JULY 8, 1950

Mayor Beville this date administered the Oath of Office as Special Police Officers in the City of Takoma Park to the following in accordance with Article 1, Section 6, Constitution of Maryland:

Councilman Ray H. Eccleston
Councilman Charles H. Klinck
Councilman W. H. McClenon
Councilman J. H. Nies
Councilman Lawrence A. Oosterhous
Councilman James B. Parkhill
Councilman H. Brooks Perring
Harold J. Hilliard, Sr.
Hugh E. Hegarty
Earl Thomas
Vincent Gingerich
Clarence E. Werbach
Robert E. Mohr
John W. Coffman, Jr.
Elmer J. White

EXECUTIVE MEETING
MAYOR AND COUNCIL
July 17, 1950

The meeting was called to order at 8:05 P. M. Those present: Mayor Beville, Councilmen Eccleston, Klinck, McClenon, Oosterhous, Parkhill and Perring. Absent: Councilman Nies.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: Councilman Perring reported the purchase of new tires for the Fire Department. Their old tires were transferred to the Public Works Department, and the Fire Department's Budget will be given credit for the amount of allowance, which permits the Fire Department to have their pumper painted with money saved on the tires.

Councilman Perring directed the Superintendent of Public Works to follow up the matter of the Siren Tower.

Councilman Perring moved an Ordinance for the adoption of the Fire Prevention Code similar to the one adopted by Montgomery County, Maryland, as corrected by Councilman McClenon, and hereafter to be known as the Fire Prevention Code of the City of Takoma Park, Maryland.

(ORDINANCE NO. 998) (See pages 20-1 to 20-50)

Councilman McClenon seconded the motion.

The motion was carried with a roll call vote recorded as follows: Yeas: Councilmen Eccleston, Klinck, McClenon, Oosterhous, Parkhill and Perring. Nays: None. Absent: Councilman Nies.

The matter of scheduling those who desired to speak before the Council was deferred until meeting of July 24, 1950.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS: Councilman Oosterhous informed Council that a meeting of the Civic Improvements Committee and the Chamber of Commerce would be scheduled as soon as Councilman Nies returns to the City.

PUBLIC WELFARE: Councilman Parkhill read letter from the Takoma Park Cooperative Nursery requesting use of Room No. 2 at 8 Columbia Avenue for the next year. The matter was referred to the next meeting with the request that Councilman Parkhill submit a report of their operations.

After discussion of basement in Fire House, Mayor Beville suggested that the Civic Improvements and Public Welfare Committees have a meeting to determine what should be done to the floor of the Fire House and submit report at the next Council meeting.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS: Councilman Eccleston moved the adoption of the following Ordinance authorizing the payment of bills to the Treadwell Excavating and Bulldozing Service for the grading, etc., on the Ritchie Avenue Playground.

ORDINANCE NO. 999

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TAKOMA PARK, MARYLAND:

ORDINANCE NO. 998

FIRE PREVENTION CODE
of the
CITY OF TAKOMA PARK, MARYLAND

AN ORDINANCE to provide regulations for protection against fire and for the elimination of fire hazards, and providing for the administration and enforcement of the regulations herein contained; the conferring of certain powers and duties upon the City Fire Chief; the establishment of principles, standards, provisions and requirements for certain places, buildings, materials, equipment and operations; the investigation of the causes, origins and circumstances of fire; the payment and collection of certain fees and charges and the establishment of certain permits, annual licenses, and capacity certificates to be issued by the City Fire Chief; the prescribing of penalties for violations of the provisions of this Ordinance, and making provision for hearings and appeals.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TAKOMA PARK, MARYLAND:

SUBCHAPTER A. ADMINISTRATION.

Section 1. Title.

The provisions of this Ordinance shall constitute and shall hereafter be known as "The Fire Prevention Code of the City of Takoma Park, Maryland."

Section 2. Scope.

a. This Fire Prevention Code is hereby declared to be remedial and shall be liberally construed to secure the beneficial purposes intended thereby. Except as otherwise provided in this Code, its provisions shall apply to all of the City of Takoma Park.

b. The provisions of this Code shall not apply to any buildings, areas, or premises within the City of Takoma Park which are occupied by any department or agency of the Government of the United States.

Section 3. General Powers and Duties of the Division of Fire Protection.

a. General Powers.

The Chief of the Fire Department is hereby authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this Fire Prevention Code.

b. Right of Entry.

The Fire Chief or his authorized representative, upon exhibiting the proper credentials or proof of identity, shall have the right to enter any building, structure or premises, except private residences without consent of the occupants, at any time during business or operating hours, and at such other times as may be necessary in an emergency that immediately endangers life, property or public safety, for the purpose of performing his duties under this Code or enforcing the provisions thereof. In the case of multiple dwellings he shall have such right to enter only those spaces to which the public is ordinarily admitted, such as hallways, basements, and similar spaces, provided, however, that the Fire Chief may enter any private residence for the purpose of enforcing this Code if he first obtains a search warrant in accordance with prescribed legal procedure.

c. Inspections and Tests.

The Fire Chief shall coordinate the inspections made by officers and members of the Fire Department pursuant to law, and shall make or cause to be made such other inspections and tests as may be required in enforcing the provisions of this Code.

d. Investigation of Fires.

If the circumstances of any fire indicate the possibility of an incendiary origin, the Fire Chief shall report this fact to the State Insurance Commissioner or his regional deputy. In any such case the Fire Chief shall have the powers of a regular member of the Takoma Park Police Department in making arrests or in enforcing the laws of the State of Maryland.

e. Authority to Make Rules and Regulations.

The Fire Chief is hereby authorized and empowered to make and issue, with the approval of the Mayor and City Council, such interpretative regulations as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this Code.

Section 4. General Requirements for Inspections and Tests.

a. Scope.

Inspections and tests shall include inspections, examinations, tests, and investigations of any land, buildings, or other structures, or any parts thereof, of any materials, construction, electrical work, machinery, appliances, accessories, fixtures or equipment therein or thereon, or the use, maintenance or operation thereof, for the purpose of determining whether the same comply with the provisions of this Code.

b. Procedure for Inspection.

The Fire Chief shall make inspections at such times or places as he may deem necessary to properly enforce the provisions of this Code, in accordance with the procedures and limitations herein prescribed. The Chief of the Takoma Park Police Department is hereby directed to provide such assistance and services as may be required by the Fire Chief for the purpose of enforcing this ordinance and are approved by the Mayor.

c. Periodic Inspections.

In order to insure the proper use and maintenance of decorations, exit ways, fire alarms, and combustible or explosive materials, and to prevent dangerous accumulations of rubbish, unnecessary accumulations of waste paper, boxes, shavings or any highly combustible materials, and other operating conditions that may endanger life, limb, or property by fire, the Fire Chief shall cause regular periodic inspections to be made as follows:

Public Assembly Buildings - at least once each month.
Private Assembly Buildings - at least once each six months.
Multiple Dwellings - at least once each year.
Public and Private Institutions and Schools - at least once each three months.
Office Buildings - at least once each year.

Section 5. Permits, Licenses and Capacity Certificates.

a. Permits.

(1) After July 17, 1950, no person shall stage or conduct any circus, carnival, show, public performance or assembly of any nature on any premises or in any building or structure without obtaining a permit therefor from the Fire Chief. Such permit

shall be granted upon compliance with the provisions of Section 30 hereof. No such permit shall be required if such performance is held in a building or structure (and not on vacant land) for which a license has been issued pursuant to subsection (b) hereof.

(2) After July 17, 1950, no person who is the owner or lessee of any land, building or structure, or who controls the use of such land, building or structure shall allow the same to be used for the staging or conducting of any circus, carnival, show or public performance of any other nature, without obtaining a permit from the Fire Chief permitting performances of such nature on such land or in such building or structure. Such permit shall be granted upon compliance with the provisions of Section 31 hereof. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to movie theaters which are licensed under this Code.

b. Licenses.

(1) After July 17, 1950, no person, corporation or firm shall engage in any of the following activities without having first secured from the Fire Chief an annual license pursuant to the provisions of this Code.

(A) Operate a repair or storage garage, or operate or maintain any pump or other type of equipment used to dispense fuel for motor vehicles as prescribed in Sections 25 and 26; provided that a license shall not be required for a pump owned and maintained on a farm for the refueling of the vehicles and machinery used on such farm.

(B) Operate or maintain a woodworking plant or lumber storage establishment, as prescribed in Section 28 of this Code.

(C) Operate a junk yard or engage in the business of burning junk for salvage purposes, as prescribed in Section 30 of this Code.

(D) Keep or store small-arms ammunition in excess of 100 pounds, or gunpowder in excess of 20 pounds, as prescribed in Section 36 (a) and (b) of this Code.

(E) Store or handle inflammable liquids, as prescribed in Sections 41 and 42 of this Code.

(F) Use gas refrigerants in quantities above those prescribed in Section 52 (b) of this Code.

(G) Operate a fumigation establishment, as prescribed in Section 53 of this Code.

(H) Store, handle, or sell pyroxylin plastic materials or articles in excess of the quantities prescribed in Section 58 (b) of this Code, or operate a motion picture projector using nitrocellulose film in a place of public or private assembly as prescribed in Section 17 (c) of this Code.

(I) Operate a dry cleaning plant as prescribed in Section 63 (c) of this Code.

(J) Operate a paint shop, a paint storage or paint spray establishment as prescribed in Section 64 of this Code.

(K) Reclaim waste oils and greases as prescribed in Section 27 of this Code.

(L) Operate any establishment for the distribution of liquefied petroleum gases, as prescribed in Section 50 of this Code.

c. Capacity Certificates.

After July 17, 1950, no person shall operate or maintain a place of public or

private assembly in which 100 or more persons may be assembled at any one time without obtaining a capacity certificate from the Fire Chief pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 of this Code.

Section 6. Issuance and Revocation of Permits, Licenses and Capacity Certificates.

a. Applications.

All applications for permits, annual licenses and capacity certificates shall be filed with the Fire Chief in such manner and in such form as he may provide.

b. Issuance.

Upon receipt of an application for any permit, license or capacity certificate, the Fire Chief shall make or cause to be made such inspection as he deems necessary, and shall either issue such license, permit or certificate or deny the application therefor, within 30 days after the date of the filing of said application, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

c. Basis for Issuance; Change or Extension of Use.

(1) Except as hereinafter provided, no application shall be granted except upon compliance by the applicant with the provisions of this Code and the laws and ordinances of the City of Takoma Park, the County of Montgomery or Prince George's, and the State of Maryland. In the case of premises which are in use and operations which are being performed on the effective date of this Code, the Fire Chief may grant applications for permits, licenses or capacity certificates, as the case may be, so as to permit the continued use of such premises or the continuance of such operations, provided that the applicant is in substantial compliance with the provisions hereof and other applicable law and provided that the applicant takes such additional fire precaution measures as may be prescribed by the Fire Chief.

(2) Whenever any person who is not in full compliance with the provisions of this Code applies for a license or renewal of a license, premit or capacity certificate under the authority of the preceding section, the Fire Chief shall, within thirty days after such application is filed, present to the City Council a report in writing setting forth all relevant information as to fire hazards with respect to the premises and commercial activities of the applicant, including the fire prevention measures which he deems necessary, and his recommendation. Within twenty days after receiving such report, the City Council shall direct the Fire Chief to take such action as said Council deems necessary for the protection of life and property.

(3) No license, permit or capacity certificate issued under the authority of this Code shall be transferred or assigned to a person other than the one to whom it was issued for a period of more than thirty days. Any license, permit or capacity certificate so transferred or assigned shall be void and of no effect on the thirty-first day after such transfer or assignment.

d. Revocation and Suspension of Permits, Licenses and Certificates.

(1) The Fire Chief may revoke or suspend or refuse to renew any permit, license or certificate issued hereunder, upon finding that the holder thereof submitted false or misleading information or failed to submit pertinent information in connection with his application therefor, or upon finding that the holder of such permit, license or certificate has violated any provision of this Code. Any such revocation, suspension or refusal to renew shall be by written order directed to and served upon the holder of the permit, license or certificate in the manner prescribed in Section 8 (c).

(2) Before revoking, suspending or refusing to renew any permit, license or certificate, the Fire Chief shall serve written notice upon the holder thereof, specifying the nature of the violation charged against him and directing such holder to appear before the Fire Chief in not less than five days from the date of such service to show cause why such permit, license or certificate should not be revoked, suspended, or the renewal thereof refused, as the case may be. Such notice shall be served in the manner prescribed in Section 8 (c). If the holder of such permit, license or certificate shall fail to show cause as directed in such notice, or shall fail to cease violation of this Code within such time as may be specified by the Fire Chief, the Fire Chief shall by order revoke, suspend or refuse to renew his permit, license or certificate, as the case may be.

e. Appeal from the Denial, Revocation or Suspension of a Permit, Annual License or Capacity Certificate by the Fire Chief.

In the event that any person claims to be aggrieved by a denial, suspension or revocation of a permit, license or certificate, such person may appeal from the action of the Fire Marshal in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Section 8 (d) of this Code.

f. Fees.

(1) A fee of Ten Dollars ($10.00) shall be charged for every permit issued by the Fire Chief.

(2) A fee of Five Dollars ($5.00) shall be charged for every license issued by the Fire Chief.

g. Limitation on Use of Permits and Licenses and Capacity Certificates.

(1) Every permit and capacity certificate issued under Section 5 (a) or (c) of this Code shall remain in force until such time as the purpose for which the permit is issued no longer exists, until it is surrendered to the Fire Chief for cancellation, or until it is revoked or becomes void under the provisions of this Code.

(2) Every license issued under Section 5 (b) of this Code shall expire December 31st of the year for which it is issued.

(3) Such permits, licenses, and capacity certificates shall be posted on the premises for which they are issued at all times, and shall be subject to inspection by the Fire Chief or his authorized representative or any City, County or State Police Officer.

Section 7. Complaints.

a. Scope and Record.

(1) Complaints shall include written or oral complaints or information pertaining to any matters coming under the provisions of this Fire Prevention Code.

(2) A record shall be made of all complaints received by the Fire Chief, and shall be filed in his office.

b. Investigation of Complaints.

The Fire Chief shall investigate every violation of this Code which he knows or has reason to believe exists.

Section 8. Orders to Cease Violations.

a. Order.

In addition to any other remedies provided in this Code, the Fire Chief may, upon finding that a person is violating a provision of this Code, issue an order directing such person to cease such violation. Such order shall be in writing and shall be served upon the person in the manner hereinafter specified.

b. Notice of Hearing.

Before any such order shall be issued, the Fire Chief shall serve a notice upon such person setting forth the nature of the violation. In addition, such notice shall either (a) specify the steps that such person shall take to correct such violation and the time within which such steps shall be taken, or (b) direct such person to appear before the Fire Chief within not less than five days following service of such notice, to show cause why the Fire Chief shall not issue his order that such violation shall cease. Upon failure of such person to comply with the notice given, or to correct or cease a violation specified therein within the time specified therein or such other time as may be specified by the Fire Chief, the Fire Chief shall issue his order pursuant to Section 8 (a).

c. Manner of Service.

All orders and notices issued or given by the Fire Chief hereunder shall be served on the person to whom they are directed, either by mail or personal delivery to such person. If such person is not known to reside and cannot be found in the City of Takoma Park, such service shall be made by publication of such order or notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the City and by posting the same on the premises in a conspicuous manner. Service by publication and posting shall be deemed to be made on the day publication and posting of such order or notice is complete.

d. Appeals.

Any person aggrieved by an order of the Fire Chief issued pursuant to Section 6 (d) or subsection (a) of this section may appeal therefrom to the Mayor and City Council by filing a written request with the City Clerk for a hearing within ten days after service of such order. Upon receiving such request the Mayor shall designate a panel of not less than three members of said Council to conduct a hearing thereon and either affirm or rescind such order within 30 days after the filing of such request. The Public Safety Committee is hereby authorized and directed to adopt rules of procedure for the conduct of such hearings and to establish a standard form of record to be prepared at such hearings.

e. Enforcement.

No person subject to an order made pursuant to Section 6 or this section shall violate the terms of such order or any provision of this Code to which such order relates, after such order has been affirmed by the Mayor and City Council or a panel thereof, or the time within which to appeal to such Council has expired.

Section 9. Power to Order Removal of Dangerous Conditions.

a. Whenever the Fire Chief shall find, in any building or upon any premises, combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulations of rubbish or unnecessary accumulations of waste paper, boxes, shavings, or any highly flammable materials, so situated as to endanger life or property; or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passageways, doors or windows, liable to interfere with the operations of the Fire Department or egress of occupants in case of fire, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied.

b. Whenever the Fire Marshal shall find any building or other structure which, for want of repairs, lack of sufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment or by reason of age or dilapidated condition,

or from any other cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other property or the occupants thereof, and whenever he shall find in any building combustible or explosive matter or flammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or the occupants thereof, he shall order such dangerous conditions or materials to be removed or remedied.

c. Within five days after service of any order made pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) hereof, the person charged therein may request, in writing, a hearing thereon before the Fire Chief. After such hearing, the Fire Chief shall either affirm, rescind or modify his previous order. If affirmed or modified, the person charged therein may, within five days after service upon him of such affirmed or modified order, appeal by filing a written request for a hearing thereon before the Mayor and City Council or a panel thereof, which, after such hearing, shall either affirm, rescind or modify such order. Failure to comply with any order made pursuant to the provisions of this section shall constitute a violation subject to the penalties of this Code, unless a hearing thereon is pending before the Fire Chief or the Mayor and City Council, or unless the time within which to request any such hearing has not expired. Any order made pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph shall be in writing and served upon the person charged therein, either by personal delivery or by mail, and such service shall be deemed to be complete, in the case of personal delivery, when made, and in the case of service by mail, one day after the mailing of said order.

Section 10. Emergency Work.

In case of an emergency, when in the opinion of the Fire Chief life or property is in immediate danger from fire, he is hereby authorized to take any action that he deems necessary to protect such life or property, without regard to the procedures prescribed in Sections 6, 8 and 9 of this Code.

Section 11. Violations and Penalties.

Failure to comply with any provisions of this Code shall constitute a misdemeanor, and any person upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than $100.00, or sentenced to not more than 90 days in the County jail of the County in which the offense occurs, or both. Each and every day that a violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

SUBCHAPTER B. INTERPRETATIONS, DEFINITIONS, CLASSIFICATIONS AND RESERVATIONS.

Section 12. Interpretation of Words and Phrases.

Certain words, terms, and phrases contained in this Code are given specific meaning as follows, unless the contrary intention clearly appears from the text.

Such words, terms and phrases used in this Code which are not defined in this paragraph and the meaning of which words, terms and phrases are not self-explanatory are intended to have the same meaning, definition and usage as in the Suggested Fire Prevention Ordinance (1947 Edition) and National Building Code (1949 Edition) recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The word "occupy" denotes also "arranged, intended, or designed to be occupied," and the word "used", "arranged, intended and designed to be used".

Section 13. Definitions of Words and Phrases.

The following words and phrases are used in this Code to have meaning as follows:

a. Approved: Approved by the City Fire Chief.
The Fire Chief may take as evidence of satisfactory material design, and performance, the reports or classifications of nationally recognized testing laboratories and organizations.

b. Buildings: A building is a structure wholly or partially enclosed, either standing alone or cut off from other structures by fire walls, and designed for housing persons, animals or property.

c. Closed Container: Any container from which some of the contents have been removed and on which the cap, plug, spigot, valve, or cover is replaced or closed as securely as in its original condition.

d. Covered Container: A container full or partly filled that has a cover over its whole top secured against displacement, but does not make a tight seal with the body of the container.

e. Sealed Container: Any container from which the cap, plug or cover has not been removed or if removed has been replaced in its original condition and from which none of its contents has been removed.

f. Uncovered or Open Container: Any container which has no cap, plug or cover, or on which it has not been replaced, thereby exposing the contents of the container.

g. Closely-Built Area: An area bounded on all sides by streets, highways or unoccupied spaces, within which the average distance between adjacent sides of buildings fronting on any street or highway is 60 feet or less.

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

i. Institution: All churches, convalescent homes, nursing homes, hospitals, sanitariums, schools and similar establishments.

j. Person: Any individual, corporation, association, partnership or other form of business entity.

k. Place of Private Assembly: Any place for the congregation or gathering of 100 persons or more in one room or enclosure for educational, religious, political, fraternal or any similar purpose.

l. Place of Public Assembly: Any place for congregation or gathering of 100 persons or more in one room or enclosure for purposes of amusement, recreation, dining, or any similar purpose.

m. Private Residence: A dwelling containing not more than one apartment, which is occupied or intended to be occupied exclusively by not more than one family and household help, no part, space, basement, attic, entrance or exit of which is shared by any other apartment or family unit.

n. Public Stable: A stable where horses are kept for hire or where three or more horses, other than those belonging to the owner of the stable, are kept, boarded or trained.

Section 14. Classification of Occupancy According to Degree of Fire Hazard.

For purposes of periodic inspections, occupancies concerned with manufacturing, wholesale or retail sales, or exchange, processing or storage, are classified in accordance with degree of fire hazard as follows:

a. Highly Hazardous Occupancies.

Manufacturing, wholesaling, storage, or processing of drugs, paint, varnish, lacquer, pyroxylin and pyroxylin products, combustible chemicals, combustible or explosive gases or liquids, oxidizing agents, naval stores, artificial leather, oil cloth, combustible fibers, brooms, mattresses, matches, flour, feed fertilizers, hay, straw, rags, waste paper, barrels and materials and products of similar hazard; spray application of flammable finishes; rubber tire retreading; gasoline filling stations, garages, hardware stores, planing mills, the more hazardous wood products manufacture, dry cleaning using liquids with flash point of 100° F. or lower, and occupancies of similar hazard.

b. Moderately Hazardous Occupancies.

Occupancies of the highly hazardous type as defined above, where the quantity involved will not create a high hazard, including retailing or storage of moderate size or small stocks; manufacturing, wholesaling, storage or processing of natural leather goods, burlap, paper, or cotton bags, paper boxes, clothing and textiles, millinery, stationery, wallpaper, sugar, rugs, lumber, millwork, furniture, second hand automobiles, junk yards, general freight, and materials and products of similar hazard; department stores, photographic studios, dry cleaning with liquids of flash point between 100 and 138° F., laundries, bakeries, cocoa, peanut, coffee and cereal roasting, lard rendering, meat smoking, printing, lithographing, and occupancies of similar hazard.

c. Light Hazard Occupancies.

Occupancies of the moderately hazardous type as defined above where the quantity involved will not create a moderate hazard, including retailing or storage of small or moderate stocks; manufacturing, wholesaling, retailing, storage, or processing of hides, canned food products, ice cream, dairy products, men's hats, groceries, yeast, electrical goods, plumber's supplies, sporting goods, machinery, ice, metals, hardware without paint, jewelry, new paper in bulk, wool in bales or bags, soap, Portland cement, ceramics, or any incombustible materials or products; abattoirs, meat packing plants, bottling plants, motor vehicle assembly and storage and sale of new vehicles, and occupancies of similar or lower hazard.

SUBCHAPTER C. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF BUILDINGS

Section 15. General Fire Prevention Regulations.

a. Maintenance and Operation of Buildings.

Every building or other structure and all equipment used or stored therein shall be kept free from accumulation of rubbish, debris, waste or other material which creates or tends to create an undue fire hazard in or about the same.

No fire or any open flame and no smoking shall be permitted in any room or section of a building where any flammable gas, dust, or vapor is present in the atmosphere or where any volatile flammable liquid is handled, dispensed, or stored.

Ashes, cinders, greasy or oily substances, or other materials which may spontaneously ignite shall be deposited and kept in incombustible containers if within ten feet of any wooden or plastered wooden wall, wooden floor, fence, lumber, hay, shavings, rubbish or other combustible materials. Such containers unless resting on an incombustible floor or on the ground shall be placed on incombustible stands.

No person shall smoke, carry, or have any lighted match, cigar, cigarette, or pipe or carry or use any portable open light in any theater or department store, or in any other building or portion of a building having an area of 3,000 square feet or more and used as a retail store for dress goods, pyroxylin plastics, curtains,

draperies, scarfs, neckties, dresses, underwear, bedding, bunting, decorative materials, linens or other similar readily combustible materials.

The owner or manager of every such theater, department store or other place where readily combustible materials or products are on display shall erect, so as to be visible in all directions, at least two signs containing the words "NO SMOKING" with letters at least 4 inches in height in each floor area of 3,000 square feet or more, or part thereof, in each story where smoking is prohibited.

The owner or manager of any place where smoking is prohibited is hereby given the right to eject or have ejected any person who refuses to comply with the "no smoking" regulations of this paragraph.

However, the "no smoking" provisions herein set forth shall not apply to outer lobbies of theaters, restaurants or other rooms or areas designated, with the approval of the Fire Chief, as places where smoking is permitted.

b. Fire Doors and Windows in Buildings.

All fire doors shall be kept in proper working condition at all times. Self-closing and automatic fire doors required by law shall not be obstructed, held, or blocked open so as to interfere with or prevent their free operation.

All windows in storage buildings adjoining clear aisles or passageways shall be clearly marked with an X not less than two feet high, and visible from the outside, and clear aisles shall otherwise be maintained at distances not exceeding 20 feet apart.

c. Combustible Decorating Materials.

Combustible materials shall not be used for decorations, scenery, drapery, acoustic or any similar purpose in any dance hall, auditorium, night club or other place of public or private assembly, unless such materials have been adequately flame-proofed and approved as such by the Fire Chief. Permitted fabric materials used for such purposes shall be tested and found flame-proofed under the fire test methods and requirements of Federal Specification CCC-D-748 and permitted material in board or tile form shall be tested and found "slo-burning" or better according to those of Federal Specification SS-A-118a. Non-permanent flameproofing of fabrics shall be reapplied once each year.

Combustible materials of any kind, whether flameproofed or not, shall not be used to decorate any electric light or fixture or any heat-producing device in any building.

Section 16, Theatrical Stages in Buildings.

a. Space on Stage.

The space on a stage, immediately back of a proscenium opening, shall not be used for storing or handling any material or equipment except scenery and other equipment required for the immediate operations on the stage. Access to standpipes and hose, fire extinguishers and the lowering rope or other controlling devices of an asbestos fire curtain shall be kept free and unobstructed.

b. Space under Stage.

Any space under a stage not of fireproof construction or not having wood construction covered with plaster on metal lath or equivalent protection, shall not be used for the storage of stage property equipment, or any combustible materials, except that in auditoriums without fixed seats, such space may be used for the storage of seats. No trash or rubbish shall be allowed under the stage.

c. Ventilators over Stage.

Every required ventilator over stages of public assembly buildings shall be opened and closed at least once in each three months period.

d. Safeguards During and After Performance.

In theaters, playhouses or schools using movable or shifting scenery, during every public performance there shall be stationed a capable employee, or other person, whose selection shall be approved by the Fire Chief, as competent to render due assistance in case of fire or alarm of fire in and about such place of assembly. It shall be his duty to have all means of fire alarm and extinguishment ready for use at all times during such performance, and no other duties shall be assigned to him for the time the performance is in progress.

Inspection shall be made of the seating and other public spaces in all places of public assembly after each performance for presence of lighted cigarettes or other sources of fire.

e. Notification to Fire Department.

If movable scenery is to be used, the Fire Chief shall be notified at least one day in advance of the first performance, and his approval shall be received before the performance is begun.

Section 17. Motion Picture Booths.

a. Construction.

Motion picture booths shall be constructed of incombustible materials throughout, with an incombustible floor or floor covering, and with an incombustible self-closing outward-opening or sliding door or doors, each not less than 2 feet 2 inches wide and 6 feet high. The whole construction shall be well braced and tied together and be smoke-tight.

For theaters, motion picture houses and similar places of public assembly, the booth shall be not less than eight feet long (in the projection line), eight feet wide and seven feet high for one projector, with an additional five feet of width for each spotlight, stereopticon, or additional projector. The equipment shall be so arranged as to permit a person to walk freely around either side and back of each of them.

In locations other than theaters, motion picture houses, and similar places of public or private assembly, the enclosure or booth shall be not less than five feet long in the projection line, five feet wide and seven feet high for one motion picture projector, with an additional three feet of width for each spotlight, stereopticon, or additional projector.

Two orifices or openings for each picture machine may be provided; one for the operator's view shall not be larger than 200 square inches, and the other through which the picture is projected shall not be larger than 120 square inches. Where separate stereopticon, spot of flood light machines are installed in the same booth with picture machines, not more than one opening for each machine shall be provided for both the operator's view and for the projection of the light, but two or more machines may be operated through the same opening; such openings shall be as small as practicable and shall be capable of being protected by an approved automatic shutter.

All projection, observation, and air inlet openings shall be protected with iron or steel shutters not less than 1/8 inch thick, overlapping the openings by not less than 2 inches and hung in guides on combustible cords and a fusible link or links on the ceiling of the booth having operating temperature not higher than 165° F., the

weight on each link to be not less than seven pounds. Means shall also be provided for releasing all shutters manually from a point near the door or doors of the booth. In addition, any air inlet openings near the bottom of the booth shall be protected on the outside with screens of 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide mesh.

Motion picture booths or enclosures shall be vented to the outside of the building with vents separate from any ventilation system for the building. The outlet pipe vent, not less than 8 inches in inside diameter and of steel, iron or other incombustible material, shall connect with the ceiling of the booth and lead to the outside of the building or into an incombustible flue, and shall be suitably protected in passing through combustible building construction. The arc lamp housing on each projector shall be connected with a vent leading to the outside of the building or to the vent for the booth. In the case of the latter, the opening into the vent for the booth shall be enlarged so that the free openign into the booth is not less than that required for the vent pipe for the booth.

The venting and ventilation of motion picture booths shall be such that with doors closed there will be supplied not less than 200 cubic feet of air per minute for each 80 square feet of floor area.

Projection of 16 mm safety film may be made without a booth. Projection of standard width 35 mm safety film without a booth or enclosure for the machine shall be made only after examination and approval of all film as safety film by the Fire Chief.

Booths in existence at the effective date of this Code shall conform to the above requirements as far as practicable. In all cases, however, there shall be provided an adequate vent to the outside of the building or into an incombustible flue and shutter protection for projection and observation openings.

b. Maintenance and Operation.

Every booth used for the projection of motion pictures shall be kept free from any combustible material, furniture, or equipment and from any obstruction that would prevent the free operation of the booth and machines within it. All doors and shutters for protection of openings therein shall be maintained in safe operating condition.

The ventilation shall be kept in operation at all times while the booth is being used. All films shall be kept in storage cabinets or in closed tote boxes except when being handled or in the projection machine. Rewinding outside of the projection machines, except in enclosed rewinders, or inspection or repairing of film, shall not be carried on in the booth during the time of a performance.

c. Licenses.

An annual license shall be required for the storage of nitro-cellulose motion picture film in quantities in excess of five reels, or aggregating more than 25 pounds in weight.

Section 18. Shaftways, Elevators, and Stairways.

Doors leading to any shaftway, except stairways, shall be kept locked when not in use. All trap doors shall be closed each day at the completion of business.

Combustible or flammable materials, liquids or compounds shall not be placed on or stored under or at the bottom of any stairway, shaft or vertical opening, nor within 20 feet of the same unless separated by a fire-resistive partition, wall, or floor.

Section 19. Exits and Means of Egress in Buildings.

a. Maintenance.

All exits, aisles, and other means of egress in buildings shall be kept clear of all obstructions and be properly maintained. It shall be the duty of each person in charge of any place of assembly to make an inspection of all means of egress before each performance, address, exhibition, or other matter or proceeding, to make certain that they are clear and that all exit doors are unlocked.

b. Audiences to be Informed of Exits.

It shall be the duty of the person in charge of every place of public or private assembly, except places of worship, to call the attention of those present at a performance, address, exhibition, or other matter or proceeding, to the exits by displaying or announcing the following:

N O T I C E

For your own safety LOOK for your nearest EXIT. In case of emergency WALK do not RUN to the EXIT.
This notice is required by law.

The above requirement shall be considered complied with by:

(1) Showing said notice on the screen once for each performance in motion picture theaters.

(2) For other places of public or private assembly by:

(a) Oral announcement at the beginning of the performance or other proceeding.

(b) Printing the above notice in letters not less than 1/4 inch in height on the back of each program, with nothing but said notice placed thereon.

(c) Having a fixed sign or signs displaying the above notice printed in letters of a size and clearness that can be easily read from any point in the assembly room.

c. Fire Drills in Institutions.

Every school attended by more than 25 persons, and every hospital, sanitarium, nursing or convalescent home or penal institution shall have not less than 13 fire drills each year. In schools at least 6 such drills shall be held during the first three months of the school year, and one such drill shall be held each month thereafter. All such drills shall be arranged by or made according to instructions issued by the FireChief. Complete evacuation is not required for nursery schools, or schools above the high school level, hospitals, penal institutions, houses for the aged or similar institutions, but the drills shall give employees and attendants full knowledge and training in effecting evacuation of all inmates.

d. Plans and Directions for Exits in Hotels, Lodging Houses and Apartments.

In every hotel and lodgin house containing more than 20 sleeping rooms, and in apartment houses of four stories or ever with more than one exit, the owners, lessees or persons having charge or managing the same shall have placed in each sleeping room or in each apartment a plan drawn to scale of the floor on which said room or apartment is situated, showing the location of all rooms, corridors and exits and means of egress. Such plan shall be subject to the approval of the Fire Chief. However, for such hotels, lodging houses, or apartment houses as are provided with continuously visible exit and directional signs, using electric lighting when and where necessary,

plainly visible from the entrance doorway of every apartment, single bedroom unit, or suite of rooms, the exit plan required by this subsection need not be provided.

e. Sitting and Standing in Exits in Places of Assembly.

No person shall sit or stand in or otherwise obstruct any exit, aisle, or other means of egress in any public or private assembly building while an audience is present therein, nor place obstructions therein or obstruct the use of any passageway, aisle, doorway, stairway or other means of egress from any building during the time it is occupied by other than maintenance personnel.

f. Lighting of Exits in Buildings.

(1) Exit passageways, corridors, stairways and other required means of egress in places of public and private assembly buildings shall be illuminated at all times when an audience or other attendance is present in the building.

(2) Exit passageways, corridors, stairways and other required means of egress, when natural light is inadequate, shall be kept illuminated at all times in:

(a) Buildings containing more than three apartments or accommodations for more than ten lodgers tributary to one stairway or other means of egress.

(b) Office buildings and light hazard industrial and storage buildings more than three stories in height, when occupied.

(c) Light hazard commercial buildings and medium hazard industrial and storage buildings more than two stories in height and over 3000 square feet in area, when occupied.

(d) Other commercial and all high hazard industrial or storage buildings more than one story in height and over 2000 square feet in area, when occupied.

Section 20. Fire Extinguishing Equipment in Buildings.

a. Fixed Equipment.

All required automatic sprinklers, standpipes, water curtains and foam or inert gas systems shall be properly maintained and kept in good repair and operating condition by the owners thereof. The valves in connections to water supplies for sprinkler and standpipe systems shall be sealed in open position with breakable seals except when testing or repairing same. Gravity water tanks shall be kept filled. Pressure tanks shall be kept two-thirds filled and adequate air pressure shall be maintained on dry-pipe sprinkler systems except when testing or repairing same. When any such system is turned off or is not in operation for any period of time, the office of the Fire Chief shall be immediately notified by the person shutting down the system. Similar notification shall be made when said system is restored to service.

b. First Aid Fire Extinguishing Equipment.

(1) Types and Sizes.

First aid fire extinguishing equipment shall be of approved types and makes and for the purpose of this Code is divided into three classes as follows:

Class A includes equipment suitable for extinguishing fires in ordinary combustible materials where the quenching or cooling effects of water or water solutions are of first importance. Fires in wood, paper, textiles, coal, coke, starch, sugar, cereals, bitumen, asphalt and waxes that do not molt readily, and in acetate film, nitrocellulose film, and other pyroxylin products are in this class. Fires in pyroxylin require relatively large amounts of water.

Class B includes equipment suitable for extinguishing fires in flammable liquids, greases, oils and similar materials where a blanketing effect is essential. Fires in mineral oils such as crude petroleum, gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, transformer oil, lubricating oil, and coal tar oils such as benzol; in vegetable oils such as the alcohols, acetone, turpentine, cottonseed oil, tung oil and soybean oil, some of which are contained in paints and varnishes; in animal oils such as lard oil, red oil, menhaden oil and whale oil, are of this type. Where the quantity of the less volatile oils on fire is small in relation to the amount of extinguishing medium that can be applied, under favorable conditions fires therein can be controlled with water quickly applied preferably as a spray. Where the liquid is soluble in water, such as the alcohols and acetone, the fire can sometimes be extinguished by dilution therewith to the point where combustion is not supported.

Class C equipment includes those suitable for extinguishing fires in live electrical equipment where the use of a nonconducting extinguishing agent is necessary. Carbon dioxide, carbon tetrachloride, and dry powder chemical extinguishers comprise most of the first aid equipment of this type.

The requirements for first aid fire extinguishing equipment are based on the type of equipment and the number of equipments of a given type and sizes required for one fire extinguishing unit. The latter is given in the following table which also indicates whether protection from freezing is required.

c. Types and Sizes of Hand Fire Extinguishers.

Class	Number required per unit	Kind of Extinguisher	Protection from freezing * (a)
A	5	Standard fire pails 12 qt.	- -
A	1	22 gal. bucket tank with 5 std. fire pails	No
A	1	50 gal. cask with 3 std. fire pails	No
A	1	2 1/2 gal. pump tank	No
A	1	5 gal. pump tank	No
A	1	2 1/2 gal. with pressure cartridge	No
A	2	Soda-Acid 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 gal.	Yes
A	1	Soda-Acid 2 1/2 gal.	Yes
A	2	Loaded stream, 1 gal.	No
A	1	Loaded stream, 1 3/4 gal.	No
A	2	Foam 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 gal.	Yes
A	1	Foam 2 1/2 or 5 gal.	Yes
B	2	Foam 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 gal.	Yes
B	1	Foam 2 1/2 or 5 gal.	Yes
B	2	Carbon tetrachloride, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 or 2 qt.	No
B	1	Dry chemical dust, pressure propelled, 15 or 25 lb.	No
B	2	Carbon dioxide, 4, 5, 7 1/2 or 10 lb.	No.
B	1	Carbon dioxide, 15 20 or 25 lb.	No
C	2	Carbon tetrachloride, 1, 1 1/4, 1 1/2, or 2 qt.	No
C	1	Carbon tetrachloride, 1 gal.	No
C	1	Dry chemical dust, pressure propelled, 15 or 25 lb.	No
C	2	Carbon dioxide, 4 or 5 lb.	No
C	1	Carbon dioxide, 7 1/2, 10, 15, 20, or 25 lb.	No

*(a) "Yes" for plain water, "No" for non-freezing solution.

d. Requirements for portable fire Extinguishers in Buildings.

(1) One unit of portable Class A fire extinguishing appliance shall be provided for every 5000 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof in each story and basement in every public and private assembly building and institution, irrespective of height, and in office buildings three stories or over in height. Not more than 100 feet of travel shall be required to reach the nearest fire extinguishing unit.

(2) In apartment buildings, hotels, lodging houses and dormitories containing more than four apartments, or 15 habitable rooms within fire walls, one unit of Class A fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided for each 5000 square feet of floor area, including basements, and fraction of area in excess thereof. Not more than 100 feet or one story height of travel shall be required to reach the nearest fire extinguishing unit.

(3) In commercial, industrial and storage buildings one unit of portable fire extinguishing equipment, of a type suitable for the occupancy conditions and hazards presented, shall be provided on every floor and in basements for each 2500 square feet of floor area in high hazard occupancies, for each 3500 square feet in moderate hazard occupancies, and for each 5000 square feet in low hazard occupancies. Not more than 50 feet of travel shall be required to reach the nearest fire extinguishing unit, and one or more shall be located on each floor.

(4) At least one Class A unit shall be provided on each stage and each projection room of Public and Private Assembly Buildings.

(5) In addition to units of Class A portable fire extinguishers required in this paragraph, one unit of Class B portable fire extinguisher shall be provided in every kitchen which has a capacity of serving more than 100 meals per day and in every furnace room where the storage capacity of fuel oil is in excess of 550 gallons.

(6) All portable fire extinguishers, except those containing carbon dioxide gas, or dry powders, which types should be weighed at least once each year, shall be discharged and recharged at least once each year and tagged to show date of recharge, and the name of the person or company by whom they were serviced.

(7) Fire extinguishers shall be suitably mounted in accessible locations on partitions, walls, or columns, and shall have directions for use plainly and permanently indicated on the extinguishers.

(8) Fire pails, casks and tanks shall be kept filled, and shall be used for no other purpose.

(9) Soda-acid, foam, loaded stream and pressure cartridge-type extinguishers, damaged by freezing or other cause, shall be promptly replaced. Damaged extinguishers of other types shall be promptly replaced or repaired.

Section 21. Heating and Cooking Equipment in Buildings.

a. Operation of Heating Systems.

(1) All heating plants shall be maintained in safe operating condition and operated so as not to create a fire hazard. The Fire Chief shall order plants that are defective to the extent of creating a fire hazard to be placed out of operation until properly repaired or reconditioned.

(2) Stoves or other heating appliances fired with solid, liquid or gas fuel shall not be used in any room where rags, excelsior, paper, hair or other flammable material is stored, processed or handled, nor in any establishment used for the upholstoring of mattresses, bedding or furniture, or where flammable vapors or dusts are likely to be present in the atmosphere. The temperature of electric heating elements in such places shall not exceed 450° F.

b. Gasoline Stoves and Heaters in Buildings and Private Residences.

The use in buildings, private residences and trailers of gasoline stoves or other similar appliances using Class I or Class II liquids for cooking or heating shall be prohibited in the City of Takoma Park one year after this Fire Prevention Code becomes effective.

c. Kerosene Stoves and Heaters.

Kerosene or oil stoves shall be installed, maintained or used in buildings, private residences and trailers, one year after this Fire Prevention Code becomes effective, as set forth in the following paragraphs:

(1) Approved Appliances.

Only approved appliances operated with the grade of fuel for which they have been found suitable shall be used.

(2) Location of Storage Tanks.

(A) Storage tanks or storage and supply tanks larger than 60 gallons capacity shall not be located in buildings above the lowest story, cellar or basement.

(B) Steel storage tanks in units of not over 275 gallons capacity, each having aggregate capacity not in excess of 550 gallons, may be installed without enclosures inside buildings.

(C) Unenclosed inside storage tanks shall not be located within seven feet, horizontally, of any fire or flame.

(3) Venting of Tanks.

(A) Tanks, with the exception of integrally-mounted tanks on appliances and single storage drums, shall be provided with open vent pipes terminating outside of buildings.

(B) Vent pipes shall be of ample size to prevent abnormal pressure in case of fire or when filling, in no case to be less than 1 1/4 inch iron pipe size. The outer ends of vent pipes shall terminate outside of buildings at a point not less than two feet, measured horizontally or vertically, from any window or other building opening. Screens if used as a protection against insects shall have a free opening area the full equivalent of the area of the vent pipe.

(4) Fill Pipe and Filling Operations.

(A) Fill pipes shall be provided for all storage tanks exceeding 60 gallons capacity and shall terminate outside of the building at a point as remote as practicable from any building opening; the terminal shall be provided with a metal cover or cap which may be locked.

(B) Employees responsible for filling storage tanks should be familiar with location of the tank and the arrangement of the fill and vent pipes. Before attempting to fill the tank the quantity required should be determined and the terminal of the vent pipe examined to see that it is free and unobstructed. When filling storage tanks or drums which are not provided with fill pipes special care shall be taken to avoid spilling and undue exposure of oil.

(C) The filling of gravity supply tanks mounted on the stove or separate 10 gallon gravity tank should be done by means of an approved safety can. Special care should be exercised to avoid spilling of oil.

(D) The filling of vacuum tanks if oil burning stoves, kerosene cook stoves and the removable founts of portable heaters should preferably be done outside the building or at a special location where precautions may be taken to minimize the spilling and exposure of oil.

(E) Filling of safety cans from storage tanks or drums shall be done by means of hand pumps. Gravity discharge faucets on storage tanks or drums are not to be permitted.

(F) Vacuum supply tanks shall not be placed in position in a stove sump or reservoir until the oil has reached room temperature.

(G) The filling of supply tanks shall not be done while burners are in operation or under conditions requiring the use of lamps or lanterns.

(5) Installation of Appliances.

(A) Appliances which are not provided with legs or other noncombustible supports providing adequate ventilation for the amount of fuel consumed in the device may be required to be set on suitable noncombustible foundations.

(B) Appliances provided with legs or suitably ventilated supports may be set on sheet metal or other approved noncombustible material. Oil burning stoves shall be set upon a sheet-metal tray or other approved material which, for stoves provided with integrally mounted tanks, shall extend 12 inches back of and on each side of the tank.

(C) Kerosene cooking stoves shall be provided with a drip pan beneath the burners and with legs of sufficient length to locate the cooking surface at a proper height for ordinary use. Such stoves are not required to be set on sheet metal.

(D) Oil burning stoves and kerosene cook stoves shall be installed so that curtains or draperies may not be blown into contact with heated surfaces or open flame. Special care must be employed in the placing of portable kerosene stoves in order to avoid contact with combustible material including draperies, and to avoid their possible overturning by accidental contact when passing.

(E) Oil burning appliances shall be carefully leveled in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions, and proper care taken to assure that this level condition is maintained.

(6) Flue Connections.

Oil burning stoves and kerosene cooking stoves with supply tanks of more than two gallons capacity shall be connected to suitable flues having sufficient draft at all times to assure safe operation of the burner. Smoke pipe dampers, if any, shall be such that they cannot close off more than 80 per cent of the internal cross-sectional area of the smoke pipe.

d. Maintenance of Exhaust Ducts in Buildings.

(1) Hoods and ducts over kitchen ranges, other than in private residences, shall be cleaned of grease and other combustible materials which collect therein at least once every three months or as frequently as ordered by the Fire Chief.

(2) All ventilating ducts where any combustible matter accumulates in sufficient quantity to cause a fire or life hazard shall be cleaned as often as the case may require.

Section 22. Overcrowding in Places of Assembly.

a. Basis for Overcrowding.

The maximum number of persons who may occupy any particular place of assembly where more than 100 persons assemble at any one time shall be limited as follows:

(1) The maximum number of persons, including waiters and attendants, who may assemble in any night club, cabaret, dance hall or other similar place where musical entertainment, singing, dancing or other similar amusements are presented or permitted

in connection with any restaurant business or any other business directly or indirectly serving persons in such place with food or drink, shall not exceed one person for each ten square feet of floor area used for such assembly purposes, not including space for dancing or other entertainment.

(2) The maximum number of persons who may assemble in any auditorium, convention hall or other similar place of assembly for the purpose of attending a convention, public lecture, sporting event or dramatics, where the principal or active participants of any such event are located on a stage or platform and the audience is seated in chairs not fixed in place or securely attached to the floor, shall not exceed one person for each six square feet of floor area used for such assembly purposes.

(3) The maximum number of persons who may assemble in any theater, auditorium, motion picture house or other similar place of assembly, designed and constructed for the purpose, and having permanent aisleways and fixed seats extending over at least 75 per cent of such assembly floor area, shall not exceed the seating capacity plus one person for each four square feet of area provided for standing room only.

(4) The maximum number of persons who may assembly in a sporting arena, coliseum, skating rink or other similar place where a portion of the floor area for the assembly of spectators is separated from the area provided for skating, boxing, basket ball or other similar sporting events confined to fixed areas shall not exceed the fixed seating capacity of the assembly area plus one person for each six square feet of standing room provided in such assembly area.

(5) The maximum number of persons who may assembly in any bowling alley shall not exceed the fixed seating capacity plus one person for each six square feet of standing room, exclusive of alleys and playing areas.

(6) The maximum number of persons who may assembly in any restaurant, cafe, banquet hall, tavern or other similar place for eating or drinking only, where tables and chairs are provided for the accommodation of the patrons, shall not exceed one person for each ten square feet of floor area on which such tables and chairs are provided.

(7) In determining the maximum number of persons who may occupy any assembly area, consideration shall be given to the width of the doorways, distance to doorways and the general conditions of the premises. A unit of exit width for a doorway shall be 22 inches. Not more than 100 persons shall be accommodated in any place of public or private assembly for each unit of exit width; provided, however, that every floor, balcony or tier in any place of assembly shall be provided with at least two exits which shall be as remote from each other as practicable. Where more than 600 persons are accommodated there shall be three, and where more than 1,000 persons are accommodated there shall be at least four exits. The total travel distance from any point in a room, where 100 or more people may assemble, to the nearest exit shall not exceed 150 feet. All doors used in connection with exits shall swing with the exit travel.

b. Aisleways for Public and Private Assemblies.

(1) Where portable chairs are provided for seating an audience, aisles shall be provided so that there are never more than 15 seats in any row of seats between aisles, or never more than seven seats in any row of seats between an aisle and a wall, partition or other barrier. Such aisle shall be at least three feet wide where it begins at its greatest distance from an exit and increase in width at the rate of 1 1/2 inches for each running feet of such aisle.

(2) Where exit doorways, corridors, passageways or crossover aisles are provided at both ends of an aisle, such aisles shall be uniform in width, and such uniform width shall be at least three feet plus 3/4 of an inch for each five running feet of such aisle.

(3) In assembly rooms where more than 300 chairs are temporarily employed for seating an audience, such chairs shall be secured together in units of at least five chairs so as to maintain the required aisle width at all times.

(4) In assembly rooms where tables are provided for serving food or drink, aisleways required for other assembly rooms in this section shall be provided, and there shall be not more than two rows of tables or 20 feet, whichever is greatest, between any two such aisleways, or one row of tables or ten feet, whichever is greatest, between any aisleway and a wall, partition or other barrier.

c. Capacity Certificates for Public or Private Assembly.

(1) In every place of public or private assembly covered by this section there shall be a certificate not less than 5 1/2 inches by 8 1/2 inches in size permanently posted in a conspicuous place in the room near the entrance.

Such certificate shall be furnished and signed by the Fire Chief, or his authorized representative, and such certificate shall read as follows:

CAPACITY CERTIFICATE

Not more than _____ persons are allowed in

this _____ at any time.
(name of assembly)

_____
Fire Chief of the
City of Takoma Park, Maryland

(2) In all places of public and private assembly in operation as of the effective date of this Code, such a certificate shall be posted on or before July 17, 1950. In all places of public and private assembly such a certificate shall be posted as of the date that such place begins its operations, commencing operations after the effective date of this Code.

Section 23. Vacant Buildings and Private Residences.

a. Classification of Vacant Buildings and Private Residences.

Vacant buildings including private residences are divided into three classes as follows:

Class I. TEMPORARILY VACANT BUILDINGS shall include every building or portion of a building which the occupants have left unguarded without removing all appliances or equipment but from which no utility services have been disconnected.

Class II. PARTIALLY VACANT BUILDINGS shall include every building or portion of a building from which all or most of the appliances and equipment have been removed but from which the utility services have not been disconnected.

Class III. COMPLETELY VACANT BUILDINGS shall include every building or portion of a building from which all or most of the appliances and equipment have been removed and from which some or all of the utility services have been disconnected.

b. Requirements for Vacant Buildings and Private Residences.

(1) The doors and windows within 12 feet above the ground of all buildings of Class I vacancies shall be closed and securely locked.

(2) All doors and windows of all buildings of Class II vacancies shall be closed and securely locked. All gas burners shall be shut off. All electric lighting, appliances and equipment circuits shall be shut off by opening the main switch at the meter circuit panel boards.

(3) In Class III vacancies all doors and windows and other openings shall be closed and securely locked, all windows within 12 feet from the ground shall be further protected by boarding up with wood or metal panels, shutters, or other approved shields. Before any Class III vacancies are closed, all trash, rubbish and other flammable material shall be removed from the premises, including all other material likely to start a fire by spontaneous combustion. All remaining utility services shall be disconnected.

(4) In cold weather before any building is vacated and heating therein is discontinued, all boilers, pipes, tanks, radiators and equipment containing water and subject to freezing shall be fully drained. The connection in the building to the public water supply shall be suitably protected against freezing.

(5) All vacant buildings, from which the usual precautions against trespassing have been destroyed or removed and the owner of which cannot be located or will not protect such building in accordance with the requirements of this Fire Prevention Code, shall be considered as unsafe and dangerous buildings. In every such case the Fire Chief shall proceed in accordance with provisions applicable to unsafe and dangerous buildings.

SUBCHAPTER D. FIRE PREVENTION REGULATIONS FOR SPECIAL STRUCTURES.

The term "special structure", as herein used, shall mean any garage, automobile repair shop, gasoline service station, waste oil and grease reclaiming plant, wood working plant, lumber yard, public stable, junk yard, tent carnival, circus, airplane hangar, bowling alley, or room where hazardous products are stored or hazardous operations are carried on.

Section 24, General Fire Prevention Requirements Applicable to Special Structures.

a. Every special structure shall be kept free from any accumulation of trash, debris, or other flammable waste material and all such structures shall be maintained and operated so as not to create a dangerous fire hazard. All waste oil, greasy rags, rubbish and other flammable debris shall be kept in covered incombustible containers or otherwise safeguarded until removed from the premises.

b. No flammable liquid shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the general or public drainage system for the premises. Suitable traps or flammable liquid collectors in the connection to the system or special drains leading to a safe disposal point outside of the building shall be provided.

c. No exits shall be obstructed, and all required fire doors and extinguishing equipment shall be kept in proper operating condition.

d. No coal, wood, gas or oil burning appliance with an open flame shall be used in any building or other enclosed structure where flammable liquids or gases are stored or handled, except as may be approved as to type and location by the Fire Chief.

e. No person shall smoke or carry any lighted cigar, pipe, cigarette, match or light with an open flame within areas where it would create a fire hazard, inside of or around any special structure or adjacent area. "NO SPOKING" signs shall be conspicuously placed within areas designated by the Fire Chief.

Section 25. Garages and Automobile Repair Shops.

a. No new or existing building within which more than three motor vehicles are repaired at any one time, or within which more than ten motor vehicles, containing flammable liquids in their fuel tanks, are stored at any one time, shall be used for such purposes unless the owner or manager of such establishments obtains an annual license from the Fire Chief. Such spaces shall be ventilated, where necessary, to prevent the occurrence of toxic or explosive mixtures. The heating system shall be so safeguarded that it will not ignite flammable or combustible gases or materials.

b. No flammable liquid with flashpoint below 100° F. shall be used within any garage for washing parts or removing grease or dirt, unless in a specially closed machine or in a separate room vented to the outside and protected and arranged as required in the previous paragraph.

c. Covered metal cans shall be used for all oily waste or waste oils. Contents of oil separators or traps of floor drainage systems shall be collected at frequent intervals and removed from the premises.

d. There shall be provided, in every garage and every automobile repair shop where motor vehicles containing fuel in their fuel tanks are located, one unit of first aid fire extinguishing equipment of type suitable for the hazard and two pails of sand or its equivalent, for each 2,500 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.

Section 26. Gasoline Service Stations.

a. An annual license shall be obtained from the Fire Chief by the owner or operator of any pump or other equipment used for dispensing fuel for motor vehicles other than pumps located on farms. No pump shall be located in any basement or sub-basement. Single pumps without visible-measure discharge reservoirs may be located within garage on the ground floor if near a door not less than ten feet wide or where adequate ventilation is otherwise provided. Pumps shall otherwise be located outside or in structures with not less than two open sides.

b. The reservoirs of motor vehicles shall be filled directly through hose from pumps connected to underground storage tanks, and shall otherwise comply with Section 46 (a) of this Code. No transfer of gasoline shall be made within any building from any open container. Storage tanks shall be located, built, filled and vented pursuant to the provisions of Section 43 and 45 of this Code.

c. One unit of first aid fire extinguishing equipment of a type suitable for Class "B" fires shall be provided for every two pumps, if such pumps are located outside or in buildings with two or more open sides. In all other cases there shall be one unit for each pump.

d. All waste oils, including crank case drainings, shall be kept in closed tanks or steel drums, the contents of which shall be removed from time to time to prevent undue accumulations. All waste greases and oils shall be collected at least once each day and placed in these containers.

Section 27. Reclamation of Waste Oils and Greases.

Waste oils and greases shall not be reclaimed by a heat process or by mechanical separation, unless the person in charge of such operation first obtains an annual license from the Fire Chief.

Section 28. Woodworking Plants and Lumber Yards.

a. The owner or manager of every woodworking plant cutting or processing more than 1,000 board feet per day, or of any lumber yard which maintains or had at any one time more than 100,000 board feet, shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief.

b. Planing mills and similar woodworking machinery, and saw mills located inside buildings, shall be equipped either with refuse removal systems which will collect and remove sawdust and shavings as produced, or with suitable metal or metal-lined refuse disposal bins with covers. Provision shall be made for the periodic removal from the building of slabs, trimmings and other waste pieces of wood, so as to prevent the creation of undue fire hazard.

c. Electric motors directly connected to or near woodworking machines shall be of the enclosed type or be provided with an enclosure.

d. One unit of Class "A" first aid fire extinguishing equipment or small hose continuously connected to a water system shall be provided within 20 feet from any machine producing shavings or sawdust located inside a building.

e. The burning of shavings, sawdust and other refuse material shall be permitted only under boilers, in furnaces or in properly constructed incinerators or refuse burners; provided, however, that these materials may be burned in the open if surrounded by a metal, concrete, or masonry wall at least six feet high and distant at least 50 feet from any building. All stacks shall be provided with suitable spark arresters. At boilers or other points where sawdust or shavings are stored for use as fuel, a brick, concrete or metal bin with raised sill shall be provided.

f. The area for storage of lumber, whether in the open or under cover, shall not exceed 4000 square feet. Such areas shall be so arranged that all lumber storage piles are separated by either a distance of 15 feet, a fire wall, storage of incombustible material or any other approved fire break. No lumber pile shall be higher than its clear distance from the nearest adjoining property line, and the maximum height of piles shall be 15 feet. The requirements of this paragraph are not applicable to lumber sheds existing at the effective date of this Code.

g. In lumber yards, and lumber storage sheds or buildings, one unit of Class "A" first aid fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided for each 4,000 square feet of outside storage space and for each 2,500 square feet of inside storage space.

Small hose or other manual or automatic means of quickly applying water shall be accepted in lieu of the above equipment.

h. Permanent lumber storage spaces exceeding 4,000 square feet in area shall have a suitable fence around them, unless the storage is within fully enclosed buildings.

i. No automotive trucks or automobiles shall be allowed to remain closer than 15 feet to a lumber storage shed overnight, unless housed within an incombustible garage.

Section 29. Stables.

a. No person shall, in any public stable, carry or use a lighted candle, lamp or any other open flame, nor smoke or carry any cigar, cigarette, or pipe, nor light any match.

b. Open lights used in stables and haylofts shall be well secured in a protected glass lantern globe, wire mesh cage or similar device.

c. Subsection (a) above, together with a statement of the penalty for its violation, shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the front entrance of every public stable.

Section 30. Junk Yards.

a. Junk yards shall include all buildings or areas where waste paper, rags, or other combustible materials in excess of 2,000 pounds are handled or stored, or where old motor vehicles or other old pieces of machinery are dismantled, stored, handled, sold or exchanged.

The owner or operator of any junk yard shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief. No such yard shall be located or operated so as to seriously expose adjoining or adjacent properties to a fire hazard.

b. Buildings housing combustible junk or materials shall be of other than wood frame construction, and if over one story high shall be of incombustible or fire resistive construction.

c. Windows or other wall openings for access for fire fighting, and clear aisles tributary to them, shall be provided as required by the Fire Chief.

d. One unit of first aid fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided for each 2,500 square feet of floor area of buildings housing combustible junk.

e. If automobiles are repaired, serviced or stored in junk yards, the requirements of Sections 25 and 26 of this Code shall apply.

f. Automobiles or parts thereof or junk of any kind shall be burned only as allowed and prescribed in the license for the yard.

Section 31. Tents, Carnivals, Circuses, and Other Places of Outdoor Assembly.

a. A permit shall be required for every place of outdoor assembly that has accommodations for 100 or more persons at any one time.

b. Dried grass, weeds, or brush shall be removed from all space within ten feet of any tent in which the public may assemble, and no hay, straw, wood shavings, dried grass or other combustible material shall be used as floor covering, except that dampened sawdust may be used.

c. Smoking shall not be permitted within any tented enclosure to which the public is admitted, and smoking may be prohibited by the Fire Chief in surrounding areas.

d. Cotton or other combustible cloth of any tent covering an area of 1,000 square feet or more, to which the public is admitted, shall be flame-proofed to the satisfaction of the Fire Chief to meet the fire test requirements of Federal Specification CCCOD-746 for Fire, Water, and Weather Resistant Cotton Duck.

e. One unit of Class "A" first aid fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided for each 5,000 square feet of area within tents or buildings to which the public is admitted.

f. The Fire Chief shall be notified at least 24 hours in advance of the opening of any circus, show, carnival or similar performance. He shall be informed as to the details of all acts, performances and devices employed therein. He shall further prescribe such fire safety measures as he may deem necessary.

g. In all other general respects the facilities provided and method of operation of places of outdoor public assembly shall conform to American Standard Z 20, 1948, American Standard for Grandstands, Tents, and Other Places of Outdoor Assembly.

Section 32. Airplane Hangars.

a. The floor of airplane hangars shall be kept free from oily waste, rubbish and other flammable debris.

b. In every hangar wherein a suitable drainage system has not been provided, metal pans shall be placed beneath every airplane to collect oil due to leakage. The use of flammable solvents for cleaning floors while airplanes are in the hangar is hereby prohibited.

c. Battery charging, cleaning of engine parts with flammable solvents, painting, spraying or doping, lead or carbon bruning, welding, blowtorch work, or any similar work involving an open flame, shall not be permitted in any hangar, except that such work may be carried on in a specially ventilated room or section of the hangar enclosed with fire resistive walls.

d. The starting or operation of airplane engines in a hangar is hereby prohibited unless such operations are conducted in a separate room enclosed by fire resistive walls. Where adequate ventilation has not been provided in such rooms, incombustible ducts or pipes extending to the outside of the building shall be tightly connected to the exhaust outlet from the engine.

e. Every airplane hangar shall be equipped with at least one 33-gallon wheeled extinguisher of foam or other type suitable for use on oil fires, or at least one wheeled carbon dioxide extinguisher of 50 pounds minimum gas capacity for each 10,000 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof. In hangars where automatic sprinklers have not been provided, one unit of Class "B" first aid fire extinguishing equipment shall also be provided for each 6,000 square feet of floor area or fraction thereof, unless the entire area is accessible from hose streams connected to a water system.

Section 33. Resurfacing of Bowling Alleys.

a. Resurfacing of bowling alleys shall not be carried on while the establishment is open for business. The Fire Chief shall be notified when alleys are to be resurfaced. Proper ventilation shall be provided and ventilation or cooling systems employing recirculation of air shall not be operated during resurfacing operations. All smoking and open flames shall be prohibited during resurfacing operations involving the application of flammable finishes, and for one hour thereafter. Scrapings of old finish and collected material from sanding operations shall be removed from the building and safely disposed of.

b. The refinishing of pins with flammable mixtures shall be done only in rooms conforming to the requirements of Section 34 of this Code.

Section 34. Rooms for Hazardous Storage and Uses.

Where highly hazardous products and operations are permitted in areas segregated from the rest of a building, such rooms shall conform to the following requirements:

a. The room shall not exceed 12,000 cubic feet in volume.

b. It shall be entirely enclosed by walls and floors with two-hour fire resistive rating. All door openings shall be protected by approved self-closing fire doors. The floor surfacing shall be of incombustible material.

c. All such rooms shall have windows or skylights with clear opening equal to not less than one-tenth of the floor area, which shall be glazed with thin or single-thickness plain glass and shall open to the outside of the building. Windows of a type that will open under explosion pressure may also be used.

d. Natural or forced ventilation shall be provided to prevent the occurrence of toxic or explosive gas mixtures.

e. In rooms where flammable liquids are to be handled, kept or stored, the door sill shall be raised at least six inches and the floor shall be sloped and drained to a safe place.

f. One unit of first aid fire extinguishing equipment appropriate to the particular hazard presented shall be provided. Metal waste cans with self-closing covers shall be provided for waste materials and their contents shall be removed at least daily.

g. The Fire Chief may require such further fire detecting and fire extinguishing equipment as the hazards presented may make necessary.

SUBCHAPTER E. EXPLOSIVES, AMMUNITION, PYROTECHNICS, AND HAZARDOUS DUSTS.

Section 35. Explosives.

a. Application for licenses from the State Insurance Commissioner, required by the public general law, for the possession or use of explosives, shall be made to the City Chief of Police. Such application shall be filed in the manner and form prescribed by the State Insurance Commissioner.

b. The Fire Chief shall insure that all such operations and storage of explosives shall conform to Regulations issued by the State Insurance Commissioner.

Section 36. Small Arms Ammunition.

a. Gunpowder.

No person shall retain on hand at any one time more than 20 pounds of gunpowder, unless it is stored in approved magazines. Gunpowder in amounts of less than 20 pounds shall be kept or stored in cans of not more than one pound capacity. Such cans shall be stored in closed metal cabinets on the first floor, in an easily accessible location. Quantities in excess of 20 pounds shall be kept in approved magazines. If quantities of gunpowder in excess of 20 pounds are kept on hand at any one time, the owner or manager of the place where such gunpowder is stored or kept shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief.

b. Small Arms Ammunition.

Any person keeping on hand small arms ammunition in amount in excess of 100 pounds shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief. Ammunition in excess of 100 pounds, but not exceeding 1,000 pounds, shall be kept in cabinets, safes, or vaults with a fire resistance of not less than one hour. Quantities in excess of 1,000 pounds shall be kept in approved magazines.

c. Exemptions.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to small arms ammunition under direct control of the City, County, State or Federal Government.

Section 37. Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Displays.

The manufacture of fireworks or possession thereof for the purpose of discharge, disposal or sale, the discharge of fireworks, including firecrackers, squibs, rockets, sparklers, roman candles, torpedoes, bombs, grenades, fire balloons, signal lights and similar devices, are hereby prohibited, unless such activities are conducted under a permit issued by the State Insurance Commissioner.

Section 38. Explosive Dusts.

a. In grain elevators, flour mills, feed mills, coal pulverizing plants and other establishments where flammable or explosive dusts are produced, equipment conveying material and all ducts shall be dust-tight. The accumulations of dust shall be prevented by means of a suitable dust removal system.

b. All operations producing such dusts shall be at all times under competent supervision.

c. Magnetic separators shall be maintained ahead of grinding and pulverizing equipments where required by the Fire Chief.

d. Smoking, open flames, or spark-producing equipment shall not be permitted in areas designated as "NO SMOKING" areas by the Fire Chief.

e. All mechanical process equipment that may produce or accumulate an electric charge shall be properly grounded.

f. Provisions for explosion venting shall be provided if considered necessary by the Fire Chief.

SUBCHAPTER F. HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS IN BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

Section 39. Scope.

a. The regulations of this section shall apply to the general handling, storage and use of all flammable liquids, in all private residences and buildings other than in industrial plants processing such liquids, bulk storage warehouses and similar establishments, where requirements for the classes of liquids, in amounts, location, and methods of handling and storage, shall be set forth in regulations established by the Fire Chief with the approval of the City Council. Such establishments are not exempted from the requirements of this Code insofar as they expose adjoining buildings or property to danger from fire.

b. This section shall not apply to flammable liquids in fuel tanks that are connected only to the engine of motor vehicles.

Section 40. Classification of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

Class I, having flash point below 20° F.

Class II, having flash point of 20° to 80° F., inclusive.

Class III, having flash point about 80° and below 200° F.

Class IV, having flash point of 200° F. or above.

The closed-cup tester shall be used to determine flash point and in cases of dispute flash points shall be determined with the Tag closed-cup tester according to the methods adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials.

The following are representative examples of liquids of the respective classes:

Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Ether	Wood alcohol	Amyl Alcohol	Transformer oil
Gasoline	Grain alcohol	Camphor oil	Lubricating oil
Benzol	Toluol	Cellosolve	Vegetable oils
Benzine	Ethyl acetate	Cresol	Animal oils
Collodion	Ethyl methylketone	Turpentine	Coal-tar pitch
Acetone	Ethyl Benzene	Fuel oil	Asphalt
Vinyl acetate	Octane	Stoddard solvent and other petroleum safety cleaning fluids	Paraffin oil
Carbon disulphide	Pyroxylin solution		Glycerine

Mixtures of flammable liquids or any admixture of flammable liquids with other materials, such as paints, varnish, cleaning compounds, and adhesives, shall be classed as flammable liquids according to the flashpoint of the mixture.

Section 41. License Requirements for the Handling of Flammable Liquids.

a. Any person who stores, handles or otherwise uses flammable liquids in excess

of the amounts provided below shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief.

(1) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class I liquids in excess of one gallon in any private residence, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of six gallons in any other building, and in excess of ten gallons outside of any building or private residence except that on farms 60 gallons are hereby permitted, if stored ten feet or more away from buildings or adjoining property lines.

(2) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class II liquids in excess of five gallons in any private residence, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of ten gallons in any other building, and in excess of 25 gallons outside of any building or private residence, except that on farms 60 gallons are hereby permitted if stored ten feet or more away from buildings or adjoining property lines.

(3) For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class III liquids in excess of 25 gallons inside any building or private residence and in excess of 60 gallons outside of any building.

b. A license shall not be required for the use and application within or on the outside of individual buildings or private residences of paints, oils, varnishes and other flammable mixtures for similar use, but the operation shall be safeguarded as required by Sub-Chapter I of this Code.

c. Class I or Class II liquids in total amount exceeding one gallon and in containers exceeding one quart, or Class III liquids exceeding five gallons, shall not be taken into or handled, kept or stored in any institution or building used for public or private assembly unless an annual license has been obtained by such establishment from the Fire Chief. The Fire Chief may permit quantities in excess of such amount in laboratories.

d. The mixing, storing, or handling of Class I or Class II liquids in open containers is hereby prohibited in any building housing more than two families, or in a frame building housing more than one family, provided that this prohibition shall not apply to drug stores located within such buildings where small quantities of flammable liquids are used in compounding medicines and prescriptions.

e. Class I or Class II liquids shall not be stored within ten feet of any stairway, elevator or exit, unless stored in sealed containers or protected by a fire-resistive partition.

f. Flammable liquids shall not be stored in buildings or private residences in open containers.

Section 42. Requirements for Storage of Flammable Liquids Within Buildings.

a. Licenses.

Every license permitting the storage of flammable liquids shall state the purpose for which such liquid is kept or stored, the maximum quantity of each class of liquid that may be kept or stored and the approved storage space. A license shall not be issued where such storage might create a serious fire hazard.

b. Quantities of Flammable Liquids Permitted in Buildings and Private Residences.

1. Within institutions, buildings used for places of public or private assembly, and within private residences, the maximum quantity of flammable liquids allowed shall be as follows:

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

b. Class II. Same as Class I.

c. Class III. In tanks or sealed containers of not more than five gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 20 gallons.

Quantities of Class I and II flammable liquids in excess of the above may be kept in a building if stored or handled in a segregated room conforming to the requirements of Section 34. Quantities of Class III flammable liquids in excess of the above may be kept in a building if stored and handled in a segregated room conforming to Section 34 or if stored to conform to the requirements of Section 43 or if stored as required in Section 44.

2. Within commercial buildings other than office buildings, in storage buildings and industrial buildings, for which a license to store flammable liquids has been obtained, the maximum quantity of such liquids allowed which may be stored at any one time shall be as follows:

a. Class I. In sealed containers of not over five gallons capacity each and not exceeding a total of 100 gallons. Of the total amount not over 20 gallons may be kept in closed containers or safety cans, if such closed containers or safety cans are stored in a closed metal cabinet marked on the outside "Flammable - Keep Fire Away" or words to the same effect. No Class I liquids may be kept in a covered container.

b. Class II. In sealed containers of not more than five gallons capacity, or in tanks or drums of not over 60 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 330 gallons. Of the total amount allowed not over 60 gallons may be kept in closed containers or safety cans and 30 gallons in covered containers, if all such closed and covered containers and safety cans are stored in a closed metal cabinet marked on the outside "Flammable - Keep Fire Away" or words to the same effect.

c. Class III. In sealed or closed containers of not over 300 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 1200 gallons. Not over 60 gallons may be stored in covered containers in a closed metal cabinet marked on the outside "Flammable - Keep Fire Away" or words to the same effect.

Quantities of Class I and Class II flammable liquids in excess of the above may be kept in a building if stored in a segregated room conforming to the requirements of Section 34. Quantities of Class I flammable liquids in excess of the above may be kept in a building if handled and stored in sealed or closed containers in a segregated room conforming to the requirements of Section 34, in enclosed containers conforming to the requirements of Section 43, or stored as required in Section 44.

3. Within office buildings the maximum quantity of flammable liquids allowed under a license shall be limited as follows:

a. Class I. In sealed containers of not more than five gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 25 gallons.

b. Class II. In sealed containers of not more than five gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 80 gallons.

c. Class III. In sealed or closed containers, drums and barrels of not more than 60 gallons capacity and not exceeding a total of 300 gallons.

Quantities of Class III flammable liquids in excess of the above may be stored as required in Section 44.

d. In all buildings in which Class I or Class II flammable liquids in excess of ten gallons, or Class III liquids in excess of 100 gallons, are allowed to be stored under a license, at least two exits from the building shall be provided, one of which shall be remote from the point of storage. This requirement may be waived by the Fire Chief, if structural or other means of safeguarding the hazard are provided.

e. Where flammable liquids are stored within buildings, heating and lighting appliances shall be of a type and so located and safeguarded as not to create a hazard. Where necessary to prevent ignition of flammable or explosive mixtures, lighting shall be by incandescent electric lamps enclosed or safeguarded.

f. Open flames, the lighting and carrying of lighted matches, cigars, pipes, or cigarettes, and smoking are hereby prohibited in rooms or parts of buildings which contain flammable liquids in other than sealed or closed containers, in which vapors from flammable liquids are present, or in which flammable liquids are handled in the open or used in any manufacturing processes.

g. Stationary tanks for the storage of flammable liquids located in buildings shall be constructed of galvanized or tin-coated steel or other metal suitable for the purpose, with all joints locked, doubled-seamed or riveted or soldered, or made tight by some equally satisfactory method. Containers for the storage of Class II or Class III liquids of a capacity of 120 gallons or less, if constructed of steel, shall not be thinner than No. 20 gage, U.S. Standard. The thickness of steel tanks of 285 gallons capacity shall not be less than No. 15 U.S. Standard gage. Original barrels or drums with a capacity of 60 gallons or less may be used for such storage until emptied, if so installed as to prevent tipping or rolling. Fore requirements for tanks for fuel for oil-burning equipments see Section 44, and for enclosed or encased tanks within buildings see Section 43.

Section 43. Storage of Flammable Liquids Outside of, Below or Within Buildings or Private Residences.

a. Storage of flammable liquids outside of, below or in enclosed or encased tanks within buildings or private residences shall be conducted as required in Part III, Sections 45 to 54 inclusive, and Part IV, Sections 55 to 70 inclusive, of the Flammable Liquids Ordinance recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, including all amendments thereto adopted up to July 1, 1946, and published in Volume I of its Fire Codes on pages 10 to 28.

b. The Fire Chief may require fences or enclosures of incombustible material around above-ground storage tanks, to prevent unauthorized entry or tampering, where such entry or tampering would create a hazard to adjacent property or facilities.

c. Above-ground tanks shall be so located, diked or protected as to insure that a rupture of the tanks will not cause the liquid to flow over the ground to adjacent buildings, property, streets, or other facilities.

d. Underground tanks, or tanks of the capacities required for enclosed or encased tanks, for the storage of Class I or Class II liquids, shall not be located under or within any office, residential, institutional, or school building, or religious, recreational or other building used for public or private assembly.

Section 44. Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment and Storage of Fuel.

Oil-burning equipment and storage of fuel for such equipment shall be installed and operated as required by the applicable Building Code, with such additional requirements as are given in the Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipments recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, including all amendments thereto adopted up to July 1, 1941, and published in Volume I of its Fire Code on pages 83 to 93.

Section 45. Transportation of Flammable Liquids.

a. The transportation of flammable liquids on streets and highways within the City of Takoma Park shall be by tank trucks and the construction of the trucks, trailers and semi-trailers shall conform to the requirements of Recommended Regulatory Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquid, recommended by the National Fire Protection Association for 1948.

b. Tank trucks, trailers, or semi-trailers carrying flammable liquids shall not be permitted to remain on the streets or highways, or in any location where they may constitute a hazard, except for the time required for normal travel or necessary repairs. They shall not remain at service stations longer than the time required for filling the tanks.

c. Nothing in this Code shall prevent the transportation of flammable liquids through the City in interstate commerce pursuant to the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Section 46. Handling of Flammable Liquids.

a. When flammable liquids are transferred from any tank to a portable container or from any portable container to a tank or other portable container, it shall be through a pipe or a hose having a continuous metal conductor of electricity throughout its entire length welded to the nozzles and fitting, or by metal contact or wire and clamps between such container and tank or other container. Electrical connection shall be made before flow is started and shall be maintained during the filling operation.

b. Methods of discharging liquids by means of pumps, air or inert gas pressure, or water, shall be as approved by the Fire Chief.

c. Tanks, drums, or other containers of flammable liquids inside a building or discharging inside a building shall not be provided with a faucet or other bottom-drawing device which will permit gravity flow except as provided in Paragraph (d) below. Discharge pipes shall not terminate at any point lower than the highest level of liquid in the source of supply.

d. The Fire Chief may permit the storage and gravity flow of Class III flammable liquids in connection with domestic oil-burning equipment or of Class II or Class III liquids in stores or other establishments where the operation is properly safeguarded. Gravity flow of Class I liquids within buildings shall be permitted only within rooms conforming to the requirements of Section 34, and the amount in the tank or tanks shall be limited to one day's supply.

e. Leaky and defective piping shall be made tight immediately or replaced.

f. Drums or barrels for flammable liquids shall have caps, plugs, and bungs replaced immediately after they are emptied.

g. Portable containers of flammable liquids stored outside of buildings shall not be located within 50 feet of any dwelling, place of assembly, institution or any frame building, nor stored within 20 feet of any exit from any other building or adjoining property line, nor in a passageway or beneath any window. Such containers shall be piled in an orderly manner. No such piles of containers shall occupy a space larger than 500 square feet, and no such pile shall be placed less than 25 feet from any other such pile. Filled drums and barrels shall not be piled one on top of the other.

h. Portable containers for flammable liquids shall be painted red (entire container or a conspicuous band or stripe) and be clearly lettered in white, "DANGEROUS - FLAMMABLE", or shall bear an equivalent warning sign.

i. Where outlet faucets are provided on containers for Class I flammable liquids, they shall be of the anti-drip and self-closing type, and the container shall be equipped with wire and ground clamps for attachment to the container being filled.

Section 47. General Protection Requirements.

a. Areas within or outside of buildings where flammable liquids are handled,

processed, used or stored may be established by the Fire Chief within which areas flames and lighting or carrying of lighted matches, cigars, pipes or cigarettes and smoking are prohibited. The owner or operator shall post in such areas "NO SMOKING" signs, which will be visible from all parts thereof during the time they are in use.

b. The Fire Chief may require first-aid fire protection equipment in type and number appropriate for the hazard.

SUBCHAPTER G. HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE OF GASES.

Section 48. Records of Installations, Inspections and Tests.

The Fire Chief may request such records of individual installations, inspections, tests and approvals of gas installations, systems, equipment and appliances from any one in possession of such records as he may deem necessary in the performance of his duties under the provisions of this section. All such persons in possession of such information shall make it available to the Fire Chief upon such request.

Section 49. Natural or Manufactured Gas.

a. Gas Shut-Off Valves to be Accessible.

Property owners shall not make gas shut-off valves inaccessible for use.

b. Tools for Operating Gas Shut-Off Valves.

The local gas utility shall upon request furnish appropriate curb keys to the fire department.

c. Notification of Gas Shut-Off.

The Chief, when the fire department has shut off gas to any building or private residence, shall promptly notify the company supplying such gas.

Section 50. Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

a. Safeguarding of Premises.

All spaces at distributing stations within which liquefied petroleum gases are transferred or stored, including all connections to storage tanks, shall be segregated with fences or walls of approved design. The gates in such fences and walls shall be kept locked at all times when no employee of the gas company is present.

b. Operation of Tank Trucks.

Tank trucks, tank trailers or tank semi-trailers carrying liquefied petroleum gases shall not be permitted to remain on streets or highways or in any location except for the time required for normal travel or necessary stops, at which time the container shut-off valves shall be in closed position. When containing liquefied petroleum, such trucks shall not be stored within any building other than those located at the distributing plant.

c. Safeguarding of Customers' Supply Tanks.

Tanks supplying customers' installations shall be located outside of buildings. Such tanks and all valves and connections thereon shall be safeguarded by a suitable enclosure. The discharge from safety reliefs shall be outside of buildings and not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening in any building which is below the level of such discharge.

d. General Requirements.

The requirements for liquefied petroleum gases and installation set forth in Standards for the Design, Installation and Construction of Containers and Pertinent Equipment for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases adapted by the National Fire Protection Association and published in Volume I of its National Fire Codes on pages 141 to 172 of the 1948 edition, shall apply to all liquefied petroleum gas installations that are made and operated within the City of Takoma Park.

e. Reports on Installations and Tests.

(1) The Fire Chief shall be notified not less than three days in advance of the proposed installation of any liquefied petroleum gas facility within the City, in any store, factory, school, church, fair, carnival or other place of indoor or outdoor public or private assembly by any person making such installation.

(2) Any person who disconnects a liquefied petroleum gas appliance shall shut off the gas at the supply tank. If the appliance is not reconnected or a new appliance not installed, the owner of the property shall request the company supplying the gas to remove the supply tank.

Section 51. Gas Welding and Cutting.

a. Any person who welds or cuts with gas or operates an acetylene generator or stores calcium carbide shall conform to the requirements of Standards for the Installation and Operation of Gas Systems for Welding and Cutting, as amended as of July 1, 1946, adopted by the National Fire Protection Association and published in Volume I of its National Fire Codes on pages 307 to 322 of the 1948 edition.

b. All gas cylinders and tanks shall be properly secured to prevent overturning, and shall be identified by color or marking approved by the Fire Chief to indicate the kind of gas contained therein.

Section 52. Refrigeration with Gas Refrigerants.

a. Refrigerant Classification.

Refrigerants for the purpose of this Code shall be classified as follows:

Group I	Chemical Formula
Carbon Dioxide	CO_2
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon-12)	CCl_2F_2
Dichloromonofluoromethane (Freon-21)	$CHCl_2F$
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Freon-14)	$C_2Cl_2F_4$
Dichloromethane (Methylene chloride)(Carrene No. 1)	CH_2Cl_2
Trichloromonofluoromethane (Freon-11)(Carrene No. 2)	CCl_3F
Group II	**Chemical Formula**
Ammonia	NH_3
Dichloroethylene	$C_2H_2Cl_2$
Ethyl chloride	C_2H_5Cl
Methyl chloride	CH_2Cl

Group II Cont'd.	Chemical Formula
Methyl formate	$HCOOCH_3$
Sulphur dioxide	SO_2

Group III	Chemical Formula
Butane	C_4H_{10}
Ethane	C_2H_6
Isobutane	$(CH_3)_3CH$
Propane	C_3H_8

Refrigerants having greater fire, explosion, or toxic gas hazard than any included within the above groups shall not be used.

Refrigerants other than water not included in the above groups shall be classified according to their fire hazard and toxic properties.

b. License.

Any person installing equipment utilizing a total of more than 10 pounds of Group I refrigerants or 5 pounds of Group II refrigerants shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief. For self-contained units these quantities shall apply to the total of refrigerants in any undivided space within a building.

c. Requirements for Equipment, Installation and Operation.

All equipment, installation details and methods of operation shall conform to the requirements of the Safety Code of Mechanical Refrigeration, adopted in 1939 by the American Standards Association and the National Fire Protection Association, and published in Volume I of its National Fire Codes on pages 343 to 366 of the 1948 edition.

d. Maintenance.

All refrigeration equipment shall be maintained in good operative condition. All refrigerants shall be withdrawn from systems not in use. All required masks and helmets shall be kept in good operative condition. Personnel shall be trained in the proper use of such equipment.

Section 53. Fumigation with Gas Fumigants.

Fumigation operations involving the use of substances that emit or liberate a gas, fume or vapor shall be conducted according to the requirements of the Model Fumigation Ordinance, adopted in 1943 by the National Fire Protection Association, and published in Volume I of its National Fire Codes on pages 367 to 372 of the 1948 edition, with the following modifications:

(a) Any person conducting fumigation operations in special rooms, vaults, tanks, or other structures designed for such operation shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief.

(b) Any person conducting fumigation operations not within special rooms, vaults, tanks or other structure shall notify the Fire Chief in writing not less than 24 hours in advance of the beginning of such operation. The notice shall state

the location of the building to be fumigated, the time, the kind of fumigant, and the name, address and telephone number of the operator. The Fire Chief shall prescribe the precautions to be taken and the notices to be posted before fumigation operations are begun. Fumigation operations shall not begin until compliance therewith has been made.

Section 54. Anesthetic Gases and Oxygen in Hospitals and Similar Occupancies.

a. Any person using anesthetic gases and oxygen in hospitals and similar institutions shall follow the procedures set forth in the 1934 issue of Recommended Good Practice Requirements for the Construction and Installation of Piping Systems for the Distribution of Anesthetic Gases and Oxygen in Hospitals and Similar Occupancies, and for the Construction and Operation of Oxygen Chambers, and the 1944 issue of Recommended Safe Practice for the Use of Combustible Anesthetics in Hospital Operating Rooms, both as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association, and published in Volume I of its National Fire Codes on pages 323 to 342 of the 1948 edition.

b. All gas cylinders and tanks shall be properly secured to prevent overturning, and shall be identified by color or other marking to indicate the kind of gas contained therein.

SUBCHAPTER H. HIGHLY COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS AND HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS.

Section 55. Combustible Fibrous Materials and Products.

a. Definition.

Combustible fibrous materials and products shall include cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, waste, waste paper, rags, kapok, hay, straw, spanish moss, excelsior, shavings, litter, or other similar products or combinations of them.

b. Storage and Disposition of Combustible Fibers.

(1) Quantities exceeding 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fiber, but not exceeding 500 cubic feet, may be stored in rooms or compartments having floor, walls and ceiling constructed of material possessing sufficient fire resistance to withstand a standard one-hour fire test. Openings into such rooms or compartments shall be cut off from other parts of the building by approved fire doors.

(2) Quantities exceeding 500 cubic feet of loose combustible fiber may be stored in approved vaults, constructed as follows:

(A) Storage vaults shall preferably be located outside of buildings. If located inside, safety vents to outside air shall be provided.

(B) Walls, floors, and ceilings shall be constructed of brick or other approved non-combustible material. Roofs of outside vaults shall likewise be of non-combustible material, but may be so constructed as to readily give way in case of an internal explosion.

(C) Openings, if any, between vault and main building shall be protected on each side of the wall by an approved fire door. Wall openings in outside vaults exposing other property (not sufficiently detached to be considered cut off) shall be protected by approved fire doors or equivalent.

(D) Vaults located within buildings and exceeding 1,000 cubic feet storage capacity shall be protected by approved automatic sprinklers, if possible. Where such protection is not available, steam jets or inert

gas systems approved for fire extinguishing purposes shall be installed.

(3) Not to exceed 2,500 cubic feet of loose fiber may be stored in a detached "loose house" suitably located, with openings properly protected against entrance of sparks. The "loose house" shall be used for no other purpose.

(4) Loose shavings, excelsior, rubbish, litter, hay, straw and other combustible trash or waste, whether used for packing, manufacturing or other purpose, shall be compactly baled and stacked in an orderly manner at the end of each day for removal from the premises, or stored in incombustible covered containers or bins or otherwise safely disposed of. The above shall not apply to stables where the material is used as bedding for animals.

c. Bulk Storage of Baled or Packaged Combustible Fibers.

(1) Combustible fibers in excess of the amounts permitted under subsection (b) above shall be suitably baled and stored in brick-walled or metal-framed buildings or in fire-resistive buildings, provided that quantities in excess of 100 tons shall be stored either in fire-resistive buildings or in brick-walled or metal-framed buildings. Such building shall not exceed two stories in height and shall be equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(2) Blocks or piles of baled fiber shall be separated from adjacent storage of other materials by aisles not less than four feet wide. Such piles in an unsprinklered building shall not exceed 400 square feet in area unless segregated by aisles three feet wide.

(3) Baled sisal, jute and other fibers which tend to swell when wet shall, when bound with combustible ropes, be stored to allow for expansion to the entent of 20 per cent of their bulk in any direction without endangering building walls or columns. A clearance of three feet shall be left between ceilings and tops of piles.

d. Combustible Materials on Roofs, in Courts, Yards, or Premises.

(1) A person shall not permit any dry waste paper, dry hay, grass, weeds, or litter or other combustible waste or rubbish to accumulate or remain longer than ten days on any premises unless kept in a metal container.

(2) All dry weeds, grass, vines and other growth in yards or courts or on any premises, which might constitute a fire hazard, shall be cut down and removed by the owner or occupant of the property.

e. Exemptions.

(1) The provisions of subsections (a), (b) and (c) above shall not apply to farm buildings, farm products or farm operations located outside of closely built areas.

(2) The provisions of subsections (a), (b) and (c) above shall not apply to buildings or parts thereof used for processing or manufacturing combustible fibers or for manufacturing products in which combustible fibers are used, provided such buildings, or any part thereof so used, are segregated by fire walls and are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

f. Restrictions on Smoking.

The Fire Chief may designate areas within which the lighting of matches, open flames, or smoking shall be prohibited and within which "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted.

g. Prohibited Storage Locations.

Combustible fibers in excess of 100 cubic feet shall not be stored, processed or used at any one time in any residential or institutional building, school, or place of public or private assembly, nor may such fibers be stored in excess of 750 cubic feet in any basement or cellar of any other building.

Section 56. Nitrocellulose Motion Picture Film.

a. Storage Requirements for Given Quantities.

Nitrocellulose motion picture film in amounts in excess of 25 pounds but less than 1,000 pounds shall be stored in approved cabinets; amounts in excess of 1,000 pounds shall be stored in vaults.

b. Cabinets for Motion Picture Film.

(1) Cabinets for nitrocellulose motion picture film shall be of substantial metal construction, properly insulated or of double-wall construction for outside walls.

(2) Cabinets having a capacity of over 50 pounds of film shall be provided with a vent from each compartment to the outside of the building. The vent shall have a minimum effective sectional area of 14 square inches per 100 pounds of film.

(3) Cabinets holding over 75 pounds of film shall be provided with at least one automatic sprinkler; provided that a cabinet constructed so that each roll is in a separate compartment and will burn out without communicating fire to film in any other compartment need not be provided with an automatic sprinkler.

c. Nitrocellulose Motion Picture Film Vaults.

(1) Construction.

(A) Vaults shall not exceed 750 cubic feet in inside dimensions.

(B) Walls and floor shall be constructed of not less than eight inches of brick, six inches of reinforced concrete, or of 12 inches of hollow tile plastered on both sides with cement plaster to a thickness of at least 1/2 inch; they shall be without cracks or holes permitting escape of gases of combustion into the building.

(C) Vaults shall be supported by masonry or steel of sufficient strength to carry the load safely. Beams shall rest at both ends on steel girdors, iron or steel columns, or walls or piers of masonry. The supports shall afford at least four hours' protection as determined by the Standard Fire Test. Hollow tile shall not be used for foundation walls or for walls of other than the top vault where vaults are superimposed.

(D) The roof shall be of reinforced concrete at least six inches thick; where the floor or roof above is equivalent to this, it may serve as the vault roof; a heavy wire screen of not less than two inch mesh or its equivalent may be installed below the required roof to limit the interior vault space to 750 cubic feet.

(E) Vaults shall be provided with suitable drains or scuppers to the outside of the building.

(2) Doors.

Door openings shall be protected with approved fire doors, one on each face of the wall.

(3) Vents.

(A) Each vault shall be provided with an independent vent having a minimum

effective sectional area of 140 square inches per 1000 pounds of film capacity (equivalent to 70 square inches per 100 standard rolls). The vent area for a vault of 750 cubic feet shall be not less than 1400 square inches.

(B) Film vaults shall not be provided with skylights or glass windows other than as specified for vents.

(4) Racks.

Racks in film vaults shall be of metal or other incombustible material and arranged for the storage of single reel containers on edge or for I.C.C. shipping containers. Negatives need not be stored on edge. Vertical incombustible partitions equivalent in durability and heat insulation to 3/8 inch hard asbestos and extending from floor to top of rack shall be provided, to divide racks into sections not over three feet wide, and so placed as not to obstruct distribution from sprinkler heads. Racks shall not obstruct vent openings.

(5) Sprinklers.

Vaults shall be protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers, with a ratio of one head to each 62 1/2 cubic feet of total vault space. A vault of 750 cubic feet shall have 12 sprinkler heads. Sprinkler heads shall be so arranged as to give uniform distribution within the sections formed by the abovementioned partitions. They shall be separated by sheet-metal baffles extending below the sprinkler deflectors. When an approved automatic sprinkler system with open heads is permitted by the Fire Chief, the baffles between heads may be omitted.

(6) Lights.

All lights in film vaults shall be at the ceiling and, of the fixed type, with vapor-proof globes and conduit wiring. All switches shall be outside the vault and should be arranged with a small pilot light to indicate on the outside of the vault whether vault lights are on or off.

(7) Heat.

Heating, when required to prevent the freezing of sprinkler pipes, shall be by hot water or low pressure steam with automatic control limiting steam pressure to ten pounds and the vault temperature to not in excess of 70° F. Radiators shall be placed at the ceiling, over aisle space, with pipes and radiators protected with wire guards, so arranged that no film can be placed within 12 inches of such pipes or radiators.

(8) General.

All film in vaults shall be in containers, either in single-roll containers which shall be kept on edge on racks only, except that negatives need not be stored on edge, or in I.C.C. shipping containers which may be kept on the floor. Materials other than film and film cement shall not be stored in the vault.

d. Safety Precautions.

(1) Nitrocellulose film shall not be placed within two feet of any steam pipes, radiators, or chimney, nor be exposed to direct sun rays or other sources of heat.

(2) Scraps of nitrocellulose film shall be kept under water in a metal receptacle until disposed of in a safe manner.

(3) All open flames and smoking shall be prohibited in spaces where nitrocellulose film is projected, examined, repaired, rewound, or stored.

(4) Examination, repair and rewinding of nitrocellulose picture film shall not be performed in a projector room or booth when such room or booth is in use. Such examination, repiar and rewinding may be performed in any other room if such room is entirely enclosed by partitions of fire-resistive construction.

Section 57. Photographic and X-Ray Nitrocellulose Film.

a. Storage Requirements for Hospitals, X-Ray Laboratories and Doctors' Offices.

All unexposed nitrocellulose photographic and X-ray film, unless in unopened I.C.C. shipping containers, shall be stored in cabinets or vaults as outlined below. All exposed nitrocellulose photographic and X-ray film shall be kept in outside storage houses, provided that not more than 500 pounds may be kept in a building if stored in approved cabinets constructed as provided below.

b. Storage Requirements for Photographic Studios.

All exposed nitrocellulose photographic and X-ray film shall be stored in cabinets, vaults, or outside storage houses, as provided below. Storage of unexposed film in excess of 50 cubic feet, unless in unopened I.C.C. shipping containers, shall be in a room equipped with automatic sprinklers.

c. Cabinets for Photographic and X-Ray Nitrocellulose Film.

(1) Cabinets shall be of substantial metal construction properly insulated, or of double-wall construction for outside walls, and compartments shall not exceed ten cubic feet capacity or contain more than 250 pounds of film.

(2) Each cabinet shall be provided with a vent to the outside of the building, so constructed and protected as to prevent stoppage of the vent in case of combustion or decomposition of the contents of the cabinet. Cabinets with a capacity of ten cubic feet shall be provided with a vent area of not less than 56 square inches. For smaller cabinets the vent area shall be proportional, except that no cabinet shall have a vent area of less than 14 square inches. The vent flue inside the building shall be of construction equivalent to No. 18 U.S. gage steel, covered with one inch of heat insulating material.

d. Vaults and Outside Storage Houses.

(1) Inside Vented Storage Vaults.

(A) No vault shall exceed 750 cubic feet in actual storage capacity, including aisles.

(B) The floor and walls of every vault shall be made of brick at least eight inches thick, or of reinforced concrete at least six inches thick. In fireproof buildings the building floor may be used as the floor of the vault, if equivalent in fire resistance to the requirements given above. Vaults shall be supported by masonry or steel of sufficient strength to carry the load safely. Beams shall rest at both ends on steel girders, iron or steel columns, or walls or piers of masonry. The supports shall afford at least four hours' protection as determined by the "Standard Fire Test Specifications". Hollow tile shall not be used for foundation walls.

(C) The roof of the vault if inside the building shall be an independent reinforced concrete roof at least six inches thick; in a fireproof building, where the floor above is equivalent to this, it may serve as the roof if side walls are rigidly tied into it; in construction of this type, a false-ceiling construction of metal lath and cement plaster one inch thick, or the equivalent, and with no openings to the concealed space above, may be used to limit the total interior vault space to 750 cubic feet. The vent may extend through this false ceiling and concealed space.

(D) Vaults shall not be provided with skylights or glass windows other than as specified under vents.

(E) Proximity to boilers, stacks, or other sources of heat shall be avoided. Where heating is necessary to prevent freezing, coils shall be provided at the ceiling over aisle space. Pipes and radiators shall be so screened that film cannot come within two feet of them. Only hot water or low pressure steam heating shall be allowed, with automatic control limiting pressure to ten pounds per square inch and temperature to not over 100° F. No indirect heating, nor any arrangement employing fans for air circulation, shall be employed.

(F) Door openings in the vault shall be protected by an approved vault door of four-hour or longer classification. It shall be kept closed except when in use.

In lieu of the above, a door opening may be protected on each side by an approved fire door suitable for use in Class B situations. The interior door shall be automatic. The outer door shall be of the swing type and close into an approved frame. It shall be self-closing, and if fastened open shall be arranged to close automatically in case of fire originating in or out of the vault.

(G) Films in vaults shall be stored upon shelves, or in cabinets which are designed to permit the effective distribution of water from automatic sprinklers and are specifically approved for use in vaults. Ordinary filing cabinets shall not be used in vaults. If wooden shelving is used, this shall be of slatted construction, with slats not over four inches wide and spaced at least one inch apart. If steel shelving is used, the shelves shall be perforated to the amount of at least 20 per cent of the shelf area. Shelves of iron pipe, angles or similar construction shall have open spaces to the amount of at least 20 per cent of the shelf area. Vertical incombustible partitions, equivalent in heat insulation and durability to 3/8 inch hard asbestos, shall be provided to divide shelving into sections not over three feet wide, and so placed as not to obstruct distribution from sprinkler heads.

(H) Each vault shall be equipped with approved automatic sprinklers or with an open-head sprinkler system controlled by heat-actuated devices, the system to be approved for this particular use. Sprinklers shall be arranged according to the Sprinkler Standards in so far as applicable. The area to be covered by each sprinkler head shall not exceed 15 square feet of floor area. Proper baffles shall be provided between heads.

Substantial metal grids of approximately two-inch mesh shall be installed, to prevent clogging or stoppage of a vent and piling of film above the top of the shelving or cabinets higher than two feet below the sprinklers, thus interfering with distribution of water.

(I) Each vault shall separately vent to the outer air, with a vent having a minimum effective sectional area of 150 square inches per 1,000 pounds of film capacity. For a standard vault of 750 cubic feet containing 10,000 pounds of film the vent opening shall be not less than 1,500 square inches.

The outlet of each vent shall be above the roof and at least 25 feet from any door, window, other opening, or fire escape.

(J) All horizontal or vertical flues inside the building shall be of five-inch reinforced concrete, or of a construction equivalent to that of chimneys.

Exterior metal flues shall be of a construction equivalent to that of smokestacks.

(K) Each vent opening directly through an exterior wall shall be protected against the weather by single thickness glass (1/16 inch thick), painted a dark color, or by other incombustible fragile material, in a sash arranged to open outward auto-

matically in case of fire, by the use of an approved releasing device placed inside the film storage. The area of the glass shall be the effective sectional area of the vent opening. No pane of glass shall be smaller than 200 square inches.

A light wire screen not coarser than 1/8 inch mesh shall also be placed over each vent, so arranged as not to interfere with the automatic operation of the sash. Bars or screen, if used to prevent burglary or injury to contents, shall not have a mesh of less than four inch, shall be located inside the light wire screen, and shall give a net opening equal to that called for under subparagraph (I).

(2) Outside Storage Houses.

(A) Buildings should preferably be located at least 100 feet away from any other building, or combustible material. If on a roof, or within 100 feet of any other building or combustible material stored in the open, the building shall have all walls equivalent in fire resistance to four inches of concrete, or three-cell eight inch tile. Door openings in such walls shall be protected by approved fire doors suitable for use in Class B situations. Skylights shall be protected in such a manner as to prevent radiated heat or flying brands from igniting the contents of the building.

(B) Buildings exceeding 750 cubic foot capacity shall be divided into sections of not over 750 cubic feet by unpierced walls of construction equivalent to that required for the exterior walls.

(C) In hospitals, access to the outside storage rooms shall be by means of a balcony or vestibule open to the outside air, with no direct communication between the room and the building.

(D) Heating shall be in accordance with this subsection.

(E) Interior equipment shall be in accordance with this subsection.

(F) If the storage house is located within 100 feet of any other building, automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided in accordance with this subsection.

(G) Vents shall be in accordance with this subsection.

e. Safety Precautions.

The same safety precautions shall be observed for nitrocellulose X-ray and photographic film as are provided by Section 56 (d), for nitrocellulose motion picture film.

Section 58. Pyroxylin Plastic.

a. Definition.

The term "pyroxylin plastic" as used in this Code shall apply to any plastic substance, material or compound, other than nitrocellulose motion picture, X-ray, or photographic film, having soluble cotton or similar nitrocellulose as base, including celluloid, fibertoid, pyralin, viscaloid, zylonite and similar products, material and compounds by whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes.

b. Licenses.

All retailers, jobbers and wholesalers who store or handle or keep on hand at one time more than 100 pounds of pyroxylin plastic, and all manufacturers of pyroxylin articles, shall obtain a license from the Fire Chief.

c. Display.

Pyroxylin plastic articles shall be displayed in show cases or show windows as follows:

(1) Articles shall not be placed on tables or counters over three feet wide or ten feet long. Such tables and counters shall be spaced at least three feet apart.

(2) All spaces underneath tables or counters shall be kept free from accumulations of paper, refuse or other combustible material.

(3) Tables or counters shall be so located that they will not interfere with free exit from the room in case of fire.

(4) Pyroxylin plastic materials shall not be placed near or beneath unguarded electric lights.

d. Safety Precautions.

The safety precautions prescribed in Section 56 (d) shall apply to pyroxylin plastics.

e. Storage, Manufacture and Handling.

The requirements given in Standards for the Storage and Sale of Pyroxylin Plastic in Warehouse and Wholesale Jobbing and Retail Stores and Standards for Storage, Handling and Use of Pyroxylin Plastics in Factories Making Articles Therefrom, issued by the National Fire Protection Association, inclusive of all amendments adopted up to July 1, 1948, shall be observed in the storage, handling and sale of pyroxylin plastic and the manufacture of articles that in whole or part are made therefrom.

Section 59. Matches.

a. Retail, Wholesale or Factory Storage.

(1) Shipping containers containing matches shall be arranged in piles not exceeding ten feet in height with aisles at least four feet wide between piles.

(2) Where other materials or commodities are stored on the same floor with matches, a corner or other portion of the room shall be given over to match storage exclusively, and a clear space of not less than four feet maintained between match storage and such other materials or commodities.

(3) Matches in excess of one matchman's gross (14,400 matches) shall not be stored within ten feet of any open elevator shaft, open stairway or other vertical opening.

Section 60. Hazardous Chemicals.

a. Retail Storage.

(1) Where the quantity of chemicals does not exceed the usual amount carried for retail sale in drug stores, no general restrictions shall apply other than that they shall be kept in containers or packages usual to the retail trade and in neat and orderly manner on substantial shelving.

(2) Defective containers which permit spillage or leakage of contents shall be replaced or repaired, and spilled or loose material shall not be allowed to remain on shelves.

b. Bulk or Wholesale Storage.

(1) The above requirements for retail storage of hazardous chemicals shall apply with the following additional provisions:

(A) Quantities of acids in excess of two or more carboys shall be stored out of doors, in an enclosure, or in a special room provided.

(B) The Fire Chief may require the separation or isolation of any chemical which in combination with another chemical or with organic matter may cause a fire or explosion or liberate hazardous or poisonous gases.

(C) Materials of an oxidizing nature, such as nitrates, nitrites, chlorates and similar materials shall be stored in dry places.

SUBCHAPTER I. HAZARDOUS OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 61. Scope.

Hazardous operations and equipment shall include all dry cleaning, painting, spraying, japanning, enameling, dipping in tanks, kettles or vats, heating with gasoline blow torches and other similar operations or operations with hazardous equipment.

Section 62. Open Flames and Smoking.

No person shall smoke or carry any lighted cigar, pipe, cigarette, match or light with an open flame within or near any space devoted to hazardous operations or equipment where it would create a fire or explosion hazard. The Fire Chief may designate areas within which "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted.

Section 63. Dry Cleaning.

a. General Requirements.

No dry cleaning work or operations involving the use of more than one gallon of hazardous flammable liquids or materials shall be carried on in any building other than as specified herein.

b. Definitions and Classifications.

Dry Cleaning liquids are defined as any liquids, other than water, used for the removal of dirt, grease, paint or other stains from wearing apparel, textiles, fabrics, furs, and rugs and similar articles. Dry cleaning installations shall be divided into four classes:

(1) Systems utilizing solvents having a flash point below 100°F. Dry cleaning systems in this classification are hereby prohibited. Existing dry cleaning plants shall be allowed a reasonable time to comply with this provision, but in no case should this time exceed six months after effective date of the adoption of this Code.

(2) Systems utilizing solvents having a flash point from 100 to 138°F.

(3) Systems utilizing solvents having a flash point above 138°F. and employing equipment approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories Incorporated, for that type of solvent, or equipment constructed under standard safety specifications approved by the Fire Chief.

(4) Systems utilizing solvents classed as non-flammable or as non-flammable at ordinary temperatures and using equipment approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories Incorporated, or equipment installed under recognized safety specifications and approved by the Fire Chief. Dry cleaning systems in this classification shall not use Class I or Class II flammable liquids for prespotting, brushing or spotting except as provided under subsection (g). Dry cleaning system must also conform to subsection (J) of this section.

c. Licenses.

Any person engaging in the business of dry cleaning shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief.

d. General.

(1) A new plant shall mean a plant which is not in operation as of the effective date of this Code. Any plant which for any reason interrupts operations for a period of more than 120 days shall, upon resuming operation, be considered a new plant within the meaning of this Code.

(2) Any major remodeling or repairing of existing plants shall conform to the requirements for new plants with respect to the portion thereof remodeled or repaired.

e. Construction Requirements for Class II and Class III Dry Cleaning Rooms.

(1) New Buildings.

(A) The portion of a building housing a dry cleaning room shall not be over one story in height and shall not have attics, concealed roof spaces, basements or pits.

(B) Walls shall be of brick, not less than 12 inches thick or equivalent construction. Wall finish shall be either plain or plastered without furring. Division walls between dry cleaning rooms and other buildings shall be blank. Two exits shall be provided remote from each other and leading directly to the outside of the building. Wired glass for windows shall be in sash so hung that they will readily swing out in case of an explosion. Such sash shall not be secured. Glass area in walls shall be so located as to vent the force of any explosion in the direction or directions of least exposure.

(C) Floors shall not be below grade and shall have no pits, wells or pockets. The wearing surface shall be of a non-combustible material, preferably of non-sparking type.

(D) Roofs, except the skylight portion, shall be flat and of fire-resistive construction. If due to local conditions it is desirable to vent possible explosions upward, the roof shall be of light construction and of non-combustible material.

(E) Skylights shall be provided. They shall be constructed of metal frame and sash and be provided with wired glass. The sash shall be of the pivot type, and so hung as to readily swing out in case of an explosion; or in lieu thereof, the skylights may be constructed of metal frame and sash and be provided with plain thin glass with a wire screen provided above the skylights.

(F) Drying rooms, if under the same roof as the dry cleaning rooms, shall be separated from such rooms by a fire-resistive wall. The entrance to such drying room or rooms shall be provided with standard, self-closing fire doors. Ventilation and provisions for extinguishment of such drying rooms shall confrom to the requirements for ventilation and fire extinguishment for dry cleaning rooms. If the drying room is in a separate building it shall conform in construction and equipment to all requirements for dry cleaning rooms.

(G) All wiring shall be in a rigid conduit installed in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Code requirements for hazardous locations. Lighting fixtures, portable lights, switches and other devices shall be of the explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D, hazardous locations as defined in the National Electrical Code.

(H) Electric motors shall be of the explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D, hazardous locations as defined in the National Electrical Code.

(I) Motor controllers, overcurrent devices, switches and other electrical devices, if installed in dry cleaning rooms or other hazardous areas, shall be of the explosion-proof type approved for Class I, Group D, hazardous locations as defined in the National Electrical Code.

(J) Each dry cleaning room and drying room shall be equipped with an approved extinguishing system of one of the following types:

1. An automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with the Standards for the Installation of Sprinkler Equipment.

2. A carbon dioxide room flooding system installed in accordance with the Standards for Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishing Systems.

3. A steam smothering system, manually controlled, by means of a quick opening valve from a conveniently accessible point outside the room, protected with a continuously available steam supply at a pressure of at least 15 pounds per square inch and discharge piping and outlets sufficient to deliver eight pounds of steam per minute per 100 cubic feet of volume of space protected.

(K) A mechanical system of ventilation shall be installed, to insure complete and continuous change of air once every three minutes.

2. Existing Buildings.

Class II and Class III dry cleaning systems shall not be operated in buildings of frame construction or residential occupancy. Such systems shall not be operated in buildings with other occupancies unless separated therefrom by partitions with a fire-resistive rating of not less than one hour. These partitions may have door openings therein, if protected by approved self-closing doors. For the purpose of this Code, operations incidental to or in connection with dry cleaning business such as laundry, scouring, scrubbing, dry pressing, ironing, etc., shall not be classed as other occupancies.

f. Prespotting or Brushing.

Prespotting, brushing or local application of flammable liquid solvent to spots of dirt, grease, paints and stains before, after, or instead of the conventional immersion in dry cleaning solvent and agitation in a washer, shall be performed in the room in which dry cleaning operations are conducted.

g. Spotting.

The use of flammable solvents for spotting may be conducted outside a dry cleaning room provided the quantity of each type of such solvent does not exceed one pint and the total amount at each spotting board does not exceed two quarts. This provision is not applicable to rug cleaning establishments.

h. Heating.

No heating shall be done except by steam or hot water. No dry cleaning, washing, drying or distilling of flammable liquids shall be permitted in any room where there is a boiler, furnace or exposed fire.

i. Ventilation.

The mechanical ventilating system shall be operated so as to assure complete and continuous change of air in dry cleaning rooms adequate to prevent any explosive vapors from accumulating.

j. Fire Extinguishers.

Approved portable fire extinguishing devices of a type suitable for use on oil fires shall be provided. However, in no case shall there be less than one Class B portable fire extinguisher at each entrance to the dry cleaning room.

k. Washers.

Each washer shall be provided with a closed overflow pipe leading to a storage tank or underground dirty solvent tank. The overflow pipe shall be connected to the shell of the washer so that the top of the overflow pipe is below the bottom of the shaft bearings.

The cylinders and shells of all washing machines shall be permanently and effectively grounded. The grounding of the washer in each case shall be through the end of the shaft.

l. Extractors.

Extractors shall be provided with a cover of nonferrous metal or screen held in a substantial frame.

The outside shell of extractors shall be permanently and effectively grounded.

m. Stills.

Stills, condensers and treating tanks shall be of substantial construction, mounted on substantial fire resistive foundation or framework and shall be of a type which will not expose the liquid during any part of the process of reclamation. Steam or hot water only shall be used to secure the necessary heat. Stills and condenser shall be liquid and gas tight.

n. Drying Tumblers.

Drying tumblers shall be vented to the outside air by means of a properly constructed duct connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity to remove all vapors, dust or lint generated by the process.

The cylinder and shell of all drying tumblers shall be permanently and effectively grounded. The grounding of the cylinder in each case shall be through the end of the shaft.

The fan should be properly housed. The fan spiders, blades or running rings shall be constructed of non-ferrous metal. The fan shall be started before the tumbler is loaded and a notice shall be posted to that effect, unless the machine is equipped with an automatic interlocking device whereby the tumbler cylinder and the fan are directly connected to the same switch.

o. Drying Cabinets.

Drying cabinets used for deodorizing dry cleaning solvent from garments shall be of non-combustible material and shall be substantially vapor tight.

Drying cabinets shall be vented to the outside air by means of a properly constructed duct connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity to remove all vapors, dust or lint generated by the process.

p. Wiring.

All electric wiring in dry cleaning areas or other sections subject to flammable vapors shall be in rigid conduit installed in accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code for Class II, hazardous locations, and all lighting fixtures, portable lights, switches and other electrical devices located within six feet of the floor shall be of the approved Class I, Group D, explosion-proof type.

q. Overhead Shafts.

When pulleys, shafts and belting are used in the dry cleaning room, they shall be properly grounded.

r. Smoking.

Smoking is prohibited in the areas where the dry cleaning operation is performed and in the vicinity of spotting tables.

Section 64. Painting and Paint Spraying.

a. Licenses.

Any person operating a commercial paint-spraying establishment within a building shall obtain an annual license from the Fire Chief; providing, however, that this provision shall not apply to persons paint-spraying with portable equipment with a reservoir of not more than one quart capacity and a self-contained air pump.

b. Definition.

The term "paint" as used in this section includes pigmented paints, varnish, lacquer, any other finish having an oil, resin, pyroxylin or similar vehicle or binder, and combustible thinning and drying solvents.

c. Painting of Interior Surfaces in Buildings and Private Residences.

(1) Sufficient paint material may be kept on the premises wherein the operations are being conducted for the purpose of the work, irrespective of the requirements of Section 41 of this Code. Such material shall be stored in sealed or closed containers, and shall not be placed near stairways or exit corridors.

(2) Scaffolding shall not unduly obstruct exitways in occupied buildings.

(3) Paints shall be mixed and kept in a space or room segregated from exitways.

(4) Spilled paint and paint material shall be promptly cleaned up. All waste shall be kept in covered metal containers which shall be emptied daily.

(5) Ventilation shall be provided until the paint dries.

(6) Smoking within buildings in which paints are being applied or within which solvents from applied paint are evaporating is hereby prohibited.

d. Removal of Paint by Burning.

Removal of paint by burning shall be done by experienced workmen. One unit of Class A manual extinguishing equipment shall be provided, together with an adequate hose connected to a water supply.

e. Paint Spraying and Spray Booths.

(1) All spraying shall be performed in a spray room or spray booth as specified below, or its equivalent.

(2) If spraying is performed in a room not provided with spray booths as herein provided, such spray room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by partitions of fire-resistive construction equivalent to incombustible wallboard on wooden studding, cement or gypsum plaster on metal lath on wooden studding or wooden studding covered on both sides with sheet iron. Doors in openings in spray room partitions shall be equal in fire resistance to the partition and shall be of the self-closing type or so installed as to close automatically in case of fire.

(3) Spray booths shall be of metal or other non-combustible material and of amply size to accommodate the object to be sprayed.

(4) Spray booths shall be provided with exhaust systems of sufficient capacity to adequately remove vapors or residues. Supply of air entering the room where the spray booths are located shall be substantially equivalent to the exhaust capacity provided. Each spray booth shall have an independent stack or vent, except that not more than three booths each with less than six square feet frontal area may connect to one stack. They shall be properly supported and shall have at least a six-inch clearance where passing through wooden floors, roofs, or partitions or in close proximity to them or other combustible material.

(5) Ventilating fans in spray rooms and booths shall be kept in continuous operation while spraying is being carried on, and shall not be stopped until all flammable vapors have been removed.

(6) Pails or receptacles shall not exceed ten gallons capacity for gravity feed to spray guns, and shall be kept covered with tight fitting non-combustible covers. Only wire cables or those containing stranded wire cores shall be used to suspend gravity-feed pails.

Pails or receptacles containing flammable finishes shall be returned to the storage cabinet or storage room at the close of each day.

(7) No portable lamps shall be used inside spray rooms or booths. Lamps shall be prohibited inside spray booths and ducts and in any location where there is possibility of the spray coming into direct contact with the lamp or fixture.

Electric motors shall not be placed inside booths or ducts.

(8) Motor vehicles shall not be moved by their own power while in the finishing room. Electric storage batteries shall be removed.

(9) This paragraph shall not apply when only portable equipment having a reservoir of less than one liquid quart capacity and a self-contained air pump is used.

Section 65. Dip Tanks Containing Flammable Liquids.

Where dip tanks, kettles or vats containing flammable liquids are used for flow coat work, hardening, tempering, saturation and similar operations, the construction and installation of such tanks and appurtenances and the method of operation shall be as prescribed in Standards for Dip Tanks Containing Flammable Liquids adopted in 1940 by the National Fire Protection Association and published in the 1948 edition of Volume I of its Fire Code on pages 219 to 233.

Section 66. Gasoline Blow Torches and Plumbers' Furnaces.

a. Construction.

All gasoline blow torches and plumbers' furnaces shall be of an approved type, shall be maintained in a state of good repair, and shall be of such quality and construction that they do not constitute a fire hazard.

b. Capacity.

The liquid capacity of gasoline blow torches shall not exceed two quarts, that of plumbers' furnaces, two gallons, exclusive of the required air space above the liquid. Tanks for such torches and plumbers' furnaces shall be constructed to withstand a working pressure of 25 pounds per square inch.

c. Ventilation.

Adequate ventilation shall be provided where gasoline blow torches are used.

d. Filling.

Gasoline blow torches or plumbers' furnaces shall not be filled inside buildings.

SUBCHAPTER J. FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

Section 67. Requirements During Construction and Demolition.

a. Combustible Forms, Enclosure and Lathing.

(1) Combustible formwork for fireproofing shall not be carried more than two stories above the one in which the forms are filled.

(2) Tarpaulins used for enclosure or other purposes shall be adequately flame-proofed to meet the requirements of Federal Specification CCC-D-748 for Fire, Water and Weather Resistant Cotton Duck, and shall be secured in order to prevent contact with salamanders and other sources of ignition.

(3) Combustible lath or other combustible plaster base shall not be applied more than one story above the one on which the scratch coat of plaster has been applied.

b. Temporary Structures.

Builders' sheds for tools and storage of materials shall be built, located and used so as not to constitute an undue fire hazard to the building under construction or to nearby buildings. Heating equipment shall be carefully safeguarded.

c. Use of Salamanders.

Salamanders and other similar appliances containing fire shall not be placed within six feet of any combustible construction or material unless properly safe-guarded.

d. Combustible Waste.

Debris, trash or other combustible waste material which creates or tends to create an undue fire hazard shall not be allowed to accumulate in, on or about any building or private residence in process of construction or demolition.

e. Fire Extinguishing Equipment.

Whenever any building or private residence which is being constructed or erected is over two stories in height, and the construction reaches a height of 25 feet above ground, not less than one unit of Class A manual fire extinguishing equipment shall be provided for each 3,000 square feet or fraction thereof of floor area under construction which is above the 25 foot level. Garden hose connected to a water supply may be used in place of the hand extinguishers. The Fire Chief may, where he deems such precautions necessary, require standpipe with hose to be installed in buildings over four stories high.

Section 68. Fire Hazards on Vacant Lots in Closely-Built Areas.

Every vacant, unimproved, or open lot in a closely-built area shall be kept clean and free from any accumulation of debris, trash, dry brush, dry woods, straw, or other combustible material.

Section 69. Miscellaneous Storage Outside of Buildings.

Empty packing cases, boxes, barrels, or other similar flammable containers shall

not be stored outside any building used for commercial or industrial purposes, in excess of the quantity needed for the proper operation of the business. Such containers shall not obstruct any exit; they shall be stored at least ten feet from the nearest part of any building or adjoining property line. All such storage shall be in a compact and orderly manner with piles not more than ten feet high.

Section 70. Burning of Waste in Closely-Built Residential or Commercial Areas.

In any closely-built residential or commercial area, no paper, rubbish, trash, or other refuse or waste material shall be burned within 20 feet of any combustible building or other construction or storage. A clear space of not less than ten feet shall be maintained around any fire, and the fire must be attended until completely extinguished. The Fire Chief may exempt fires in incinerators of approved design and location from any of the restrictions prescribed by this section.

SUBCHAPTER K. LEGISLATION.

Section 71. Appended Documents.

The standards and recommended regulations, or parts thereof which are mentioned by title and date in various parts of this Fire Prevention Code, are hereby declared to be a part of this Fire Prevention Code; provided, however, that when any provision of any such standards or regulations conflict with any provision of this Fire Prevention Code, then and in that case the provision of this Fire Prevention Code shall govern. Copies of such standards and regulations shall be kept on file in the office of the City Fire Chief, in the City Police Station, and in the office of the City Clerk, where they may be examined by any person at any time during the regular business hours of such offices.

Section 72. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances.

And be it further ordained, that any ordinances and any parts of any ordinances heretofore enacted by the Mayor and Council of Takoma Park and now in force which may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Fire Prevention Code, are hereby repealed to the extent of any such inconsistency.

Section 73. Validations.

And be it further ordained, that in case it is judicially determined that any word, phrase, clause, item sentence, paragraph, section or part in or of this Code, or the application thereof to any person, locality or circumstance, is invalid, the remaining provisions and the application of such provisions to other persons, localities or circumstances shall not be affected thereby, and the Mayor and Council of Takoma Park hereby declares that it would have ordained the remaining provisions of this Code without the invalid word, phrase, clause, item, sentence, paragraph, section, or part, of the application thereof, so held invalid. This Code shall take effect from and after the thirtieth day following its adoption.

Section 1. That grading and excavating work in amount of $887.10, necessary in the preparation of land recently acquired on Ritchie Avenue for the development of a playground be authorized, and Further,

Section 2. That bills submitted by the Treadwell Excavating and Bulldozing Service in the amount of $887.10 be approved for payment.

Councilman McClenon seconded the motion.

The motion was carried with a roll call vote recorded as follows: Yeas: Councilmen Eccleston, Klinck, McClenon, Oosterhous, Parkhill and Perring. Nays: None. Absent: Councilman Nies.

Councilman Eccleston moved that the Council approve bill in the amount of $451.55 to the American Playground Device Company.

Councilman McClenon seconded the motion.

Upon being put to question, the motion was carried.

Councilman Eccleston moved that the Council approve an additional expenditure of $250.00 for the completion of grading playground on Ritchie Avenue.

Councilman McClenon seconded the motion.

Upon being put to question, the motion was carried.

The matter of complete Comprehensive Insurance coverage for the entire City was held in abeyance pending a decision of the Corporation Counsel.

LAW AND ORDINANCE: Councilman McClenon brought up the question of a day-time Justice of Peace. After discussion, the matter was referred to the Public Safety Committee to work out a plan for presentation to Council at the next regular meeting.

Councilman McClenon moved that the Council request the 1951 General Assembly of Maryland to strike out from Section 1191 (a) everything after the word absence.

Councilman Perring seconded the motion.

Upon being put to question, the motion was carried.

Councilman McClenon moved that we authorize payment of bill in the amount of $380.50, from the F & R Roofing Company.

Councilman Parkhill seconded the motion.

Upon being put to question, the motion was carried.

Councilman McClenon moved that we authorize payment of bills in the amount of $29.70 and $10.70, from the Rucker Radio Wholesalers and Beacon Electric Supply Company, respectively.

Councilman Parkhill seconded the motion.

Upon being put to question, the motion was carried.

There being no further business to come before Council, upon motion properly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned at 10:15 p.m.

Harold J. Hilliard Jr.
Clerk and Treasurer

Mayor