

*Repealed by
Ord. # 168*

Ordinance # 164

AN ORDINANCE PROVIDING FOR THE FIRE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF POLSON, AND THE CONSTRUCTION, REPAIR, REMOVAL AND EQUIPMENT OF BUILDINGS THEREIN, AND PERMITS THEREFOR; DESIGNATING THE OFFICIAL FOR THE ENFORCEMENT THEREOF, AND PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS THEREOF; AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES AND PARTS OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Polson, as follows:

Section 1. FIRE DISTRICTS. The following shall be and are hereby declared to be the fire districts: The inner fire district of the city of Polson shall be that portion bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the Meander line of Flathead Lake at a point where the West side of Fourth Street intersects the same on the North; thence South to E Street; thence West to a point on the said street forty (40) feet West of the Alley on the South side of Block Twenty (20); thence North to a point on B Street forty (40) feet West of the alley in Block Eleven (11); thence North to the South side of Block Four (4); thence West to the Meander line of Flathead Lake; thence following the Meander line of said Flathead Lake in a Northeasterly direction to the point of beginning.

The outer fire district of the city of Polson shall include all that portion of the city of Polson not contained within the inner fire district.

Section 2. PERMIT REQUIRED. No well, structure, building or part thereof, shall hereafter be built, enlarged, or altered, until a plan of the proposed work, together with a statement of the materials to be used, shall have been submitted in duplicate of the Building Inspector, or other designated officer, who shall, if in accordance with the provisions herein contained, issue a permit for the proposed construction.

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

No building shall be moved until a permit has been obtained from the Building Inspector, or other designated official; and such official shall not issue such permit if in his judgment 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. INCOMBUSTIBLE WALLS, CORNICES AND ROOFS REQUIRED within fire limits. Every building hereafter erected or enlarged within the inner fire limits shall be enclosed on all sides with walls constructed wholly of stone, brick, hollow building tile, concrete, or other equivalent incombustible materials and 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. PERMISSIBLE WOODEN STRUCTURES WITHIN FIRE LIMITS. No frame or wooden structure shall hereafter be built within the inner fire districts as given herein, or as they may be hereafter established, except the following: and all roofs placed upon such buildings or structures shall

have an incombustible covering:

- (a) Temporary one-story frame buildings for use of builders.
- (b) One-story sheds not over 15 feet high, open on the long side with sides covered with incombustible material, and with an area not exceeding 500 square feet. A wooden fence shall not be used to form the back or 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 inner fire districts.

Section 5. REPAIRING FRAME BUILDINGS WITHIN FIRE DISTRICTS.

Any existing frame building within the inner fire districts, which have been or 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.

Section 6. GARAGES AND DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS. This ordinance shall not apply to garages nor dry cleaning establishments, which will be covered by separate ordinances.

Section 7. LIMITS OF HEIGHT AND AREA. Except as specified in Section 21, no building hereafter erected within the corporate limits, having walls of hollow building tile or concrete blocks, shall exceed three stories, or 40 feet in height; and no building hereafter erected or altered shall exceed four stories or 55 feet in height, unless it be of fireproof construction, when it shall not exceed ten stories or 125 feet.

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

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

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

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

Section 8. WALLS. All exterior, or division walls of buildings hereafter erected of masonry or concrete shall be of sufficient thickness to support safely the load to be carried.

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

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

Solid concrete walls shall be not less than 6 inches thick, and hollow monolithic concrete walls shall have an aggregate thickness not less than 6 inches. If masonry walls are built hollow, or are constructed of hollow clay or concrete units, and allowable height of the 8-inch portion shall be limited to 20 feet and the remaining lower portion shall be at least 10 inches thick.

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

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

All walls of buildings of the dwelling house class of ordinary construction exceeding 40 feet in height shall be solid. The upper three stories shall be not less than 12 inches thick, increasing 4 inches in thickness for each three stories or fraction thereof below. No three-story increment shall exceed 45 feet in height.

Walls in skeleton construction shall be supported by girders at each story, and shall be not less than 12 inches thick, except that solid concrete may be 8 inches thick.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The quality of the materials, the design, and the construction shall conform to the "Standard Specifications for Concrete and Reinforced Concrete" promulgated by the Joint Committee.

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

Section 11. PROTECTION OF WALL OPENINGS. No openings in an interior division wall shall exceed 8 feet by 10 feet. If the opening be in a party or fire wall it shall have 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 feet square in area, and a self-closing swinging fire door shall be substituted for one of the automatic fire doors. The total width of openings in a fire wall shall not exceed 25% of the length of the wall.

Every building within the ^{inner} fire limits, except churches, dwellings, tenement houses, 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 where fronting on a street not less than 50 feet wide, or where no other building is within 50 feet of such opening. The wall of a building in the same plane as that in which the opening is situated, shall not be considered as coming within the intent of this rule. All openings in the side and rear walls of the first story, except show windows, shall be protected as prescribed in this section when within 50 feet of another building.

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

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

Section 12. STAIRWAY AND ELEVATOR SHAFTS. In all buildings hereafter erected, except private dwellings, which are used above the first floor for business purposes or for public assemblage, or for any purpose whatever, if over three stories high, the stair shafts shall be separately and continuously enclosed by incombustible partitions. Elevator shafts in all buildings hereafter erected shall be enclosed in the same manner. The partitions shall be constructed of brick or other fire-resistive material approved by the Building Inspector, or other designated official. No such partition shall be less than 4 inches thick.

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

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

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

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

If in the opinion of the Building Inspector, 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 trap doors not less than 1½ 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 of gate, which shall be kept closed at all times except when in actual use.

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

Section 14. FLOOR LIGHTS. Except in dwellings, all openings hereafter made in floors for the transmission of light to floors below shall be covered with glass set in metal frames and bars. The glass shall be not less than ¾ inch in thickness, and if any glass measures more than 16 square inches there shall be a rigid wire mesh either in the glass or under it.

Section 15. LIGHT, VENT AND DUMB-WAITER SHAFTS. In every building hereafter erected or altered, except frame buildings, all walls or partitions forming interior light or vent shafts shall be built in accordance with the requirements for stair and elevator shafts in new buildings as specified in Section 12. The walls of dumb-waiter shafts, except those in dwellings which extend only one story above the base-

ment or cellar, shall be of fire-resistive construction, and shall be not less than 3 inches thick if constructed of brick, hollow or solid partition blocks, or of steel or wood studding and metal lath with 3/4 inch of Portland cement or gypsum plaster wall may be permitted, if securely anchored at each floor and ceiling. The material and method of construction shall be as specified in Section 12 for stair and elevator shafts in existing buildings.

Where a dumb-waiter shaft does not extend 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 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. ROOF COVERING. Every building hereafter erected within the inner fire districts shall have a fire-resistive roof covering, and no existing wooden shingle roof, if damaged more than 10%, shall be renewed or repaired with other than a fire-resistive roof covering.

Section 17. ROOF OPENINGS. All openings in roofs for the admission of light or air, other than those provided for in Sections 13 and 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. EXITS REQUIRED. The term floor area as used in this section shall mean the entire floor space between the exterior walls and the 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 in 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 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 required means of egress as specified in this section.

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

The total width of stairway, interior and exterior, provided for the occupancy of each floor and those above, shall be not less than 44 inches for the first 50 persons and 6 inches for each additional 50 persons to be accommodated thereby. The stair treads shall be not less

than 9½ inches wide, and the risers not more than 7 ¾ inches high. Winders in such required stairways are prohibited.

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

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

Section 19. FIRE STOPS. 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 to 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. AREAWAYS. 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 ½ inch mesh securely attached to the under side. Open areaways shall not project beyond the lot line.

Section 21. FRAME BUILDINGS. 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 35 feet high.

No frame building hereafter erected for any occupancy other than grain elevators, coal elevators and pockets, ice houses and exhibition buildings, 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 5 feet of the side or rear lot line, nor within 10 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, hollow tile, 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, and be covered with metal lath and plaster. Such dividing 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 wall or partition. In rows of more than three houses every alternate 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 stucco or veneered with brick, shall be classed as frame buildings.

Outside the inner fire districts, when any building is to be erected of brick, stone, hollow block, or concrete, that might under this ordinance be constructed of wood, the Building Inspector, or other designated official is hereby authorized and directed to allow reasonable modifications of this ordinance relating to brick buildings, in

consideration of the use of incombustible material instead of wood. Such modifications, however, shall not permit variations from the requirements of Sections 12, 18 and 24 of this ordinance.

Section 22. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS. All electrical installations shall conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Code.

Section 23. CHIMNEYS. 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 clay mortar, for a distance of at least 25 feet from the point where the smoke connection of the boiler enters the flue.

Metal smokestacks may be permitted for boilers, furnaces and similar apparatus where large hot fires are used, 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 15 inches unless the combustible material be properly guarded by loose-fitting metal shields, in which case the distance shall be not less than 12 inches. Where such stack passes through a combustible 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.

Section 24. CHIMNEYS FOR LOW TEMPERATURE APPLIANCES. All chimneys which form a part of a building construction, and not used for high pressure boilers, or other furnaces where high temperatures are maintained, shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the "Standard Ordinance for Chimney Construction" issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Section 25. SMOKE PIPES. No smoke pipe shall be within 12 inches of any wood work, or any wooden lath and plaster partition, or ceiling, unless the surface above the pipe be protected by metal lath and plaster.

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 brickwork or other incombustible material.

No smoke pipe shall pass through any floor, or a roof having wooden framework or covering.

Section 26. HOT AIR PIPES AND REGISTERS. All heater pipes from hot air furnaces where passing through combustible partitions, or floors, shall be doubled tin pipes with at least 1/2 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 a wooden stud partition or any wooden enclosure unless at least 5 feet distant horizontally from the furnace. Hot air pipes contained in combustible partitions shall be placed inside another pipe arranged to maintain 1/2 inch air

space between the two on all sides, or be securely covered with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of corrugated asbestos. Neither the outer pipe nor the covering shall be within 1 inch of wooden studding, and no wooden lath shall be used to cover the portion of the partition in which the hot-air pipe is located. Hot-air pipes in closets shall be double with a space of at least 1 inch between them on all sides.

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

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

A register box placed in the floor over a portable furnace shall have an open space around it of not less than 4 inches on all sides, and be supported by an incombustible border. Hot air registers placed in any woodwork or 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 shall be not less than 1 inch; or they may be single if covered with asbestos not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in thickness, and if all woodwork within 2 inches be covered with metal.

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

Section 27. STEAM AND HOT WATER PIPES. 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.

Section 28. DRY ROOMS. 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch asbestos, covered with sheet metal.

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. STOVES AND RANGES. 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.

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 to 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 rest upon 6-inch foundations built of incombustible materials supported within the thickness of the floor framing. 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. HEATING FURNACES AND APPLIANCES. Anywoodwork, wooden lath and plaster partition or ceiling within 4 feet of the sides or back, or 6 feet from the front of any heating boiler, furnace, bakery oven, coffee roaster, fire-heated candy kettle, laundry stove or other similar appliance, shall be covered with metal to a height of at least 4 feet above the floor. This covering shall extend the full length of the boiler, furnace, or heating appliance, and at least 5 feet in front of it. Metal shields shall be loosely attached, thus preserving an air space behind them. In no case shall such combustible construction be permitted within 2 feet of the sides or back of the heating appliances, or 5 feet in front of same.

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

Heating boilers shall be encased on sides and top by an incombustible protective covering not less than 1½ inches thick.

Section 31. OPEN FLAME HEATING DEVICES. 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 and with metal guard plates 4 inches below the burners.

No open flame heating or lighting device shall be used in any room where gasoline or other volatile flammable fluids are stored and handled.

Section 32. GAS CONNECTIONS. Gas connections to stoves and similar heating devices shall be made by rigid metal pipes. 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. Vent flues or ducts, for the removal of foul or vitiated air, in which the temperature of the air cannot exceed that of the rooms, 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. SAFETY OF DESIGN. All parts of every building shall be designed to safely carry the loads to be imposed thereon, and shall in all other respects conform to good engineering practice.

Section 35. DUTIES OF ENFORCING OFFICER. The Building Inspector, or other designated official, is hereby authorized and empowered:

First: In addition to the authority given him by other ordinances, to enforce all ordinances relating to the construction, equipment, management, repair and condition of all property within the said city of Polson.

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

Third: To report monthly to the Mayor or City Council regarding the condition of the city on all matters pertaining to fire prevention

Section 36. PENALTY FOR VIOLATIONS. Any and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder, shall severally for each and every 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 applications 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 37. Wherever the words "inner fire district" and "inner fire limits" appear in this ordinance, they are intended to cover the same area; and wherever the words "outer fire district" and "outer fire limits" are found herein, they are intended to cover the same area.

Section 38. CONFLICTING ORDINANCES REPEALED. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 38. DATE OF EFFECT. That whereas an emergency exists and it is immediately necessary for the preservation of the peace, health and public safety of the inhabitants of the City of Polson, this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval according to law.

Passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor this 6th day of October, 1931.

B. Joe Wilson

Mayor.

ATTEST:

R. B. Davidson
City Clerk.

Copied

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING

STATE OF MONTANA,)
COUNTY OF LAKE,) ss.

R. B. Davidson, being first duly sworn deposes and says: That he is the City Clerk of the City of Polson, Montana; that on the 8th day of October 1931, in accordance with an Ordinance of said city requiring copies of all Ordinances and Resolutions to be posted, he posted copies of Ordinance No. 164 in three of the most public places in said city of Polson, Montana. That all of said copies were full, true and correct copies of Ordinance No. 164 and of the whole thereof.

R. B. Davidson

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day
of March 1932.

Clayton J. Hall

Notary Public for the State of Mont.
Residing at Polson, Mont.
My Commission expires Aug 1, 1934