

Ordinance No. 116.

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE FIRE LIMITS, AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF BULDINGS IN THE CITY OF POLSON, MONTANA, CREATING AN EMERGENCY AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS THEREOF AND REPEALING ORDINANCES NO. 87 & 92 OF THE CITY OF POLSON

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Polson:

SECTION 1. All that portion of the City of Polson within the following boundaries, to-wit:

BOUNDARIES OF FIRE LIMITS. Beginning at a point wheree Kootenai Avenue and the Alley in Block 2 Intersect, thence south through the center of said alley and the center of Blocks Six, Nine and Fifteen to the center line of D Street, thence west along the center line of D Street to the center line of Fourth Street to the center line of E Street, thence west along the center line of E Street to the center line of the alley in Block 20 thence north along the center line of the alley in Blocks 20, 13 and 11 to the north line of B Street, thence west along the north line of B street to the southwest corner of Block 4, thence north-east along the west line of Block 4 to the center line of A Street, thence east along the center line of A Street to the west line of Kootenai Avenue, thence northeast along the West line of Kootenai Avenue, thence northeast along the West line of Kootenai Avenue to the northeast corner of the Public Reserve, thence east to the point of beginning, shall constitute and be known as the fire limits of said city.

SECTION 2. No wall, structure, building or part thereof, shall hereafter be built, enlarged, or altered, until a plan of PERMIT the proposed work, together with a statement of the Materials to be used, shall have been submitted to the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety or other designated official, who shall, if in accordance with the provisions herein contained, issue a permit for the proposed construction.

Structures hereafter erected without permit, or not in conformity with this ordinance, shall be removed.

No building shall be moved until a permit has been obtained from the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety or other designated official; and such official shall not issue such permit if in his judgement the proposed new location of the building would seriously increase the fire hazard of the surrounding buildings.

Each building permit shall recite this section.

SECTION 3. Every building hereafter erected or enlarged within the fire limits shall be enclosed on all sides with walls constructed wholly of stone, INcombustible WALLS, CORNICES well burned brick, terra cotta, concrete, or AND ROOFS REQUIRED other equivalent incombustible materials; and WITHIN FIRE LIMITS shall have the roof, top, and sides of all roof structures, including dormer windows, covered with incombustible material. All cornices shall be of incombustible material.

SECTION 4. No frame or wooden structure shall hereafter be built within the fire limits as given herein, or PERMISSIBLE WOODEN STRUCTURES WITHIN FIRE LIMITS. within the fire limits hereafter established, except the following; and all roofs placed upon such buildings or structures shall have an incombustible covering;--

- (a) Temporary one-story fram buildings for use of builders.
- (b) One-story sheds not over 15 feet high, open on the long side with sides covered with incombustible material, and with an area not exceeding 500 square feet. A wooden fence shall not be used to form the back or side of such sheds.
- (c) Wooden fences not over 10 feet high.
- (d) Piazzas or balconies not exceeding 10 feet in width, nor extending more than 3 feet above the second story floor beams. No such structure shall extend beyond the lot line, or be joined to any similar structure of another building.

- (e) Bay windows when covered with incombustible material.  
 (f) Small outhouses not exceeding 150 square feet in area and 8 feet in height.

Wooden sheds or outhouses shall not be located within 5 feet of any lot line, nor less than 30 feet from any other building over one-story high.

- (g) Grain elevators, coal pockets, or ice houses, as usually constructed.

No frame building shall be moved from without to within the fire limits.

SECTION 5. Any existing frame building within the fire limits which may hereafter be damaged by fire, decay or otherwise to an amount greater than one-half of its present value, exclusive of the foundation, shall not be repaired or rebuilt, but shall be removed.

REPAIRING FRAME BUILDINGS WITHIN FIRE LIMITS.

SECTION 6. BUILDINGS HAVING PROHIBITIVE OCCUPANCIES WITHIN FIRE LIMITS.

No building shall be used for a public garage, coffee roaster, bakery, or dry cleaning establishment, within the fire limits, unless it be of fire proof construction.

SECTION 7. Except as specified in Section 21, no building hereafter erected within the corporate limits, having walls of hollow terra cotta or concrete blocks, shall exceed three stories, or 40 feet in height; and no building hereafter erected or altered shall exceed four stories or 55 feet in height, unless it be of fire proof construction, when it shall not exceed ten stories or 125 feet.

The floor area between fire walls of non-fireproof buildings shall not exceed the following; When fronting on one street, 5000 square feet; when fronting on two streets, 6000 square feet, and when fronting on three streets, 7500 square feet. These area limits may be increased under the following conditions as indicated:

For non-fireproof buildings, fully equipped with approved automatic sprinklers, 50%.

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

For fireproof buildings, not exceeding 125 feet in height, fully equipped with approved automatic sprinklers, 100%.

SECTION 8. All exterior, or division walls or buildings hereafter shall be of sufficient thickness to support the load to be carried; but in no case shall a brick, stone, concrete, or hollow block wall be less than 12 inches thick. Walls, excepting party and fire walls, for all buildings of other than dwelling house class, not exceeding five stories or 65 feet in height, shall have the upper two stories not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. For such buildings in excess of five stories, but not exceeding ten stories or 125 feet in height, the top story shall be not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. No two-story increment shall exceed 30 feet in height.

For all walls of buildings of the dwelling house class, the upper three stories shall be not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each three stories or fraction thereof below. No three-story increment shall exceed 45 feet in height.

Walls in skeleton construction shall be of brick, stone, or stone concrete. They shall be supported by girders at each story, shall be laid in Portland Cement mortar, and shall be not less than 12 inches thick.

In all buildings, except dwellings, frame buildings, and skeleton construction, party walls and fire walls which serve as

bearing walls, on both sides, shall be not less than 16 inches in the upper two stories or upper 30 feet, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each story or fraction thereof below. All other fire walls shall be not less than 16 inches in thickness in the upper four stories or upper 50 feet, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each two stories or fraction thereof below. No two story increment shall exceed 30 feet in height. Portland Cement mortar only shall be used in such walls.

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

Stone walls shall be 4 inches thicker than required for brick walls.

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

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

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

Hollow blocks of terra cotta or concrete when used for bearing walls shall have not more than 50% cellular space. Portland cement only shall be used in the manufacture of concrete blocks. The course aggregate shall be of suitable material graded in size, but in no case shall the maximum dimension exceed one-half the minimum width of any section of the finished block. Concrete blocks shall not be used in construction until they have attained the age of 28 days, or developed the strength required in this section. All building blocks shall be laid in Portland Cement mortar.

The compressive strength of building blocks shall in all cases be calculated upon the gross area of the bedding faces, no account being taken of the cellular spaces. The average ultimate compressive strength for terra cotta blocks laid with cells vertical shall be not less than 1,200 pounds per square inch; The average for concrete blocks laid with cells vertical shall be not less than 800 pounds per square inch. Concrete blocks shall be not more than 36 days old when tested. The average strength of the blocks as here given shall be obtained by testing ten blocks of average quality.

The allowable working stress of hollow building blocks shall not exceed 100 pounds per square inch of gross area for terra cotta blocks, or 75 pounds per square inch of gross area for concrete blocks. If a wall be rebuilt of blocks with the cells horizontal, the allowable working stress shall not exceed 30 pounds per square inch of gross area.

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

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

The quality of the materials, the design, and the construction, shall be in accordance with the best engineering practise.

SECTION 10. The ends of all floor, ceiling, or roof beams, PROTECTION OF ENDS OF WOODEN BEAMS. entering a party or fire wall from opposite sides, shall be separated by at least 8 inches of solid masonry. Such separation may be obtained by corbeling the walls, or staggering

the beams, or the beams may be supported by steel wall hangers, but no wall shall be corbeled more than 2 inches for this purpose. The ends of all wooden beams which enter walls shall be cut to a bevel to make them self releasing.

SECTION 11. No opening in an interior masonry wall shall exceed 8 feet by 10 feet. If the opening be in a party or fire wall it shall be a standard automatic fire door on each side of the wall. If an opening in a fire wall is made to serve as an emergency exit, it shall not exceed 48 square feet in area, and a self closing fire door shall be substituted for one of the automatic fire doors. The total openings in a fire wall shall not exceed 25% in linear length of the wall.

Every building within the fire limits, except churches, dwellings tenement house, dormitories, and lodging houses, shall have standard fire doors, shutters, or wired glass in incombustible frames and sash on every exterior opening above the first story, except when fronting on a street not less than 35 feet wide, or where no other building is within 35 feet of such opening. The wall of a building in the same plane as that in which the opening is situated, shall not be considered as coming within the intent of this rule. All openings in the side and rear walls of the first story, except show windows, shall be portected as prescribed in this section when within 35 feet of another building.

All windows more than 75 feet above the curb shall have incombustible frames and sash glazed with wire glass.

Occupants of buildings shall close all exterior and interior fire doors, shutters, and windows at the close of business each day.

SECTION 12. In all building hereafter erected, which are used above the first floor for business purposes or for public assemblage, or for any purpose whatever if over three stories high, except private dwellings, the stair shafts shall be separately and continuously enclosed by incombustible partitions. Elevator shafts in all buildings hereafter erected shall be enclosed in the same manner. The partitions shall be constructed of brick or other fire-resistive material approved by the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, or other designated officaila, and all mortar used in the construction shall be of cement mortar. No hollow partition shall be less than 6 inches thick, no brick partition less than 8 inches thick, and no other solid partition less than 4 inches thick.

Except as herein stated, the stari, elevator, or hoistway shafts in all existing buildings over two stories high, of the class described in this section, shall be separately enclosed by incombustible partitions as above specified; or the shafts may be enclosed by approved hollow or solid partition blocks not less than 3 inches thick, set in Portland cement mortar; or by 4 inch stud partitions, covered on each side with not less than 3/4 inch of Portland cement plaster on metal lath; or by 2 inch solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster partitions. The metal framework of such partitions shall be securely fastened to both floor and ceiling. All lath used for such partitions shall be of galvanized steel weighing not less than 54 ounces per square yard. Wire lath shall be not less than No. 20 guage, and sheet metal lath not less than No. 24 guage. All such partitions erected in existing buildings shall be fire-stopped with incombustible material the full depth of the floor beams of each floor level.

All door openings in stair and elevator enclosures shall be protected by fire doors mounted with wrought iron or steel hardware and shall be securely attached to the wall or partition, or to substantial incombustible frames anchored thereto. If glass panels be used in such doors, they shall be of wired glass not exceeding 720 square inches in area. Interior shaft windows shall not be permitted.

Doors opening into stairway shafts shall swing in the direction of exit travel, shall be self-closing, and shall be at least 36 inches wide.

The enclosures walls for all elevator shafts shall extend at least 3 feet above the roof, and at least three fourths of the area shall be covered with a skylight constructed as specified in Section 13.

If in the opinion of the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, or other designated official, it is necessary to preserve an open elevator or hoistway in existing buildings, the floor openings through which they pass shall be equipped with automatically closing doors, (trap) not less than 1 1/2 inches thick, made of two thicknesses of matched boards, covered on the under side with tin; the trap doors when closed shall extend beyond the openings on all sides. Such trap doors shall be protected by a substantial guard or gate, which shall be kept closed at all times except in actual use.

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

SECTION 14. Except in dwellings, all openings hereafter made in floors for the transmission of light to floors below shall be covered with glass set in metal frames and bars. The glass shall be not less than 3/4 inch in thickness, and if any glass measures more than 16 square inches there shall be a rigid wire mesh either in the glass or under it.

SECTION 15. In every building hereafter erected or altered, except frame buildings, all walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built in accordance with the requirements for stair and elevator shafts in new buildings as specified in Section 12. The walls of dumb-waiter shafts, except those in dwellings which extend only one story above the basement or those in dwellings which extend only one story above the basement or cellar, shall be of fire-resistive construction, and shall not be less than 3 inches thick if constructed of brick, hollow or solid partition blocks, or of steel studding and metal lath with 3/4 inch of Portland cement plaster on each side; or a 2 inch solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster wall may be permitted, if securely anchored on each floor. The material and method of construction to be as specified for stair and elevator shafts in existing buildings in Section 12.

In frame buildings outside the fire limits the enclosure partitions of all such shafts may be constructed as provided in Section 12 for stair and elevator shafts in existing buildings.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 16. Every building hereafter erected within the corporate limits shall have an incombustible roof covering, and no existing wooden shingle roof, if damaged more than 25% shall be renewed or repaired with other than incombustible roof covering.

SECTION 17. All openings in roofs for the admission of light or air, other than those provided for in Sections 13 & 15, shall have incombustible frames and sash glazed with wired glass; or ordinary glass may be used, if protected above and below by galvanized steel wire screens with a mesh not exceeding one inch, and the wire not smaller than No. 12 gauge. The top screen shall be installed as specified in Section 13.

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

In every building hereafter erected, except in private dwellings, each floor area above the first shall be provided with at least two means of egress remote from each other, one of which shall be an enclosed stairway as provided by Section 12, or a doorway in a fire wall leading to another floor area separately provided with adequate stairs or other independent means of exit. Such doorway serving as an emergency exit in a fire wall shall be protected by an automatic and a self-closing fire door as specified in Section 11. No portion of any floor area shall be more than 100 feet from a place of egress. Elevators shall not be considered as a means of egress as specified in this section.

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

The total width of stairway, interior and exterior, provided for the occupancy of each floor and those above, shall be not less than 44 inches for the first 50 persons, and 12 inches for each additional 50 persons to be accommodated thereby. The stair treads shall be not less than 9 1/2 inches wide, and the risers not more than 7 3/4 inches high. Winders in such required stairways are prohibited.

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

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

SECTION 19. At each floor level in all buildings hereafter erected, all stud walls, partitions, furrings and spaces between joists where they rest on division walls or partitions shall be fire-stopped with incombustible material in a manner completely cut off communication by fire through concealed spaces. Such fire-stopping shall extend the full depth of the joists and at least 4 inches above each floor level. Stair carriages shall be fire-stopped at least once in the middle portion of each run.

SECTION 20. All areaways shall be guarded with suitable railings, or be protected by incombustible covers or gratings. if gratings be used, they shall have a wire screen of not more than 1/2 inch mesh securely attached to the under side.

SECTION 21. No frame building hereafter erected or altered shall exceed two stories or 30 feet in height, except that private dwellings may be three stories or 40 feet high.

No frame building hereafter erected for any occupancy other than grain elevators, coal elevators and pockets, ice houses and exhibition buildings, and not over 40 feet in height, shall cover a ground area exceeding the following: One-story building 7,500 square feet, two-story building, 5,000 square feet.

In no case shall a frame building be erected within 3 feet of the side or rear lot line, nor within 6 feet of another building, unless the space between the studs on such side be filled solidly with not less than 2½ inches of brickwork or other equivalent incombustible material.

In rows of frame houses the dividing walls or partitions between houses shall be built of brick, terra cotta, concrete or other incombustible material; or they may be built with 4 inch studs, filled solidly with brickwork laid in mortar, or with other incombustible material. If lath be used on such partitions, it shall be metal lath. Such dividing walls and partitions shall rest on masonry walls and shall extend to under side of roof boards. A flush mortar joint shall be made between the roof boards and the partition. In rows of more than three houses every alternated division wall or partition shall be constructed of solid brickwork not less than 8 inches in thickness.

Buildings with wooden framework clad with sheet metal, or veneered with brick, shall be classed as frame buildings.

Outside the fire limits, when any building is to be erected of brick, stone, hollow (brick) block, or concrete, that could under this ordinance be constructed of wood, the Commissioner of Public Health and Safety or other designated official is hereby authorized and directed to allow reasonable modifications of this ordinance relating to brick buildings, in consideration of the use of incombustible material instead of wood. Such modifications, however, shall not permit variations from the requirements of Section 12, 18 and 24 of this ordinance.

SECTION 22. All electrical installations shall be in accordance with the nation electrical code, and no installation of electrical equipment shall be made, except in conformity thereto.

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

SECTION 23. Except as herein provided all chimneys in every building hereafter erected, and all chimneys hereafter altered or rebuilt, shall be constructed of brick, stone or reinforced concrete. No masonry chimney shall have walls less than 8 inches thick, unless it be lined on the inside with well burned terra cotta or fire clay chimney tile set in Portland cement mortar, in which case the wall shall be not less than 4 inches thick. The lining shall be continuous from the bottom of the flue to its extreme height.

No chimney shall be corbeled out more than 8 inches from a brick wall, and such corbeling shall consist of at least five courses of brick.

Brick set on edge shall not be permitted in chimney construction.

Chimneys of all low-pressure boilers, or furnaces, also the smoke flues for bakers ovens, large cooking ranges, large laundry stoves, and all flues used for similar purposes, shall be at least 8 inches in thickness and be lined continuously on the inside with well burned terra cotta or fire clay chimney tile set in Portland cement mortar. All such chimneys shall be capped with terra cotta, stone, concrete or cast iron.

The smoke flue of every high pressure steam boiler, and every appliance producing a corresponding temperature in a flue, if built of brick, stone, reinforced concrete or other approved masonry shall have walls not less than 12 inches thick, and the inside 4 inches of such walls shall be fire brick, laid in fire mortar, for a distance of at least 26 feet from the joint where the smoke connection of the boiler enters the flue.

All chimneys shall project at least 3 inches above the point of contact with a flat roof, or 2 feet above the ridge of a pitched roof.

Portland cement mortar only shall be used in the construction of chimneys.

No chimney in any building shall have wooden supports of any kind. Supports shall be incombustible, and shall rest upon the ground or the foundation.

All chimneys which are dangerous from any cause shall be required and made safe, or taken down.

Metal smoke stacks may be permitted for boilers, furnaces and similar apparatus, provided they have a clearance from all combustible material of not less than one-half of the diameter of the stack, but not less than 9 inches. Where such stack passes through a roof, it shall be guarded by a galvanized iron ventilating thimble extending from at least 9 inches below the under side of the ceiling or roof beams, to at least 9 inches above the roof, and the diameter of the ventilating thimble shall be not less than 36 inches greater than that of the smokestack. Metal smokestacks shall not be permitted to pass through floors.

The fireback of every fireplace hereafter erected shall be not less than 8 inches in thickness of solid brickwork, nor less than 12 inches of stone lined with firebrick. When a grate is set in a fireplace a lining of firebrick at least 2 inches in thickness shall be added to the fireback; or a lining of soapstone tile, or cast iron may be used, if solidly backed with brick or concrete.

All flue holes when not in use shall be closed with tight fitting metal covers.

#### Section 24.

##### WOODEN BEAMS SEPARATED FROM MASONRY CHIMNEYS

No wooden beams or joists shall be placed within 2 inches of the outside face of a chimney or flue whether the same be for smoke, air or any other purpose.

No woodwork shall be within 4 inches of the back wall of any fireplace.

All spaces between the chimney and the wooden beams shall be solidly filled with mortar, mineral wool, or other incombustible material.

The header beam, carrying the tail beams of a floor, and supporting the trimmer arch in front of a fireplace, shall be not less than 20 inches from the chimney breast.

No wooden furring or studding shall be placed against any chimney; the plastering shall be directly on the masonry, or on metal lathing.

Woodwork fastened to plaster which is against the masonry of a chimney shall have a layer of asbestos board at least 1/8 inch thick placed between the woodwork and the plaster.

#### Section 25.

No smoke pipe shall be within 9 inches of any woodwork, or any wooden lath and plaster partition, or ceiling.

##### SMOKE PIPES

Where smoke pipes pass through a wooden lath and plaster partition, they shall be guarded by galvanized iron ventilated thimbles at least 12 inches larger in diameter than the pipes, or by galvanized iron thimbles built in at least 8 inches of brick work or other incombustible material.

No smoke pipe shall pass through any floor, or combustible roof of any building.

#### Section 26.

##### HOT AIR PIPES AND REGISTERS.

All heater pipes from hot air furnaces where passing through combustible partitions, or floors, must be double tin pipes with at least 1 inch air space between them. Horizontal hot air pipes leading from furnace shall be not less than 6 inches from any wood work, unless the woodwork be covered with loose fitting tin, or the pipe be covered with at least 1/2 inch of corrugated asbestos, in which latter cases the distance from the woodwork may be reduced to not less than 3 inches.

No hot air pipe shall be placed in wooden stud partition or any wooden enclosure unless it be at least 8 feet horizontal distance from the furnace. Hot-air pipes contained in combustible partitions shall be placed inside another pipe arranged to maintain 1/2 inch air space between the two on all sides, or be securely covered with 1/2 inch or corrugated asbestos. Neither the outer pipe nor the covering shall be within 1 inch of wooden studding, and no wooden lath shall be used to cover the portion of the partition in which the hot air pipe is located. Hot air pipes in closets shall be double with a space of at least 1 inch between them on all sides.

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

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

within 3 inches of the outer face of the shaft.

A register box placed in the floor over a portable furnace shall have an open space around it of not less than 4 inches on all sides and be supported by an incombustible border.

Hot air registers placed in any woodwork or combustible floors shall be surrounded with borders of incombustible material, not less than 2 inches wide, securely set in place.

The register boxes shall be of metal, and be double; the distance between the two boxes shall be not less than 1 inch; or they may be single if covered with asbestos not less than 1/8 inch in thickness, and if all woodwork within 2 inches be covered with tin.

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

SECTION 27. No steam or hot water pipe shall be within 1 inch of any woodwork. Every steam or hot water pipe passing through combustible floors, or ceilings, or wooden lath and plaster partitions, shall be protected by a metal tube 1 inch larger in diameter than the pipe, and be provided with a metal cap. All wooden boxes, or casings enclosing steam or hot water heating pipes, or wooden covers to recesses in walls in which steam or hot water heating pipes are placed, shall be lined with metal.

STEAM AND HOT WATER PIPES

SECTION 28. No combustible material shall be permitted in the construction of any dry room hereafter erected, in which a temperature of 125 degrees Fahrenheit or over may exist. If a temperature under 125 degrees Fahrenheit is to be used, the dry room may be constructed of wood, but it shall be lined throughout with 1/8 inch asbestos, covered with sheet metal.

DRY ROOMS.

If windows are placed in walls or ceilings of dry rooms they shall be of wired glass set in fixed incombustible sash and frames.

SECTION 29. No kitchen range or stove in any building shall be placed less than 3 feet from any woodwork or wooden lath and plaster partition, unless the woodwork or partition is properly protected by metal shields; in which case the distance shall be not less than 18 inches. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an air space behind them.

STOVES AND RANGES.

Hotel and restaurant ranges shall be provided with a metal hood, placed at least 9 inches below any wooden lath and plaster or wooden ceiling, and have an individual pipe outlet connected with a good brick flue. The pipe shall be protected by at least 1 inch of asbestos covering, or its equivalent.

Combustible floors under coal ranges and similar appliances without legs, such as mentioned in Section 30 in which hot fires are maintained shall be protected by a sheet of metal, or a 1/8 inch layer of asbestos building lumber, which shall be covered with not less than 4 inches of masonry set in cement mortar. Such masonry may consist of one course of 4 inch hollow terra cotta, or of two courses of brick or terra cotta, at least one of which shall be hollow and be laid to preserve a free circulation of air throughout the whole course. Concrete may be substituted for a course of solid brick if desired. The masonry work shall be covered by sheet metal of not less than No. 26 gauge so arranged as not to obstruct the ventilating passages beneath. Such hearths shall extend at least 24 inches in front and 12 inches on the sides and back of the range or similar heating appliance.

All coal stoves or ranges, with legs, shall be set on incombustible material which shall extend at least 12 inches in front.

SECTION 30. Any woodwork, wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling within 4 feet of the sides or back, or 6 feet from the front of any heating boiler, furnace, bakery oven, coffee roaster, fire heated candy kettle, laundry stove or other similar appliance shall be covered with metal to a height of at least 4 feet above the floor. This covering shall extend the full length of the boiler, furnace or heating appliance, and to at least 5 feet in front of it. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an air space behind them. In no case shall such com-

HEATING FURNACES AND APPLIANCES.

combustible construction be permitted within 2 feet of the sides or back of the heating appliance, or 5 feet in front of same.

No furnace, boiler, range, or other heating appliance, shall be placed against a wall furred with wood.

Heating boilers shall be encased on sides and top by an incombustible protective covering not less than 1 1/2 inches thick.

SECTION 31. All gas, gasoline, oil, or charcoal burning stoves or heating devices, shall be placed on iron stands at least 6 inches above combustible supports, unless the burners are at least 5 inches above the base with metal guard plates 4 inches below the burner.s

OPEN FLAME HEATING DEVICES. No open flame heating or lighting device shall be used in any room where gasoline or other volatile inflammable fluids are stored or handled.

SECTION 32. Gas connections to stoves and similar heating devices shall be made by rigid metal pipes. GASS CONNECTIONS. For small portable gas heating devices, flexible metal or rubber tubing may be used when there is no valve or other shut-off on the device.

SECTION 33. Vent flues or ducts, for the removal of foul or vitiated air, in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the room, shall be constructed of metal or other incombustible material, and shall not be placed nearer than 1 inch to any woodwork, and no such flue shall be used for any other purpose.

SECTION 34. All parts of every building shall be designed to safely carry the loads to be imposed thereon, and shall be in all other respects conform to good engineering practise.

SAFETY OF DESIGN.

Section 35. All buildings hereafter erected, altered or reconstructed or enlarged within the original townsite of Polson to be used or occupied for purposes other than for private residences and buildings incident thereto, shall be constructed to conform with the requirements for buildings within the fire limits of the said city and the provisions of the said ordinance relative to the construction of buildings within the fire limits are hereby extended so as to govern said buildings.

FIRE LIMITS EXTENDED.

SECTION 36. The Commissioner of Public Health and Safety or other designated official is hereby authorized and empowered.

DUTIES FOR

ENFORCING OFFICER. FIRST: To enforce all ordinances relating to the construction, equipment, management and condition of all property within said city of Polson.

SECOND: To supervise the construction or reconstruction of all buildings.

THIRD: To report monthly to the mayor or council regarding the condition of the city on all matters pertaining to fire prevention.

SECTION 37. Any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall severally for each and every such violation and non-compliance respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of twenty-five dollars. The imposition of one penalty for any violation of this ordinance shall not excuse the violation, or permit it to continue, and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified each ten days that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions, as provided in Section 2 of this ordinance.

SECTION 38. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

CONFLICTING ORDINANCES REPEALED.

SECTION 39. In the opinion of the city council the passage of this ordinance is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public safety and an emergency is thereto declared to exist, and this ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor.

Passed by the City Council this 28 day of June, A. D. 1917.

Approved by the Mayor this 28 day of June A. D. 1917.

*J. H. Tillam*  
MAYOR

Attest. *H. S. Hanson*  
CITY CLERK.

State of Montana,  
County of Flathead ---SS  
City of Polson

H. S. Hanson, being first duly sworn, upon his oath says: I am a citizen of the United States, over the age of 21 years, and am and was at the time mentioned in this affidavit, the City Clerk of the City of Polson, in said County and State, that on the 30th day of June, 1917, in accordance with the order of the City Council of the City of Polson, requiring all Resolutions and Ordinances of said City to be published by Posting in three of the most public places in said city, I posted a copy of the foregoing ordinance No. 116 in three of the most public places in said City, to-wit:---One of the said copies in the office of the Mayor, one copy in the office of the Police Judge and one copy in the office of the City Treasurer; that each of the said copies so posted by me was a true, full and correct copy of the said Ordinance and the whole thereof.

*H. S. Hanson*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3 day of July 1917.

*H. S. Hanson*  
Notary Public for the State of Montana. Residing at Polson, Montana, My Commission Expires July 9-1919

