, NORMAN and SUMMERFIELD STS. from Wyckoff ave. to Myrtle ave. Confirmed July 21, 1914, and June 7, 1916; Entered July 14, 1916. Area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Myrtle avenue distant 100 feet easterly from its intersection with the southeasterly line of Summerfield st., and running thence southwardly at right angles to Myrtle ave. to the intersection with a line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongation of the centre line of Summerfield st. and Decatur st., as these streets are laid out between Cypress ave. and Forest ave.; thence southwestwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with the northeasterly line of Cypress ave.; thence southwestwardly in a straight line to a point on the southwesterly line of Cypress ave. where it is intersected by a line midway between Summerfield st. and Decatur st. as these streets are laid out between Wyckoff ave. and Cypress ave.; thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between Summerfield st. and Decatur st., and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 100 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Wyckoff ave., the said distance being measured at right angles to Wyckoff ave.; thence northwestwardly and always distant 100 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Wyckoff ave. to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Hancock st. and Weirfield st., as these streets are laid out between Wyckoff ave. and Myrtle ave.; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between Hancock st. and Weirfield st., and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with the northerly line of Myrtle ave.; thence northwardly at right angles to Myrtle ave. a distance of 100 feet; thence eastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of Myrtle ave. to the intersection with a line at right angles to Myrtle ave. and passing through the point of beginning; thence southwardly along the said line at right angles to Myrtle ave. to the point or place of beginning.

The above entitled assessment was entered on the day hereinbefore given in the Record of Titles of Assessments, kept in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of taxes and assessments and of water rents, and unless the amount assessed for benefit on any person or property shall be paid on or before September 12, 1916, which is sixty days after the date of said entry of the assessment, interest will be collected thereon at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from ten days after the date of said entry to the date of payment, as provided by sections 159 and 987 of the Greater New York Charter.

The above assessment is payable to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears at his office in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, L. I. City, Borough of Queens, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
Dated, New York, July 14, 1916. jy20,31

Corporation Sales of Buildings and Appurtenances Thereto on City Real Estate by Sealed Bids.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of The Bronx, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of The Bronx.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Wood ave., from Reach ave. to Storrow st., in the Borough of The Bronx, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 78: Part of two-story frame house 1380 Gray st. Cut 12.4 feet on front by 12.5 feet on rear. Sheds and part of two-story frame shop in rear of house. Cut shop 12.2 feet on front by 11.9 feet on rear. Upset price, $100.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 10th day of August, 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Aug. 10, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 14, 1916. jy25,a10

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of Brooklyn.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Jerome ave., from Sheepshead Bay rd. to Ocean ave., in the Borough of Brooklyn, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 4-5: Part of two-story frame hotel at the northeast corner of Jerome ave. and E. 17th st. Cut six feet on front by 6.7 feet on rear. Upset price, $10.

Parcel No. 7: Part of one-story frame building on the north side of Jerome ave. at E. 18th st. Cut 14.7 feet on west side by 14.6 feet on east side. Upset price, $5.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 9th day of August, 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Aug. 9, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 14, 1916. jy24,a9

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of Brooklyn.

Being the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Rutland rd. from E. 91st st. to E. 92nd st., in the Borough of Brooklyn, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 17: Rear part of two-story frame house on the west side of Rochester ave., 125 feet north of E. 91st st. Cut 12.7 feet on rear by 23.17 feet on north side. Also part of shed on rear of lot. Upset price, $5.

Parcel No. 18: One-story frame, brick basement, house and outhouse, north of and adjoining Parcel No. 18. Upset price, $20.

Parcel No. 19: Two-story frame house and part of outhouse, north of and adjoining Parcel No. 18. Upset price, $50.

Parcel No. 25: Part of one-story frame, brick basement, house, opposite Parcel No. 19. Cut 10.6 feet on front by 16.4 feet on north side. Upset price, $5.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 7th day of Aug., 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Aug. 7, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 13, 1916. jy21,a7

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of The Bronx, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of The Bronx.

Being the building on Damage Parcel No. 15 of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse proceeding, in the Borough of The Bronx, which is more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above buildings and appurtenances thereto, will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 15: Three-story frame house and chicken house at the southeast corner of Walton ave. and 164th st. (998 Walton ave). Upset price, $275.

ALL EXCAVATIONS REMAINING AFTER REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS MUST BE FILLED IN WITH CLEAN EARTH TO THE LEVEL OF THE SURROUNDING GROUND, AND THE PROPERTY LEFT IN A SAFE AND SANITARY CONDITION.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 4th day of Aug., 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Aug. 4, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 13, 1916. jy19,a4

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of Brooklyn, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of Brooklyn.

BEING the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of New Utrecht ave., from Ninth ave. to 81st st., Parcels No. 84, No. 85 and No. 186, in the Borough of Brooklyn, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids, at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above buildings and appurtenances thereto, will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows

Parcel No. 84: Part of two and one-half story frame building No. 4901-4907 New Utrecht ave. Cut 3.7 feet on north end by 9.35 feet on south end. Upset price, $5.

Parcel No. 85 Part of one-story frame waiting room south of Parcel No. 84. Cut 8 feet on north and south ends. Upset price, $5.

Parcel No. 186: Part of three two-story frame buildings No. 5915-5917 New Utrecht ave. Cut 9.9 feet on north and south sides. Upset price, $10.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 3d day of Aug., 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful biders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Aug. 3, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 13, 1916. jy18,a3

AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT of the Borough of The Bronx, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids certain encroachments standing upon property owned by The City of New York, acquired by it for street opening purposes in the

Borough of The Bronx.

BEING the buildings, parts of buildings, etc., standing within the lines of Blondell ave., from Westchester ave. to Eastchester rd., in the Borough of The Bronx, which are more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, adopted at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids at the upset or minimum prices named in the description of each parcel of the above buildings and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form, and at upset prices as follows:

Parcel No. 1: Part of one-story frame store at the northwest corner of Blondell ave. and Westchester ave. Cut 0.6 feet on north and south sides. Upset price, $5.

Parcel No. 3: Board fence 25 feet north of Parcel No. 1. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 6: Part of steps of three-story frame house on west side of Blondell ave., 300 ft. north of Westchester ave. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 8-11: Wire fence south of Ponton ave. Upset price, $3.

Parcel No. 16: Board fence on east side of Blondell Avenue, 90 ft. north of Westchester ave. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 17: Board fence north of and adjoining Parcel No. 16. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 18: Board fence north of and adjoining Parcel No. 17. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 22: Picket fence 110 feet north of Parcel No. 18. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 25: Picket fence 50 feet north of Parcel No. 22. Upset price, $3.

Parcel No. 28: Stone wall south of Halperin ave. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 29: Picket fence 60 feet south of Halperin ave. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 30: Picket fence north of and adjoining Parcel No. 29. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 31: Picket fence at southwest corner of Blondell ave. and Halperin ave. Upset price, $2.

Parcel No. 36: Picket fence at southeast corner of Blondell ave. and Eastchester rd. Upset price, $2.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on the 2nd day of Aug., 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the accpetance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, (3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened August 2, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 13, 1916. jy17,a2

AT THE REQUEST OF THE BOARD OF Water Supply, public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, by virtue of the powers vested in them by law, will offer for sale by sealed bids a certain building standing upon property leased by The City of New York, formerly used for water supply purposes, in the

Borough of The Bronx.

BEING the building on the southwest corner of West 167th st. and Sedgwick ave., in the Borough of The Bronx, which is more particularly described on a certain map on file in the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Department of Finance, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at a meeting held July 13, 1916, the sale by sealed bids of the above described building and appurtenances thereto will be held by direction of the Comptroller on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916,

at 11 a. m., in lots and parcels, and in manner and form as follows:

Parcel 1: One-story frame locker house (20' x 25') at the southwest corner of W. 167th st. and Sedgwick ave.

This building must be removed prior to Aug. 7, 1916.

Sealed bids (blank forms of which may be obtained upon application) will be received by the Comptroller at the office of the Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on the 1st day of Aug., 1916, and then publicly opened for the sale for removal of the above-described buildings and appurtenances thereto, and the award will be made to the highest bidder within twenty-four hours, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Each parcel must be bid for separately and will be sold in its entirety, as described in above advertisement.

Each and every bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check in a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the bid, except that a minimum deposit of $50 will be required with all bids, and that a deposit of $500 will be sufficient to entitle bidders to bid on any or all of the buildings.

Deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours after successful bidders have paid purchase price in full and given security, and those of successful bidders may be declared forfeited to The City of New York by the Comptroller upon the failure of the successful bidder to further comply with the requirements of the terms and conditions of the sale as set forth hereinafter.

Successful bidders will be required to pay the purchase money and deposit the required security within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of the acceptance of their bids.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any defects or informalities in any bid should it be deemed in the interest of The City of New York to do so.

All bids must state clearly (1) the number or description of the building or buildings bid for, (2) the amount of the bid, 3) the full name and address of the bidder.

All bids must be inclosed in properly sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals to be opened Aug. 1, 1916," and must be delivered, or mailed in time for their delivery, prior to 11 a. m. of that date to the "Collector of City Revenue, Room 368, Municipal Building, New York City," from whom any further particulars regarding the buildings to be disposed of may be obtained.

THE BUILDINGS WILL BE SOLD FOR IMMEDIATE REMOVAL ONLY, SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS PRINTED ON THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ISSUE OF THE "CITY RECORD."

WM. A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 13, 1916. jy15,a1

Sureties on Contracts.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE SURETY COMpanies will be accepted as sufficient upon the following contracts to the amounts named:

Supplies of Any Description, Including Gas and Electricity.

One company on a bond up to $50,000.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated Jan. 1, 1914.

Construction.

One company on a bond up to $25,000.

Including regulating, grading, paving, sewers, maintenance, dredging, construction of parks, parkways, docks, buildings, bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, repairs, heating, ventilating, plumbing, etc.

When such company is authorized to write that amount as per letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated Jan. 1, 1914.

Asphalt, Asphalt Block and Wood Block Pavement.

Two companies will be required on any and every bond up to amount authorized by letter of Comptroller to the surety companies, dated Jan. 1, 1914.

Jan. 1, 1914.

WILLIAM A. PRENDERGAST, Comptroller.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, at his office, Municipal Building, Crotona Park, 177th st. and 3rd ave., until 10.30 a. m., on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,

NO. 1. FOR CONSTRUCTING SEWERS AND APPURTENANCES IN E. 177TH ST. AND THE PROPERTY OF THE N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. CO. BETWEEN METCALF AVE. AND BRONX PARK AVE.; BRONX PARK AVE. BETWEEN E. 177TH ST. AND E. 180TH ST.; THE PROPERTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND THE PROPERTY OF THE N. Y., W. & B. R'Y CO., BEWEEN E. 180TH ST. AND MORRIS PARK AVE.; MORRIS PARK AVE., BETWEEN THE PROPERTY OF THE N. Y., W. & B. R'Y CO. AND CRUGER AVE.; CRUGER AVE., BETWEEN MORRIS PARK AVE. AND RHINELANDER AVE., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

203 linear feet of double concrete sewer, 8' 3" x 8' 0".

1,014 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 13' 0" x 8' 0".

1,791 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 9' 3" x 8' 0".

263 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 8' 9" x 8' 0".

810 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 8' 3" x 8' 0".

459 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 7' 0" x 8' 0".

51 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 8' 9" x 6' 6".

23 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 3' 3" diameter.

82 linear feet of single concrete sewer, 32" x 44", egg shape.

68 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer, 30-inch.
95 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer, 24-inch.
33 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer, 20-inch.
71 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer, 18-inch.
27 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer, 15-inch.
470 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer, 12-inch.
300 linear feet of basin connections.
300 linear feet of vitrified pipe drains, 12-inch to 30-inch.
410 spurs for house connections.
2,050 linear feet of risers.
1 overflow chamber.
37 manholes.
5 receiving basins, Type B.
10 receiving basins, Type C.
20,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
50 cubic yards of Class A concrete.
650 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
100 cubic yards of Class C concrete.
10 cubic yards of brick masonry.
5,000 pounds of steel reinforcement bars.
225,000 feet Board Measure of timber sheeting.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 350 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000).

NO. 2. FOR PAVING WITH SHEET ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF FAILE ST., FROM THE BRIDGE OVER THE N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. TO GARRISON AVE., AND SETTING CURB WHERE NECESSARY, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO. (PERMANENT PAVEMENT.)

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

350 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement (medium traffic mixture) and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

70 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
30 linear feet of new curb.
180 linear feet of old curb.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 20 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be Four Hundred Dollars ($400).

NO. 3. FOR REPAVING WITH SHEET ASPHALT ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF UNION AVE., FROM E. 155TH ST. TO E. 169TH ST., AND SETTING CURB WHERE NECESSARY, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

17,800 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement (medium traffic mixture) outside of railroad area, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

22 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement (medium traffic mixture) in railroad area.
1,700 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
2,500 linear feet of new curb.
3,000 linear feet of old curb.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 60 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000).

NO. 4. FOR REGULATING, GRADING AND REGRADING, SETTING AND RESETTING CURBSTONES, LAYING AND RELAYING SIDEWALKS AND CROSSWALKS, BUILDING APPROACHES AND ERECTING FENCES IN AND PAVING WITH BITUMINOUS CONCRETE ON A CEMENT CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF LONGFELLOW AVE. FROM E. 174TH ST. TO BOSTON RD., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO. (PRELIMINARY PAVEMENT.)

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

4,420 square yards of bituminous concrete pavement, and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

500 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
2,000 linear feet of curbstone, adjusted.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 40 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of contract will be Two Thousand Eight Hundred Dollars ($2,800).

NO. 5. FOR REPAVING WITH SHEET ASPHALT AND GRANITE BLOCKS ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF CROTONA AVE., FROM CROTONA PARK NORTH TO E. 180TH ST., AND SETTING CURB WHERE NECESSARY, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

12,290 square yards of sheet asphalt pavement (heavy traffic mixture), and keeping the pavement in repair for five years from date of completion.

220 square yards of granite block pavement outside of railroad area, and keeping the pavement in repair for one year from date of completion.

115 square yards of granite block pavement in railroad area.

650 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
710 linear feet of new curb.
900 linear feet of old curb.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 50 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be Eight Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($8,500).

NO. 6. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, SETTING CURB, LAYING SIDEWALKS AND CROSSWALKS, BUILDING INLETS, RECEIVING BASINS, DRAINS, CULVERTS, APPROACHES AND GUARD RAILS WHERE NECESSARY IN GLEASON AVE., FROM WHITE PLAINS RD. TO ZEREGA AVE., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

7,400 cubic yards of earth excavation.
150 cubic yards of rock excavation.
34,500 cubic yards of filling.
1,630 linear feet of new bluestone curb.
5,000 linear feet of concrete curb (including maintenance for one year).
33,300 square feet of two course concrete sidewalk (including maintenance for one year).
2,100 square feet of new bridgestone.
950 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry.
5 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
100 linear feet of vitrified pipe drains, 12 inches in diameter.
150 linear feet of vitrified pipe drains, 18 inches in diameter.
3,000 feet, Board Measure, timber.
3,500 linear feet of new guard rail.
3 receiving basins, Type B.
Sinkage, shrinkage and settlement.
5 cubic yards of brick masonry.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 175 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000).

NO. 7. FOR REPAVING WITH GRANITE BLOCKS ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF GARRISON AVE., FROM HUNTS POINT AVE. TO WHITTIER ST., AND SETTING CURB WHERE NECESSARY, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THRERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the work is as follows:

6,500 square yards of granite block pavement on a concrete foundation, laid with cement grout joints, and keeping the pavement in repair for One Year from date of completion.

1,125 cubic yards of Class B concrete.
500 linear feet of new curb.
100 linear feet of old curb.

The time allowed for the full completion of the work herein described will be 50 consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be Twelve Thousand Dollars ($12,000).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, square foot, square yard, cubic yard, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and each contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for the contract.

Blank forms of bids or estimates upon which bids must be made can be obtained upon application therefor, the plans and specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President.

jy22,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of The Bronx, at his office, Municipal Building, Crotona Park, 177th st. and 3d ave., until 10.30 a. m. on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING, ASSEMBLING AND ERECTING COMPLETE 535 MALLEABLE CAST IRON STREET SIGN FRAMES, TYPE "A," AND 1,485 MALLEABLE CAST IRON STREET SIGN FRAMES, INCLUDING BRACKET, TYPE "B," EACH FRAME TO CONTAIN TWO ENAMEL STREET SIGNS, AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

The time allowed for the completion of the work herein described will be 150 calendar days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract will be Thirty-five Hundred Dollars ($3,500).

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per linear foot, square foot, square yard, cubic yard, or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for the contract.

Blank forms of bids or estimates upon which bids must be made can be obtained upon application therefor, the plans and specifications may be seen and other information obtained at said office. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, President.

jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Auction Sale.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION WILL sell at Public School 111 (Storehouse), 31 Vestry st., Manhattan, at 11 a. m. on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,

THE FOLLOWING LOTS OF OLD AND BROKEN CASTINGS, ETC., AS HEREINAFTER MENTIONED.

Lot No. 1—All old iron castings in west yard.

Lot No. 2—All wood in south end of west yard.

Lot No. 3—All old material at rear of east playground, stacked back of opening into west playground.

Note—This does not include any material on shelves.

Lot No. 4—Quantity of old rugs and carpets on first floor.

The Department of Education will also sell at Public School 54, 104th st. and Amsterdam ave., Manhattan, on the above date, at 1 p. m., the following:

Lot No. 5—About eighty (80) sittings, old double desks and seats.

At Public School 83, 109th and 110th sts., East of 3d ave., Manhattan, on the above date, at 2.30 p. m., the following:

Lot No. 6—About two hundred (200) sittings, old double desks and seats.

At Public School 82, 1st ave. and 70th st., Manhattan, on the above date, at 3.30 p. m., the following:

Lot No. 7—About two hundred (200) sittings, old double desks and seats.

At Public School 73, 209 E. 46th st., Borough of Manhattan, on the above date, at 4.30 p. m., the following:

Lot No. 8—About one hundred and thirty (130) sittings, old double desks and seats.

All lots to be sold separately.

The removal of castings and wood from west yard at storehouse, No. 31 Vestry st., shall be made through west entrance of building.

The removal of materials, carpets, etc., from rear of main room, ground floor, must only be made at such time as shall be directed by this department, and an inspector must be present to witness said removals.

Parties purchasing old furniture in the various schools, above mentioned, will call at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings for official removal blanks, which are to be presented to the janitor of building for his authority to allow removals to be made.

Cash payment must be made at the time and place of sale by the successful bidder, in addition to submitting a cash deposit of $25, to secure the prompt removal within the time specified, said deposit to be returned to the purchaser upon the satisfactory completion of the work. Removal of materials mentioned from premises must be made within five (5) days from date of sale.

The City will not be responsible for loss or damage of said materials between the time of sale and the time of removal. All property will be sold "as is," and if the purchaser at said sale shall fail to remove the same within five (5) days from date of sale, said purchaser will be deemed to have abandoned the property and to have forfeited all claims to ownership thereof, and the above deposit of $25, together with the purchase price paid at the sale, shall become the property of the City of New York, and the Department of Education shall have the right to resell the property for the benefit of the city and to retain the proceeds of such resale.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated, July 18, 1916. jy19,28

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies at the office of the Department of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PAPER SUPPLIES FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before Dec. 31, 1916.

The amount of security required for the faithful performance of the contract is thirty (30%) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

The bidder shall state the price of each item or classes of items here contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested. Award will be made to the lowest bidder on each item or classes of items whose sample is equal to the Board sample submitted for inspection.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies.

Dated July 25, 1916. jy25,a4

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Supplies at the office of the Department of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,

PRINTING AND FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING STATIONERY AND PRINTED SUPPLIES FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before Dec. 31, 1916.

The amount of security required for the faithful performance of the contract is thirty (30%) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

The bidder shall state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, by which the bids will be tested.

Award, if made, will be made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Supplies, Park ave. and 59th st., Manhattan.

PATRICK JONES, Superintendent of School Supplies.

Dated, July 22, 1916. jy22,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Superintendent of School Buildings at the office of the Department of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Manhattan, until 11 a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916,
Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR INSTALLING ELECTRIC LIGHT EQUIPMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOL 120, TEACHERS' AND JANITOR'S HOUSES, ON BARREN ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be forty (40) working days, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is Six Hundred Dollars ($600).

The deposit accompanying bid shall be five per cent. of the amount of security.

Blank forms, plans and specifications may be obtained or seen at the office of the Superintendent, at Estimating Room, 9th floor, Hall of the Board of Education, Park ave. and 59th st., Manhattan, and also at Branch Office, 131 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

C. B. J. SNYDER, Superintendent of School Buildings.

Dated, July 21, 1916. jy21,a2

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the De-

partment of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO INSTALL AND COMPLETE, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY ALTERATIONS AND OTHER WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, THE LIGHTING FIXTURES IN A PAVILION ON THE GROUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, KINGSTON AVE. AND FENIMORE ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., President; ALFRED E. SHIPLEY, M. D., Secretary pro tem.
Dated July 18, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO INSTALL AND COMPLETE, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY ALTERATIONS AND OTHER WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, LIGHTING FIXTURES IN THE MEDICAL STAFF HOUSE AND NURSES' HOME, ON THE GROUNDS OF THE WILLARD PARKER HOSPITAL, FOOT OF E. 16TH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., President; ALFRED E. SHIPLEY, M. D., Secretary pro tem.
Dated July 18, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO INSTALL AND COMPLETE, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY ALTERATIONS AND OTHER WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, KITCHEN FIXTURES IN A PAVILION ON THE GROUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, FLUSHING AVE., NEAR JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be thirty (30) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., President; ALFRED E. SHIPLEY, M. D., Secretary pro tem.
Dated July 18, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO INSTALL AND COMPLETE, THE LIGHTING FIXTURES IN PAVILIONS NOS. 8 AND 9, ON THE GROUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, NORTH BROTHER ISLAND, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO INSTALL AND COMPLETE, TOGETHER WITH ALL NECESSARY ALTERATIONS AND OTHER WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO, THE LIGHTING FIXTURES IN A PAVILION ON THE GROUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, KINGSTON AVE. AND FENIMORE ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., President; ALFRED E. SHIPLEY, M. D., Secretary pro tem.
Dated July 18, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR THE NECESSARY LABOR AND MATERIAL REQUIRED TO FURNISH AND INSTALL ELECTRIC MOTORS AND LAUNDRY MACHINERY REQUIRED TO EQUIP THE LAUNDRY BUILDING AT THE MUNICIPAL SANATORIUM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, OTISVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be ninety (90) consecutive calendar days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., President; ALFRED E. SHIPLEY, M. D., Secretary pro tem.
Dated July 18, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Health of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS NECESSARY OR REQUIRED TO INSTALL AND COMPLETE, THE LIGHTING FIXTURES IN PAVILIONS NOS. 8 AND 9, ON THE GROUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, NORTH BROTHER ISLAND, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

No bond will be required with the bid, but will be required upon awarding of the contract, in an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the contract.

The bid, however, must be accompanied by a deposit of an amount of not less than 5 per cent. of the amount of the security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder on the entire contract.

Plans may be seen and blank forms for the above work and further information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health, Centre and Walker sts., Manhattan.

HAVEN EMERSON, M. D., President; ALFRED E. SHIPLEY, M. D., Secretary pro tem.
Dated July 18, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at his office, Pier "A," foot of Battery Place, North River, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,
CONTRACT NO. 1532.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 1,900 CONDENSER TUBES.

The time for the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of one hundred and fifty calendar days.

The amount of the security required for the performance of the contract shall be thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The deposit to accompany bid shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder shall state a price per unit at which he is prepared to furnish the tubes called for and he shall extend the totals as required in the schedule. In case of discrepancy between the unit and total price the unit price will be considered as the bid.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the said Department.

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner of Docks.
Dated July 24, 1916. jy26,a7

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at his office, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,
Borough of Manhattan.
CONTRACT NO. 1524.

FOR DREDGING AT W. 209TH ST., HARLEM RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Class 1—For dredging about 34,000 cubic yards on the north side of W. 209th St. Time allowed for completion, 45 calendar days. Security required, $5,400.

Class 2—For dredging about 15,000 cubic yards on the south side of W. 209th st. Time allowed for completion, 20 Calendar days. Security required, $2,400.

The bidder shall state, both in writing and in figures, a price per cubic yard for doing all of the work called for in the class on which he desires to bid. Each class of the contract is a separate and distinct contract in itself and awards, if made, will be made in each class to the bidder whose price per cubic yard is the lowest for doing all of the work called for in the class and whose bid is regular in all respects. In case of discrepancy between the written price and that given in figures, the price in writing will be considered as the bid.

Work must be done at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the said Department.

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner of Docks.
Dated July 17, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at his office, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,
Borough of Manhattan.
CONTRACT NO. 1510.

FOR DREDGING AND REMOVING ROCK AT THE FOOT OF E. 90TH ST., EAST RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of ninety (90) calendar days.

The amount of security required is $6,000.

The bidder shall state, both in writing and in figures, a total price for doing all of the work called for. The contract is entire and for a complete job, and, if awarded, will be awarded to the bidder whose total price is the lowest for doing all of the work and whose bid is regular in all respects. In case of discrepancy between the written price and that given in figures, the price in writing will be considered as the bid.

Work must be done at the time and in the manner directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the said Department.

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner of Docks.
Dated July 17, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Docks at his office, Pier "A," foot of Battery place, North River, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,
Borough of Manhattan.
CONTRACT NO. 1534.

FOR EXTENDING PIER 47, NEAR THE FOOT OF PERRY ST., NORTH RIVER, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is on or before the expiration of sixty (60) calendar days.

The amount of security required is $4,800.

The bidder shall state, both in writing and in figures, a total price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire and for a complete job, and, if awarded, will be awarded to the bidder whose price is lowest for doing all of the work called for and whose bid is regular in all respects. In case of discrepancy between the written price and that given in figures, the price in writing will be considered as the bid.

Work must be done at the time and in the manner directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the said Department.

R. A. C. SMITH, Commissioner of Docks.
Dated July 17, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Notice to Present Claims for Damages.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all persons claiming to have been injured by the grading of the following named streets, and the approaches to the same, to present their claims, in writing, to the Secretary of the Board of Assessors, Room 809, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York, on or before Thursday, Aug. 3, 1916, at 10 a. m. Claimants are requested to make their claims for damages upon the blank forms prepared by the Board of Assessors, copies of which may be obtained upon application at the above office:

Borough of Manhattan.

5188. W. 176th st. from Audubon ave. to St. Nicholas ave.

A1, Chambers st. from Centre st. to Broadway.

Borough of The Bronx.

4834. Hunts Point rd. from the Southern Boulevard to the East River.

Borough of Brooklyn.

5194. Bay Ridge ave. from 13th ave. to 14th ave.

5195. E. 16th st. from Avenue J to Avenue K.

5196. 45th st. from 7th ave. to 8th ave.

5197. Hinsdale st. from Newport st. to New Lots ave.

5198. Sterling pl. from Eastern Parkway Extension to East New York ave.

5199. 17th ave. from 45th st. to 46th st.

5200. 13th ave. from 75th st. to 79th st.

5201. Jerome st. from New Lots ave. to Wortman ave.

5202. W. 15th st. from Neptune ave. to Canal ave.

WILLIAM C. ORMOND, JACOB J. LESSER, ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Board of Assessors.
ST. GEORGE B. TUCKER, Secretary.
July 11, 1916. jy11,13,18,20,25,27,a1,3

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by Examining Board of Plumbers at Room 1230, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 3,000 METAL SIGNS.

The time for the performance of the contract is as follows: 1,000 signs Sept. 15; 1,000 signs Oct. 1; 1,000 signs Oct. 15, 1916, as stated in the schedules.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit. Such deposit shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price per unit, as called for in the schedules of quantities and prices, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards, if made, made to the lowest bidder on the item, as stated in the specifications.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at Room 1230, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS,
JAMES M. MORROW, Chairman. jy20,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record," except for the address of the office for receiving and opening bids.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Notice of Public Hearing.

FRANCHISE MATTERS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held this day the hearing on the form of contract for the grant of a franchise to the City Island Motor Bus Company, Inc., which hearing was, by resolution adopted June 2, 1916, fixed for June 30, 1916, when it was continued until this day, was continued until Thursday, July 27, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in Room 16, City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, when and where all those interested will be afforded an opportunity to appear and be heard.

JAMES D. McGANN, Assistant Secretary, Room 1307, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Dated, New York, July 7, 1916.
j11,14,18,21,jy 24 to 27

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Notices of Examinations.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received beginning at 1 p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916,

and the receipt of applications will continue thereafter until further notice for the position of

WELDER (LABOR CLASS, PART II),

at the office of the Application Bureau, Room 1400, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City.

Applicants must present themselves in person when filing applications on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1916, as no applications will be received by mail on that day. Application blanks may be obtained now. Application blanks will be mailed on request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or proper postage is enclosed with the request, but the Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Applications forwarded by mail upon which full postage is not prepaid will not be accepted.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. Proof of naturalization must accompany application.

Duties: To repair machinery; to straighten machine parts and to perform such other welding, cutting and repair work as may properly be required of Welders employing the oxy-acetylene process.

Qualifications: Service as apprentice for the stipulated time in the welding trade or as apprentice in any of the skilled trades, with at least one year's subsequent experience as Welder with the oxy-acetylene process.

Candidates must be not less than 21 years of age at the time of filing applications.

A physical and practical test will be held. Salary, $1,080 to $1,200 per annum.

jy26,a9 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City, from

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1916, TO MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

for the position of

INSTITUTIONAL INSPECTOR, MALE AND FEMALE.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m. MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The requirement that every application shall bear the certificates of four reputable citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York is waived for applicants for this examination whose previous occupation or employment has been wholly or in part outside the City of New York, and the said certificates will be accepted from persons resident or engaged in business elsewhere.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; 70% required; duties, 3; 70% required; report, 2; 70% required; oral, 2; 70% required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form D.

Duties: To inspect private charitable institutions receiving money from the City of New York, including child-caring institutions, placing-out agencies and boarding-out agencies; industrial schools. Inspections will cover every phase of institutional work—equipment, sanitation, care of inmates, instruction, etc.

Requirements: Candidates must have had experience of substantial length in inspecting or investigating institutions of the character mentioned; or experience in other positions tending to give them an intimate knowledge of institutional management. Candidates should be thoroughly familiar with, 1st, current practice in the construction, equipment, sanitation and physical operation of institutions; 2nd, approved educational and recreational methods in child-caring institutions. A ready and exact command of English is also required.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 45 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from $1,500 to $1,920. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1916, appoints will, as a rule, be made at the lowest compensation rate.

There are 22 vacancies in the Department of Public Charities.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

jy24,a7 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City, from

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916, TO FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916,

for the position of

ENGINEERING CHEMIST.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m. FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Technical, 6; 75% required; experience, 4; 70% required.

The Technical paper will be divided into two parts: Part 1—General Chemistry; Part 2—Engineering Chemistry.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form C.

Requirements: A degree granted on the completion of a standard course of instruction, with chemistry as the major subject, in a college or technical school of recognized standing, and, in addition, not less than one year of experience in the practice of Chemistry or proof of other training and experience recognized by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as equivalent. Some credit will be given for ability to consult scientific journals in French and German.

Certifications will be made from this list to the position of Fuel Engineering Chemist.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates for full-time service proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from $1,500 to $2,100. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1916, appointments will, as a rule, be made at the lowest compensation rate.

There are two vacancies in the Central Testing Laboratory.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

jy21,a4 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City, from

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1916, TO WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916,

for the position of

INSPECTOR OF PLASTERING, GRADE 2.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Duties, 6; 70% required; experience, 4; 70% required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form B.

Duties: The duties of an Inspector of Plastering are to examine and report on plastering and fireproofing processes as to their compliance with the provisions of the plastering code of the laws of the State of New York governing plastering work.

Requirements: In accordance with Chapter 156 of the Laws of 1911, candidates must be competent plasterers of at least ten years' practical experience. They must be familiar with plastering work in all its branches, including fireproofing, and with the several laws relative thereto.

Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from $1,140 to $1,380 per annum. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1916, appointments will, as a rule, be made at $1,200 per annum.

There are no vacancies at the present time.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

jy19,a2 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received by the Municipal

Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City, from

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916, TO TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916,

for the position of

CHEMIST (FOOD AND DRUGS).

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p.m. TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; 70% required; technical, 6; 75% required. The technical paper will be divided into two parts: Part 1. General Chemistry. Part 2. Chemistry—Food and Drugs.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form C.

Requirements: 1. A degree granted on the completion of a standard course of instruction with chemistry as the major subject in a college or technical school of recognized standing; or 2. Proof of other training and experience recognized by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as equivalent. Some credit will be given for ability to consult scientific journals in French and German.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The usual salary is $1,200 per annum. The Bureau of Standards of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has recommended a salary of $1,500 to $2,100 per annum for this position.

Vacancies occur from time to time in the Department of Health.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

jy18,a1 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT applications will be received by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, Manhattan, New York City, from

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916, TO MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

for the position of

PHARMACIST.

No applications delivered at the office of the Commission, by mail or otherwise, after 4 p. m. MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916, will be accepted. Application blanks will be mailed upon request, provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The Commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York.

The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 4; 70% required; technical, 6; 75% required.

A qualifying physical examination will be given.

Applications for this examination must be filed on a special blank, Form C.

Requirements: Candidates must be licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy. Licenses must be submitted at the time of filing applications.

The requirement of paragraph 12, Rule VII, that no person who has entered any examination for appointment to a competitive position and failed, or who has withdrawn from an examination, shall be admitted within nine months from the date of such examination to a new examination for the same position, is waived for this examination.

Candidates must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

The compensation rates proposed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this position are from $900 to $1,140. Under the terms and conditions of the budget for the year 1916, appointments will, as a rule, be made at the lowest compensation rate.

There is one vacancy in the Department of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals at $900 per annum.

The term of the eligibility of the list resulting from this examination is fixed at not less than one year nor more than four years.

jy17,31 R. W. BELCHER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR REPAIRS TO CERTAIN OF THE DOWN DRAFT BOILERS IN THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL POWER HOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) consecutive working days.

The surety required will be Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($750).

Certified check or cash in the sum of Thirty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents **($37.50) must** accompany bid.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire for a complete job.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Department, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, where plans and specifications may be seen.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

Dated July 26, 1916. jy27,a7

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916.

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

The time for the performance of the contract is up to and including Aug. 31, 1916.

The amount of the security required for the performance of the contract is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit, which shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price per 100 pounds or other designated unit, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and award made to the lowest bidder on the class entire, as stated in the specifications.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Department, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

Dated July 22, 1916. jy22,a2

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR:

A NEW HEATING SYSTEM IN THE PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

A NEW HEATING SYSTEM IN THE TWO TOILET TOWERS, WOMEN'S DIVISION, MAIN HOSPITAL BUILDING.

ALTERATIONS TO HEATING SYSTEM IN SOLARIUM IN THE CITY HOSPITAL DISTRICT, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work and the full performance of the contract is ninety (90) consecutive working days.

The surety required will be One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Certified check or cash in the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50) must accompany bid.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire for a complete job.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Department, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, where plans and specifications may be seen.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

Dated July 20, 1916. jy19,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Department of Public Charities, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING:

CONTRACT NO. 1—17,833 GROSS TONS ANTHRACITE COAL, 7,600 GROSS TONS SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL AND 400 GROSS TONS GAS COAL.

CONTRACT NO. 2—21,910 GROSS TONS ANTHRACITE COAL, 8,800 GROSS TONS SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL AND 250 GROSS TONS GAS COAL.

The time for the performance of Contract No. 1 is up to and including Dec. 31, 1916, and for Contract No. 2 is up to and including March 31, 1917, as stated in the specifications.

The amount of the security required for the performance of the contract is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the contract.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit, which shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price per gross ton, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards made to the lowest bidder on each line or item, as stated in the specifications.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Purchasing Agent of the Department, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

JOHN A. KINGSBURY, Commissioner.

Dated July 18, 1916. jy18,28

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

Auction Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDance with the provisions of Section 541 of the Greater New York Charter, that the Department of Street Cleaning will sell at public auction at Van Tassell and Kearney's, 130 E. 13th st., Manhattan, New York City, the following described condemned property of the said Department, at 12 noon on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,

FIFTEEN (15) HORSES, MORE OR LESS.

The horses will be sold separately to the highest bidder and shall be paid for in full at the time of the sale and shall be removed by the purchasers before 3 p. m. on the day of the sale. Purchasers must satisfy themselves as to the condition and value of each horse before paying for the same, as in no case will money be refunded or the return of the horses accepted after the sale.

Dated, July 14, 1916.

jy18,28 J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by Department of Street Cleaning at Room 1220, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FORAGE.

The time for the performance of the contract is on or before Aug. 31, 1916.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

No bid will be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit. Such deposit shall be in an amount not less than one and one-half (1½) per cent. of the total amount of the bid.

The bidder will state the price per unit, as called for in the schedules of quantities and prices, per 100 lbs. of measure, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the total and awards, if made, made to the lowst bidder on each item or class, as stated in the specifications.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at Room 1220, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner. jy26,a7

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record," except for the address of the office for receiving and opening bids.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning at Room 1247, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 12 noon on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916,

Borough of Manhattan.

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON 1916-1917.

This will be one contract for the entire Borough of Manhattan.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000).

NO. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON 1916-1917, BY SNOW REMOVAL DISTRICTS.

Under this form of contract the Borough of Manhattan will be divided into three (3) Snow Removal Districts, and the contract, if let, will be let for each of these districts.

The amount of security required for each of the Snow Removal Districts will be Thirty-five Thousand Dollars ($35,000).

Borough of The Bronx.

NO. 3. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON 1916-1917.

This will be one contract for the entire Borough of the Bronx.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000).

Borough of Brooklyn.

NO. 4. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON OF 1916-1917.

This will be one contract for the entire Borough of Brooklyn.

The amount of security required will be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000).

NO. 5. FOR FURNISHING ALL THE LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES REQUIRED FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE DURING THE WINTER SEASON OF 1916-1917, BY SNOW REMOVAL DISTRICTS.

Under this form of contract the Borough of Brooklyn will be divided into four (4) Snow Removal Districts, and the contract, if let, will be let for each of these districts.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000) for each of the Snow Removal Districts.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contracts will be on or before April 15, 1917.

A deposit of 5% of the amount of the bond must accompany each bid.

Awards, if made, will be made as provided by law.

The bidder will state the price per cubic yard for the removal of snow and ice in writing as well as in figures.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, Room 1247, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

J. T. FETHERSTON, Commissioner.

Dated July 13, 1916. jy15,27

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at his office, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m. on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND INSTALLING OF UNDERGROUND LEAD-COVERED DISTRIBUTION CABLES FROM FOURTEENTH STREET TO EIGHTY-SECOND STREET, IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be two hundred and ten (210) consecutive working days.

he amount of security required for the performance of the contract is tairty per cent. (30%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bids will be compared and award, if made, will be to the lowest bidder for the entire contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

A deposit of Five Dollars ($5.00) in cash will be required from all intending bidders for each set of specifications received. The deposit will be returned in each case on surrender of specifications or filing of bid.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

jy26,a5

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at his office, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916,

FOR CONSTRUCTING AND FURNISHING THREE MOTOR-DRIVEN COMBINATION CHEMICAL AND HOSE WAGONS.

The time allowed for the performance of the contract is one hundred and five (105) calendar days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per hose wagon, by which the bids will be tested. The extension must be made.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder for the entire contract.

Bids for supplies must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

jy24,a4

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at his office, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916,

FOR CONSTRUCTING AND FURNISHING SEVEN MOTOR-DRIVEN HOSE WAGONS.

The time allowed for the performance of the contract is one hundred and twenty (120) calendar days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per hose wagon, by which the bids will be tested. The extension must be made.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder for the entire contract.

Bids for supplies must be submitted in duplicate.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

jy24,a4

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Fire Commissioner at his office, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 10.30 a. m., on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND INSTALLING OF UNDERGROUND LEAD-COVERED FEEDER CABLES IN THE NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST SECTIONS OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed for doing and completing the entire work will be one hundred and fifty (150) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is thirty per cent. (30%) of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bids will be compared and award, if made, will be to the lowest bidder for the entire contract.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Fire Department, 11th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

A deposit of Five Dollars ($5.00) in cash will be required from all intending bidders for each set of specifications received. The deposit will be returned in each case on surrender of specifications or filing of bid.

ROBERT ADAMSON, Fire Commissioner.

jy18,28

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of Borough of Brooklyn at Room No. 2, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, until 11 a. m., on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1916,

NO. 1. FOR REGULATING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF BAY 29TH ST. FROM BATH AVE. TO 86TH ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

1,270 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.

145 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.

25 linear feet cement curb (1 year maintenance).

850 cubic yards concrete.

5,090 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $3,800.

NO. 2. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON HEMLOCK ST. FROM LIBERTY AVE. TO GLENMORE AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

100 cubic yards excavation.

50 cubic yards fill (to be furnished).

10 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.

850 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).

4,250 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).

4,250 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.

1 sewer basin rebuilt.

Time allowed, 20 working days. Security required, $500.

NO. 3. FOR REGULATING, CURBING, LAYING SIDEWALKS AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF AVENUE J FROM GRAVESEND AVE. TO 22ND AVE., EXCLUDING MALLS WITHIN THE BLOCKS IN THE CENTRE OF THE STREET.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

790 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.

30 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.

100 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.

2,640 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).

4,460 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).

4,460 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.

480 cubic yards concrete.

2,870 square yards asphalt pavement (5 years maintenance).

Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $3,000.

NO. 4. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON JACKSON ST. (BENTON ST.) FROM KINGSLAND AVE. TO MORGAN AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

3,500 cubic yards excavation.

180 cubic yards fill (not to be bid for).

10 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.

1,380 linear feet new curbstone set in concrete.

6,725 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).

6,725 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.

Time allowed, 35 working days. Security required, $1,400.

NO. 5. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON LAWRENCE AVE. FROM GRAVESEND AVE. TO 47TH ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

170 cubic yards excavation.

60 cubic yards fill (not to be bid for).

70 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.

750 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).

3,820 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).

3,820 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.

Time allowed, 20 working days. Security required, $400.

NO. 6. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON MILLER AVE. FROM CROSBY AVE. TO HIGHLAND BQULEVARD.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

460 cubic yards excavation.

10 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.

420 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).

2,200 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).

2,200 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.

Time allowed, 20 working days. Security required, $300.

NO. 7. FOR REGULATING, CURBING AND PAVING WITH PERMANENT ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON A 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF OCEAN AVE. FROM PARKSIDE AVE. TO FLATBUSH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

2,760 cubic yards excavation to subgrade.

50 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.

60 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.

5,580 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).

1,625 cubic yards concrete, outside railroad area.

210 cubic yards concrete, within railroad area.

9,754 square yards asphalt pavement, outside railroad area (5 years maintenance).

1,260 square yards asphalt pavement, within railroad area (no maintenance).

Time allowed, 45 working days. Security required, $9,500.

NO. 8. FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING, INCLUDING THE RESTORATION OF THE PAVEMENT, ETC., REMOVED AND DAMAGED BY NEWMAN & CAREY CO. IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SEWER IN PROSPECT PL. FROM GRAND AVE. TO NOSTRAND AVE., ETC., IN THE ROADWAYS OF PROSPECT PL. FROM GRAND AVE. TO NOSTRAND AVE.; NOSTRAND AVE. FROM PROSPECT PL. TO DEAN ST.; DEAN ST. FROM NEW YORK AVE. TO BROOKLYN AVE.; BROOKLYN AVE. FROM DEAN ST. TO 65 FEET SOUTH OF FULTON ST.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:

935 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.
1,000 linear feet new curbstone set in concrete.
125 linear feet bluestone heading stones set in concrete.
105 square feet old crosswalks relaid on sand foundation.
1,800 cubic yards concrete.
10,845 square yards asphalt pavement.
75 square yards belgian block pavement on sand foundation.
10 square yards wood block pavement.
15 square yards grade 2 granite pavement, with joint filler of coal tar pitch and gravel.
Time allowed, 40 working days. Security required, $9,000.

NO. 9. FOR CONSTRUCTING CEMENT SIDEWALKS ON BOTH SIDES OF SNEDIKER AVE. BETWEEN NEW LOTS AVE. AND HEGEMAN AVE., AND AT FIVE OTHER LOCATIONS IN THE FLATBUSH AND NEW LOTS DISTRICTS.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:
10,170 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).
10,170 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.
Time allowed, 30 working days. Security required, $600.

NO. 10. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON 54TH ST. FROM 15TH AVE. TO 16TH AVE.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:
560 cubic yards excavation.
10 linear feet old curbstone reset in concrete.
1,420 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).
7,160 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).
7,160 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.
Time allowed, 25 working days. Security required, $800.

NO. 11. FOR REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND LAYING SIDEWALKS ON 57TH ST. FROM 16TH AVE. TO LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

The Engineer's estimate is as follows:
310 cubic yards excavation.
120 cubic yards fill (not to be bid for).
910 linear feet steel bound cement curb (1 year maintenance).
4,560 square feet cement sidewalks (1 year maintenance).
4,560 square feet 6-inch cinder or gravel sidewalk foundation.
1 sewer manhole rebuilt.
Time allowed, 25 working days. Security required, $500.

The bidder will state the price of each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per lin. ft., sq. ft., sq. yd., cu. yard or other unit of measure, by which the bids will be tested. *The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.*

Blank forms and further information may be obtained and the plans and drawings may be seen at the office of the Bureau of Highways, the Borough of Brooklyn, Room 502, No. 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

L. H. POUNDS, President.
Dated, July 17, 1916. jy21,a2

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m., on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

FOR ALL OF THE LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE UNCOMPLETED AND ABANDONED CONTRACT FOR ALTERATIONS TO THE JEFFERSON MARKET BUILDING, LOCATED AT 6TH AND GREENWICH AVES., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The time allowed for the completion of the work will be Twenty (20) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five (5) per cent. of the amount of security.

The bidder will state one aggregate price for the whole work described and specified, as the contract is entire and for a complete job.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum to the lowest bidder.

Blank forms, specifications and plans may be obtained at the office of the Auditor, offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Room 2141, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

MARCUS M. MARKS, President.
Dated July 27, 1916. jy27,a7

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m. on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

FOR THE RECEIVING BASINS ALTERED AND IMPROVED ON 55TH ST. FROM 7TH AVE. TO 9TH AVE., WITH INLETS AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO (C. P. M.—37A).

The engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

CPM—37A.

Item 1—3 receiving basins altered and improved, Method "A," or "B," complete.
Item 2—85 linear feet of 12" basin connection, complete.
Item 3—6 inlets, Type "A," "B" or "C," complete.
Item 4—1 cubic yard of rock, Class "A," excavated and removed.
Item 5—1 cubic yard of rock, Class "B," excavated and removed.
Item 6—1 cubic yard of concrete, Class "A."
Item 7—1 cubic yard of brick masonry.
Item 8—3 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.
Item 9—57 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "A," set in concrete.
Item 10—37 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "B," set in concrete.
Item 11—9 linear feet of curb reset in concrete.
Item 12—500 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement redressed and relaid.
Item 13—25 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement furnished and laid.
Item 14—200 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.
Item 15—30 square yards of roadway pavement, all kinds, for which double deposit is required.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration and improvement to receiving basins and appurtenances will be twenty (20) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Five Hundred ($500) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

The bidder will state the price for each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure or article, by which the bids will be tested. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum for each contract.

Blank forms may be had and the drawings, form of specification and contract may be seen at the offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Sewers, Room 2103, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

MARCUS M. MARKS, President.
Dated July 20, 1916. jy20,a2

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan, at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m. on

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1916,

NO. 1. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RECEIVING BASINS ADJACENT TO THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 3D AVE. AND 35TH ST. AND ELEVEN (11) OTHER POINTS, WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO (C. F. M.—25).

The engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

CFM—25.

Item 1—10 receiving basins, Type "A," complete.
Item 2—2 receiving basins (as shown on plan), complete.
Item 3—230 linear feet of 12" Basin connection, complete.
Item 4—20 cubic yards of rock Class "A," excavated and removed.
Item 5—5 cubic yards of rock, Class "B," excated and removed.
Item 6—2 cubic yards of concrete, Class "A."
Item 7—2 cubic yards of brick masonry.
Item 8—10 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.
Item 9—42 linear feet of curb reset in concrete.
Item 10—600 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement redressed and relaid.
Item 11—100 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement furnished and laid.
Item 12—160 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.
Item 13—85 square yards of roadway pavement, all kinds, for which double deposit is required.
Item 14—2,000 feet, Board Measure, of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the receiving basins and appurtenances will be thirty (30) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Sixteen Hundred ($1,600) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

NO. 2. FOR THE RECEIVING BASINS ALTERED AND IMPROVED ON 3D AVE. FROM 34TH ST. TO 60TH ST., AND THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF LEXINGTON AVE. AND 25TH ST., WITH INLETS AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO (C. P. M.—37A).

The engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

CPM—37A.

Item 1—30 receiving basins altered and improved, method "A," complete.
Item 2—19 receiving basins altered and improved, method "B," complete.
Item 3—1 receiving basin, head and gutter stones recut and reset.
Item 4—16 inlets, Type "A," complete.
Item 5—45 inlets, Type "B," complete.
Item 6—32 inlets, Type "C," complete.
Item 7—1,015 linear feet of 12" basin connection, complete.
Item 8—2 cubic yards of rock, Class "A," excavated and removed.
Item 9—5 cubic yards of rock, Class "B," excavated and removed.
Item 10—4 cubic yards of concrete, class "A."
Item 11—2 cubic yards of brick masonry.
Item 12—20 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.
Item 13—950 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "A," set in concrete.
Item 14—550 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "B," set in concrete.
Item 15—150 linear feet of curb reset in concrete.
Item 16—400 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement furnished and laid.
Item 17—8,250 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement redressed and relaid.
Item 18—2,500 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.
Item 19—124 square yards of roadway pavement, all kinds, for which double deposit is required.
Item 20—500 feet, Board Measure, of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration and improvement to receiving basins and appurtenances will be seventy (70) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Seventy-four Hundred ($7,400) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

NO. 3. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RECEIVING BASINS ADJACENT TO THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF MADISON AVE. AND 72ND ST. AND 11 OTHER POINTS (C. F. M.—25).

The engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

CFM—25.

Item 1—12 receiving basins, Type "A," complete.
Item 2—220 linear feet of 12" basin connection, complete.
Item 3—10 cubic yards of rock, Class "A," excavated and removed.
Item 4—5 cubic yards of rock, Class "B," excavated and removed.
Item 5—1 cubic yard of concrete, class "A."
Item 6—1 cubic yard of brick masonry.
Item 7—1 cubic yard of extra earth excavation.
Item 8—24 linear feet of curb reset in concrete.
Item 9—175 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement redressed and relaid.
Item 10—25 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement furnished and laid.
Item 11—700 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.
Item 12—60 square yards of roadway pavement, all kinds, for which double deposit is required.
Item 13—500 feet, Board Measure, of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the receiving basins and appurtenances will be twenty-five (25) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Fifteen Hundred ($1,500) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

NO. 4. FOR THE RECEIVING BASINS ALTERED AND IMPROVED ON MADISON AVE. FROM 72ND ST. TO 79TH ST., WITH INLETS AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO (C. P. M.—37A).

The engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

CPM—37A.

Item 1—9 receiving basins altered and improved, method "A," complete.
Item 2—3 receiving basins altered and improved, method "B," complete.
Item 3—1 receiving basin altered and improved, method "C," complete.
Item 4—13 inlets, type "B," complete.
Item 5—8 inlets, type "C," complete.
Item 6—260 linear feet of 12" basin connection, complete.
Item 7—1 cubic yard of rock, Class "A," excavated and removed.
Item 8—1 cubic yard of rock, Class "B," excavated and removed.
Item 9—1 cubic yard of concrete, Class "A."
Item 10—1 cubic yard of brick masonry.
Item 11—1 cubic yard of extra earth excavation.
Item 12—240 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "A," set in concrete, complete.
Item 13—150 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "B," set in concrete, complete.
Item 14—24 linear feet of curb reset in concrete.
Item 15—600 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement redressed and relaid.
Item 16—100 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement furnished and laid.
Item 17—1,800 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.
Item 18—20 square yards of roadway pavement, all kinds, for which double deposit is required.
Item 19—500 feet, Board Measure, of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration and improvement to receiving basins and appurtenances will be thirty (30) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Nineteen Hundred ($1,900) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

The bidder will state the price for each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure or article, by which the bid will be tested. Each contract, if awarded, will be awarded for the whole work at a lump sum.

Blank forms may be had and the drawings, form of specification and contract may be seen at the offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Sewers, Room 2103, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

MARCUS M. MARKS, President.
Dated July 24, 1916. jy24,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 P. M. of

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,

NO. 1. FOR THE RECEIVING BASINS ALTERED AND IMPROVED ON BLEECKER ST. FROM BANK ST. TO CARMINE ST., WITH INLETS AND ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO (C. P. M.—37A).

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

CPM—37A.

Item 1—12 receiving basins altered and improved, method "A," complete.
Item 2—5 receiving basins altered and improved, method "B," complete.
Item 3—2 receiving basins, head and gutter stones recut and reset.
Item 4—300 linear feet of 12" basin connection, complete.
Item 5—2 inlets, Type "A," complete.
Item 6—17 inlets, Type "B," complete.
Item 7—9 inlets, Type "C," complete.
Item 8—2 cubic yards of rock, class "B," excavated and removed.
Item 9—1 cubic yard of concrete, Class "A."
Item 10—1 cubic yard of brick masonry.
Item 11—5 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.
Item 12—360 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "A," set in concrete.
Item 13—70 linear feet of 6" granite curb, Class "B," set in concrete.
Item 14—50 linear feet of Curb reset in concrete.
Item 15—3,000 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement redressed and relaid.
Item 16—200 square feet of flagstone sidewalk pavement furnished and laid.
Item 17—600 square feet of concrete sidewalk pavement laid.
Item 18—70 square yards of roadway pavement, all kinds, for which double deposit is required.
Item 19—500 feet, Board Measure, of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for constructing and completing the alteration and improvement to receiving basins and appurtenances will be forty (40) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Twenty-three Hundred ($2,300) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

The bidder will state the price for each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure or article, by which the bid will be tested. The contract, if awarded, will be awarded for the whole work at a lump sum.

Blank forms may be had and the drawings, form of specification and contract may be seen at the offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Sewers, Room 2103, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

MARCUS M. MARKS, President.
Dated July 24, 1916. jy24,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Manhattan at Room 2032, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 2 p. m. on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,

FOR THE ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT TO SEWER IN PARK AVE., WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS. AND BETWEEN 76TH AND 78TH STS.

The engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the material, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

Item 1—234 linear feet of 4' 0" x 2' 8" brick sewer, complete, without reinforced concrete foundation.
Item 2—479 linear feet of 3' 6" x 2' 4" brick sewer, complete, without reinforced concrete foundation.
Item 3—8 manholes, complete, without reinforced concrete foundation.
Item 4—250 linear feet of 6" vitrified pipe risers, complete.
Item 5—48 spurs for house connections.
Item 6—20 cubic yards of rock, class "A," excavated and removed.
Item 7—80 cubic yards of rock, class "B," excavated and removed.
Item 8—1 cubic yard of concrete, class "A."
Item 9—50 cubic yards of concrete, class "B."
Item 10—1 cubic yard of brick masonry.
Item 11—10 cubic yards of extra earth excavation.
Item 12—8,000 pounds of steel reinforcing bars in place.
Item 13—45,000 feet Board Measure of timber and planking for bracing and sheeting.

The time allowed for completing the alteration and improvement to sewer will be sixty (60) consecutive working days.

The amount of security required will be Seven Thousand ($7,000) Dollars, and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five per cent. (5%) of the amount of security.

The bidder will state the price for each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per foot, yard or other unit of measure or article, by which the bid will be tested. The contract, if awarded, will be awarded for the whole work at a lump sum.

Blank forms may be had and the drawings, form of specification and contract may be seen at the offices of the Commissioner of Public Works, Bureau of Sewers, Room 2103, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

MARCUS M. MARKS, President.
July 20, 1916. jy20,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Board of Trustees or the Curator of the College of The City of New York at Room 114, Main Building, 139th st. and Convent ave., Manhattan, until 2 p. m., on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING TO THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK 5,100 GROSS TONS, MORE OR LESS, OF NO. 3. BUCKWHEAT COAL, AND 1,700 GROSS TONS, MORE OR LESS, OF SEMI-BITUMINOUS "RUN OF MINE" COAL, AT AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 139TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

The time allowed for fully completing the contract is 360 calendar days.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the total amount for which the contract is awarded.

The bidders will state a price per ton for each kind of coal. The contract will be awarded, if awarded, to the lowest aggregate bidder on both kinds of coal.

A copy of the contract and specifications, bid sheet and envelope in which to enclose the bid may be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Curator of the College, Room 114, Main Building, 139th st. and Convent ave., Manhattan.

A duplicate copy of the bid must be submitted at the same time for the Finance Department.

CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; JAMES W. HYDE, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; BERNARD M. BARUCH, FREDERICK E. BELLAMY, GEORGE McANENY, LEE KOHNS, WILLIAM F. McCOMBS, MOSES J. STROOCK, CHARLES H. TUTTLE, WILLIAM G. WILLCOX, Board of Trustees.

R. V. DAVIS, Curator.
Dated, July 18, 1916. jy18,28

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 3 p. m. on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,
Borough of Brooklyn.

FOR ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF WOODEN SHEDS, LOCATED IN STOREYARDS, PROSPECT PARK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, TOGETHER WITH ALL THE WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The amount of security is Eight Hundred Dollars ($800).

The time allowed to complete the work will be thirty (30) consecutive working days.

Certified check or cash in the sum of Forty Dollars ($40) must accompany bid.

Blank forms or other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Brooklyn, Litchfield Mansion, Prospect Park West and 5th st., Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

CABOT WARD, President; RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, THOMAS W. WHITTLE, JOHN E. WEIER, Commissioners of Parks. jy22,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board at the office of the Department of Parks, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 3 p. m. on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,
Borough of Manhattan.

FOR REPAVING WHERE DIRECTED THE CEMENT WALKS OF SMALL PARKS.

The time allowed for the completion of the whole work will be fifty consecutive working days.

3. The amount of the bond required is Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800).

The amount of security deposit is Ninety Dollars ($90) and must be deposited with the bid in certified check or cash.

Bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Blank forms may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, Room 1004, Municipal Building, Centre and Chambers sts., Manhattan.

CABOT WARD, President; RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, THOMAS W. WHITTLE, JOHN E. WEIER, Commissioners of Parks. jy22,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Park Board, at the office of the Department of Parks, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 3 p. m. on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,
Borough of The Bronx.

NO. 1. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADDITION TO GOLF HOUSE, VAN CORTLANDT PARK, IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The amount of security required is Three Thousand five hundred Dollars ($3,500).

The time allowed to complete the work will be Sixty (60) consecutive working days.

NO. 2. FOR FURNISHING ALL LABOR AND MATERIALS FOR THE INSTALLATION OF A HEATING SYSTEM IN THE ADDITION TO GOLF HOUSE, VAN CORTLANDT PARK, IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The amount of security required is Five Hundred Dollars ($500).

The time allowed to complete the work will be thirty (30) consecutive working days.

Blank forms and other information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, Bronx, Zbrowski Mansion, Claremont Park, Bronx.

The bids for each contract will be compared and each contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

CABOT WARD, President; RAYMOND V. INGERSOLL, THOMAS W. WHITTLE, JOHN E. WEIER, Commissioners of Parks. jy22,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

Sales of Privileges.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Park Commissioner at the office of the Department of Parks, Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916,

NO. 1—FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF MAINTAINING AND HIRING BOATS ON THE LAKE IN CENTRAL PARK. ALSO FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF COAT ROOM AND THE HIRING OF SKATES DURING THE WINTER.

NO. 2—FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF MAINTAINING AND HIRING BOATS ON THE HARLEM MEER IN CENTRAL PARK. ALSO FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF COAT ROOM AND THE HIRING OF SKATES DURING THE WINTER.

NO. 3—FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF MAINTAINING AND HIRING BOATS ON THE POND IN CENTRAL PARK. ALSO FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF COAT ROOM AND THE HIRING OF SKATES DURING THE WINTER.

The successful bidder must agree that the charge made by him shall not be more than 25c. an hour for the use of boats, and that his charge for checking property and renting skates shall be no higher than authorized by the Commissioner of Parks.

No bids shall be considered unless accompanied by a certified check or cash to the amount of not less than Two Hundred Dollars.

Should the successful bidder refuse to accept the privilege after award by the Commissioner, the deposit will be forfeited to The City of New York.

Each bidder shall make his bid for the amount of monthly rental.

The period of time, should the contract be let, will expire on Dec. 31, 1917.

The bids will be compared and the privilege will be awarded to the highest responsible bidder.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject all bids.

The form of proposal and full information as to bidding can be obtained at the office of the Department of Parks, 10th floor, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

CABOT WARD, Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond. jy21,a1

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton, S. I., until 12 noon on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916,
Borough of Richmond.

FOR CONSTRUCTING CONCRETE SIDEWALKS, WHERE NOT ALREADY DONE, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF AMBOY RD., EAST OF LITTLE DUBLIN RD., AND ALSO CROSSWALKS ACROSS STREETS INTERSECTING AMBOY RD. BETWEEN CROOKS CROSSING AND LITTLE DUBLIN RD., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the materials, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required, is as follows:

2,500 square feet of concrete sidewalk, constructed.

1,400 square feet of concrete crosswalk, constructed.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is twenty (20) working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is Three Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($350), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five (5) per cent. of the amount of security.

The bidder will state the price of each item contained in the Engineer's estimate. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., where plans and the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, may be seen and other information obtained.

CALVIN D. VAN NAME, President.
New York, July 19, 1916. jy25,a4

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton, S. I., until 12 noon on

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916,
Borough of Richmond.

FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH OLD GRANITE BLOCKS THE ROADWAY OF WESTERVELT AVE. FROM RICHMOND TERRACE TO THE SOUTHERLY SIDE OF ST. MARKS PL., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the materials, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

2,000 square yards of granite block pavement, relaid.

375 cubic yards of concrete foundation.

6 cubic yards of reinforced concrete.

180 linear feet of new 5" x 20" bluestone curbstone, furnished and set.

720 linear feet of old curbstone, redressed, rejointed and reset.

1 basin ring and cover.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is Two Thousand Dollars ($2,000), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five (5) per cent. of the amount of security.

The bidder shall state the price of each item contained in the Engineer's estimate. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., where plans and the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, may be seen and other information obtained.

CALVIN D. VAN NAME, President.
New York, July 14, 1916. jy20,31

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton, S. I., until 12 noon on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916,
Borough of Richmond.

FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH BITUMINOUS CONCRETE, ON THE PRESENT FOUNDATION, THE ROADWAY OF BROADWAY FROM FOREST AVE. TO A POINT 1,200 FEET SOUTHERLY THEREFROM, TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the materials, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required, is as follows:

2,600 square yards of bituminous concrete pavement.

2,600 square yards of foundation, prepared.

10 cubic yards of concrete foundation.

2,500 linear feet of 6" x 12" concrete header.

225 cubic yards of broken stone, furnished and placed.

100 cubic yards of screenings, furnished and placed.

700 linear feet of vitrified pipe underdrain, furnished and placed.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is forty (40) working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is Twenty-one Hundred Dollars ($2,100), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five (5) per cent. of the amount of security.

The bidder shall state the price of each item contained in the Engineer's estimate. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., where plans and the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, may be seen and other information obtained.

CALVIN D. VAN NAME, President.
New York, July 19, 1916. jy24,a3

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton, S. I., until 12 noon on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,
Borough of Richmond.

FOR REGULATING AND REPAVING WITH BITUMINOUS CONCRETE ON A CONCRETE FOUNDATION THE ROADWAY OF NEW YORK AVE. BETWEEN BELAIR RD. AND HOPE AVE., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THRERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the materials, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

650 square yards of bituminous concrete pavement.

120 cubic yards of concrete foundation.

50 linear feet of new 5" x 16" bluestone curbstone, furnished and set.

450 linear feet of old bluestone curbstone, reset.

2,000 square feet of saidewalk, relaid.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is Twenty-five (25) working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is Eight Hundred Dollars ($800), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five (5) per cent. of the amount of security.

The bidder shall state the price of each item contained in the Engineer's estimate. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., where plans and the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, may be seen and other information obtained.

CALVIN D. VAN NAME, President.
New York, July 13, 1916. jy18,28

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the President of the Borough of Richmond at Borough Hall, St. George, New Brighton, S. I., until 12 noon on

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916,
Borough of Richmond.

FOR CONSTRUCTING TEMPORARY SANITARY SEWERS IN UNIVERSITY PL. FROM FOREST AVE. TO A POINT ABOUT 100 FEET NORTH OF LAUREL AVE.; IN FOREST AVE. FROM OAKWOOD AVE. TO UNIVERSITY PL.; IN HART AVE. FROM FOREST AVE. TO LAUREL AVE., AND IN LAUREL AVE. FROM HART AVE. TO UNIVERSITY PL., TOGETHER WITH ALL WORK INCIDENTAL THERETO.

The Engineer's estimate of the quantity and quality of the materials, and the nature and extent, as near as possible, of the work required is as follows:

2,621 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer of 8 inches interior diameter, complete.

8 linear feet of vitrified pipe sewer of 6 inches interior diameter, complete.

12 manholes, complete.

1 drop manhole, complete.

223 vitrified pipe spurs of 6 inches interior diameter on 8-inch pipe sewer, complete.

1,000 Board Measure feet of foundation timber and planking, in place and secured.

1,500 Board Measure feet of sheeting, retained.

4 cubic yards of additional concrete, class D, for cradle, etc., furnished and placed.

5 cubic yards of broken stone or gravel ballast.

15 cubic yards of additional excavation.

5 cubic yards of additional filling.

1 cubic yard of additional brick masonry.

482 square yards of tar macadam, restored.

5 square yards of block pavement on sand foundation, restored.

100 square feet of reinforcing metal equal or similar to expanded metal No. 3-9-15.

The time for the completion of the work and the full performance of the contract is sixty (60) working days.

The amount of security required for the performance of the contract is Twenty-five Hundred Dollars ($2,500), and the amount of deposit accompanying the bid shall be five (5) per cent. of the amount of security.

The bidder shall state the price of each item contained in the Engineer's estimate. The bids will be compared and the contract awarded at a lump or aggregate sum.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank form prepared by the President, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to enclose the bid, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Engineer, Bureau of Engineering, Borough Hall, St. George, S. I., where plans and the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, may be seen and other information obtained.

CALVIN D. VAN NAME, President.
New York, July 17, 1916. jy17,27

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the Commissioner of Correction at Municipal Building, Manhattan, until 11 a. m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916,

FURNISHING AND DELIVERING FRESH AND SALT MEATS TO NEW HAMPTON FARMS, NEW HAMPTON, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

The time for the delivery of the articles, materials and supplies and the performance of the contract is by or before Sept. 30, 1916.

The amount of security required is thirty (30) per cent. of the amount of the bid or estimate.

The bidder will state the price for each item or article contained in the specifications or schedules herein contained or hereto annexed, per pound, by which the bids will be tested. The extensions must be made and footed up, as the bids will be read from the totals and awards made to the lowest bidder on each item.

Bids must be submitted in duplicate, each in a separate envelope. No bid will be accepted unless this provision is complied with.

Delivery will be required to be made at the time and in the manner and in such quantities as may be directed.

Blank forms and further information may be obtained at the office of the Department of Correction, Municipal Building, Manhattan.

BURDETTE G. LEWIS, Commissioner.
jy19,29

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

SUPREME COURT—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

Application for Appointment of Commissioners.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the widening of EAST 161ST STREET on its southerly side from Mott avenue to a point about 100 feet east of Sheridan avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Judicial District, at a Special Term for the hearing of motions, held in and for the County of Bronx, in the County Court-house, in the Borough of The Bronx, City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1916, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and a Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title in fee by The City of New York, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, together with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, required for the widening of East 161st street on its southerly side from Mott avenue to a point about 100 feet east of Sheridan avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York. The real property title to which is proposed to be acquired is more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at a point in the eastern line of Mott Avenue distant 160.101 feet northerly from the intersection of said line and the northern line of East 159th street as these streets are legally acquired. Thence northerly along said eastern line of Mott Avenue for 83.70 feet to the southern line of East 161st street as legally acquired. Thence easterly along last-mentioned line for 340.17 feet to the western line of Sheridan avenue as legally acquired. Thence southerly along last-mentioned line for 35.45 feet. Thence westerly deflecting 81° 24' 01" to the right for 287.202 feet. Thence southwesterly, curving to the left on the arc of a circle of 50.0 feet radius for 77.157 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the point of intersection of the eastern line of Sheridan avenue and the southern line of East 161st street as these streets are legally acquired. Thence easterly along last-mentioned line for 100.0 feet. Thence westerly deflecting 158° 52' 32" to the right for 113.857 feet to said eastern line of Sheridan avenue. Thence northerly along last-mentioned line for 41.50 feet to the point of beginning.

The land required for the widening of East 161st Street is shown on the following map: "Map showing the change of lines and grades of East 161st street, from Macombs Dam Bridge Approach to Morris avenue; the discontinuing of the Viaduct established under authority of Chapter 545 of the Laws of 1890 and amendatory acts; the laying out and grades of a new Viaduct in East 161st street from Walton avenue to Macombs Dam Bridge Approach; the laying out of an extension and grades of East 162d street from Sheridan avenue to Sherman avenue; the said line dimensions of East 162d street from East 161st street and Walton avenue to River avenue; the laying out and grades of a Transverse Road in 161st street from Walton avenue to Sheridan avenue, and the side line dimensions and grades of intersecting avenue and streets affected by above changes. Amendments to Sections 7, 8 and 9," which map was filed as follows: In the office of the President of the Borough of The Bronx on May 2, 1913, in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 30, 1913, as Map No. 1738, and in the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York on April 30, 1913, in pigeonhole 87.

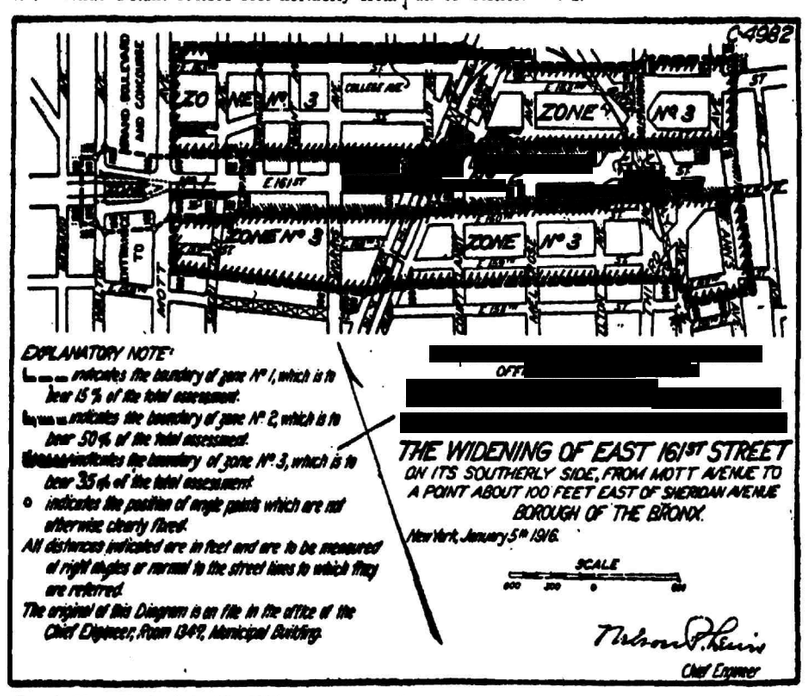
East 161st street on its southerly side from Mott avenue to a point about 100 feet east of Sheridan avenue is located in Blocks 2443 and 2459 of Section 9 of the Land Map of The City of New York.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment by a resolution adopted on the 4th day of February, 1916, determined that the whole cost and expense of this proceeding shall be assessed upon the property deemed to be benefited thereby in the following proportions:

Fifteen per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding is hereby assessed upon District No. 1 shown on the following diagram; this district, including the frontage to a depth of 100 feet on both sides of East 161st street, as widened, between a line 100 feet west of Walton avenue and a line 100 feet east of Sheridan avenue.

Fifty per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding is hereby assessed upon District No. 2 shown on the following diagram; this district, including the frontage on both sides of East 161st street to a depth of 100 feet, extending from a line 100 feet east of Sheridan Avenue, which is the easterly boundary of District No. 1, to a line 100 feet east of Third avenue.

Thirty-five per cent. of the entire cost and expense of the proceeding is hereby assessed upon District No. 3 shown on the following diagram; this district, including all the property in the area bounded on the west by the easterly side of Mott avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, on the north by a line 100 feet north of East 163d Street, on the east by a line 100 feet east of the easterly side of Third avenue and St. Ann's avenue, and on the south by a line 100 feet north of the northerly line of East 158th street, excluding, however, the property included in the part of District No. 1 and all of District No. 2.



Dated, New York, July 27, 1916.

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy27,a7

Filing Preliminary Abstracts.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of DYRE AVENUE from Boston Road to the northerly City Line, as said Dyre avenue is now laid out upon the map or plan of The City of New York, in the 24th Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, Room 1557, 15th Floor, Municipal Building, Chambers and Centre streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August, 1916, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 6th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second.—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, Room 1557, 15th Floor, Municipal Building, Chambers and Centre streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August, 1916, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 7th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third.—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 23rd day of October, 1914, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the northerly boundary line of The City of New York distant 100 feet westerly from the prolongation of the westerly line of Harper avenue, as this street is laid out where it meets the City Line, the said distance being measured at right angles to Harper avenue, and running thence southeastwardly along the said boundary line to the intersection with the southeasterly right of way line of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad; thence

southwestwardly along the said right of way line to a point distant 100 feet northerly from the northerly line of East 233d street, the said distance being measured at right angles to East 233d street; thence eastwardly and always distant 100 feet northerly from and parallel with the northerly line of East 233d street to a point distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly line of Merritt avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Merritt avenue; thence southwardly and always distant 100 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of Merritt avenue to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet southerly from and parallel with the southerly line of Boston road, the said distance being measured at right angles to Boston road; thence westwardly along the said line parallel with Boston road to the intersection with a line midway between DeLavell avenue and Merritt avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between DeLavell avenue and Merritt avenue to a point distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly line of Hollers avenue; thence westwardly and parallel with Hollers Avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Rombouts avenue and DeLavell avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Rombouts avenue and DeLavell avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Hollers avenue and Tillotson avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Hollers avenue and Tillotson avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Varian avenue and Wright avenue; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Varian avenue and Wright avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of Harper avenue as this street is laid out where it adjoins Conner street, the said distance being measured at right angles to Harper avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Harper avenue and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line parallel with Harper avenue as this street is laid out where it meets the City Line and passing through the point of beginning; thence northeastwardly along the said line parallel with Harper avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth.—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, Room 1529, 15th Floor, Municipal Building, Chambers and Centre streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1916.

Fifth.—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part III, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 23rd day of November, 1916, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth.—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to Sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, New York, July 18, 1916.

WILLIAM C. MARTIN, Chairman; MARTIN GEISZLER, WALTER L. McLAUGHLIN, Commissioners of Estimate. WILLIAM C. MARTIN, Commissioner of Assessment.

JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. jy24,a9

Filing Final Reports.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WATERBURY AVENUE, from Westchester avenue to Zerega avenue; and NEWBOLD AVENUE, from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; of ELLIS AVENUE, from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; of POWELL AVENUE, from Virginia avenue to Zerega avenue; and of GLEASON AVENUE, from Metcalf avenue to Zerega avenue, in the 24th Ward, Borough of The Bronx, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE supplemental and amended final reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and of the Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, First Department, at a Special Term thereof, Part I, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1916, at 10 o'clock in forenoon of that day; and that the said supplemental and amended final reports have been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx, East 161st street and 3rd avenue, there to remain for and during the space of five days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, July 24, 1916.

ERNEST HALL, JOHN I. MACKIN, Commissioners of Estimate. ERNEST HALL, Commissioner of Assessment.

JOEL J. SQUIER, Clerk. jy24,28

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DEPARTMENT.

Filing Preliminary Abstracts.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of NEW UTRECHT AVENUE, from 38th street to 81st street; 36TH STREET, from Fifth avenue to Seventh avenue; 37TH STREET, from Seventh avenue to Fort Hamilton avenue; SEVENTH AVENUE, from 36th street to 37th street; EIGHTH AVENUE, from 37th street to 39th street; TENTH AVENUE, from 37th street to 38th street, and to the PUBLIC PLACE, bounded by 42nd street, Tenth avenue and New Utrecht avenue; PUBLIC PLACE, bounded by Fort Hamilton avenue, New Utrecht avenue and 45th street, and PUBLIC PLACE, bounded by 46th street, Eleventh avenue and New Utrecht avenue, in the 8th, 29th and 30th Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their amended and supplemental estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on or before the 9th day of August, 1916, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 10th day of August, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second.—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his amended and supplemental estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of August, 1916, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 14th day of August, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third.—That the Commissioner of Assessments has assessed any or all of such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 30th day of January, 1914, and that the said area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the prolongation of a line midway between 7th avenue and 8th avenue, where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line distant 100 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the northeasterly line of 36th street, and running thence southwestwardly along the said line midway between 7th avenue and 8th avenue to a point distant 100 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of 37th street; thence southeastwardly and parallel with 37th street to the intersection with the line bisecting the angle formed by the intersection of the prolongation of the southeasterly line of 10th avenue with the northwesterly line of Fort Hamilton avenue; thence southwestwardly along the said bisecting line to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 39th street and 40th street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 39th street and 40th street to the intersection with a line distant 100 feet southeasterly from and parallel with the southeasterly line of Fort Hamilton avenue; thence southwestwardly along the said line parallel with Fort Hamilton avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 43d street and 44th street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 43rd street and 44th street to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of 12th avenue; thence southwestwardly and parallel with 12th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 47th street and 48th street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 47th street and 48th street to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of 13th avenue; thence southwestwardly and parallel with 13th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 52d street and 53d street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 52d street and 53d street to a point distant 100 feet southeastwardly from the southeasterly line of 14th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 58th street and 59th street; thence southeastwardly along said line midway between 58th street and 59th street to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of 15th avenue; thence southwestwardly and parallel with 15th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 64th street and 65th street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 64th street and 65th street to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of 16th avenue; thence southwestwardly and parallel with 16th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly from and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 71st street and 72nd street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 71st street and 72nd street to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of 17th avenue; thence southwestwardly and parallel with 17th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet easterly and parallel with the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence southwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 78th street and 79th street; thence southeastwardly along the said line midway between 78th street and 79th street to a point distant 100 feet southeasterly from the southeasterly line of 18th avenue; thence southwestwardly and always distant 100 feet southeasterly from and parallel with 18th avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 82d street and 83rd street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 82nd street and 83rd street and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongations of a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue, as this street is laid out north of 81st street; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 80th street and 81st street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 80th street and 81st street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 16th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 16th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 74th street and 75th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 74th street and 75th street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 15th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 15th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 68th street and Bay Ridge avenue; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 68th street and Bay Ridge avenue to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 14th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 14th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 62nd street and 63rd street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 62nd street and 63rd street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 13th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 13th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 56th street and 57th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 56th street and 57th street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 12th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 12th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 51st street and 52nd street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 51st street and 52nd street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 11th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 11th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 46th street and 47th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 46th street and 47th street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 10th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 10th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 43d street and 44th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 43d street and 44th street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 9th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 9th avenue to the intersection with a line distant 700 feet westerly from and parallel with the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with New Utrecht avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 40th street and 41st street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 40th street and 41st street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 8th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 8th avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 39th street and 40th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 39th street and 40th street to the intersection with a line midway between 7th avenue and 8th avenue; thence northeastwardly along the said line midway between 7th avenue and 8th avenue to the intersection with a line midway between 37th street and 38th street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between 37th street and 38th street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of 5th avenue; thence northeastwardly and parallel with 5th avenue to the intersection with a line parallel with 36th street and passing through the point of beginning; thence southeastwardly along the said line parallel with 36th street to the point or place of beginning.

(Whenever, in the above described area, the position of a point or a line is defined as being a certain distance from a given line, it is intended that the said distance shall be measured along a course at right angles to the latter line.)

Fourth.—That the abstracts of said amended and supplemental estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, No. 166 Montague street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in said City, there to remain until the 17th day of August, 1916.

Fifth.—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1916, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth.—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to Sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, New York, July 27, 1916.

CHARLES HARWOOD, HENRY B. WOODS, WILLIAM F. ATKINSON, Commissioners of Estimate. WILLIAM F. ATKINSON, Commissioner of Assessment.

ANDREW C. TROY, Clerk. jy27,a7

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of CORONA AVENUE, from Hampton street to Rodman street, in the 2nd Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, as amended by an order of the Supreme Court, Second Department, dated April 22, 1915, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens April 23, 1915, so as to conform to a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment November 20, 1914, in which the position of Corona Avenue from Hanover avenue to Alstyne avenue is shifted a short distance southwardly in order to avoid damage to buildings; and as further amended by an order of the Supreme Court, Second Department, dated July 8, 1916, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens July 11, 1916, so as to conform to a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on October 15, 1915, in which certain additional changes were made in the block between Junction avenue and Alstyne avenue, and also to conform to a map or plan adopted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment January 21, 1916, and approved by the Mayor January 25, 1916, in which Lurting Street was discontinued in the block between Junction avenue and Corona avenue, this incidentally involving the fixing of the northerly line of Corona avenue across the former intersection with Lurting street; the proceeding as now amended providing for the acquisition of title to Corona avenue, from Hampton street to Rodman street, as said Corona avenue is now laid out upon the map or plan of The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons interested in the above-entitled proceeding, and to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate, have completed their estimate of damage, and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with them at their office, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1916, and that the said Commissioners will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at their said office on the 14th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Second.—That the undersigned, Commissioner of Assessment, has completed his estimate of benefit and that all persons interested in this proceeding, or in any of the lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, having any objection thereto, do file their said objections in writing, duly verified, with him at his office, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, Long Island City, in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1916, and that the said Commissioner will hear parties so objecting, and for that purpose will be in attendance at his said office on the 15th day of September, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Third.—That the Commissioner of Assessment has assessed any or all such lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises as are within the area of assessment fixed and prescribed as the amended area of assessment for benefit by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on the 17th day of March, 1916, and that the said amended area of assessment includes all those lands, tenements and hereditaments and premises situate and being in the Borough of Queens, in The City of New York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly property line of the Long Island Railroad where it is intersected by a line at right angles to Corona avenue, and passing through a point on its northwesterly side, midway between Hampton street and Neil place, and running thence eastwardly along the said property line of the Long Island Railroad to the intersection with a line midway between Way avenue and Alburtis avenue; thence southwardly along the said line midway between Way avenue and Alburtis avenue to the intersection with a line midway between Lurting street and Merrit street; thence eastwardly along the said line midway between Lurting street and Merrit street to a point distant 600 feet northeasterly from the northeasterly line of Corona avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Corona avenue; thence southeastwardly and always distant 600 feet northeasterly from and parallel with the northeasterly line of Corona avenue and the prolongations thereof to the intersection with the prolongation of the northerly line of Rodman street; thence southwardly along a line at right angles to Rodman street to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Tredwell street and Urquhart street; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Tredwell street and Urquhart street and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line parallel with Seminole avenue and passing through a point on the southerly line of Scudder street where it is intersected by the prolongation of a line midway between Van Doren street and Waldron street; thence northwardly along the said line parallel with Seminole Avenue to the southerly line of Scudder street; thence northwestwardly along the said line midway between Van Doren street and Waldron street and along the prolongation of the said line to a point distant 600 feet southwesterly from the southwesterly line of Corona avenue, the said distance being measured at right angles to Corona avenue; thence generally northwestwardly and always distant 600 feet southwesterly from and parallel with the southwesterly line of Corona avenue and the prolongations thereof to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Gerry avenue and Maurice avenue; thence westwardly along the said line midway between Gerry avenue and Maurice avenue and along the prolongation of the said line to the intersection with the prolongation of a line midway between Etna place and Medina place; thence northwardly along the said line midway between Etna place and Medina place and along the prolongations of the said line to the intersection with a line at right angles to Corona avenue, and passing through the point of beginning; thence northwestwardly along the said line at right angles to Corona avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth.—That the abstracts of said estimate of damage and of said assessment for benefit, together with the damage and benefit maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, proofs and other documents used by the Commissioners of Estimate and by the Commissioner of Assessment in making the same, have been deposited in the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department of The City of New York, in the Municipal Building, Court House Square, in the Borough of Queens, in said City, there to remain until the 21st day of August, 1916.

Fifth.—That, provided there be no objections filed to either of said abstracts, the reports as to awards and as to assessments for benefit herein will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof for the hearing of motions, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1916, at the opening of the Court on that day.

Sixth.—In case, however, objections are filed to the foregoing abstracts of estimate and assessment, or to either of them, the motion to confirm the reports as to awards and as to assessments shall stand adjourned to the date to be hereafter specified in the notice provided in such cases to be given in relation to filing the final reports, pursuant to Sections 981 and 984 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 658 of the Laws of 1906.

Dated, New York, July 15th, 1916.

H. PUSHAE WILLIAMS, Chairman; CHARLES G. M. THOMAS, JOHN N. BOOTH, Commissioners of Estimate. H. PUSHAE WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. jy21,a8

Application for Appointment of Commissioners.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WILLOW AVENUE, from Grand street to Columbine avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Judicial District, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held for hearing of motions, in the County Court-house, in the County of Kings, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 2nd day of August, 1916, at the opening

of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and a Commissioner of Assessment in the above-entitled matter.

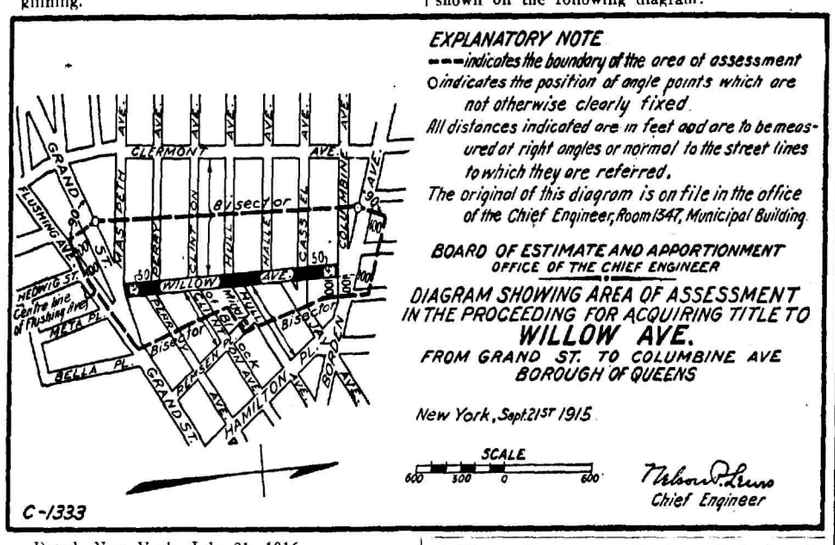
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The City of New York, in fee, for the use of the public, to all the lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, required for the opening and extending of Willow avenue, from Grand street to Columbine avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York. The real property title to which is proposed to be acquired is more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Grand Street and the easterly line of Willow Avenue.

Running thence westerly for 53.96 feet along the northerly line of Grand street to the westerly line of Willow avenue. Thence northerly deflecting to the right 112° 04′ 36″ for 1,487.10 feet along the westerly line of Willow avenue to the southerly line of Columbine avenue. Thence easterly deflecting to the right 94° 23′ 50″ for 50.15 feet along the southerly line of Columbine avenue to the easterly line of Willow avenue. Thence southerly for 1,462.98 feet along the easterly line of Willow avenue to the northerly line of Grand street, the point or place of beginning.

Willow avenue, extending from Grand street to Columbine avenue, in the Second Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, is laid down upon Section No. 17 of the Final Maps of the Borough of Queens, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 26, 1908, by the Mayor August 5, 1908, copies of which were filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens September 11, 1908, at the office of the County Clerk of Queens County at Jamaica August 14, 1908, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York August 19, 1908, as amended by the map of the territory bounded by Willow avenue, Borden avenue, Hyatt avenue, Whitney street, Burrough avenue and Jay avenue, approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment June 12, 1913, by the Mayor June 17, 1913, copies of which were filed at the office of the President of the Borough of Queens September 16, 1913, at the office of the County Clerk of Queens County at Jamaica September 12, 1913, and at the office of the Corporation Counsel of The City of New York September 12, 1913.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment by a resolution adopted on the 22d day of October, 1915, determined that the whole cost and expense of this proceeding shall be assessed upon the property deemed to be benefited thereby, and that the area of assessment for benefit in this proceeding be fixed and determined to be as shown on the following diagram:



Dated, New York, July 21, 1916.

LAMAR HARDY, Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy21,a1

Filing Bills of Costs.

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of TROY AVENUE, from Crown street to Holy Cross Cemetery; EAST 45TH STREET, from Rutland road to Holy Cross Cemetery; EAST 46TH STREET, from Rutland road to Holy Cross Cemetery, and SCHENECTADY AVENUE, from the old City line to the southerly line of Canarsie lane, and from a line distant 321.58 feet south of avenue F to the unnamed street located northerly from and adjoining the right-of-way of the Long Island Railroad, in the 24th and 29th Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 4th day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, July 24, 1916.

WILLIAM McKINNEY, WM. H. TAYLOR, FRANCIS STOCKTON McDIVITT, Commissioners of Estimate. WILLIAM McKINNEY, Commissioner of Assessment.

ANDREW C. TROY, Clerk. jy24,a3

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired for the same purpose in fee, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the PUBLIC PARK (East River Park) bounded by Barclay street, Hoyt avenue, the bulkhead line of the East River and Ditmas avenue, in the 1st Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York, except so much of said lands and premises as forms the right of way of the New York Connecting Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held for the hearing of motions, at the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 8th day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, July 21, 1916.

DENIS O'LEARY, W. J. HAMILTON, HARRY R. GELWICKS, Commissioners of Estimate. DENIS O'LEARY, Commissioner of Assessment.

WALTER C. SHEPPARD, Clerk. jy21,a1

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of 78TH STREET, from Narrows avenue to the westerly line of New Utrecht avenue, and from the easterly line of New Utrecht avenue to Stillwell avenue, in the 30th and 31st Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE additional and supplemental bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, July 20, 1916.

CLINTON S. HARRIS, HUGH McTERNAN, CHARLES F. MURPHY, Commissioners of Estimate. CLINTON S. HARRIS, Commissioner of Assessment.

ANDREW C. TROY, Clerk. jy20,31

In the Matter of the Application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title in fee, wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of BROOKLYN AVENUE, from President street to Winthrop street, in the 24th and 29th Wards, Borough of Brooklyn, The City of New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter will be presented for taxation to one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Department, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, in The City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard thereon; and that the said bill of costs, charges and expenses has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, there to remain for and during the space of ten days, as required by law.

Dated, New York, July 20, 1916.

JAS. H. CALLENDER, ROBT. JUDSON KENWORTHY, THOMAS D. HEWITT, Commissioners of Estimate. JAS. H. CALLENDER, Commissioner of Assessment.

ANDREW C. TROY, Clerk. jy20,31

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Invitation to Contractors.

Installation of Tracks for a Portion of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad.

SEALED BIDS OR PROPOSALS FOR THE installation of tracks for a portion of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York City, will be received by the Public Service Commission for the First District, acting in behalf of The City of New York, at the office of the said Commission at 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until the 10th day of August, 1916, at eleven thirty (11:30) o'clock a. m., at which time and place or at a later date to be fixed by the said Commission, the proposals will be publicly opened.

The portion of said Rapid Transit Railroad for which said tracks are to be installed is divided into three parts, which are designated Broadway Division, Canal Street Division and Montague Street Division, respectively, and are briefly described as follows:

Broadway Division: Beginning under Seventh avenue in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, at about its intersection with W. 59th st.; thence extending southerly under Seventh ave. to Broadway; thence southerly under Broadway. Union sq. and Broadway to a point north of Vesey st.; thence southwesterly through private property to Vesey st.; thence westerly through Vesey st. and curving southwesterly through private property to Church st.; thence southerly under Church st. to a point about 590 feet south of the southerly street line of Rector st.

Canal Street Division: Beginning under Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan, near Canal st.; extending thence southeasterly under private property to Canal st.; thence easterly under Canal st. to a connection with the existing two northerly lower level tracks on the Manhattan approach of the Manhattan Bridge.

Montague Street Division: Beginning under Church st. in the Borough of Manhattan at a point about 590 feet south of the southerly street line of Rector st.; thence continuing southerly under Church st. and Trinity pl. to Morris st.; thence easterly through private property to and under Broadway to Whitehall st.; thence easterly under Whitehall st. to the East River and under the East River and private property to Montague st. in the Borough of Brooklyn; thence easterly under Montague st. to Fulton st.; thence southeasterly under Fulton st. and easterly under private property, Willoughby st. and private property to a connection with the existing tracks of the Fourth Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad in the Flatbush Avenue Extension at Prince st.

The Contractor will not be required to furnish or install electrical or signal material or apparatus. The City will furnish to the Contractor certain materials which are to form a part of the completed tracks. The Contractor shall handle and transport the materials supplied by the City and shall furnish all other labor and materials for the complete installation of the tracks.

The Contractor must begin actual work within 30 days after the delivery of the contract and must be prepared, if ordered by the Commission, to prosecute the work simultaneously north and south from Canal Street on the Broadway Division and west from the Manhattan Bridge on the Canal Street Division. The tracks shall be laid and completed at a rate which will average 500 feet or, at the option of the Commission, 1,000 feet of single track per day during any month.

A fuller description of the work and other requirements, provisions, details and specifications are given in the Information for Contractors and in the forms of contract, specifications, contract drawings, bond and Contractor's Proposal, which are to be deemed a part of this Invitation and copies of which may be inspected and purchased at said office of said Commission.

The receipt of bids will be subject to the requirements specified in said Information for Contractors.

New York, July 20, 1916.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT, By OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman.

JAMES B. WALKER, Secretary. jy22,a10

COUNTY CLERK, BRONX COUNTY.

Proposals.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES WILL BE received by the County Clerk of Bronx County at the County Court House, 161st st. and 3d ave., Bronx, until 12 noon on

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1916,

FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ALL THE MATERIALS AND LABOR NECESSARY OR REQUIRED FOR FURNISHING AND INSTALLING STEEL FILING CABINETS, COUNTER AND BALCONY IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF BRONX COUNTY.

The time allowed to complete the whole work will be until Dec. 1, 1916, as provided in the contract.

The amount of security required is thirty per cent. of the amount for which the contract is awarded.

The deposit accompanying the bid shall be 1½% of the amount of the bid.

Blank forms, plans and specifications in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel may be obtained or seen at the office of the County Clerk of Bronx County, Room 304, in the County Court House, 161st st. and 3d ave., Bronx.

JAMES V. GANLY, County Clerk, Bronx County.

Dated, July 12, 1916. jy18,28

☞See General Instructions to Bidders on last page, last column, of the "City Record."

NOTICE TO BIDDERS AT SALES OF OLD BUILDINGS, ETC.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BUILDINGS, ETC., WILL BE SOLD FOR REMOVAL FROM CITY PROPERTY.

THE BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES thereto will be sold to the highest bidder, who must pay cash or certified check, drawn to the order of the Comptroller of The City of New York, and must also give a certified check or cash in half the amount of the purchase price as security for the faithful performance of the terms and conditions of the sale. Where the amount of the purchase price does not equal or exceed the sum of $50, the sum of $50 shall be the amount of the security to be deposited. This security may at any time after the expiration of the contract period be applied by the City to the cost of completing any of the work required under the contract, but unfinished at the expiration of the contract period.

The purchaser shall not lease, occupy, cause or permit the building or buildings, etc., purchased by him to be used or occupied for any purpose other than that of their speedy removal nor shall he collect any rental or other revenue for the use of either the land or the buildings, etc., situated thereon. The breach of either or any of these conditions shall forthwith void the sale and cause immediate forfeiture of the purchase money and the security deposited for the faithful performance of the conditions of the sale. The placing therein or permitting the occupany of any such building by any tenant free, for rent or otherwise, excepting the necessary watchmen or the workmen engaged in the actual demolition thereof, shall of itself be a breach of the above conditions of sale.

The sale will be as of the condition of the property on date of delivery thereof to the purchaser. The City of New York will not be responsible for any change or loss which may occur in the condition of the buildings, or their appurtenances between the time of the sale thereof and the time of delivering possession to the purchaser, after being properly vacated of all tenants. The sale and delivery to purchaser will be made as nearly together as the circumstances of vacating the structures of their tenants will permit.

All the material of the buildings, sheds, walks, structures and cellars of whatsoever nature, with their exterior and interior fixtures, appurtenances and foundations of all kinds, except the exterior walls of the buildings and their foundations and the sidewalks and curb in front of said buildings, extending within the described area, shall be torn down and removed from the premises. None of the dirt, debris or waste resulting from demolition shall be allowed to remain on the premises, except old mortar or plaster only, which may be left, but not higher at any point than two feet below the curb opposite that point. The exterior walls and their foundations shall be taken down only to a plane whose elevation shall be the level of the curb in front of the building. Where there is no curb the elevation of the surrounding ground shall be considered curb level. All wells, cesspools, sinks, etc., existing on the property must be filled to the level of the surrounding ground with clean earth.

The purchaser at the sale shall also withdraw and remove all abandoned water taps and old service mains, and in place thereof cause to be inserted a brass plug in the main water pipe in the street, in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity that this has been performed.

The purchaser at the sale shall also remove all house sewer connections to the main sewer in the street and the openings of the main sewer in street shall be properly closed in compliance with the directions of the Bureau of Sewers in the Borough in which the buildings are situated, and furnish the Department of Finance with a certificate from the Bureau of Sewers that the work has been properly performed.

The permit for all openings in the street to be obtained by and at the expense of the purchaser of the building.

Failure to remove said buildings, appurtenances, or any part thereof, within thirty days from the day of possession will work forfeiture of ownership of such buildings, appurtenances or portions, as shall then be left standing, together with all moneys paid by said purchaser on account thereof at the time of the sale, and the bidder's assent to the above conditions being understood to be implied by the act of bidding, and The City of New York will, without notice to the purchaser, cause the same to be removed, and the cost and expense thereof charged against the security above mentioned.

The work of removal must be carried on in every respect in a thorough and workmanlike manner, and must be completed within thirty days from the day of possession, and the successful bidder will provide and furnish all materials of labor and machinery necessary thereto, and will place proper and sufficient guards and fences and warning signs by day and night for the prevention of accidents, and will indemnify and save harmless The City of New York, its officers, agents and servants, and each of them, against any and all suits and actions, claims and demands of every name and description brought against it, them or any of them, and against and from all damage and costs to which it, they or any of them be put by reason of injury to the person or property of another, resulting from negligence or carelessness in the performance of the work, or in guarding the same, or from any improper or defective materials or machinery, implements or appliances used in the removal of said buildings.

Where party walls are found to exist between buildings purchased by different bidders, the materials of said party walls shall be understood to be equally divided between the separate purchasers.

Party walls and fences, when existing against adjacent property not sold, shall not be taken down. All furrings, plaster, chimneys, projecting bricks, etc., on the faces of such party walls are to be taken down and removed. The walls shall be made permanently self-supporting, beam holes, etc., bricked up, and the wall pointed and made to exclude wind and rain and present a clean exterior. The roofs and adjacent buildings shall be properly flashed and painted and made watertight where they have been disturbed by the operations of the Contractor.

"No buildings, parts of buildings, fixtures or machinery sold for removal under these terms and conditions shall in any case be re-located or re-erected within the lines of any proposed street or other public improvement, and if any such buildings, parts of buildings, fixtures or machinery, etc., shall be re-located or re-erected within the lines of any proposed street or other public improvement, title thereto shall thereupon become vested in The City of New York and a re-sale at public or private sale may be made in the same manner as if no prior sale thereof had been made."

The Comptroller of The City of New York reserves the right on the day of sale to withdraw from sale any of the buildings, parts of buildings and machinery included therein, or to reject any and all bids; and be it further

Resolved, That while the said sale is held under the supervision of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Comptroller is authorized to cause the sale to be advertised and to direct the sale thereof as financial officer of the City.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.

The person or persons making a bid or estimate for any services, work, materials or supplies for The City of New York, or for any of its departments, bureaus or officers, shall furnish the same in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the supplies, materials, work or services for which the bid or estimate is made, with his or their name or names and the date of presentation to the President or Board or to the head of the Department at his or its office, on or before the date and hour named in the advertisement for the same, at which time and place the estimates received will be publicly opened by the President or Board or head of said Department and read, and the award of the contract made according to law as soon thereafter as practicable.

Each bid or estimate shall contain the name and place of residence of the person making the same, and names of all persons interested with him therein, and, if no other person be so interested, it shall distinctly state that fact; also, that it is made without any connection with any other person making an estimate for the same purpose, and is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud and that no member of the Board of Aldermen, head of a department, chief of a bureau, deputy thereof, or clerk therein, or other officer of The City of New York is, shall be or become interested, directly or indirectly, as contracting party, partner, stockholder, surety or otherwise in or in the performance of the contract, or in the supplies, work or business to which it relates, or in any portion of the profits thereof. The bid or estimate must be verified by the oath, in writing, of the party or parties making the estimate that the several matters stated herein are in all respects true.

No bid or estimate will be considered unless as a condition precedent to the reception or consideration of any proposal, it be accompanied by a certified check upon one of the State or National banks of The City of New York, drawn to the order of the Comptroller, or money or corporate stock or certificates of indebtedness of any nature issued by The City of New York, which the Comptroller shall approve as of equal value with the security required in the advertisement to the amount of not less than three nor more than five per centum of the amount of the bond required, as provided in section 420 of the Greater New York Charter.

The amount shall be as specified in the proposals or instructions to bidders and shall not be in excess of 5 per cent.

The certified check or money should not be inclosed in the envelope containing the bid or estimate, but should be either inclosed in a separate envelope addressed to the head of the Department, President or Board, or submitted personally upon the presentation of the bid or estimate.

For particulars as to the quantity and quality of the supplies, or the nature and extent of the work, reference must be made to the specifications, schedules, plans, etc., on file in the said office of the President, Board or Department.

No bid shall be accepted from or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to The City of New York upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation of the City.

The contract must be bid for separately.

The right is reserved in each case to reject all bids or estimates if it is deemed to be for the interest of the City so to do.

Bidders will write out the amount of their bids or estimates in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Bidders are requested to make their bids or estimates upon the blank forms prepared and furnished by the City, a copy of which, with the proper envelope in which to inclose the bid, together with a copy of the contract, including the specifications, in the form approved by the Corporation Counsel, can be obtained upon application therefor at the office of the Department for which the work is to be done. Plans and drawings of construction work may also be seen there.