

APPRO. NO. 492

AN ORDINANCE (4325)

APPROPRIATING \$31,278.05 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, FOR PER DIEM PAYROLLS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$31,278.05, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, for per diem payrolls for the period ending November 30, 1946, as follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN GENERAL	713.88
SANITATION, PARS & PUBLIC PROPERTY	20,420.71
STREETS & PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	9,850.06
FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENTS	293.40
	31,278.05

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of DECEMBER 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

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APPRO. NO. 493

AN ORDINANCE (4326)

APPROPRIATING \$15,571.41 OUT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX ACCOUNT TO PAY WITHHOLDING TAXES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$15,571.41 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the U. S. Government Tax Account, payable to the National Bank of Commerce for credit to account of Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Texas, Fiscal Agent of the United States, Withheld Taxes, being amount deducted from the payrolls for the month of November, 1946.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

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APPRO. NO. 494

AN ORDINANCE (4327)

APPROPRIATING \$771.50 OUT OF THE PARK REVENUE BOND - 1945 FUND, FOR PAYROLL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$771.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the PARK REVENUE BOND - 1945 FUND, for payroll for the Willow Springs Golf Course for the period ending November 30, 1946, in the amount of \$771.50.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of DECEMBER 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

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APPRO. NO. 495

AN ORDINANCE (4328)

APPROPRIATING \$733.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS TO PAY FOR INDEPENDENT HIRE OF TEAMS AND TRUCKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$733.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, to pay for Independent Hire of Teams and Trucks for the period November 16, 1946 to November 30, 1946 inclusive, as per approved Engineer's estimates on file in the City Auditor's Office out of the following Departments.

Street Maintenance	\$ 497.00
Parks & Plazas	\$ 110.50
Garbage & Sanitation	\$ 126.00
	\$ 733.50

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

ATTEST:
Frank W. Brady, City Clerk

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

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APPRO. NO. 496

AN ORDINANCE (4329)

APPROPRIATING \$758.83 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND TO PAY INTEREST ON 1946 GENERAL FUND NOTES FOR NOVEMBER 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$758.83, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Interest Department, payable to the National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, to pay interest for the month of November 1946, on 1946 General Fund Notes Nos. 44 to 81 inclusive.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 497

AN ORDINANCE (4330)

APPROPRIATING \$1,155.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT TO PAY FOR BINDING BOOKS OF INVENTORY SHEETS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,155.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund Assessor's Department to pay for the book binding of inventory sheets as per specifications in Purchasing Agent's office @ \$8.75 per book, payable to the following :

Alamo Printing Company	\$ 577.50
Paul Anderson Company	\$ 577.60

\$1,155.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 498

AN ORDINANCE (4331)

APPROPRIATING \$350.00 TO ERICH POHL, REGISTRATION CHAIRMAN OF THE SOUTH TEXAS AAU FOR EXPENSES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That \$350.00 is appropriated out of the Advertising Fund, payable to Erich Pohl, Registration Chairman of the South Texas AAU for estimated expenses of entertainment for a group of nationally recognized leaders in the AAU.

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 5th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 499

AN ORDINANCE (4332)

ACCEPTING THE PROPOSAL OF THE MONROE CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY, INC., 216 GIBBS BUILDING, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1946, TO FURNISH THE GARBAGE & SANITATION DEPARTMENT WITH ONE ELECTRIC ADDING MACHINE, AND APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF \$252.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, GARBAGE & SANITATION DEPARTMENT, IN PAYMENT OF SAME.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the Proposal of Monroe Calculating Machine Company, Inc., 216 Gibbs Building, San Antonio, Texas, dated November 21, 1946, be, and the same is hereby accepted to furnish the Garbage & Sanitation Department with

one Monroe Adding Machine No. 209-11-011, Electric, 9 columns, for the net sum of \$252.00, and that the said net sum of \$252.00 be hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Garbage & Sanitation Department, in payment of same.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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AN ORDINANCE (4333)-

MAKING A DEED TO MOTOR TRANSPORT POST 1533, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES, TO LAND ON MARTINEZ STREET.

*Repealed
Feb. 14, 1947
Ord. No. 4627*

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests the deed of the City of San Antonio, a municipal corporation, under the laws of the State of Texas, in the County of Bexar, for and in consideration of \$1500.00 to it in hand paid by Motor Transport Post 1533, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged and confessed; and the City of San Antonio has granted, sold and conveyed, and by these presents does grant, sell and convey, unto the said Motor Transport Post 1533, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, all that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, more particularly described as follows:

2. Beginning at a point in the north line of Martinez Street, which is 330.03 feet west of the southeast corner of New City Block 928 for the southeast corner of this tract; thence westward along said north line of Martinez Street, 1616.17 feet to a point for the southwest corner of this tract, said point begin at the intersection of the north line of Martinez Street and the west line of Washington Street extended; thence angle right $112^{\circ} - 30'$ along a line which is the extension of the west line of Washington Street, 106.27 feet to a point for the northwest corner of this tract; thence angle right $89^{\circ} - 17'$, 7.82 feet to an angle point; thence angle left $11^{\circ} - 11'$, 124.64 feet to a point for the northeast corner of this tract; thence angle right $86^{\circ} - 42'$, 72.93 feet to the place of beginning; containing 13300.93 square feet, more or less.

3. The City of San Antonio reserves an easement for the storm sewer now situated in said property, together with the right to enter said property to repair and replace said storm sewer and the vendee agrees to protect and preserve the said storm sewer.

4. This conveyance is made subject to the following conditions precedent:

5. That the grantee will construct a building on this property before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1950;

6. That when the building is constructed, it shall be used exclusively by Post 1533 and for educational and recreational purposes of its members, families and friends;

7. That the building shall be available for the same use by all other Posts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, in the City of San Antonio, upon the payment to the granted of a fair and ratable charge to recompense the cost of the purchase and the operation of this project;

8. Upon the default of the grantee, its successors or assigns, to perform the conditions specified herein, then the title to the realty herein described, shall revert automatically to the grantor, its successors or assigns.

9. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described premises, subject to the easement and conditions aforesaid, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereunto in any

wise belonging, unto the said Motor Transport Post 1533, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, its successors and assigns, forever.

10. The foregoing instrument in writing constitutes the entire consideration for the conveyance of said property, there being no other written nor any parole agreement with any officer or employee of the City, it being understood that the Charter of the City requires all contracts to be in writing.

11. The Mayor of the City of San Antonio is authorized to sign this deed, and the City Clerk of the City of San Antonio is authorized to attest the same.

12. PASSED, APPROVED AND EXECUTED, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

M A Y O R, Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 500

AN ORDINANCE (4334)

APPROPRIATING \$592.92 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, STREET MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT TO PAY SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY FOR PAVING INTERSECTIONS ON KIRK PLACE AND ON SOUTH WALTERS, HICKS AND ADELE STREETS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$592.92, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay Southern Construction Company for paving intersections on Kirk Place and on South Walters, Hicks and Adele Streets in connection with contract of property owners for the paving of these streets.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

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APPRO. NO. 501

AN ORDINANCE (4335)

APPROPRIATING \$646.00 OUT OF THE STREET PAVING ACCOUNT TO PAY COLGLAZIER & HOFF, INC., FOR PAVING IN FRONT OF SAN ANTONIO BOARD OF EDUCATION PROPERTY ON FAIR AVENUE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$646.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Street Paving Account to pay Colglazier & Hoff, Inc. their 1st. and final estimate for paving in front of San Antonio Board of Education property on Fair Avenue in connection with property owners contract for paving this street, as per approved Engineer's statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 502

AN ORDINANCE (4336)

APPROPRIATING \$542.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - ST. MAINT. DEPT. TO PAY THE KELLY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY FOR PAVING INTERSECTIONS ON SANTA ANNA, SANTA MONICA AND BUCKEYE STREETS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$542.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay Kelly Construction Company their first and final estimate for paving intersections on Santa Anna, Santa Monica and Buckeye Streets, in connection with contract of property owners for the paving of these streets, as per approved Engineer's statement on file in the City

Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 503

AN ORDINANCE (4337)

APPROPRIATING \$77.70 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, STREET
MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT TO PAY THURMAN BARRETT FOR 1554
CUBIC YARDS OF GRAVEL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$77.70, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay Thurman Barrett for 1554 cubic yards of gravel at .05¢ per cubic yard, in accordance with proposal accepted by the City of San Antonio on March 7, 1946, to furnish the City with gravel from Barrett Pit located on Palo Alto Road, north of Gillette Boulevard, same being for the first & final estimate as per City Engineer's statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 504

AN ORDINANCE (4338)

APPROPRIATING \$110.50 OUT OF THE 1919 STREET OPENING
AND WIDENING FUND TO PAY D. B. ALEJANDRO FOR CONSTRUCTING
SIDEWALK AT 2211 AND 2215 CINCINNATI AVENUE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$110.40, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1919 Street Opening and Widening Fund to pay D. B. Alejandro his 1st. and final estimate for constructing sidewalk at 2211 and 2215 Cincinnati Avenue in front of property owned by E. E. Marquart, being East 29.66 feet of Lot 21, all of Lot 22 and the west 20 feet of Lot 23, New City Block 8334, in accordance with agreement dated May 29, 1946, in connection with the widening of the Bandera Road, as per City Engineer's statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 505

AN ORDINANCE (4339)

APPROPRIATING \$905.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT TO PAY FRANK T. DROUGHT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$905.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Engineering Department to pay Frank T. Drought for professional services in connection with making boundary survey of the newly annexed areas to the City of San Antonio, as authorized by action of the City Council.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady, City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 506

AN ORDINANCE (4340)

APPROPRIATING \$276.45 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, STREET MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT TO PAY H. B. ZACHRY COMPANY FOR 5529 CUBIC YARDS OF GRAVEL AT 5¢ PER CUBIC YARD.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$276.45, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay H. B. Zachry Company for 5529 cubic yards of gravel at 5¢ per cubic yard, in accordance with proposal accepted by the City of San Antonio on December 23, 1943, to furnish the City with gravel from Zachry Pit.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 507

AN ORDINANCE (4341)

APPROPRIATING \$1,039.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, STREET MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT TO PAY BELFAST SUPPLY CO. FOR 1 CAR COLAS-EMULSIFIED ASPHALT.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,039.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay Belfast Supply Co. for 1 Car Colas-Emulsified Asphalt.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 508

AN ORDINANCE (4342)

APPROPRIATING \$26.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS TO PAY A-1 PLUMBING COMPANY FOR REPAIR ON BROKEN WATER PIPE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$26.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, payable to A-1 Plumbing Company for repair on broken water pipe at 6100 West Commerce St. and at 510 Main St. - broken by City Forces, as per statement on file in the City Auditor's Office, as follows:

<u>1946 General Fund</u>	
Street Maintenance Dept.	\$ 4.10
Police Dept.	\$21.90
	\$26.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 509

AN ORDINANCE (4343)

APPROPRIATING \$57.00 OUT OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO STREET EXCAVATION TRUST ACCOUNT FOR REFUNDS AND REPAIRS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$57.00; be; and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Street Excavation Trust Account for refunds

and repairs, as per City Engineer's letter of December 5th, 1946, as follows:

Ben Rosencran	Refund	\$ 10.00
Ramon Martinez	"	15.00
J. C. Harber	"	10.00
G. R. Williams	"	10.00
City of San Antonio	Repairs	12.00
Total		\$ 57.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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A RESOLUTION (4344)

EXERCISING THE OPTION OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO TO REDEEM \$1,392,000.00 PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO ELECTRIC AND GAS REVENUE BONDS DATED AUGUST 1, 1942, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REDEMPTION THEREOF ON FEBRUARY 1, 1947.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:

1. That the City of San Antonio hereby exercises its option to redeem on February 1, 1947, \$1,392,000.00 principal amount of the City of San Antonio Electric and Gas Revenue Bonds dated August 1, 1942, being bonds Nos. 33554 to 34945, both inclusive, at the principal amount thereof plus accrued interest to February 1, 1947, plus a premium of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) for each bond redeemed, said bonds to be redeemed upon presentation by the registered holder thereof, if registered, or by the holder thereof, if in bearer form, at the Chemical Bank & Trust Company, 165 Broadway, in the City of New York, New York, at which Bank and Trust Company said bonds are payable.

2. That notice of the redemption of said bonds shall be given not less than Thirty (30) days prior to the said date fixed for redemption by mailing a copy of this resolution by registered mail addressed to the registered owner of such of said bonds as are registered, at the address of such owner as shown on the Registrar's registration books; and as to unregistered bearer bonds Thirty (30) Days notice of the redemption shall be given by publication of this resolution at least once in the Commercial Recorder, a newspaper published and having general circulation in the City of San Antonio, and in The Bond Buyer, a financial newspaper and journal published in the City of New York, New York.

3. That the redemption of said bonds has been approved by the Board of Trustees of the San Antonio Electric and Gas System, the Board in charge of the operation of the City's gas and electric properties, and all funds necessary for such redemption have been set aside by said Board of Trustees and shall be deposited with the said Chemical Bank & Trust Company, prior to the redemption date, and said Bank and Trust Company is hereby authorized to use such funds in the redemption of said bonds.

4. PASSED AND APPROVED this 5th day of December, 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

Approved as to Form

Cobbs, Jr.
City Attorney.

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APPRO. NO. 510

AN ORDINANCE (4345)

ACCEPTING THE PROPOSAL OF THE MONROE CALCULATING MACHINE COMPANY, INC., 216 GIBBS BUILDING, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, DATED NOVEMBER 21, 1946, TO FURNISH THE HOUSING STINSON FIELD DEPARTMENT WITH ONE ELECTRIC ADDING MACHINE AND APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF \$252.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, HOUSING STINSON FIELD DEPARTMENT, IN PAYMENT OF SAME.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the Proposal of the Monroe Calculating Machine Company, Inc., 216 Gibbs Building, San Antonio, Texas, dated November 21, 1946, be, and the same is hereby accepted to furnish the Housing Stinson Field Department with one Monroe Adding Machine No. 209-11-011, Electric, 9-column, for the net sum of \$252.00, and that the said net sum of \$252.00 be hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Housing Stinson Field Department, in payment of same.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 5th day of December 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 511

AN ORDINANCE (4346)

ACCEPTING PROPOSAL, CREATING CONTRACT AND MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR SUPPLIES WITH SAN ANTONIO MACHINE & SUPPLY COMPANY, 325 N. CENTER ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
Proposal date: December 4, 1946

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio:

1- That this Ordinance evidences the acceptance of the attached Bidders Proposal, and makes and manifests a contract according to the terms of the Proposal, the Charter and relevant Ordinances of the City of San Antonio, with SAN ANTONIO MACHINE & SUPPLY COMPANY, 325 N. Center St., San Antonio, Texas.

2- An Appropriation is made hereby in the amount of \$437.85 from the 1946 General Fund, Street Maintenance Department Fund to pay the debt created by this Ordinance; and the issue of a Warrant is authorized to be delivered to the Contractor, according to the terms of this contract, upon certification for payment under the Ordinance of the City of San Antonio, and in conformity with Section 17 of the Finance Ordinance.

3- This contract shall become effective upon adoption by the Board of Commissioners of The City of San Antonio, and all agreements, if any existing heretofore between the contracting parties relating to the subject matter of this contract, are superseded expressly hereby and are null and void.

4- This instrument in writing constitutes the entire contract between the parties, there being no other written nor parole agreement with officer or employee of The City of San Antonio; it being understood that the Charter of San Antonio requires all contracts of the City to be in writing and adopted by ordinance.

5- Accepting the attached Proposal to furnish the Street Maintenance Department with 417 Street Markers as per list attached, and that the sum of \$437.85 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Street Maintenance Department, in payment of same.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 5th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Paul E. Steffler

ATTEST:

Mayor Pro Tem ad Interim

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4347)

AMENDING AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$1,750,000 INTERREGIONAL HIGHWAY BONDS, SERIES A-45; \$1,500,000 AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING BONDS, SERIES B-45; \$2,000,000 STREET AND BRIDGE BONDS, SERIES C-45; \$300,000 GARBAGE DISPOSAL BONDS, SERIES E-45; AND \$150,000 FIRE STATION BONDS, SERIES U-45, OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, CONFIRMING THE SALE THEREOF, AND PROVIDING FOR THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES TO PAY PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID BONDS", TO CORRECT TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That an ordinance entitled "AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF \$1,750,000 INTERREGIONAL HIGHWAY BONDS, SERIES A-45; \$1,500,000 AIRPORT ADMINISTRATION BUILDING BONDS, SERIES B-45; \$2,000,000 STREET AND BRIDGE BONDS, SERIES C-45; \$300,000 GARBAGE DISPOSAL BONDS, SERIES E-45, AND \$150,000 FIRE STATION BONDS, SERIES U-45, OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, CONFIRMING THE SALE THEREOF, AND PROVIDING FOR THE LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAXES TO PAY PRINCIPAL OF AND INTEREST ON SAID BONDS", passed and approved on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1946, be and the same is hereby amended so that the phrase in paragraph 12 of said ordinance, in the bond form, as follows: ("Here state purpose from paragraph 5 above") will hereafter read as follows: "(Here state purpose from paragraph 4 above)".

2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. Except as herein amended, the ordinance aforesaid shall remain in full force and effect and is hereby ratified in all things.

3. PASSED AND APPROVED this 9th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 512

AN ORDINANCE (4348)

APPROPRIATING \$58,781.25 OUT OF VARIOUS SINKING FUNDS, TO PAY MAY 1ST, 1947 INTEREST COUPON MATURITIES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That the sum of \$58,781.25 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the following Sinking Funds, payable to the National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, City Depository and Fiscal Agent, to pay interest coupons maturing May 1st, 1947:

Interregional Highway Bonds A-45	\$ 18,036.25
Airport Administration Building Bonds, B-45	15,468.75
Street & Bridge Bonds, C-45	20,625.00
Garbage Disposal Bonds, E-45	3,093.75
Fire Station Bonds, U-45	1,557.50
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	\$ 58,781.25

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 9th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 513

AN ORDINANCE (4349)

TRANSFERRING \$21,000.00 FROM VARIOUS FUNDS TO THE 1946 GENERAL FUND.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$21,000.00, be and the same is hereby ordered transferred to the 1946 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, etc. Account from the following Funds:

Back Tax General Fund	\$ 11,400.00
1944 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, etc. Account	2,700.00
1945 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, etc. account	6,900.00
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	\$ 21,000.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December, 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 514

AN ORDINANCE (4350)

APPROPRIATING \$112,646.34 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, FOR
SEMI-MONTHLY PAYROLLS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$112,646.34, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, for semi-monthly payrolls for the period ending December 15, 1946, as follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN GENERAL	20,318.75
TAXATION DEPARTMENT	5,032.50
SANITATION, PARKS & PUBLIC PROPERTY	14,170.46
STREETS & PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	9,474.37
FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENTS	63,650.26

112,646.34

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 515

AN ORDINANCE (4351)

APPROPRIATING \$100,052.16 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND TO PAY
FOUR NOTES NOS. 44 TO 47 INCLUSIVE, AND INTEREST.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$100,000.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, Etc. Account, payable to the National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas to pay four Notes Nos. 44 to 47 inclusive, of the 1946 General Fund Series, maturing on or before May 31, 1947; and that the sum \$52.16, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Interest Department, to pay Interest on 1946 General Fund Notes Nos. 44 to 47 inclusive.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST;

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 516

AN ORDINANCE (4352)

APPROPRIATING \$1,837.50 OUT OF THE COMMERCE BUILDING, FUND, FOR
PAYROLL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,837.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the COMMERCE BUILDING FUND, for semi-monthly Health Department payroll for the period ending December 15, 1946, in the amount of \$1,837.50.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 517

AN ORDINANCE (4353)

APPROPRIATING \$367,764.36 OUT OF VARIOUS SINKING FUNDS TO PAY
JANUARY 1, 1947 BOND AND INTEREST COUPON MATURITIES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$367,764.36, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the following Sinking Funds, payable to the National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas, City Depository and Fiscal Agent, to pay Bonds and Interest Coupons maturing January 1, 1947:

	<u>BONDS</u>	<u>INTEREST COUPONS</u>
Park Improvement Bonds of 1924	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 1,125.00
Street Paving & Marker Bonds of 1924	11,000.00	5,075.00
Sanitary Sewer Bonds of 1924	2,500.00	1,125.00
Fire & Police Station Bonds of 1924	2,500.00	1,125.00
Street Opening & Widening Bonds of 1924	6,000.00	2,825.00
Bridge Bonds of 1924	2,500.00	1,125.00
Storm Sewer Bonds of 1924	6,000.00	2,825.00
Flood Prevention Bonds of 1924	70,000.00	31,500.00
Auditorium Bonds of 1924	5,000.00	2,250.00
Street Opening & Widening Bonds of 1926	10,000.00	4,500.00
Bridge Bonds of 1926	2,500.00	1,125.00
Auditorium Building Bonds of 1926	5,000.00	2,250.00
Street Paving Bonds of 1926	6,000.00	2,812.50
Storm & Sanitary Sewer Bonds of 1926	1,000.00	562.50
Hospital Building Bonds of 1927	2,000.00	607.50
City Hall Building Bonds of 1927	7,000.00	2,970.00
Incinerator Building Bonds of 1927	4,000.00	1,777.50
Storm & Sanitary Sewer Bonds of 1927	19,000.00	8,865.00
Street Paving Bonds of 1927	8,000.00	3,555.00
Bridge Bonds of 1927	7,000.00	2,970.00
Street Opening & Widening Bonds of 1927	23,000.00	10,642.50
Park Improvement Bonds of 1927	4,000.00	1,777.50
Fire & Police Building Bonds of 1927	3,000.00	1,485.00
Auditorium Building Bonds of 1927	2,000.00	900.00
Flood Prevention Bonds of 1927	15,000.00	7,087.50
Funding Bonds of 1931	. . . . .	15,075.00
Sewer Construction Bonds of 1936	5,000.00	800.00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1936	6,000.00	1,090.00
River Improvement Bonds of 1936	1,000.00	241.25
Bridge Construction Bonds of 1936	1,000.00	241.25
Airport Bonds of 1936	500.00	39.36
Park Improvement Bonds of 1936	3,000.00	561.25
Improvement District No. 15	. . . . .	1,136.50
Fire Station 2 Building Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	787.50
Police & Fire Station Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	472.50
Health Building Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	45.00
Stinson Airport Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	300.00
Bridge Construction Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	300.00
Street Improvement Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	383.75
Sewer Construction Bonds of 1937	. . . . .	427.50
	\$ 243,000.00	\$ 124,764.36
Total Bonds	\$ 243,000.00	
Total Coupons	\$ 124,764.36	

GRAND TOTAL - 1924 - 1926 - 1927 - 1931 -
1936 - 1937 - and I.D.#15 - Maturities \$ 367,764.36

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4354)

DIRECTING PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF CERTAIN
BONDS OF IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 12, OF THE CITY OF SAN
ANTONIO.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio find that on the 1st day of

February 1947, funds will be available for the redemption of certain Improvement District Bonds hereinafter described; and

WHEREAS, all of said bonds are now callable at the pleasure of the City of San Antonio at any time after thirty days notice; and

WHEREAS, said Commissioners deem it advisable and to the best interest of said Improvement District to retire said bonds, and now desire to give notice of the intention of the City to redeem said bonds:

THEREFORE:-

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

That the Mayor of the City of San Antonio be and he is hereby authorized and directed to publish once, the following Notice in the Commercial Recorder, a daily newspaper published in the City of San Antonio, at least thirty days before the 1st day of February 1947, the date fixed for redemption of said bonds:

"NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, in Bexar County, Texas, acting through its Mayor and Commissioners, has exercised its option to redeem the following described bonds, all due forty years after date, redeemable at option of the City twenty years after date, bearing 5% interest, payable semi-annually;

\$1,500.00 CITY OF SAN ANTONIO IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NUMBER 12, BONDS, being bonds numbers 4, 6 and 10, being the only bonds outstanding of an original issue of ten bonds dated February 1, 1910.

THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO hereby gives notice in writing of the exercise of its option, fixing the date of redemption as February 1st, 1947; that said bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest on said date at the office of the City Treasurer through the National Bank of Commerce in the City of San Antonio, Texas, and all of said bonds not presented for payment, shall cease to bear interest from and after said 1st day of February 1947.

AUTHORIZED BY RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, this the 12th day of December A. D. 1946.

/s/ Gus B. Mauermann
Gus B. Mauermann
Mayor, City of San Antonio, Texas"

PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December A, D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4355)

AUTHORIZING STREET COMMISSIONER TO NEGOTIATE FOR WIDENING OF CULEBRA AVE., FROM BANDERA RD. TO N. ZARZAMORA ST.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that,

1. The Honorable Paul E. Steffler, Commissioner of Streets and Public Improvements, be and he is hereby authorized to negotiate for the purchase of and enter into contract with the property owners for the widening of Culebra Avenue, from Bandera Road to North Zarzamora Street, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, and not to exceed Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), and to conform with the plans of the Texas State Highway Department.

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 518

AN ORDINANCE (4356)

APPROPRIATING \$767.70 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - SEWAGE PLANT DEPARTMENT, IN PAYMENT OF 15 ONE TON DRUMS OF LIQUEFIED CHLORINE, AND FREIGHT CHARGES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$767.70, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Sewage Plant Department, in payment of 15 one ton drums of Liquefied chlorine, in drums at \$2.00 per cwt., FOB Corpus Christi, Texas, as per contract accepted May 16, 1946, and payment of the freight thereon, the above amount payable as follows:

Peaslee-Gaulbert Corporation	\$ 623.70
Texas & New Orleans Railroad	144.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 767.70

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4357)

AUTHORIZING THE EMERGENCY PURCHASE OF ONE IMPELLER FOR GENERAL ELECTRIC BLOWER #15 058, FOR USE AT THE SEWER DISPOSAL PLANT.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the City Purchasing Agent be, and he is hereby directed to issue and approve a Purchase Order for the emergency purchase, for replacement, of one Impeller for General Electric Blower #15 058, for the Sewage Plant Department, said Impeller to be purchased from Ingersoll-Rand Company, 1911 Canton Street, Dallas, Texas.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 12th day of December A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4358)

AUTHORIZING THE EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO ONE BULL-CLAM TRACTOR OPERATED IN THE RIVERS & DITCHES DEPARTMENT.

BE IT RESOLVED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the City Purchasing Agent be, and he is hereby directed to issue and approve a Purchase Order for the emergency repairs of one Bull-Clam Tractor, operated in the Department of Rivers & Ditches, and said repairs, including labor and material, shall be done by the Wm. K. Holt Machinery Company, W. Harding Blvd.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 519

AN ORDINANCE (4359)

MAKING AN AGREEMENT WITH V. F. BUCHEK TO PAY PART OF THE COST OF CONSTRUCTING SANITARY SEWER MAIN TO SERVE UNIVERSITY PARK SUBDIVISION AND APPROPRIATING \$6500.00 TO PAY THE SHARE OF COST BY THE CITY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:

1. That part of the cost of constructing the extension of the sewer system from University Park Subdivision to a manhole at the intersection of the alley south of Ruiz Street and 25th Street be paid for by the City.
2. That \$6500.00 is appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, SEWER MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT to pay V. F. Buchek the share of the City in the cost of this construction.
3. That said amount of \$6500.00 is the total amount of the participation by the City in the cost of this construction and will be paid to said V. F. Buchek upon final acceptance of this sewer extension by the City Sewer Engineer.
4. PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 520

AN ORDINANCE (4360)

APPROPRIATING \$80.00 OUT OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STREET EXCAVATION TRUST ACCOUNT FOR REFUNDS AND REPAIRS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$80.00 be; and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Street Excavation Trust Account for refunds and repairs, as per City Engineer's letter of December 11, 1946, as follows:

Henry Escamilla	Refund	\$ 9.00
Sam Bell	"	10.00
D. C. Ross	"	9.00
L. F. Waddy	"	4.00
Rudolph E. Garza	"	10.00
Mrs. V. E. Van Horn	"	2.15
Joe Granato	"	10.00
City of San Antonio	Repairs	25.85
Total		\$80.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 521

AN ORDINANCE (4361)

APPROPRIATING \$9,169.47 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY STREET AND BRIDGE FUND TO PAY COLGLAZIER AND HOFF, INC. FOR REPAVING SEELING BLVD. FROM DONALDSON AVENUE TO ST. CLOUD ROAD; LOWERY BLVD. FROM SEELING BLVD. TO DONALDSON AVENUE AND BLUE BONNET DRIVE FROM SEELING BLVD. WEST 1080 FEET.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$9,169.47, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Emergency Street and Bridge Fund to pay Colglazier and Hoff their 1st. estimate for repaving Seeling Boulevard from Donaldson Avenue to St. Cloud Road; Lowery Boulevard from Seeling Boulevard to Donaldson Avenue and Blue Bonnet Drive from Seeling Blvd. west 1080 feet, in accordance with contract on file in the office of the City Clerk.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady, City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 522

AN ORDINANCE (4362)

APPROPRIATING \$23.04 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, STREET MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT TO PAY COLEMAN & FEILD FOR PAVING INTERSECTION AT KAINE AND STANLEY STREETS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$23.04, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay Coleman & Feild their 1st and final estimate for paving intersection at Kaine and Stanley Streets in cooperation with the property owners voluntary contract for paving Kaine Street between Pleasanton Road and Weinburg Street, as per Engineer's statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4363)-

CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY AND ENGINEER FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESIGN OF A BRIDGE ACROSS APACHE CREEK AT SOUTH LAREDO STREET IN THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF BEXAR

1. This agreement, made and entered into by and between the CITY of SAN ANTONIO, a municipal corporation of the County of Bexar and the State of Texas, acting by and through its Mayor, duly authorized, hereinafter termed "City" and M. L. Diver, Consulting Engineer, San Antonio, Texas, hereinafter termed "Engineer"; said agreement being made pursuant to the charter powers of the CITY and the action of its Board of Commissioners.

WITNESSETH:

2. That the parties to these presents, each in consideration of the agreement made herein, have mutually agreed and covenanted and do hereby covenant and agree, the CITY for itself and its successors, and the ENGINEER for itself and its successors, as follows,

TO-WIT:

3. For the consideration hereinafter set out, the ENGINEER agrees and binds itself to furnish the services of qualified engineers and assistants and to prepare preliminary data including reports, estimates, preliminary plans and specifications, final construction plans and details, specifications, estimates and other documents and general supervision of construction required for the construction of a bridge across Apache Creek at South Laredo Street in the City of San Antonio. Plans shall include abutments, foundation piers, girders, deck construction sidewalks and rails and all appurtenances to the bridge. The bridge shall be designed to meet the requirements of H-15 Highway loading and shall provide a roadway width of 40 feet between curbs. Sidewalks shall be 6 feet on either side. The ENGINEER further agrees to furnish special supervisory and consulting services as may be required by the CITY on the basis outlined in paragraph 7 hereof.

4. The CITY shall furnish the ENGINEER with complete information regarding the rights and restrictions covering the said construction and shall furnish the ENGINEER with a plat showing street and creek lines and street and sidewalk widths required. Also, the CITY shall make available to the ENGINEER information on stream cross section, recommended stream bed elevation, recommended bridge clearances and clear waterway requirements for this site as contained in the Metcalf and Eddy Report on Flood Control and Drainage in the City. The CITY shall pay for all test borings, test pits and material tests and shall either furnish line and

grade surveys of the site or pay for the cost of such line and grade surveys.

5. The ENGINEER shall deliver to the CITY one complete set of prints or copies of all drawings, specifications, and contract documents in order that the CITY may have within its custody a complete detailed record of the construction.

6. If at any time the CITY shall notify the ENGINEER that any person employed on the work by the ENGINEER is, in its opinion, incompetent, unskillful, disobedient or disrespectful toward the CITY or any of its officials or employees, then the ENGINEER shall forthwith remove such person from the project, and such person shall not again be employed on the work without the written consent of the CITY.

7. For professional services as outlined in this agreement the City shall compensate the ENGINEER as follows:

- (a) For engineering services in connection with preliminary studies, preliminary estimates, reports and preliminary drawings pertaining to the construction of the bridge and its appurtenance, the amount of one per cent (1%) of the estimated cost of the construction. If the project proceeds no farther than this preliminary stage, this one per cent (1%) shall be compensation for the work done; this amount to be due and payable to the ENGINEER upon completion of the preliminary work and upon receiving from the CITY instructions either to proceed with the construction plans and specifications or instructions to hold further work in abeyance.
- (b) For engineering services in connection with preparation of the final construction plans and specifications, the preparation of bid sheets, assistance in taking and analysis of bids, and engineering advisory services on the award of the construction contract, the amount of four per cent (4%) of the construction contract cost. Compensation for services outlined in (a) and (b) shall total five per cent (5%) of the contract cost and any amount paid under (a) above shall be credited against this sum of five per cent (5%). If the project does not proceed beyond the point of taking bids and analysis of these bids for the award of the construction contract, the CITY shall pay the ENGINEER this total sum of five per cent (5%) of the construction contract sum of the lowest bona fide bid received and recommended for acceptance. This amount to be due and payable to the ENGINEER upon the taking of bids and award of contract or upon recommendation for contract award and decision by the CITY to hold further work in abeyance.
- (c) For engineering services rendered in connection with general supervision of the construction of the work by periodic visits of a qualified representative of the ENGINEER during critical stages of the construction, preparation of monthly and final estimates for payment to the Contractor and supervisory services covering the accomplishment of the work as shown by the construction plans and specifications including the checking of shop drawings and erection drawings, the CITY shall pay to the ENGINEER the amount of two and one-half per cent (2 1/2%) of the construction contract cost of the work. This amount to be due and payable to the ENGINEER in installments coinciding with the payments of monthly and final estimates to the Contractor.
- (d) The compensation to the ENGINEER for services as outlined in (a), (b) and (c) above shall total seven and one-half per cent (7 1/2%) of the construction contract cost.
- (e) In the event the ENGINEER is required to incur traveling expenses to any point other than the location of the work, said traveling expenses will be authorized beforehand and paid by the CITY.
- (f) The expense of regular detail resident engineer supervision in addition to general supervision as outlined in (c) above shall be paid by the CITY. The resident engineer employee shall be qualified and shall be approved by the ENGINEER to represent the CITY as a resident engineering supervisor and shall work under the supervision of the ENGINEER in all matters pertaining to the work.
- (g) Any other engineering services required in addition to those provided in this contract will be the subject of special charges to be agreed upon at the time such engineering services are authorized by the CITY.

8. The expression "Cost", "Construction Cost" or "Construction Contract Cost" as used herein shall mean the total amounts expended for payrolls and materials or on contracts by the CITY, Contractors or other agencies in the work involved in the construction of the bridge and its appurtenances. The expressions referred to above, however, shall not include any fees paid to the ENGINEER.

9. Original drawings, specifications and contract documents as instruments of service

shall be and remain the property of the ENGINEER whether or not the work for which they are made is executed.

10. If the ENGINEER if caused extra drafting or other expenses due to changes ordered by the CITY, or if any work designed or specified by the ENGINEER is suspended or abandoned, or if the CITY or Contractors shall become insolvent, the ENGINEER shall be equitably paid for such extra expense of the service involved. Work let on any cost-plus or cost-plus-fixed-fee basis shall be the subject of a special charge in accordance with the special service required.

11. Questions in dispute under this contract shall be submitted to arbitration at the choice of either the CITY or theENGINEER, one arbitrator to be appointed by each party, and in the event the two arbitrators so appointed do not agree, then a third arbitrator shall be selected by the two so appointed and the decision reached by two of the three so selected shall be binding on the parties hereto.

12. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, termed "CITY" herein, has lawfully caused these presents to be executed in duplicate by the hand of its Mayor and the said M. L. Diver, termed "ENGINEER" herein, do now sign, execute and deliver this instrument as the contract and agreement of said CITY and ENGINEER on this the 12th day of December 1946, A. D.

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

/s/ Gus B. Mauermann
Gus B. Mauermann, Mayor

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

ENGINEER:

/s/ M. L. Diver
M. L. Diver

WITNESS:

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4364)

REJECTING ALL BIDS RECEIVED ON NOVEMBER 29th, 1946, FOR THE CONSTRUCTING OF A 60" STORM SEWER AND ALL APPURTENANCES AT BIG FOOT STREET AND SOUTH FLORES STREET, THENCE TO SAN PEDRO CREEK; AND DIRECTING THE CITY CLERK TO READVERTISE FOR THE SAME WORK.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That all bids received on November 29th, 1946, for the construction of a 60" storm sewer and all appurtenances at Big Foot Street and South Flores Street, thence to San Pedro Creek are hereby rejected.
2. That the City Clerk is directed to advertise for sealed bids addressed to the City Clerk, City Hall, San Antonio 5, Texas, for the construction of a 60" storm sewer and all appurtenances at Big Foot Street and South Flores Street, thence to San Pedro Creek.
3. The bid shall be in duplicate, and the envelope containing the bid shall be endorsed "Bid for Construction of Sanitary Sewer Main at Big Foot Street and South Flores Street, thence to San Pedro Creek".
4. A bidder's check in the amount of 2½ per cent of the total bid shall accompany each bid. The construction bond shall be 50 per cent of the total cost of the job. No maintenance bond will be required.
5. Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 10:00 o'clock A. M. CST Thursday, the 26th of December, A. D. 1946, and then publicly opened and read aloud in the City Council Chamber. Any bids received after the closing time will be returned unopened.
6. The work shall be done and completed in accordance with the plans and specifications and directions of the City Engineer.
7. The successful bidder will be required to execute the Standard City Form Construction

Contract prepared and supplied by the City of San Antonio.

8. In case of ambiguity, duplicity or obscurity in the bids, the City Engineer shall have the exclusive power to construe and apply the meaning thereof.

9. No bids may be withdrawn less than three weeks after the scheduled closing time.

10. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids and waive formality.

11. Attention is called to Article 5159-a Revised Statutes of Texas requiring that not less than the minimum wages prevailing in the locality in which the work is performed for work of a similar character, shall be paid.

12. Advertisement shall be made by the publication of this Resolution for five days in the "COMMERCIAL RECORDER".

13. PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

/s/ Gus B. Mauermann

Gus B. Mauermann
M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
CITY CLERK

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4365)

CALLING FOR BIDS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SANITARY SEWER MAIN IN SOUTH FLORES STREET, FROM THE END OF THE EXISTING SEWER MAIN NORTH OF COMPTON AVENUE NORTHWARD TO STONEWALL AVENUE.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That the City Clerk is directed to advertise for sealed bids addressed to the City Clerk, City Hall, San Antonio 5, Texas, for the construction of a sanitary sewer main in South Flores Street, from the end of the existing Sewer main north of Compton Avenue, northward to Stonewall Avenue.

2. The bid shall be in duplicate, and the envelope containing the bid shall be endorsed "Bid for Construction of Sanitary Sewer Main in South Flores Street, from the end of the existing sewer main north of Compton Avenue northward to Stonewall Avenue."

3. A bidder's check in the amount of 2½ per cent of the total bid shall accompany each bid. The construction bond shall be 50 per cent of the total cost of the job. No maintenance bond will be required.

4. Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 10:00 o'clock A. M. CST Thursday, the 26th of December, A. D. 1946 and then publicly opened and read aloud in the City Council Chamber. Any bids received after the closing time will be returned unopened.

5. The work shall be done and completed in accordance with the plans and specifications and directions of the City Engineer.

6. The successful bidder will be required to execute the Standard City Form Construction Contract prepared and supplied by the City of San Antonio.

7. In case of ambiguity, duplicity or obscurity in the bids, the City Engineer shall have the exclusive power to construe and apply the meaning thereof.

8. No bids may be withdrawn less than three weeks after the scheduled closing time.

9. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids and waive formality.

10. Attention is called to Article 5159-a Revised Statutes of Texas requiring that not less than the minimum wages prevailing in the locality in which the work is performed for work of a similar character, shall be paid.

11. Advertisement shall be made by the publication of this Resolution for five days in the "COMMERCIAL RECORDER".

12. PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

/s/ Gus B. Mauermann

Gus B. Mauermann
M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 523

AN ORDINANCE (4366)

APPROPRIATING \$159.51 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND -
POLICE DEPARTMENT TO PAY P. L. ANDERSON, COMMISSIONER,
FOR EXPENSES BY VARIOUS MEMBERS OF POLICE DEPARTMENT ON
TRIPS ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$159.51, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Police Department - to reimburse P. L. Anderson, Fire and Police Commissioner, for expenses incurred on trips made from Oct. 22nd, 1946 to November 27, 1946 by various members of the Police Department of the City of San Antonio, Texas, on Official Business as per approved itemized sworn statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 524

AN ORDINANCE (4367)

APPROPRIATING \$76.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - FIRE
ALARM DEPARTMENT TO PAY C. E. BOLDT FOR LOCATING AND
CLEARING UNDERGROUND CABLE TROUBLE ON POLICE TELEPHONE
CIRCUIT.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$76.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Fire Alarm Department to pay C. E. Boldt for locating and clearing underground cable trouble on Police Telephone Circuit, as per approved bill on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4368)

GOVERNING THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PRESCRIBING
REGULATIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION AND LIFE SAFETY IN
CONNECTION WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND PROCESSES.

PRELUDE

The purpose of this Ordinance is to set forth the duties and powers of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, providing officers therefore and defining their powers and duties and prescribing Regulations for Fire Prevention and Life Safety in connection with hazardous materials and processes.

With this ordinance in effect, the Fire Department may properly utilize the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

In many cases it will be found that broad authority, such as is given in this ordinance may be more effective in providing fire safety than in detailed ordinances containing specific provisions on individual materials and hazardous operations because no detailed ordinance can be sufficiently complete as to anticipate new hazards. The Fire Department having this broad authority to regulate all hazards in the interest of public safety, can deal with new hazards, as they arise, without the necessity of additional legislation.

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AN ORDINANCE GOVERNING THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AND PRESCRIBING REGULATIONS FOR FIRE PREVENTION AND LIFE SAFETY IN CONNECTION WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND PROCESSES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

Part I

ADMINISTRATION

101.-Operation.-The Bureau of Fire Prevention in the Fire Department of the City of San Antonio, Texas, shall be operated under the supervision of the Chief of the Fire Department.

The Chief of the Fire Department shall designate an officer (or member) of the Fire Department as Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and who shall hold this office at the pleasure of the Chief of the Fire Department.

The Chief of the Fire Department may detail such other members of the fire department as inspectors as shall from time to time be necessary. The Chief of the Fire Department shall recommend to the City Council the employment of technical inspectors, who, when such authorization is made, shall be selected through an examination to determine their fitness for the position. The examination shall be open to members and non-members of the fire department, and appointments made after examination shall be for an indefinite term with removal only for cause.

102.-Duties and powers of fire chief and firemen.-It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief and all other men of the uniformed and non-uniformed force of the Fire Department assigned as provided elsewhere in this ordinance to enforce all laws and ordinances of the State of Texas and the city of San Antonio covering the following:

- a. The prevention of fire.
- b. The storage and use of explosives and inflammables.
- c. The installation and maintenance of automatic and other fire alarm systems and all fire extinguishing equipment not provided for in the Building Code.
- d. The maintenance and regulation of fire escapes, proper designation of such in all buildings provided with such means of escape, access thereto, obstructions thereto, etc., as provided for in the Texas Fire Escape Law of the Revised Statutes of the State of Texas.
- e. The adequacy of means of exit in case of fire from factories, schools, hotels, lodging houses, asylums, hospitals, rest homes, convalescent homes, nurseries, churches, halls, theatres, amphitheatres, stadia, grandstands, baseball parks, and all other places in which numbers of persons work, live or congregate from time to time for any purpose.
- f. The investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires as provided elsewhere in this ordinance.

103.-Power to enter premises.-The Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or any Inspector may, at all reasonable hours, enter any building or premises within his jurisdiction for the purpose of making any inspection, or investigation which, under the provisions of this ordinance, he or they may deem necessary to be made.

104.-Inspection of specially hazardous occupancies.-The Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or an Inspector specially designated thereto shall inspect, as often as may be necessary, but not less than four times a year, all specially hazardous manufacturing processes, storage or installations of gases, chemicals, oils, explosives and flammable materials, all interior fire alarm and automatic sprinkler systems, and such other hazards or appliances as the Chief of the Fire Department shall designate, and shall make such orders as may be necessary for the enforcement of the laws and ordinances governing the same and for safeguarding of life and property from fire.

105.-Inspection of outlying districts.-It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect, or cause to be inspected by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or by the Fire Department officers and members, as often as may be necessary, but not less than twice a year in outlying districts and four times a year in the closely built portions of the city all buildings and premises except the interiors of private dwellings, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire, or any violations of the provisions or intent of any ordinance of the city affecting the fire hazard.

Whenever any Inspector, as defined above, shall find in any building or upon any premises, combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulations of rubbish or unnecessary accumulation of waste paper, boxes, shavings, or any highly flammable materials, and which is so situated as to endanger life or property; or shall find obstructions to or on fire escapes, stairs, passage-ways, 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.

106.-Inspection of public assemblies.-It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Fire Department to inspect, or cause to be inspected by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or by the Fire Department officers or members, each place of assembly at least monthly and at such times, including time of occupancy and use, as to insure compliance with all laws, regulations and orders dealing with overcrowding, use of decorations, maintenance of exit ways, collapse of revolving doors, and maintenance of fire appliances in such places of assembly. Where conditions are found to be unsatisfactory, written orders for immediate correction shall be given.

107.-Scope of inspections of buildings and premises.-The Fire Department, upon complaint of any person, or whenever it shall be deemed necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio. Inspection shall be made for the purpose of reporting and correcting the following special hazards pertaining to buildings and other occupancies:

- a. Lack of repairs.
- b. Age and dilapidated condition.
- c. Faulty or unapproved construction.
- d. Lack of sufficient fire escapes or means of egress.
- e. Lack of automatic or other reliable fire alarm apparatus.
- f. Lack of fire extinguishing equipment.
- g. Materials and buildings especially susceptible to fire.
- h. Conditions endangering property or occupants.
- i. Any and all other fire hazards dangerous to life and/or property.

108.-Order to eliminate hazards.-Whenever the Fire Chief, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or any member of the Fire Department shall find in any building, or upon the premises or other place, combustible or explosive matter or dangerous accumulation of waste paper, boxes or highly inflammable substance, especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger property; or shall find violations of this Ordinance, or other Ordinances of the City of San Antonio, he shall order the same remedied or removed within a specified time. This order shall be complied with by the owner or occupant of such premises or buildings within the time specified, subject to review by the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, upon request by owner or occupant within this time limit.

109.-Review of order to eliminate hazard.-a. The Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may review the order referred to in 108, but such order shall remain in force and be complied with unless revoked or modified by the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention within twenty-four (24) hours from the time of requesting this review.

b. Within three (3) days after the making or affirming of such order by the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the owner or occupant

affected may file his petition with the Fire and Police Commissioner of the city of San Antonio, praying a review of such order. The Fire and Police Commissioner may review such order and make such decision in the premises as right and justice demand. Any owner or occupant failing to comply with such order within the time specified by such order shall be liable to the penalties hereinafter provided.

110.-Remedying unsafe conditions.-Whenever, in the opinion of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or any officer or member of the Fire Department designated by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, any building or structure or portion thereof, or any appurtenance or fixture thereto, or any chimney, smokestack, stove, oven, furnace or other thing connected with, or upon, or in, any premises or buildings, which is not specifically mentioned in other articles of this ordinance, is deemed defective or unsafe as to fire, the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall give the owner or person having control of the property a notice as provided elsewhere in this ordinance, of the requested alterations or repairs necessary to render the same safe to life and property from fire, and the said owner or person having control of the property must comply therewith as specified elsewhere in this ordinance.

111.-Dangerous buildings; abatement of hazards; closing.-Whenever the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, after inspecting any building or structure, in the city of San Antonio, finds, because of deterioration, age, lack of repairs, or having therein electric wires and/or equipment improperly installed, electric wiring or equipment out of repair, defective chimneys, defective gas connections and/or appliances, defective heating apparatus, inadequate means of exit, or any other cause, all and/or of which conditions, present a fire hazard, or render said building liable to fire, or which building or structure is so situated or occupied, or in such condition, either from the exterior or interior, as to endanger other buildings, or property, or human life from a fire in such building, said Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall cause to be served written notice on the owner, occupant or person responsible therefor to remove such fire hazard by re-arranging, repairing or wrecking the building, or by repairing the equipment therein, or by changing the occupancy therein, in such a way as to remove said fire hazard. The said Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall, in said written notice, fix the time within which said owner, occupant or person responsible therefor, shall remove said hazard, or make said repairs. In no case shall the time be fixed for less than ten days. The owner, occupant or person responsible therefor, within ten days after receiving said notice, may appeal, in writing, from the order of the said Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to the Fire and Police Commissioner, shall determine the appeal.

If no appeal is taken, the maintenance of the condemned building, or the condemned conditions therein, beyond the time set for its removal or repair shall constitute the maintenance of a nuisance. Should the owner or person responsible therefor, or the owner or person responsible for the condition of the building, reside outside the city of San Antonio and the address be unknown, a notice or publication in the official newspaper and the posting of a written notice on the building or structure shall be deemed sufficient notice. If the owner, or person responsible for the condition of such building, whether resident or non-resident, fails to comply with the order of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, to remove the hazardous fire condition in the building or structure, as directed by said Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, the Fire and Police Commissioner shall order the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to abate the use of the building, and to that end the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall have the authority to close said building or structure, and to prevent its use or occupancy, until the order of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention has been complied with.

b. In addition to the penalty herein imposed in closing any building or structure, it shall be unlawful for any person to disobey the order of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or to use, occupy or to remain in any building, or structure, when the same is ordered closed. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalty in Art. 35-55.

112.-Methods of serving orders of fire department.-An order of the Fire

Department may be served upon the occupant of the premises to whom it is directed, either by delivering a copy of same to such occupant, personally or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person over twenty-one (21) years of age in charge of the premises, or by mail. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner of the premises, the order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said person a copy of the order, or it may be sent by registered mail to the owner's last known postoffice address.

113.-Investigation of fires.-The Bureau of Fire Prevention shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in the city by which property has been destroyed or damaged and, so far as possible shall determine whether the fire is the result of carelessness or design. Such investigations shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of such a fire by the Inspector in whose district the fire occurs, and if it appears to the officer making such an investigation, that such fire is of suspicious origin, the Chief of the Fire Department shall be immediately notified of the facts; he shall take charge immediately of the physical evidence, shall notify the proper authorities designated by law to pursue the investigation of such matters, and shall further co-operate with the authorities in the collection of evidence and in the prosecution of the case. Every fire shall be reported in writing to the Bureau of Fire Prevention within two days after the occurrence of the same, by the officer in whose jurisdiction such a fire has occurred, Such report shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Chief of the Fire Department, and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause, origin and circumstances of such fire, and extent of the damage thereof, and the insurance upon such property, and such other information as may be required.

114.-Investigation of fires by City Attorney.-The City Attorney, upon request of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, shall assist the Inspectors in the investigation of any fire which, in their opinion, is of suspicious origin.

115.-Authority of fire chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to take testimony, etc.-The Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or his representative, when in his opinion further investigation is necessary, shall take or cause to be taken testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts to have means of knowledge in relation of the matter as to which an examination is herein required to be made and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson, or with the attempt to commit the crime of arson, or with conspiracy to defraud, or crime conducted in connection with such fire, he shall cause such person to be lawfully arrested and charged with such offense or either of them, and shall furnish to the prosecuting attorney all such evidence, together with the name of witnesses and all of the information obtained by him, including a copy of pertinent and material testimony in the case. The Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall have the power to summon witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which is, by the provisions of this ordinance, a subject of inquiry and investigation, and may require the production of any book, paper or document pertinent thereto, and the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or any member of the Fire Department designated by the Fire Chief is hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmation to any person appearing as witness before him.

116.-Witnesses in contempt.-Any witness who refuses to be sworn or who refuses to appear to testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or who fails or refuses to produce any book, paper, material or document touching any matter under examination, or who is guilty of any contemptuous conduct during any of the proceedings of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, in the matter of such investigation or inquiry after being summoned to give testimony in relation to any matter under investigation, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and it shall be the duty of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to cause any such offenses to be prosecuted, and any person convicted of any such misdemeanor before the Corporation Court shall be fined in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars.

117.-Investigation of fire may be private; inquest by justice of the peace.-All investigations held by or under the direction of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, may, at his discretion, be private, and persons other than those required to be present may be excluded from the place where such investigation is held, and the witnesses may be kept separate and apart from each other and not allowed to communicate with each other until they have been examined. That all process shall be served by the Chief of Police or any police officer, or any officer designated by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention in his official capacity. That nothing herein contained shall prohibit the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, whenever he deems it advisable and expedient to make complaint before any Justice of the Peace, that there is ground to believe that any building or structure has been unlawfully set on fire, or attempted to be set on fire, and to have such Justice of the Peace hold a fire inquest concerning the same, and the said Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall, whenever it may appear that he is unable to hold the investigation as provided in the foregoing section, apply as soon as possible to the said Justice of the Peace for the purpose of holding the said fire inquest as aforesaid.

118.-Record of fires.-The Chief of the Fire Department shall keep, in the office of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, a record of all fires and of all the facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance, and if so, in what amount. Such record shall be made daily from the reports made by the Inspectors under the provision of this ordinance. All such records shall be public.

119.-Annual report.-The annual report of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be made on or before the 1st day of _____ and transmitted to the Fire and Police Commissioner; it shall contain all proceedings under this ordinance, with such statistics as the Chief of the Fire Department may wish to include therein; The Chief of the Fire Department shall also recommend any amendments to the ordinances which, in his judgment, shall be desirable.

120.-Application-excepted.-Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be construed as applying to the transportation of any article or thing shipped in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor as applying to the military or naval forces of the United States.

121.-Definition-person.-The word "person" wherever used in this ordinance shall be construed to include person, persons, firm or corporation.

122.-Definition-approved.-"Approved" when applied to materials, type of construction and appliances refers to approval by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention as a result of investigations and tests conducted by him or by reason of accepted principles or tests by the National Board of Fire Underwriters or the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or the National Bureau of Standards.

123.-Definition-permit.-A permit is the written authority of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, issued pursuant to this ordinance, to have, keep, store, use, manufacture, sell, handle and transport explosives, flammable materials and rubbish, as hereinafter defined, and to construct, operate or maintain establishments hereinafter specified.

124.-Right of appeal.-Whenever the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall reject or refuse to grant a permit, or when it is claimed that provisions of this ordinance or any ordinances relating thereto do not apply, or when it is claimed that the true intent and meaning of this ordinance or any regulations have been misconstrued or wrongly interpreted, and the permit applied for having been refused by the Bureau of Fire Prevention, then the person may appeal from the decision of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, in writing, as outlined in 108.

125.-Method to be used in flash point determination.-In determining the flash point of flammable liquids, the Tag Closed Tester (standardized by the National Bureau of Standards) shall be authoritative in case of dispute. All tests shall be made in accordance with the methods of tests as adopted by the American Society for Testing Materials.

126.-Committee on determination.-The Building Inspector, the Chief of the Fire Department and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall act as a Committee on determination, and specify any new materials, processes, or occupancies, and trades which shall require permits, in addition to those now enumerated in this ordinance. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall post such list in a conspicuous place in his office and shall also maintain in his office details and descriptive drawings showing approved and acceptable methods of storing, handling or protecting such materials as shall be deemed as requiring a permit.

127.-Intent of ordinance.-The intent of this ordinance is to safeguard and restrict the storage, handling and use of dangerous and hazardous materials to a reasonable degree with respect to injury to persons and destruction of property. Installation, construction and safeguards shall be provided in a standard modern and approved manner. Compliance with Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters shall be prima facie evidence of such approved manner. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall maintain a public file of the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which shall be deemed as advisory requirements to this ordinance insofar as they can be applied to each particular installation for which a permit is required.

128.-Powers of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to modify provisions.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall have power to modify any of the provisions of this ordinance upon application in writing by the owner or lessee, or his duly authorized agent, when there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out the strict letter of this ordinance, provided that the spirit of this ordinance shall be observed, public safety secured, and substantial justice done. The particulars of such modification when granted or allowed and the decision of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention thereon shall be entered upon the records of the department and a signed copy shall be furnished the applicant.

129.-Inspection to be made before permit issued.-Before permits may be issued, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or his assistants, shall inspect and approve the receptacles, vehicles, buildings or storage places to be used.

130.-Applications for permits.-All applications for permits required by this ordinance shall be made to the Bureau of Fire Prevention in such form and detail as it shall prescribe.

131.-Permits granted-subject to inspection.-Every permit granted by the Bureau of Fire Prevention under the provisions of this ordinance shall be for such period as the Chief of the Bureau may determine, not to exceed one year. Such permit must at all times be kept on the premises designated therein, and shall at all times be subject to inspection by any officer of the fire or police departments.

132.-Permit required by retail establishments.-One permit only shall be required by retail establishments dealing in, or manufacturing plants using, two or more flammable combustible or explosive materials to be kept in the establishment at any one time.

133.-Permits and licenses required by this ordinance are for:-

Transportation, Storage and use of Explosives	Sec. 204
Blasting	210
Sale of Small Arms Ammunition	303

Handling, Use or Display of Nitrocellulose Film	401
Storage of Nitrocellulose Film	402
Storing and Handling of Pyroxylin Plastic over 100 pounds	502
Manufacture of Pyroxylin Plastic Articles	502
Calcium Carbide exceeding 100 pounds	701
Acetylene Generators exceeding 5 pound capacity	701
Compressed and Liquefied Gases	802
Storage and Handling Class I Liquids	904
Storage and Handling Class II Liquids	904
Storage and Handling Class III Liquids	904
Garages	906
Retail Dealer in Flammable Liquids	906
Oil Refinery	985
Painting, Including Spraying and Dipping	906, 1002
Paint and Oil Dealer	906
Jobber in Flammable Liquids	906
Manufacturing and Using Flammable Liquids	906
Dry Cleaning	906, 1104
Storage of Hazardous Chemicals	1301
Refrigeration in Excess of 20 pounds Refrigerant	1501
License Required to Install and Repair Refrigeration Systems . .	1515
Matches in Excess of 60 Matchmans Gross	1601
Public Garage	1701
Automobile Wrecking and Junk Yard	1801
Automobile Tire Rebuilding Plant	1901
Tents	2309
License Required of Fire Extinguisher Salesmen	2506
Storage of Packing Cases	2707
Construction Tunnels	2748

134.-Fire drills in school.-a. It shall be the duty of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to require superintendents, principals and teachers of public, private and parochial schools and educational institutions to have one class or room and one assembly fire drill each month and to keep all doors and exits unlocked during school hours. Persons in charge of such public, private and parochial and educational institutions shall file written report with the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention at the end of each month or part thereof, that such school is in session, giving the time and date of each drill held during the month.

b. The Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or any officer or member of the Fire Department designated by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall have the right to enter any such school or educational building without notice at any time and sound a fire alarm.

135.-Fire drills in factories; asylums, department stores, etc.-In all factories, workshops, asylums, film exchanges or department stores where persons are employed or otherwise in attendance, fire drills shall be held therein upon notice being served upon the proprietor or person in charge of such a place as specified herein by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention at such time as may be mutually agreed upon by him and the proprietor or person in charge of such establishments, said drills to be held under the supervision of an officer of the San Antonio Fire Department detailed by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The following regulations shall be observed:

- a. All employees or occupants of premises wherein a fire drill is being held must leave the premises or building during the holding of such drill.
- b. Those who are actually engaged in the performance of this drill and those who are required to protect the property are exempt from the above provision.
- c. The Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention

shall issue instructions to the owners, proprietors or persons in charge of such buildings as specified in this article, that fire drills are to be introduced in order to help the employees or occupants to leave the building rapidly and without confusion and the owner, proprietor or person in charge shall furnish rules and explicit directions which shall be observed by employees or occupants of such buildings affected, for the approval of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and said owners, proprietors, or persons in charge shall have the said instructions printed in languages understood by any and all employees and occupants of such buildings, and the same shall be posted in conspicuous places in said buildings.

136.-Egress from buildings; gongs, bells or whistles; lights or signs.- Where deemed necessary by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, doors leading from schools, factories, workshops, asylums, department stores, hotels, rooming houses, or any public buildings now existing or which may hereafter exist and be operated, shall open outward and remain unlocked during working hours or during occupancy by persons in said premises, and the owners, proprietors or persons in charge of said premises shall install either gongs, bells or whistles and exit lights and/or signs within sight and/or hearing of all employees or occupants, so that, in case of fire, panic, or fire drill, all said employees or occupants must immediately leave the building upon the sounding of a fire alarm, in accordance with instructions issued by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

137.-Fire doors and shutters.-All fire doors or fire stop shutters designed, constructed and installed for the purpose of retarding fire, in the city of San Antonio, shall at all times be kept shut or closed, unless the same is provided with proper fusible links or other device which will cause such door or shutter to close automatically in case of fire. No hooks, stops, pegs or other devices shall be allowed in such fire doors or shutters, that will interfere in any manner with their automatic operating in case of fire.

Part II

EXPLOSIVES

201.-Definitions.-a. The term "person" in this ordinance shall mean any department of the Federal, state, county, or city government, and any firm, company, partnership, corporation or individual.

b. The terms "explosive" and "explosives" shall mean gunpowders, powders used for blasting, all forms of high explosives, blasting materials, fuses (other than electric circuit breakers), detonators, and other detonating agents, smokeless powders, and any chemical compounds or mechanical mixture that contains any oxidizing and combustible units, or other ingredients, in such proportions, quantities, or packing that ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonation of the compound or mixture of any part thereof may cause an explosion. The terms "explosive" or "explosives" shall not include cartridges for small arms or shotguns, signaling devices, or emergency equipment as are designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

c. The term "ingredients" shall mean phosphorus and active oxidizing and other chemicals, except those that are nonflammable gases at normal temperatures and under normal atmospheric conditions, that can be combined with one or more reducing materials to produce an explosive.

Among other explosives and ingredients shall be included the following chemical compounds or mechanical mixtures:

The terms "explosive" and "explosives" mean any of the following chemical compounds or mechanical mixtures:

Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene).
Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered

Aluminum, with or without other ingredients).

Azides

Black Powder - all forms (except in completely assembled cartridges for small arms or shotguns).

Caps, blasting (fuse and electric types), detonating - all classes except percussion caps and small arms primers.

Detonators

Dynamitos

Fireworks - all kinds.

Fulminates

Fuse of all varieties, used in connection with setting off explosives.

Guncotton (see Nitrocellulose).

Gunpowder and gunpowder mixtures (except in completely assembled cartridges for small arms or shotguns).

Hexanitrodiphenylamine (dipicrylamine, hoxamine).

Nitrocellulose exceeding 12.2 percent nitrogen.

Nitroglucose

Nitroglycerin (except in Pharmacopoeia solution, or in form of pills, or granules, containing not more than one-fiftieth of a grain each, for pharmaceutical purposes).

Nitroglycol (dinitroglycol, ethyleneglycol dinitrate).

Nitromannite (mannitolhoxanitate, except in form of pills or granules containing not over three-fourths of a grain each of nitromannite for pharmaceutical purposes).

Nitrostarch

Nitrosugar

Permissible explosives

Pentaerythritetetrannitrate (penthrite or pentrite, PETN).

Picrates

Picric acid (except in solutions not exceeding 1.25 percent at normal or room temperature, for medicinal use, in quantities not exceeding 8 fluid ounces of such solution).

Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder and nitro).

Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

Smokeless powder (except in completely assembled cartridges for small arms or shotguns).

Sodium nitrate powders (Black soda powder).

Squibs

Styphanates

Tetryl (trinitrophenylmethylnitramine, tetranitromethylaniline, tetralite, phronite).

Tetranitreaniline (TNA)

Tetranitronaphthalene

Trimethylenetrinitramine (hexogen T4, cyclonite).

Trinitreanisol (methyl picrate, trinitrophenylmethyl other).

Trinitrecresol (crsylvite).

Trinitretoluene (triten, TNY)

Trinitrexylene (TNX).

d. The terms "ingredient" and "ingredients" mean any of the following chemicals (except in tablet, capsule, or liquid form for medicinal purposes).

Chlorates:

Ammonium

Barium

Potassium

Sodium

Nitrates:

Ammonium

Potassium

Sodium

Perchlorates:
 Perchlorate acid and salts
 Phosphorus

e. The term "explosive permit" whenever used in this chapter, shall be held to mean the written authority issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the keeping, storing or using of explosives, under such conditions as specified in this chapter.

f. The term "special permit" whenever used in this chapter shall be held to mean the written authority issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the keeping, storing, or using of explosives, under such unusual conditions as specified in this chapter.

202.-Prohibited Explosives.-It shall be unlawful for any person to have, keep, store, sell, offer for sale, give away, use, transport or manufacture any of the following explosives in any quantity, within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio.

- a. Liquid nitroglycerin
- b. High explosives containing over sixty (60) percent nitroglycerin, except gelatin dynamite.
- c. High explosives having an unsatisfactory absorbent or one that permits leakage of nitroglycerin under any conditions liable to exist during transportation or storage.
- d. Nitrocellulose in a dry condition, in quantity greater than ten (10) pounds in one (1) exterior package.
- e. Fulminate of mercury in bulk in a dry condition, and fulminate of all other metals in any condition, except as a component of manufactured articles not hereinafter forbidden.
- f. Fireworks of all kinds.

Other explosives may be kept, stored, sold or offered for sale, given away, used, transported, or manufactured only as hereinafter provided.

203.-Explosives and ingredients excepted.-There shall be excepted from the provisions of this ordinance the following:

a. Ingredients in small quantities and not used or intended to be used in the manufacture of explosives. The meaning of the term "small quantities" as used herein is dependent upon the type of the ingredient and the classification of the person acquiring same, according to the following table:

Type of Ingredient (of each)	Classification of Person Acquiring Ingredient	Meaning of Small quantity
Chlorate	Industrial users	225 lb.
	Colleges, universities	50 lb.
	Wholesalers	25 lb.
	High schools, hospitals, industrial research laboratories	10 lb.
	Druggists	2 lb.
	Others	1/4 lb.
Nitrate	Industrial	200 lb.
	Colleges, universities, wholesalers	50 lb.
	High schools, druggists	10 lb.
	Others	5 lb.
Perchlorate	Industrial users, industrial research laboratories	140 lb.
	Colleges, universities	70 lb.
	Wholesalers	10 lb.
	Druggists, high schools, hospitals	2 lb.
	Others	1/4 lb.

Type of Ingredient (of each)	Classification of Person Acquiring Ingredient	Meaning of Small Quantity
Phosphorus	Industrial users	50 lb.
	Wholesalers, Colleges, Universities	10 lb.
	Industrial research laboratories, high schools, hospitals	2 lb.
	Others	1/4 lb.

b. Explosives or ingredients which are in transit upon railroad cars, trucks, aircraft, or conveyances when such transportation is regulated by acts of Congress, or rules and regulations of the Interstate Commerce or any other Federal or State governing agency.

Under no circumstances except as provided herein shall any such conveyance travel through or fly over semi-fireproof District B, which district is described as follows:

BEGINNING in the center of North Pine street 300 feet north of the center of East Commerce street;
 THENCE north along the center of North Pine street to a point 300 feet south of the center of East Houston street;
 THENCE east along a line parallel to and 300 feet south of the center of East Houston street to the M. K. & T. Railroad tracks;
 THENCE north along the center of the M. K. & T. Railroad tracks to a point 300 feet north of the center of East Houston street;
 THENCE West along a line parallel to and 300 feet north of the center of East Houston street to a point in the center of North Pine street;
 THENCE north along the center of North Pine street to its intersection with Sherman street;
 THENCE east along the center of Sherman street to the Menger Creek;
 THENCE continuing in an east-south-eastward line to a point in the center of the M. K. & T. Railroad tracks;
 THENCE north along the center of the M. K. & T. Railroad tracks to a point 300 feet north of the center of the Seguin road;
 THENCE west along a line parallel to and 300 feet north of the center of the Seguin road to a point in the center of Benton street;
 THENCE north along the center of Benton street to its intersection with East Carson street;
 THENCE west along the center of East Carson street to its intersection with North Pine street;
 THENCE north along the center of North Pine street to its intersection with East Josephine street;
 THENCE west along the center of East Josephine street to a point 300 feet east of the center of Broadway;
 THENCE north along a line parallel to and 300 feet east of the center of Broadway to a point in the center of East Hildebrand Avenue;
 THENCE west along the center of East Hildebrand avenue to a point 300 feet west of the center of Broadway;
 THENCE south along a line parallel to and 300 feet west of the center of Broadway to a point in the center of East Josephine street;
 THENCE west along the center of East and West Josephine street to its intersection with North St. Mary's street and East Dewey Place;
 THENCE west along the center of East and West Dewey Place to a point 300 feet east of the center of San Pedro Avenue;
 THENCE north along a line parallel to and 300 feet east of the center of San Pedro avenue to a point in the center of Basse road;
 THENCE west along the center of the Basse road to a point 300 feet west of the center of San Pedro avenue;
 THENCE south along a line parallel to and 300 feet west of the center of San Pedro avenue to a point in the center of West Ashby Place;
 THENCE west along the center of West Ashby place to its intersection with North Flores street;
 THENCE south along the center of North Flores street to its intersection with Weymouth street;
 THENCE west along the center of Weymouth street to a point in the center of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks;

THENCE south along the center of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks to a point 300 feet north of the center of the Fredericksburg Road;
 THENCE northwest along a line parallel to and 300 feet northeast of the Fredericksburg road to a point in the center of the Vance-Jackson road;
 THENCE southwest along a line diagonally across the Fredericksburg road to a point 300 feet southwest of the center of the Fredericksburg road;
 THENCE southeast along a line parallel to and 300 feet southwest of the center of the Fredericksburg road to a point in the center of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks;
 THENCE south along the center of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks to a point in the center of West Laurel street;
 THENCE west along the center of West Laurel street to its intersection with North Brazos street;
 THENCE south along the center of North Brazos street to a point 300 feet north of the center of West Commerce street;
 THENCE west along a line parallel to and 300 feet north of the center of West Commerce street to a point in the center of the Stephenson road;
 THENCE south along the center of the Stephenson road to a point 300 feet south of the center of West Commerce street;
 THENCE east along a line parallel to and 300 feet south of the center of West Commerce street to a point in the center of South Brazos street;
 THENCE south along the center of South Brazos street to its intersection with Durango street;
 THENCE east along the center of Durango street to its intersection with South San Marcos street;
 THENCE south along the center of South San Marcos street to a point 300 feet west of the center of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks;
 THENCE southwest along a line parallel to and 300 feet northwest of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks to a point in the center of Industrial avenue;
 THENCE south diagonally across the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks and along a line parallel to and 300 feet west of the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad tracks to a point in the center of Hosack avenue;
 THENCE east along the center of Hosack avenue to its intersection with Maher avenue;
 THENCE north along the center of Maher and Humble avenues to a point 300 feet southeast of the center of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks;
 THENCE northeast along a line parallel to and 300 feet southeast of the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks to a point in the center of Pendleton avenue;
 THENCE east along the center of Pendleton avenue to its intersection with South San Marcos Street;
 THENCE east diagonally across South San Marcos street to a point 300 feet east of the center of South San Marcos street;
 THENCE north along a line parallel to and 300 feet east of the center of South San Marcos street to a point in the center of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks;
 THENCE east along the center of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to a point 300 feet west of the center of Nogalitos street;
 THENCE southwest along a line parallel to and 300 feet northwest of the center of Nogalitos street and Sommerset road to a point in the center of Military Drive;
 THENCE east along the center of Military drive to a point 300 feet southeast of the Sommerset road;
 THENCE northeast along a line parallel to and 300 feet southeast of the center of Sommerset road and Nogalitos street to a point in the center of Cassiano street;
 THENCE east along the center of Cassiano street to a point 300 feet west of the center of South Flores street;
 THENCE south along a line parallel to and 300 feet west of the center of South Flores street to a point in the center of West Theo avenue;
 THENCE east along the center of east and west Theo avenue to a point 300 feet east of the center of South Flores street;
 THENCE north along a line parallel to and 300 feet east of the center of South Flores street to a point in the center of Simpson street;
 THENCE east along the center of Simpson street to a point 300 feet west of the center of Roosevelt avenue;
 THENCE beginning at the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks 300 feet east of the center of South Presa street and following the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks northward to a point in the center of Nevada street;
 THENCE east along the center of Nevada street to its intersection with South Pine street;
 THENCE north along the center of South Pine street to a point 300 feet south of the center of East Commerce street, being point of termination.

204.-Explosive permits.-a. No person shall manufacture, distribute, store, sell, issue, give or otherwise dispose of explosives or ingredients unless such person has a permit from the Office of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

b. Except as provided herein no person shall distribute, sell, give or otherwise dispose of explosives or ingredients to a person who does not possess a valid permit, nor shall any person possess, purchase, accept, receive, acquire or use explosives or ingredients unless such person has a permit as provided herein.

c. Every party, company, partnership, corporation, every branch of any government agency except those excepted herein, manufacturing, storing, handling, using, or transporting or otherwise possessing explosives or ingredients within the City limits of San Antonio, must obtain a permit, except that if the explosives or ingredients are manufactured, stored, handled, used, or transported or processed within the semi-fireproof district B, which district is described under 203-B of this ordinance, the explosive permit must be countersigned by the Mayor, the Chief of the Fire Department, and the Chief of the Police Department of the City of San Antonio, or by a person authorized to act for each. No explosive permit for use in this area shall be valid unless it bears the signatures of each of the above-named officials.

Every person having individuals in his employ who manufacture, handle, store, use, transport, or possess explosives for him shall have an explosive permit.

Every person who possesses or has access to the keys or combination of the storage place or magazine, or who has custody of the explosives or ingredients, or who charges the explosives into a hole, or who detonates explosives shall possess an individual explosive permit.

Provided that no permit shall be required for the manufacture, distribution, storage, sale, purchase, possession, handling or use of explosives or ingredients by the Military or Naval Services of the United States or by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the San Antonio Police Department or the Sheriff of Bexar County, provided such explosives or ingredients are to be used for the purpose of law enforcement. Nor shall any permit be required by arsenals, Navy yards, depots, or other establishments owned wholly by the United States War or Navy Departments; provided, however, that a permit shall be required for private operators or such establishments who possess explosives or ingredients for shipment or who ship on other than government bills of lading. A permit shall also be required for persons who manufacture explosives under the authority of the United States for, or sell explosives to the Military or Naval Services of the United States, or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following persons or establishments shall not be required to have a permit:

- (1) Persons working in a laboratory handling only explosive ingredients, the owner of which has a permit.
- (2) Legally recognized members of the medical profession, schools,

hospitals, other recognized educational and medical institutions, retail druggists who handle only explosive ingredients, grocers or others storing and handling packaged meat-curing chemicals or other explosive ingredients, provided they do not have in excess of 200 pounds of the total of all ingredients.

- (3) Any retail store for the sale of "chemical sets" or similar supplies of chemicals for educational purposes, provided that each chemical is in a separate package of recognized safe type, and contents clearly marked in English, and containing not over a total of ten pounds of all chemicals.
- (4) Students and others who do not use ingredients in the performance of work for which they receive remuneration, provided they do not possess in excess of a total of ten pounds of all ingredients.
- (5) Persons, especially wholesalers and jobbers, who at no time physically possess or transport within the City limits of the City of San Antonio any explosive or ingredients mentioned herein.
- (6) Any person driving a truck for licensed transfer or trucking companies provided that his employers or the owners of such trucks possess a permit and are legally responsible for the acts of the driver, provided, however, that the driver of a truck of any company or contractor which distributes or sells explosives upon instruction from any person buying or selling explosives, shall have an explosive permit.

d. Only those persons who have proven to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or some person designated by him by examination or actual test or by check references of three persons not related to the applicant, or by all those means, that they are qualified to manufacture, store, handle, use, transport, or possess explosives and ingredients and who have proved to the satisfaction of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention that they have read, or have had read to them, and know the provisions of this ordinance shall be given an explosive permit.

e. Upon receipt of an application for a permit, special permit or certificate of fitness as required by this chapter, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall make or cause to be made an investigation to determine if all conditions of this title and applying to the permit specified are fulfilled, and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall find the things required to be set forth in said application are so set forth and are true and that the requirements of this title are fulfilled, the permit or certificate herein mentioned shall be issued. No permit or certificate shall be issued in time of war or riot to any person other than a citizen of the United States.

f. Explosive permits shall specify the purpose for which the explosives or their ingredients are to be manufactured, stored, handled, transported, or possessed, and the maximum amount that will be allowed.

An explosive permit shall not be issued for a period of longer than one year from date of issuance. However, it shall be issued for a less period if deemed advisable by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or if the purpose for which the permit is issued will not require a period of a year.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall not issue an explosive permit

if he receives a written objection from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Chief of the Fire Department, or Chief of the Police Department or from persons authorized to act for them.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall not issue a permit for quantities to exceed 100 pounds of high or low explosives, 500 electric blasting caps, or 25 pounds of black powder of any kind without the approval of the Appeal Board and unless the permit is countersigned by the Fire and Police Commissioner, Chief of the Fire Department, and Chief of the Police Department or by persons authorized to act for them.

He may issue permits for any quantity of explosives or ingredients provided the Chief of the Fire Department and the Chief of the Police Department are advised by him in writing of permits issued for quantities in excess of 500 pounds.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may refuse to issue an explosive permit to any person without disclosing his reason except as set forth herein. He may also defer the issuance of an explosive permit to make such investigation as he deems necessary.

Permits shall be numbered consecutively and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention office shall keep an accurate and complete record of all explosive permits that are issued.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require a written application for a permit. Every person including an authorized agent obtaining an explosive permit must appear in person before the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or his authorized representative. Government departments, firms, corporations, partnerships, contractors, etc., may obtain explosive permits through a person authorized to act for or to assume legal responsibility for them.

No employee of a government department, firm, partnership, corporation or individual shall be issued an explosive permit unless his employer first obtains an explosive permit.

An employee's explosive permit becomes void if his employers' explosive permit expires or is revoked.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall revoke an explosive permit for violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance until the offender appears before the Appeal Board.

g. Permits cannot be assigned or in any way transferred, nor can any person operate under, or have the benefit of, another person's permit.

h. In the event of the death of any permittee, the permit becomes immediately void, and the personal representative or heirs of the decedent must apply for a permit to cover remaining explosives or ingredients or uncompleted operations requiring a permit. If the individual is discharged from his employment, his permit becomes immediately void and shall be delivered to his employer, who must deface it by writing across the face thereof the word "Void", together with a notation of the date and reason for the voidance, and thereafter mail or deliver it to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention; and the employer must at once take possession and charge of any explosives or ingredients for which the permittee was accountable. In the event of the dissolution or transfer of the business of any permittee, the successor in interest of the permittee shall immediately apply for a permit to cover any explosives, ingredients, or operations relating to same.

i. In the event of the bankruptcy of a permittee, the trustee or receiver of his bankrupt estate shall immediately apply for a permit to cover any remaining explosives, ingredients, or operations relating thereto. The permit shall not pass with any forced sale or other forced transfer of explosives, ingredients, or operations covered by it, and the transferee must

immediately apply for a permit to cover same.

Any permit that becomes void during the period for which it was issued shall be returned within ten (10) days to the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and it shall be accompanied with all photostatic copies thereof and a list showing all photostatic copies that have been made.

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be notified of the loss or destruction of any valid permit.

j. In case ingredients in the hands of a permittee shall, in the opinion and judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, become dangerous or hazardous and that they should be removed from the above named list, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall notify each such permittee that such ingredients have been removed from the said list and shall allow (10) days to remove the ingredients to a safe location, except in the case of a serious hazard, a shorter time for removal may be designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

*Repealed +
Replaced
June 9-1953
Ord # 19164
Ord BK 4
Page 636*

205. *Established 11/20/52 Ord # 18553 - Ord BK 4 p. 279*
Appeal Board.-There shall be established a Board to be known as the Appeal Board which shall conduct hearings and make decisions regarding actions taken by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention upon the issuance or revocation of explosive permits. Such Board shall be composed of not less than five (5) and not more than seven (7) members, appointed as follows:

- a. One (1) man from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention office.
- b. One (1) man from the Police Department
- c. Three (3) persons having experience in the use of explosives and who need not be residents of the City of San Antonio or the State of Texas.
- d. The remaining members may be chosen from the Federal Bureau of Mines, the State Mining Board, the Bureau of Explosives, industrial experts who are known to be well qualified and actively engaged in the use and/or handling of explosives or from a labor organization, the chosen member of which is actively engaged in using and handling explosives.

206.-Explosives Storage Magazines.-a. Explosives in the amount of 125 pounds or less shall be stored in a box-type magazine. These magazines shall be strongly constructed of two (2) inches of smooth hard wood of three (3) inches of smooth soft wood and entirely covered on the outside with flat sheet iron not lighter than 1/8 inch. Any metal magazine must be lined with some material which is nonsparking and a nonconductor of electricity. Doors and lids shall be provided with strong hinges, hasps, and staples attached by welds, rivets or bolts fitted with lock washers and nuts on the interior of the magazine and installed in such a manner that the fastening cannot be removed when magazine is locked. Box-type magazines shall be smooth inside with no metal exposed and shall be equipped with at least one lock equivalent to a 5-tumbler jarproof lock. Handles shall be provided on each end so as to facilitate speedy removal in case of fire or other emergency.

Magazines shall be conspicuously marked with the words "Explosives--Dangerous", and shall have the word "Explosives" legibly printed in letters as near four (4) inches in height as possible, on all sides and the top of same.

No explosives as defined herein shall be kept, stored, placed, or used near any doorway of any building in such place or manner as to render egress hazardous in case of fire.

Should it be found that the work to be performed within the City Limits will require more than 100 pounds of explosives or more than 500 detonators in one day, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may after approval of the Appeal Board issue a special permit allowing a larger quantity to be stored within the City limits for a period not to exceed 24 hours and he may also in such instances allow the storage in large magazines provided that the requirements of the magazine con-

struction are not less than those recommended by the United States Bureau of Mines or the Institute of Explosive Manufacturers.

Not more than 500 detonators may be stored at any one time within the City limits of San Antonio by any one permittee, and then such detonators shall be stored in a box-type magazine which contains all specifications required for the storage of explosives.

No detonators shall be stored in any magazine containing high or low explosives or blasting-device heaters.

Fuse may be stored in permanent magazines or in box-type magazines together with high or low explosives or detonators. If not so stored, fuse shall be stored in locked containers or locked rooms, or otherwise adequately protected against theft, provided they are approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The word "Explosives" shall be placed on the door of any locker or room containing fuse of any type.

(1) Box-type magazines when located outside of a building, shall be securely anchored in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. No magazine shall be placed in a building containing oil, grease, gasoline, waste paper, or other highly inflammable materials nor shall a magazine be placed less than twenty (20) feet from a stove or furnace or open fire or flame, or less than five (5) feet from other sources of external heat. The location of these magazines shall be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention from time to time upon inspection of same.

Box-type magazines may be located inside of a building if the building is securely locked.

The office of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be advised at all times of the location of the storage of all explosives within the City limits. It shall be the duty of the holder of the permit to store explosives to advise the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention in writing of the location of the explosives.

The American Table of Distances shall be used as an indication of the safe location of explosives but is not binding in regard to the requirements that the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may issue.

(2) Box-type magazines shall be painted red or another distinctive color and clearly and conspicuously marked "Explosives" with letters as near four (4) inches in height as possible.

All explosives within the limits of the City of San Antonio must be stored in a magazine complying with the following requirements of this article, unless such explosives are being transported or used as prescribed and authorized herein.

- (a) All magazines must be kept clean and free from grit, paper, rubbish and empty packages, or any material other than explosives.
- (b) All magazines must be kept locked, except when being inspected or when explosives are being placed therein, or being removed therefrom.
- (c) If any explosive contained in a magazine shall deteriorate so as to be in a dangerous condition, or if the nitroglycerin leaks out of any explosive contained in a magazine, then the magazine keeper must immediately report the fact to the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and such explosives must be removed from the City of San Antonio at once. If the magazine becomes stained with nitroglycerin, the stained part shall be treated with a solution to decompose the nitroglycerin.

All ingredients of explosives whether or not the possessor has a permit shall be stored in accordance with conditions not less than those recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Interstate Commerce Commission, or other recognized authority. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may place such additional restrictions upon the storage of ingredients as he may deem necessary for fire or explosion prevention purposes without any modification of this ordinance.

207-Packing and marking; Interstate carriers and supervision of interstate carriers.-All explosives coming within the City of San Antonio shall be packed and marked in compliance with the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations governing the transportation of explosives as formulated and published from time to time. Nothing in this chapter shall apply or be held to apply to explosives in transit in possession of any common carrier by land, air or water operating under the rules and regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, nor to explosives in the possession of any such carrier so operating to which the same shall have been delivered for shipment, nor to explosives in the possession of any carrier so operating and awaiting delivery to the consignees thereof, provided, however, that the time such explosives are held awaiting further carriage beyond the City of San Antonio or shipment or delivery, as aforesaid, shall not exceed forty-eight (48) hours. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to see that all carriers not operating under the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations comply with all provisions of this chapter.

208.-Transportation.-No vehicle shall be used to transport explosives within the City limits of San Antonio that does not comply with all regulations which have been established by the interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board, State of Texas or the City of San Antonio to govern the construction or operation of such a vehicle.

The following shall be the minimum requirements for transportation of explosives within the City limits of San Antonio:

- a. No person shall drive any vehicle transporting explosives into the City of San Antonio for the purpose of making a delivery therein or of passing therethrough without notifying the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of such purpose and securing a permit therefor. Such permit shall designate the route over which such explosives shall be transported within the City and the time of entering upon such route and the time to be thereon; no explosives shall be transported at any time or along any other route than specified in such permit.
- b. Any vehicle transporting explosives shall be marked or placarded on the front end, both sides, and rear with the word "Explosives" in letters not less than four (4) inches in height in colors contrasting with the background; or the vehicle shall carry in a conspicuous place a red flag not less than twenty-four (24) inches square with the word "Explosives" in white letters at least three (3) inches in height or the word "Danger" in letters six (6) inches in height.
- c. No metal, metal tools, oils, matches, firearms, acids, inflammable substances, or similar material shall be carried on vehicles transporting explosives.
- d. Vehicles transporting explosives should not be overloaded, and in no case shall the explosives containers be piled higher than the closed sides of the body. Any vehicle with an open body shall have a tarpaulin to cover the explosives containers.
- e. All vehicles when used for transporting explosives shall be inspected to determine that: That brakes and steering mechanism are in effective working condition; the electric wiring is well insulated and firmly secured; the body and chassis are clean and free from accumulations of oil and grease; the fuel tank and feed line are secure and have no leaks; two suitable fire extinguishers in working order and located near the driver's seat are provided; and, in general, the vehicle is in proper condition for safe transportation of explosives.
- f. The floors of all vehicles shall be tight. Any exposed metal on the inside of the body that might come into contact with any package of explosives shall be covered or protected with wood or other non-metallic material which is also a nonconductor of electricity.

- g. No explosives shall be transported in any form of pole-type trailer, nor should any trailer be attached to a vehicle hauling explosives.
- h. Vehicles transporting explosives shall be driven only by authorized persons not addicted to the use of, or under the influence of, intoxicants or narcotics. Vehicles shall obey all City speed limits and shall not exceed thirty-five (35) miles per hour; motor vehicles shall not coast or free-wheel at any time. Vehicles containing explosives shall not be taken inside a garage for repairs or other purposes. Transporting explosives on streets or highways shall be done only during daylight hours when this is feasible.
- i. Vehicles transporting explosives shall come to a full stop before crossing any railroad track or main public highway, and then proceed with caution, and conform to all other traffic safety measures.
- j. Passengers or other unauthorized persons shall not ride on a vehicle transporting explosives. Smoking or the carrying of matches and smokers' articles shall not be permitted on or around a vehicle transporting explosives.
- k. Vehicles transporting explosives shall not be left unattended at any time except while making actual deliveries, and then the utmost effort shall be made to prevent the vehicle from running away by careful setting of brakes, blocking the wheels, or taking other precautions.
- l. Packages or containers of explosives shall not be thrown or dropped while being loaded or unloaded or otherwise handled, but they shall be carefully deposited and stored or placed in such a manner as to prevent the packages or containers from sliding or falling or being otherwise displaced.
- m. Explosives cases or containers shall not be left immediately back of the exhaust tailpipe of automotive equipment during loading or unloading.
- n. Motors of vehicles transporting explosives shall be stopped before loading or unloading the explosives.
- o. Motor vehicles shall not be unloaded if explosives already unloaded have not been safely stored.

Detonators shall not be transported on the same truck with other explosives. This does not apply to explosives covered by Interstate Commerce Commission regulations.

Vehicles transporting explosives to points outside of the City limits of San Antonio shall avoid entering the City so far as the route will permit. Except by special permit as hereinbefore provided, no such vehicle shall travel through the area bounded

All deliveries made within the City limits of San Antonio or transportation of explosives through the City of San Antonio shall be between sunup and 8:00 A.M. or such daylight hours as specified by the San Antonio Police Traffic Department in cooperation with the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Should a case arise requiring night delivery, a separate special permit must be issued for each delivery.

Vehicles carrying explosives shall never be left except where the driver is making or receiving a delivery of goods from the vehicle and then only when the animals are securely tied, or when the motive power is entirely stopped and the brakes set, and only for such time as is necessarily consumed in effective delivery. Vehicles carrying explosives shall not be stopped on streets except to comply with traffic regulations or to give vehicles necessary attention. Vehicles loaded with explosives shall not approach nearer to each other than three hundred (300) feet in traveling over streets except when necessary to pass each other.

In making deliveries, explosives shall not be left unless they are placed in a magazine or in charge of some competent person authorized to accept them.

Explosives being delivered or transferred from one vehicle to another, or from vehicle to station for later delivery, except when placed in authorized magazine or in the hands of common carriers operating under the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, shall not be left unguarded. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to frequently inspect all points where deliveries or transfers are made and to see that all provisions of this article are complied with.

In removing broken cases or kegs from car or vehicle care must be taken to remove any particle of loose explosives. Men engaged in loading, unloading or handling explosives must not have or carry matches, firearms or cartridges for firearms on their person. Smoking is prohibited in or on cars, trucks or vehicles containing explosives.

Cases or receptacles having contained high explosives shall not be used again for any purpose. All such cases or receptacles when emptied shall be destroyed.

209.-Duties of all common carriers and others handling explosives and ingredients.-No common carrier or other person shall allow any substance which is labelled "Explosives" or which is known by the invoice or bill of lading to be explosives, should be labelled in accordance with interstate regulations, to pass from its or his possession for delivery, or to be delivered by any person or firm representing it or him to any person or firm within the City limits of San Antonio, who does not present to it or him for examination a valid permit (a photostatic copy of the same size as the permit shall be considered the same as the permit), except that this shall not apply to delivery of explosives to the military and police of the United States Government, the State of Texas, the County of Bexar or the City of San Antonio. All other departments or officials must have a permit.

210.-The use and handling of explosives.-a. Only the minimum amount of explosives necessary to perform a job shall be used or detonated.

b. Explosives and detonators shall be transported or carried in separate vehicles from their respective magazines to point of use and kept therein until removed for placement in holes.

c. Insulated carriers or containers used for carrying explosives or detonators shall be made of finished wood not less than 1/2 inch in thickness, plastics not less than 1/4 inch in thickness, or pressed fiber not less than 3/8 inch in thickness, waterproofed and constructed without metal. Each carrier shall be provided with a nonconductive handle or strap. Where conditions are not favorable to the use of rigid type containers, consideration should be given to use of non-rigid, insulated, waterproof carriers or containers.

d. The practice of breaking or blasting any material by a system commonly known as bulldozing or mudcapping is prohibited.

e. Primed cartridges of explosives shall be kept in insulated carriers or containers separate from other explosives or detonators at all times until ready for placement in drill holes.

f. Cases or containers of explosives that are to be charged into blast holes shall not be placed nearer than 25 feet and should be placed no nearer thereto than 50 feet.

g. Motor vehicles shall not be permitted to approach nearer than 50

feet at locations where explosives are being loaded for blasting.

h. The engines of automotive vehicles shall not be permitted to "idle" while the vehicle is near locations where explosives are being loaded in blast holes. The ignition key shall be turned to the "off" position.

i. Cases or kegs containing explosives shall always be lifted and set down carefully and never slid over one another or dropped from one level to another or otherwise roughly handled.

j. Containers of explosives shall not be opened inside a magazine or within 50 feet of a magazine.

k. Tools made of wood or other nonmetallic material shall be used in opening boxes or kegs or other containers of explosives. Metallic tools shall not be used.

l. Explosives and detonators issued to individual workmen shall be placed in separate insulated carriers or containers equipped with lids so constructed and fastened that they cannot come open during transportation.

m. No person except the attendant shall be permitted to ride with explosives or detonators when they are being transported in a shaft, slope, or other underground or surface operation.

211.-Blasting permits.-Blasting permits shall be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention as provided for herein and shall set forth with particularity the name of the contractor or other responsible party applying therefor, the name of the property owner upon whose property the blasting is to be done and the location of the property. Said permit shall be valid and operative for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days from date issued. All permits issued pursuant to this chapter are subject to revocation when, in the opinion of the officer issuing the same, the spirit of this chapter is being violated.

No person shall cap a cartridge within one hundred (100) feet of where explosives are stored, nor shall a person cap more cartridges than are necessary for immediate use. Any blasting contiguous to or near any structure must be so conducted as not to cause damage to such structure and to this end, weak walls or other supports must be shored up and other measures taken to prevent damages. When blasting in the vicinity of a weak structure is unavoidable, only light blasts with short lines of resistance and small charges shall be used. Blasting charges must be tamped only by means of wooden tampers and by the application of direct pressure. Tamping by strokes or blows or with a rod or stick, the end of which is in any way frayed or split, is prohibited. Immediately after loading or tamping the holes and before firing any blasts, except when the same are in a tunnel or subway and distant from the opening more than fifty (50) feet, or in a place so far from a building or highway that flying debris may not damage them, the material to be blasted must be covered on all exposed sides with timbers held securely together with strong chains or rope and covered with stout woven matting or wire, rope or some other equally serviceable material to prevent the debris from flying. After this covering has been placed in position the blast must be fired without unnecessary delay. Not less than three (3) minutes before firing a blast, the blaster must give warning thereof by causing competent men, carrying a red flag to be stationed at a reasonable distance from the blast at each avenue of approach or point of danger and these men must give the warning of danger both by voice and by waving such red flags. Immediately after firing a blast, the blaster shall cause all debris to be removed and shall make a thorough examination to determine whether there remains any unexploded charge. In case a charge shall fail to explode, the tamping must not be removed, but the old charge must be exploded by drilling a single hole at

least twelve (12) inches away, which last hold shall then be loaded and fired in the usual manner. In case a blast fails to carry away the entire drill hole, no further drilling must be done in that hole. The quantity of explosives in all blasting charges shall be limited so that no injury to person or property will result therefrom. No person shall blast within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio without having first obtained a permit for same, which shall be in the form and procured in the manner provided for herein. Persons securing permits for blasting shall use the utmost care and caution so as to prevent stones and other materials from flying so as to endanger life and property and shall obey any restrictions or requirements recommended by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or his authorized representative.

Only electric detonators, electric squibs, and electric delays can be used to detonate explosives as defined in or regulated by this ordinance. This shall not forbid the use of detonating fuse similar in action and characteristics to Primacord or Cordeau.

Part III

SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION

301.-Definition.-Small arms ammunition whenever used in this ordinance shall be held to mean any shotgun, rifle, pistol or revolver cartridges.

302.-Manufacture Prohibited.-No person shall manufacture within the limits of the city any small arms ammunition. This shall not be construed as prohibiting the hand-loading of small arms ammunition for private use and not for resale.

303.-Permit required.-No person shall store for sale, sell or offer for sale any small arms ammunition without a permit.

Part IV

NITROCELLULOSE MOTION PICTURE FILM

401.-Purchase of nitrocellulose motion picture film-Permit required.-It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, firm or corporation to sell any toy or miniature motion picture machine containing nitro-cellulose motion picture film, or to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any nitro-cellulose motion picture films to any person not having a permit to handle, use or display such film.

402.-Permit required for storage.-A permit shall be required for the storage of nitro-cellulose motion picture film in quantities greater than five reels, or aggregating more than 25 pounds in weight. No permit shall be issued for any building unless the rooms in which film is handled or stored are protected by automatic sprinklers; provided that this does not include projection booths covered in Section 405.

403.-Storage.-Nitrocellulose motion picture film in other than the original shipping cases conforming to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, in amounts in excess of 25 pounds but not in excess of 1,000 pounds shall be kept in approved cabinets if not in vaults; amounts in excess of 1,000 pounds shall be kept in vaults.

Note: The standard roll of film 1-3/8 inches (35 mm.) wide and 1,000 feet long weighs about 5 pounds.

404.-Film Cabinets and Vaults.-a. Cabinets shall be of approved construction and shall not have a capacity in excess of 375 pounds of film.

b. 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 capacity.

c. 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.

d. Film vaults shall be constructed, vented and sprinklered in accordance with the requirements for standard film vaults and in a manner satisfactory to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

405.-Projection booths.-Every picture machine using nitro-cellulose film shall be installed or operated within a booth, to be not less than 48 square feet in size and 7 feet high. If more than one machine is to be operated an additional 24 square feet shall be provided for each additional machine. The booth shall be built of brick, tile, or plaster blocks, plastered on both sides, or of concrete, or of a rigid metal frame, properly braced, and sheathed and roofed with sheet iron of not less than No. 20 U.S. metal gauge, or with 1/4-inch hard asbestos board, securely riveted or bolted to the frame, or 2 inches of solid metal lath and Portland cement plaster. All joints shall be sufficiently tight to prevent the discharge of smoke.

a. The entrance door into the booth shall be at least 2 feet by 5 feet, of construction equivalent to the sheathing permitted above for rigid frame booths, and shall be so arranged as to close automatically, and shall be kept closed at all times when not used for egress or ingress.

b. Two orifices or openings for each picture machine may be provided; one for the operator's view shall be not larger than 200 square inches, and the other through which the picture is projected shall be not larger than 120 square inches. Where separate stereopticon, spot or 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 openings; such openings shall be as small as practicable and shall be capable of being protected by approved automatic shutters. Each opening shall be provided with a gravity shutter of approved fireproof material. Each shutter shall have a fusible link above it, and there shall also be one located over each upper projector magazine which, upon operating will close all the shutters. There shall also be provided suitable means for manually closing all shutters simultaneously from a point near the door. Shutters on openings not in use shall be kept closed.

c. All shelves, furniture and fixtures within the booth shall be constructed of incombustible material, and no combustible material of any sort whatever shall be permitted or allowed to be within such booth, except the films used in the operation of the machines, and film cement.

d. Ventilation shall be provided by one or more mechanical exhaust systems which shall draw air from each arc lamp housing and from one or more points near the ceiling. Systems shall exhaust to outdoors either directly or through a non-combustible flue used for no other purpose.

Exhaust capacity shall be not less than 15 or more than 50 cubic feet per minute for each arc lamp plus a minimum of 200 cubic feet per minute for the room itself.

Exhaust ducts shall be of non-combustible material, and shall either be kept 1 inch from combustible material or covered with 1/2-inch of non-combustible heat insulating material.

e. An approved film cabinet shall be provided in projection booths where the amount of film exceeds 40 pounds (8,000 feet of 35 mm. film). All film not being used shall be kept in the cabinet or in Interstate Commerce Commission shipping containers, but not over 40 pounds of film shall be permitted to remain in the shipping containers.

406.-Reference.-The storage and handling of nitrocellulose motion picture film shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #40, dated July 1, 1939, and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Nitrocellulose Motion Picture Film as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part V

PYROXYLIN PLASTIC

501.-Definition.-The term "Pyroxylin Plastic" as used in this ordinance shall be held to mean and include any plastic substance, material or compound, other than nitrocellulose film as provided for in the film storage regulations, having soluble cotton or similar nitrocellulose as a base, including celluloid, fiberloid, pyralin, viscoloid, zylonite and similar products, materials, and compounds by whatever name known, when in the form of blocks, slabs, sheets, tubes or fabricated shapes.

502.-Storage by retailer, jobbers and wholesalers.-All retailers, jobbers and wholesalers storing or handling more than 100 pounds of pyroxylin plastic shall obtain a permit; a permit shall also be required for the manufacture of articles of pyroxylin plastic, which shall include the use of pyroxylin plastic in the manufacture or assembling of other articles.

503.-Display of pyroxylin plastics.-All display of pyroxylin plastic articles in stores shall be in show cases or show windows except as permitted below.

- a. Articles may be placed on tables but no table shall be over 3 feet wide and 10 feet long, and tables shall be spaced at least 3 feet apart. Where articles are displayed on counters, they shall be arranged in like manner.
- b. Spaces underneath tables shall be kept free of storage of any kind and of accumulations of paper, refuse and other combustible material.
- c. Sales or display tables shall be so located that in the event of a fire at that table, the table will not interfere with free exit from the room, in at least one direction.
- d. Electric or gas mantle light shall not be directly above any pyroxylin plastic material, unless provided with a suitable guard to prevent heated particles falling.

504.-Automatic sprinklers required.-All new and existing buildings shall have all parts of the building used for the manufacture or storage of articles of pyroxylin plastic equipped with an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

505.-Storage and handling of raw pyroxylin plastic.-All raw pyroxylin plastic material in factory buildings shall be kept as follows:

- a. Where raw material in excess of 25 pounds is received in any building or fire area, an approved vented cabinet or vented and sprinklered vault shall be provided for the storage of the material.
- b. Not more than 1,000 pounds of raw material may be stored in cabinets in any one workroom, but not more than 500 pounds in any one cabinet, nor more than 250 pounds in one compartment.
- c. All raw material in excess of that permitted above must be kept in vented vaults not exceeding 1500 cubic feet capacity and with one automatic sprinkler head to each 125 cubic feet of total vault space and with construction and venting in conformity with standard practice for such use and satisfactory to the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

506.- Vaults and storage rooms required.-In factories manufacturing articles of pyroxylin plastic such sprinklered and vented cabinets, vaults or storage rooms shall be provided as may be necessary to prevent the accumulations in work rooms, of raw stock, stock in process or finished articles. Such cabinets, vaults or rooms shall be of such size, number, arrangement and location as specified by the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

507.-Pyroxylin plastic-limit in work rooms.-In the work rooms of pyroxylin plastic factories, operators shall not be stationed closer together than 3 feet, and the amount of material per operator shall not exceed one-half day's supply and shall be limited to the capacity of three tote-boxes including material awaiting removal or use.

508.-Handling of waste.-All waste materials such as shavings, chips, turnings, sawdust, edgings and trimmings shall be kept under water in a metal receptacle until removed from the premises.

509.-Minimum storage to heat pipes.-No pyroxylin plastic shall be stored within 2 feet of steam pipes, radiators, chimneys, etc. Smoking is hereby prohibited in any establishment storing or handling pyroxylin plastic and prominent "No Smoking" signs shall be posted. Fire extinguishers, fire pails and other fire protection equipment deemed necessary by the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be provided.

510.-Reference.-Warehouse and wholesale jobbing and Retail stores shall store and handle pyroxylin plastic in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #43, dated July 1940 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Storage and Handling of Pyroxylin Plastic in Warehouses and Wholesale Jobbing and Retail Stores as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

511.-Reference.-In factories making articles of pyroxylin plastic, the storage, handling and use shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #42 dated December 1940 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Storage, Handling and Use of Pyroxylin Plastic in factories making articles therefrom as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part VI

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND X-RAY NITROCELLULOSE

601.-Storage-Hospitals, Similar Institutions.-In hospitals and similar institutions, doctors' offices and x-ray laboratories, 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, except that not more than 500 pounds may be kept in approved cabinets within the building, constructed as outlined below.

602.-Storage-portrait and commercial studios.-In portrait and commercial studios, all exposed nitrocellulose photographic and x-ray film shall be stored in cabinets, vaults or outside storage houses, as outlined 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.

603.-Cabinets.-a. Cabinets shall be of approved insulated construction and shall not exceed 10 cubic feet capacity.

b. Cabinets shall be equipped with at least one automatic sprinkler in each compartment unless specifically approved for use without automatic sprinklers.

c. Each cabinet shall be provided with a vent to the outside of the building. The vent shall be so constructed or protected by a substantial metal grid as to prevent stoppage of vent in case of combustion or decomposition of film contents. For a cabinet having 10 cubic feet inside volume the vent area shall be not less than 56 square inches. For smaller cabinets the vent area shall be proportional except that no cabinets shall have a vent area of less than 14 square inches.

d. Vent flues inside the building shall be of a construction equivalent to No. 18 U. S. gauge metal covered with 1 inch of heat insulating material.

604.-Vaults and outside storage houses.-Vaults and Outside storage houses shall be sprinklered and vented and in strict accordance with the standard requirements for vaults or for outside storage houses, and satisfactory to the Bureau of Fire Prevention; provided, however, that outside storage houses which are not within 100 feet of any other building are not required to have automatic sprinkler protection.

605.-All wiring and electrical equipment in rooms or vaults where film is stored shall conform to the National Electrical Code; only incandescent electric lights shall be permitted and in vaults these shall be protected by wire guards, vapor-proof globes or both. Portable or extension cords shall not be used in any storage vault.

606.-Smoking shall be prohibited in rooms where film is stored or in developing or similar work rooms. Conspicuous "No Smoking" signs shall be posted in prominent places.

607.-No film shall be stored within 2 feet of steam pipes, radiators, chimneys or other source of heat.

608.-Fire pails or extinguishers shall be provided as required by the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

609.-Reference.-All photographic and x-ray nitrocellulose films shall be stored and handled in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #41, dated July 15, 1930 and known as Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Storage and Handling of Photographic and X-ray Nitrocellulose Films as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part VII

CALCIUM CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE

701.-Storage-less than 5 pounds.-No person shall store or keep calcium

carbide in excess of one hundred pounds, nor operate an acetylene generator having a carbide capacity exceeding 5 pounds, without a permit. Acetylene generators shall be of approved type.

702.-Storage less than 600 pounds.-Calcium carbide in excess of 600 pounds but not in excess of 5,000 pounds, may be stored in a separate room or compartment inside a one-story building containing other occupancy, provided such room or compartment is separated by a fire-resistive partition from other parts of the building, and without cellar or basement underneath such carbide storage section. This room or compartment may also be used for storage of fuel gas cylinders. Adequate ventilation shall be provided.

703.-Storage less than 5000 pounds.-Not to exceed 5,000 pounds of calcium carbide may also be stored within an inside generator room or compartment of construction as above mentioned when such generator room or compartment is located in a one-story building without cellar or basement underneath the generator section. Such generator room or compartment may also be used for the storage of fuel gas cylinders.

704.-Storage in excess of 5000 pounds.-Calcium carbide in excess of 5,000 pounds shall be stored above ground in one-story buildings without cellar or basement, and used for no other purpose, except the storage of fuel gas cylinders, or an outside generator house.

Location of such storage buildings shall be outside congested mercantile and manufacturing districts.

Construction used shall be such as to ensure a dry, waterproof building. Adequate ventilation shall be provided.

If storage building is of incombustible construction, it may adjoin other one-story buildings if separated therefrom by unpierced fire walls. If detached less than 10 feet from such building or buildings, there shall be no opening in any of the mutually exposing sides of such buildings within said distance.

If the storage building is of combustible construction it shall not be within twenty (20) feet of any other one- or two-story building, nor within thirty (30) feet of any other building exceeding two stories.

705.-Stationary generator-installation.-Stationary generators shall be installed either in an outdoor, underground pit, or in a well ventilated fire-resistive outbuilding, the size of which shall not exceed that required to allow free operation of the apparatus and the storage of the necessary carbide; provided that such generators may be installed inside buildings if within a well ventilated, fire-resistive enclosure either in a 1-story building or on the top floor or roof of a multi-storied building.

706.-Portable generators-operation.-Portable generators shall not be used inside buildings except in rooms of total volume at least 35 times the nominal aggregate gas-generating capacity of the unit or units used therein.

707.-Reference.-Installation and operation of Acetylene Equipment for Lighting, Heating and Cooking shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #50, dated March 1, 1930 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation and Operation of Acetylene Equipment for Lighting, Heating and Cooking.

708.-Reference.-Installation and Operation of Gas Systems for welding and cutting shall be in accordance with the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation and operation of Gas Systems for welding and cutting as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part VIII

COMPRESSED AND LIQUEFIED GASES
OTHER THAN ACETYLENE

801.-Application.-The provisions of this Part apply to the use, storage and handling of compressed or liquefied petroleum or other flammable gases except acetylene.

b. This ordinance shall be construed to be supplemental to the laws of the State of Texas and of the regulations of the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas applying to Liquefied Petroleum Gases as now or hereafter existent or promulgated in conformity with the laws of the State.

802.-Permit for liquefied petroleum tank trucks; application therefor.- Any "person" desiring to haul or transport any Liquefied Petroleum Gas or operate any vehicle or equipment for hauling or transporting such gases upon or over any premises or upon any public way within the corporate limits of the city shall, before doing so, make application for a permit therefor at the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. A separate application shall be made for each vehicle to be used for hauling or transporting Liquefied Petroleum Gases. The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall check each application and the proposed vehicle and container. If found to be in conformity with the ordinance the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall cause a permit to be issued for each approved vehicle upon the payment to the city in the office of the Tax Collector of a permit fee of two (\$2.00) dollars for each vehicle. Said permits shall be valid for the period of one (1) year. It shall be the duty of each applicant after the one (1) year period has expired to renew each application annually and obtain new permits each year. The application blanks to be filled out shall contain the following information, to-wit:

- a. Name and address of the applicant.
- b. Location of premises where vehicle will be kept overnight or when not in use.
- c. Description and maximum quantities of Liquefied Petroleum Gases to be stored or retained on each such vehicle, as determined by the maximum water gallon capacity of the respective vehicle.
- d. Description of the type vehicle to be used for hauling Liquefied Petroleum Gases, including license and motor number.
- e. Pressure at which safety relief valve is set to discharge.
- f. Such other information as may be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

In addition to the above, a copy of the information required to be submitted to the Railroad Commission shall be filed with the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention within ten (10) days after the vehicle is placed in operation.

803.-Odorizing gases.-All compressed or Liquefied gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to positively indicate the presence of gas down to concentrations in air of not over one-fifth the lower limit of flammability.

804.-Construction of Containers.- a. Containers for compressed or liquefied gases shall be constructed in accordance with the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code (except U2 to U10 and U19) of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers or shall comply with the Regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. All containers shall bear a marking indicating that they have been suitably tested.

b. Containers shall be designed for a working pressure not less than the vapor pressure of the stored product at 100° F. No container shall have a shell or head thickness less than 3/16 inch.

c. Containers other than those conforming to the Interstate Commerce

Commission Regulations shall be marked with the design working pressure in pounds per square inch, and no material of greater vapor pressure at 100° F. than the design working pressure shall be placed or kept therein.

d. No liquid storage container shall exceed 30,000 gallons water capacity.

805.-Tanks and storage.-a. All tanks, containers and appurtenant equipment installed for use within the corporate limits of the city for the purpose of providing Liquefied Petroleum Gas for industrial, commercial and domestic uses shall be designed, constructed, equipped and installed in a manner as required by the laws of the State of Texas and all special regulations of the Railroad Commission as now or hereafter promulgated in conformity with the laws of the State. Such containers shall be equipped with suitable excess flow valves, necessary pressure regulator and shall be suitably protected against corrosion.

b. Tanks, containers and first-stage regulating equipment for Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall not be installed or used within the corporate limits of the city except upon compliance with the requirements set out in the table below for minimum distance that shall be maintained between said containers and enclosed structures of property lines:

MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DISTANCE FROM ANY ENCLOSED STRUCTURE OR
PROPERTY LINE TO TANKS OR CONTAINERS

	Approved Interstate Commerce Commission Containers	Approved 0 to 500 Water Gallon Capacity Containers	Approved 501 to 1000 Water Gallon Capacity Containers
Fire Limits No. 1	1 ft.	Not permitted	Not permitted
Fire Limits No. 2	1 ft.	25 ft.	50 ft.
Other Areas	1 ft.	10 ft.	25 ft.

Containers shall not be placed closer than twenty-five (25') feet from basements or other structures which extend to below ground level.

c. Containers larger than one thousand (1,000) water gallon capacity shall not be erected, installed or used unless a special permit, authorized by resolution of the City Council has been issued by the Building Inspector with the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention after careful investigation of the proposed installation considering possible hazards to life and contiguous property.

d. Tanks and containers shall not be placed in service or filled upon the premises of the ultimate user or, when placed underground, tanks shall not be covered over, until the work of installation has been inspected by the Building Inspector and the work approved and a label of such approval attached or affixed thereon by the Building Inspector, nor shall such containers be refilled thereafter unless they bear such label of approval dated not more than five (5) years prior to the time of said refilling, provided, however, that where Interstate Commerce Commission bottles are used the empty bottles may be replaced by full bottles if the system bears such a label of approval. The Building Inspector is hereby authorized to reinspect any existing installation and if found to be reasonably safe attach thereto a label of approval dating from the date the container was installed and approved by the Building Inspector. Containers which have not been approved shall not be labeled.

e. Underground tanks shall be emptied before being dug up or uncovered and shall be filled once with water before they are moved or worked on and

this work shall not be done by persons other than those authorized by license.

f. Adjustments, changes or alterations in the accessories, devices, regulators and safety devices of Liquefied Petroleum Gas containers shall not be made except by persons licensed to do such work.

g. No liquefied Petroleum Gas shall be stored or retained inside of any structure within the city except that Interstate Commerce Commission approved containers in sizes of sixteen (16) pounds of gas or less may be used inside of buildings by obtaining written permission from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Interstate Commerce Commission containers in sizes of one hundred (100) pounds of gas or less may be used for cutting metals when used inside buildings and under conditions by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

806.-Installation of containers.-a. Containers installed aboveground shall be properly supported with anchorage which will permit thermal expansion. Structural metal supports shall be properly fireproofed, except that unprotected structural steel supports resting on concrete pads or footings may be used under either of the following conditions:

1. The container has a water capacity of not over 600 gallons and the distance from its bottom to the ground does not exceed 24 inches.
2. The container is in an isolated location and the distance from its bottom to the ground does not exceed 5 feet.

b. Containers buried underground shall be so placed that the top of container is below the established frost line and in no case less than 2 feet below the surface. Where necessary to prevent floating, containers shall be securely anchored or weighted. They shall be coated with a suitable protective material to prevent corrosion.

c. Containers once installed underground shall not be reinstalled aboveground or underground unless they successfully withstand a hydrostatic retest of one and one-half times the design working pressure, and show no evidence of detrimental corrosion.

807.-Valves and accessories.-a. Valves, regulating, gauging and other necessary equipment shall be protected against tampering and mechanical damage in an approved manner.

b. All connections to containers, except gauge connections and safety relief connections, shall be provided with approved shut-off valves close to the container.

c. Valves in the assembly of systems using two or more cylinders or drums shall be so arranged that the change of cylinders or drums may be made without shutting down the system.

d. When cylinders or drums are not in use, outlet valves shall be kept tightly closed even though cylinders may be considered empty.

e. Approved gauging devices shall be employed on all storage containers other than cylinders and drums.

808. Dikes.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, where the slope of the ground or other local conditions would permit aboveground containers, in case of rupture or overflow, to endanger adjacent property, shall require each container to be surrounded by a dike of such capacity as may be considered necessary but not more than the capacity of the container.

809.-Pipe; pipe fittings.-Piping, pipe fittings, appliances and other equipment designed or intended for the distribution and utilization of Liquefied Petroleum Gases for domestic and small commercial use shall not be installed, repaired, extended or altered except that it be made to comply with the following requirements:

a. All piping, appliances and equipment shall be installed in full compliance with the ordinances of the city regulating installations for natural gas except where otherwise specifically required by this ordinance and by the regulations of the Railroad Commission. A master cut-off valve painted red shall be readily accessible to firemen in case of fire.

b. Liquefied Petroleum Gas at pressures in excess of one (1) pound per square inch shall not be permitted inside buildings without specific approval of the Building Inspector and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

c. Piping shall be wrought iron, steel, brass, or copper pipe; or approved seamless copper, brass or other approved non-ferrous tubing. All piping for conveying gas or liquid shall be suitable for a safe working pressure of not less than 125 pounds. All piping for conveying gas or liquid shall be tested and proven free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressure.

d. In any system in which compressed gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing shall be used, with an internal diameter not greater than 3/32-inch, and a wall thickness not less than 3/64-inch; provided that this requirement shall not apply to commercial gas plants, bulk stations where cylinders, drums or tank trucks are filled, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings.

e. Joints in wrought iron and steel piping shall be of welded construction, or shall be made with fittings capable of withstanding a pressure of at least 125 pounds per square inch for pressures of 125 pounds per square inch or less; extra heavy fittings shall be used for pressures exceeding 125 pounds per square inch. Cast-iron fittings shall not be used. Joints on brass or copper pipe, or approved seamless copper, brass or other approved non-ferrous tubing shall be by means of approved fittings.

f. Piping shall be run as directly as practicable; provision shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring and vibration and for settling of container. At points where piping passes through outside walls below ground level, suitable provision shall be made to insure substantial gas tightness.

g. Piping outside buildings shall be protected against mechanical injury. Underground piping shall be buried below the established frost line.

h. When an existing natural gas piping system is to be used for Liquefied Petroleum Gases all piping of the existing system shall be removed, checked and reinstalled in the manner described for new Liquefied Petroleum Gas installations.

i. All appliances used with Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall be adapted for use with the particular mixture of Liquefied Petroleum Gases normally supplied to the piping systems. Automatic appliances having a pilot light shall have an approved automatic safety cut-off.

j. Floor furnaces shall not be permitted on Liquefied Petroleum Gas Systems.

k. Liquefied Petroleum Gas piping, appliances and equipment shall not be permitted in basements or pits or in any other low place where such gas can collect to form a dangerous flammable mixture.

1. Houses having continuous foundations shall have suitable vents from under such house if Liquefied Petroleum Gas piping is installed under said house.

m. Rubber or leather including rubber hose shall not be used where in any manner exposed to the solvent action of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

810. Filling Connections.-a. The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located inside a building. It shall be protected in a substantial manner against mechanical injury and tampering by unauthorized persons. Filling pipe inlet terminals on containers other than those conforming to Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building and where practicable not less than 5 feet from any driveway and shall be kept locked when not in use.

b. All containers, other than those complying with the Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations shall have all connections, except relief connections, equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves, provided, however, that fill connections shall be equipped with approved back-pressure check valves, to prevent discharge of contents in case connections are broken. These excess flow and back-pressure check valves shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the containers; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such a manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back-pressure valve will not cause breakage between the container and such valve. Gauging devices which do not involve the flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

811.-Safety Devices.-a. Every container other than those complying with Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations and every vaporizer other than those of less than one quart total capacity not heated by artificial means and those arranged so the liquid therein can pass back to the originating container at all times without hindrance, shall be provided with approved safety relief valves which cannot be shut off by stop valves. Relief valve discharge shall start at a pressure not more than 125 per cent of the designed working pressure. Safety relief valves shall have a free discharge area not less than as specified in the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Design, Installation and Construction of Containers and Pertinent Equipment for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

b. The discharge from safety reliefs shall be outside of buildings and not less than 5 feet away from any opening in any building which is below the level of such discharge.

812.-Vaporizing and housing.-a. In domestic installations no liquid or gas shall be led into the building at a pressure exceeding 20 pounds gauge. The initial pressure reducing device shall be installed outside of building, except in the case of a vaporizer house.

b. The vaporizer shall be located outside of buildings except those buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distribution operations, but may be located in a house or shed of fireproof construction, well ventilated from points near the floor and roof; provided that on systems utilizing vaporization supplied without artificial means, vaporizers may be installed in buildings, if such vaporizers are of not more than one quart capacity and are located close to point at which pipe to vaporizer enters buildings.

c. Where a device is employed for premixing the gas with air, such device shall be provided with means for automatically shutting off the gas mixing device before a combustible mixture is generated, except where combustible mixtures are desired and generated, in which case flame arresters shall be installed.

813.-Electrical installations and open flames.-a. In the immediate vicinity of storage containers, in vaporizer or pump houses, in cylinder filling plants, in gas plants, and similar locations where liquefied gases are in liquid form in large quantities, all electrical installations shall be in strict accordance with the requirements of the National Electrical Code for Class I hazardous locations.

b. No artificial light involving flames or sparks, shall be used in the vicinity of container charging operations. Approved explosion-proof flashlights may be employed.

814.-Filling Densities.-The total amount of liquefied gas, by weight, shall be limited to the following percentages of the weight of the water capacity of the container, depending upon the specific gravity at 60 degrees Fahrenheit of the liquid: For 0.400 specific gravity, 32 per cent for aboveground and 35 per cent for underground; for 0.500 specific gravity, 41 per cent for aboveground and 45 per cent for underground; for 0.600 specific gravity, 53 per cent for aboveground and 56 per cent for underground; and for intermediate or higher specific gravities, corresponding percentages; but in no case shall the amount of liquid be such as to fill the container at a temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit for aboveground, and 105 degrees Fahrenheit for underground.

815.-Transfer of Liquid.-All transfer of liquid or gases shall be by approved piping or hose, tested to 5 times the designed working pressure. All connections shall be free from leaks.

816.-Permit for liquefied petroleum gas tank trucks.-a. All containers for hauling or transporting Liquefied Petroleum Gases upon or over any premises or upon any public way within the corporate limits of the city shall be designed, constructed and operated in a manner as required by the laws of the State of Texas and all special regulations of the Railroad Commission as now or hereafter promulgated in conformity with the laws of the State.

b. All vehicles, tanks or containers for transporting Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall be kept in good condition at all times and if found in use when in a hazardous condition or in need of repair, said use and condition shall constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this ordinance.

c. Vehicles for hauling or transporting Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall not be driven into the area bounded by the following streets:

nor shall such vehicle be parked or left overnight upon any public street or public way of the city.

d. Vehicles for hauling or transporting Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall not be used or driven within the corporate limits of the city unless a label of approval has been attached or affixed thereon by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, except that vehicles operating under license or jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission may be driven through the city without first securing a permit, but said vehicles shall not distribute or discharge any gas within the city unless a city permit is obtained.

817.-Tank trucks and trailers-construction.-Tank trucks and trailers shall be constructed as described in Section 804.

Piping, safety devices, filling and the loading and unloading of tank trucks and trailers shall be as specified for containers.

Pumps of suitable design and properly protected may be mounted upon trucks and trailers and may be driven by the truck motor power take-off or other suitable means. The pumps, except constant speed centrifugal pumps, shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated by-pass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to pump suction when the pump discharge pressure rises above a predetermined point.

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Every tank truck and trailer shall be provided with properly attached steel bumpers or chassis extension at the rear which shall be so arranged as to adequately protect the tank, piping, valves and fittings in case of collision.

Railroad cars and trucks and trailers transporting Liquefied Petroleum Gases in bulk shall not be loaded or unloaded within the corporate limits of the city except at locations and with equipment approved by resolution of the City Council upon recommendations of the Building Inspector and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

818.-Liquefied petroleum gas for motor fuel.-It is specifically provided that vehicles using Liquefied Petroleum Gases for fuel for motive power and self-propulsion are exempted from the requirements of Article 36-73 and Articles 3678 to 36-85, inclusive of this ordinance but shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Tanks or containers for Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall not exceed one (1) thirty (30) water gallon capacity for passenger and small commercial vehicles and shall not exceed two (2) one hundred fifty (150) water gallon capacity for large commercial trucks and buses, and all such tanks shall be provided with complete free air ventilation downward to avoid accumulations of gas.

b. Tanks or containers for Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall be designed and equipped for two hundred (200) pounds per square inch working pressure and shall comply fully with the regulations of the Railroad Commission including the regulations relative to excess flow valves. All fittings which are on or fit into such tanks or containers shall be protected with a substantial and suitable guard to reasonably prevent breakage of the fittings should the vehicle be involved in collision.

c. Tanks, containers, regulators, carburetors and all other equipment to make a complete system for using Liquefied Petroleum Gases as a fuel shall be subject to such further regulation as the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may find necessary in the interest of public safety.

819.-Reference.-The design, Installation and Construction of Containers and Pertinent Equipment for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #58, dated August 1940 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Design, Installation and Construction of Containers and Pertinent Equipment for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part IX

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

901.-Application to New and Existing Installation, Etc.-The Provisions of this Part apply to all new plants, stores, equipments and installations; and, except as otherwise specified, to existing plants, stores, equipments, and installations which constitute a distinct hazard to adjoining property, in so far as the intent of the sections can be reasonably fulfilled.

902.-Classification of Flammable Liquids.-For the purpose of this ordinance, flammable liquids are divided into three classes, according to the flash point, as follows:

Class I. Liquids with a flash point below 25 degrees Fahrenheit (-4 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Class II. Liquids with flash point above that for Class I and below 70 degrees Fahrenheit (21 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Class III. Liquids with flash point above that for Class II and below 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93.3 degrees Centigrade) closed cup tester.

Representative examples of the classes of flammable liquids are:

Class I

Ether
Gasoline
Naphtha
Benzol
Coilodion
Acetone

Class II

Alcohol
Amyl Acetate
Toluol
Ethyl Acetate
Methyl Acetate

Class III

Kerosene
Amyl Alcohol
Turpentine
Fuel Oil

903.-Manufactured Liquid Commodities Included.-Any manufactured liquid or fluid commodity, such as paint, varnish, dryer, cleaning solution and polishing liquid which contains flammable liquids shall be considered a flammable liquid and shall be classified by Section 902 according to the flash point of the mixture.

904.-Permits required.-Except as specified in Section 905, a permit (which shall be for one or more of the following subdivisions) shall be obtained:

a. For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class I liquids in excess of one gallon in any dwelling, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of six gallons in any other building, and in excess of ten gallons outside of any building.

b. For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class II liquids in excess of five gallons in any dwelling, apartment house or tenement, and in excess of ten gallons in any other building, and in excess of twenty-five gallons outside of any building.

c. For the storage or handling of a total quantity of Class III liquids in excess of twenty-five gallons inside any building, and in excess of fifty-five gallons outside of any building.

905.-Owner or agent may use certain flammable liquids without permit.-Unless a storage of quantities in excess of those given in Section 904 is to be maintained for at least thirty days, nothing in this ordinance shall require an owner or occupant or his agent to obtain a permit for the use of, nor does it prohibit the use by him, of paints, oils, varnishes and similar flammable mixtures.

906.-Permits for different occupations.-All permits shall state the nature of the business of the applicant, the maximum quantity of each class of liquid to be kept, and the location of the storage. Permits shall be listed as follows:

Garage Permit (with or without storage)
Storage Permit
Retail Dealer's Permit
Painter's Permit, including Spray Painting
Paint and Oil Dealer's Permit
Jobber's Permit
Manufacturer's Permit
Dry Cleaner's Permit.

907.-Inspection required before covering installation.-Before any installation is covered from sight, a notification in writing shall be given the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who shall, within 48 hours after the receipt of such notification, inspect the installation and give his written approval or disapproval. Upon failure of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to inspect within the specified time, the installation may be covered but shall be subject to inspection by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention at the expense of the City.

908.-Hazardous heating and lighting appliances may be prohibited.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may prohibit the use of any type, kind or make of heating or lighting appliance using flammable liquids which has not been tested by him or some competent authority and found to be properly safeguarded, or which is not installed so as to provide reasonable protection against life or property.

909.-Class I and II liquids prohibited in places of public assembly.-No Class I nor Class II liquids shall be kept or stored in any schoolhouse, religious, amusement or other building used for public assembly, except in laboratories for experimental purposes.

910.-Storage of Class I and II liquids near exits, etc.-Except in sealed containers, no Class I nor Class II liquids may be stored within 10 feet of any stairway, elevator or exit except when in a space separated from the stairway, elevator or exit by a fire-resistive partition.

911.-Two exits required in stores and jobber's plants.-In all stores and in all jobber's and manufacturing plants in which flammable liquids are stored, at least two exits shall be provided, one of which shall be remote from the point of storage.

912.-Handling limited in buildings occupied by families.-The mixing, storing or handling of flammable liquids of Class I and II in open containers is prohibited in any store in any building housing more than two families or in a frame building housing more than one family, provided that this shall not apply to drug stores where flammable liquids are used in making and compounding medicines and prescriptions.

913.-Storage limited in frame and other buildings not so used on (Date of enactment of ordinance).-The storage of flammable liquids inside buildings except in buildings so used (on date of enactment of ordinance) shall be as given under the following sub-sections: Provided that in a special storage room or fire-resistive building, conforming to requirements given in Section 915, the storage of Class I liquids shall be in accordance with Section 916 and the quantity of Class II and III liquids shall be unlimited.

a. Within the limits given in Section 951.

In frame buildings:

Classes I and II prohibited.

Class III. Maximum limit of any tank or container 60 gallons, except as permitted in Section 960.

In other than frame buildings:

Class I. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons.

Class II. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity and in barrels, drums or tanks of not more than 60 gallons capacity (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Class III. In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity, in barrels and drums and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Section 960 (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

b. Outside the limits given in Section 951.-

In frame buildings:

Class I. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity, and not exceeding a total of 10 gallons.

Class II. In sealed containers of not more than 5 gallons capacity, and in barrels, drums or tanks not exceeding 60 gallons capacity (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Class III. In sealed containers not exceeding 5 gallons capacity, in barrels and drums and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Section 960 (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

In other than frame buildings:

Class I. Not exceeding 50 gallons in sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 1 gallon capacity.

Class II. In sealed containers or safety cans of not more than 5 gallons capacity, in drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 120 gallons capacity (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

Class III. In sealed containers, drums and barrels and in tanks not exceeding 240 gallons capacity, except as permitted in Section 960 (total quantity stored in this manner unlimited).

914.-Storage restrictions for buildings used for storage on (Date of enactment of ordinance). In buildings now used for storage of flammable liquids, the storage (except in special rooms as given in Section 915) shall not exceed double the quantity specified in Section 913. (Capacity of individual tanks or containers may be double that specified in Section 913.)

915.-Special Storage Rooms or Buildings.-Special rooms or buildings for storage of flammable liquids and the handling and use of flammable liquids shall, where called for by other sections of this ordinance, be constructed as follows; provided however that when in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention the extent of the hazard formed is more than moderate, based upon a consideration of the quantity and nature of flammable liquids involved and the extent of mixing operations together with the character of construction, of the building in which the proposed storage and mixing operations are to be located, and of exposed buildings, construction affording a greater degree of protection shall be required.

Walls shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour; they shall be continuous from floor to ceiling and shall be securely anchored.

Ceiling shall be of construction equivalent to not less than 3/4-inch of gypsum plaster on metal lath.

Floors if of wood shall be protected with not less than 2 inches of concrete.

Door openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with non-combustible sills raised 6 inches. Such openings shall be protected by standard fire doors of approved automatic or self-closing type.

Where other portions of the building or other properties are exposed, windows shall be protected in a standard manner.

Shelving shall be non-combustible.

916.-Storage of Class I liquids.-Except where kept in sealed containers, Class I Liquids shall be kept in storage tanks underground or outside the building and no discharge system shall have outlet inside building unless in a special room in accordance with Section 915. Safety cans of not over ten gallons capacity may be used in any part of buildings except that if of over one gallon capacity, they shall be kept and used in special rooms in accordance with Section 915.

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In garages and manufacturing plants the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may permit the storage of Class I liquids in approved portable wheeled tanks where the nature of the business requires such storage and the discharge therefrom.

917.-Storage of Class II Liquids.-No container containing Class II liquids, of over five gallons capacity, may be used to fill other containers and appliances unless outside the building or in a special room in accordance with Section 915, and all drawing, except from safety cans, shall, where the nature of the liquid permits, be as provided for in Sections 971 and 972.

At service stations the dispensing of alcohol and other flammable anti-freeze solutions from drums shall be done outside the building, using pump or gravity discharge. Air pressure discharge shall not be used.

918.-Exposed windows must have wired glass.-Any building, other than a frame building, within the limits given in Section 951, containing more than 500 gallons of flammable liquids in other than sealed containers, shall have all windows in side and rear walls and above the first floor on street fronts, exposed by other buildings within fifty feet, provided with wired glass in metallic sash and frame.

919.-New Manufacturing Plants.-Any manufacturing plant established after (date of enactment of ordinance) in a building in which persons are employed above the second story, shall have all rooms, in which Class I and II liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting the escape of vapor, constructed in accordance with Section 915.

920.-Existing Manufacturing plants.-In existing manufacturing plants where persons are employed above the second floor, all elevator, stair and other wells or vertical openings communicating to rooms in which Class I and Class II liquids are mixed or stored in receptacles permitting escape of vapor, shall be enclosed and provided with self-closing fire doors or trap doors with heat releasing devices arranged to close doors automatically in case of fire.

921.-Manufacturing plants prohibited in buildings occupied as dwellings.-No manufacturing plant shall be located in any building used as a dwelling for more than one family unless all Class I liquids are kept in safety cans, not exceeding one quart in capacity, or in outside storage tanks as given in Section 951, with no discharge inside the building.

922.-Kettles, vats, etc.-Kettles, vats, saturators and other vessels used in manufacturing processes, and containing more than five gallons of flammable liquids, shall not be located within five feet of combustible material nor within five feet of any exit, unless two or more exits are provided, and all combustible floor thereunder within a radius of ten feet shall be protected with non-combustible coverings. All kettles and other open vessels shall be provided with substantial covers arranged to close automatically in case of fire or which can be easily and readily placed in position, or shall be provided with an adequate automatic extinguishing device.

923.-Ventilation.-Rooms in which Class I and II liquids are used in open vats, pans or other vessels, or in which Class I, II and III liquids

are heated or otherwise treated in such manner as to produce flammable vapor, shall be well ventilated. Where natural ventilation is not sufficient the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require forced ventilation with a vent opening of at least 20 square inches in the wall at the floor level near each open receptacle containing such liquids, or each heating device from which vapors may escape and opposite to any door or other air inlet. Such openings shall be covered with 2 x 2 mesh No. 16 galvanized wire web and shall be kept clear of all obstructions. From each vent opening a flue, of at least 20 square inches area and of non-combustible materials, built into the wall or floor or securely fastened thereto and so arranged as not to be subject to mechanical injury, shall conduct to and through a sparkless exhaust fan, to be run continuously, and which shall be of sufficient size to change the air in the room completely every five minutes. All discharge outlets of vent pipes shall be provided with 12 x 12 mesh or equivalent non-corrodible wire screen and shall be so located that they will not expose surrounding property and shall be acceptable to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Any other equivalent system of ventilation may be used when approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

924.-Extinguishers required.-Where flammable liquids are kept, used or handled a quantity of loose non-combustible absorbents such as dry sand or ashes, together with pails, or scoops; and chemical extinguishers or other extinguishing devices or materials shall be provided in such quantities as may be directed by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Every marketing station, wholesale storage, port terminal, and other property where flammable liquids are stored in quantities in aboveground tanks shall, as a minimum requirement, be provided with portable foam fire extinguishing equipment.

925.-Storage of barrels and drums limited.-Within the limits given in Section 951, barrels and drums containing Class I, II or III liquids stored outside any building shall not be piled upon each other nor stored in a passageway within twenty (20) feet of any building or property line and no open light shall be permitted in any such storage yard.

926.-Drums and barrels must be kept closed.-Drums and barrels for flammable liquids shall have caps, plugs and bungs replaced immediately after package is emptied.

927.-Smoking prohibited.-In all rooms or parts of buildings which contain flammable liquids in open containers or in which the vapors from flammable liquids are present, or in which flammable liquids are used in any manufacturing process, the carrying of matches is prohibited and smoking shall be a misdemeanor. Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be displayed.

928.-Lighting shall be by electricity.-Flammable liquids shall not be drawn nor handled in the presence of open flame or fire, but may be drawn and handled when lighting is by incandescent electric lamps installed in compliance with the "National Electrical Code."

929.-Inflammable liquid for cleaning, floor oil or dressing.-It shall be unlawful for any person to use or cause to be used any flammable liquid for floor oil, floor dressing or for the purpose of cleaning any floor, walls, ceiling or fixtures within any structure in the City of San Antonio.

930.-Types of pumps; location within building.-a. All pumps used in the City of San Antonio, whether of the visible type or otherwise, for the drawing and dispensing of gasoline or other Class I, II or III liquids of less than 112 degrees Fahrenheit flash point, must be of a type and design approved by the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and must be labeled accordingly.

b. The servicing of any Class I, II or III liquids of less than 112

degrees Fahrenheit flash point at service stations, garages or other locations employing pumps or discharge devices from which the public is served, shall at all times be under the direct charge of the owner or his competent attendant. The use of automatic or self-serving pumps or devices, by means of which the public, either child or adult, may draw Class I, II and III liquids into automobile tanks or other vessels is deemed to be hazardous practice in violation of the intent of this ordinance and all such automatic or self-serving pumps or devices shall be prohibited.

STORAGE TANKS

951.-Storage must be outside buildings.-a. Except as otherwise permitted in this ordinance, the storage of flammable liquids shall be outside buildings, in underground tanks or above ground tanks; except that the storage in tanks aboveground and outside buildings is prohibited within the Number 1 and Number 2 fire limits; provided that for existing tanks within such limits, which are properly safeguarded and do not involve a hazard to other property, a permit shall be granted.

b. No tank shall be installed having a capacity greater than ONE THOUSAND (1,000) gallons without a special permit therefor issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and authorized by resolution of the Governing Body, which resolution and permit shall specify the material of which such tanks shall be constructed, and the manner of installation.

952.-Underground storage limited.-Tanks buried underground shall have the top of the tank not less than 2 feet below the surface of the ground, and below the level of any piping to which the tanks may be connected, except that, in lieu of the 2-foot cover, tanks may be buried under 12 inches of earth and a cover of reinforced concrete at least 5 inches in thickness provided, which shall extend at least one foot beyond the outline of the tank in all directions; concrete cover to be placed on a firm, well tamped earth foundation. Where necessary to prevent floating, tanks shall be securely anchored or weighted.

Where a tank cannot be entirely buried, it shall be covered over with earth to a depth of at least 2 feet with a slope on all sides not steeper than 1-1/2 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical.

The limit of storage permitted shall depend upon the location of tank with respect to the building to be supplied and adjacent buildings, as follows:

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF TANKS FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE

Location	Classes I and II and Class III Under 100° F. Flashpoint	Class III Above 100° F. Flashpoint
If top of tank is lower than all floors, basements, cellars, or pits of all buildings	Unlimited	Unlimited
a. Within a radius of 50 feet	50,000 gallons	500,000 gallons
b. Within a radius of 40 feet	20,000 gallons	200,000 gallons
c. Within a radius of 30 feet	15,000 gallons	150,000 gallons
d. Within a radius of 25 feet	5,000 gallons	100,000 gallons
e. Within a radius of 20 feet	2,000 gallons	75,000 gallons
f. Within a radius of 10 feet		
g. If within 10 feet of any building, and the top of tank is above the lowest floor, basement, cellar or pit of the building	550 gallons	50,000 gallons
h. Tank located beneath a building shall be below all portions of that building and is limited in capacity only in respect to other buildings as given above under a to g.		

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953.-Capacity and location of above ground tanks.-a. The location of a tank with respect to distance from tank shell to line of adjoining property or nearest building shall depend upon the construction, contents, equipment, and greatest dimension (diameter, length, or height) of the tank and shall be in accord with the following provisions:

Group A Tanks. Any all-steel, gas-tight tank constructed in compliance with these or equivalent standards and equipped either with (1) an approved permanently attached extinguishing system or (2) an approved floating roof, which is to be used only for the storage of refined petroleum products or other flammable liquids not subject to boil-over, shall be so located that the distance between shell of tank and property line or nearest building shall be not less than the greatest dimension (diameter, length or height) of the tank, except that such distance need not exceed 120 feet.

Group B Tanks. Any all-steel, gas-tight tank constructed in compliance with these or equivalent standards but not equipped either with (1) an approved permanently attached extinguishing system or (2) an approved floating roof, which is to be used only for the storage of refined petroleum products or other flammable liquids not subject to boil-over, shall be so located that the distance between shell of tank and property line or nearest building shall be not less than 1-1/2 times the greatest dimension (diameter, length or height) of the tank, except that such distance need not exceed 175 feet.

Group C Tanks. Any all-steel, gas-tight tank constructed in compliance with these or equivalent standards and equipped either with (1) an approved permanently attached extinguishing system or (2) an approved floating roof, which is to be used for the storage of crude petroleum or other flammable liquid subject to boil-over, shall be so located that the distance between shell of tank and property line or nearest building shall be not less than twice the greatest dimension (diameter, length, or height) of the tank except that such distance shall be not less than 20 feet and need not exceed 175 feet.

Group D Tanks. Any all-steel, gas-tight tank constructed in compliance with these or equivalent standards and not equipped either with (1) an approved permanently attached extinguishing system or (2) an approved floating roof, which is to be used for the storage of crude petroleum or other flammable liquid subject to boil-over, shall be so located that the distance between shell of tank and property line or nearest building shall be not less than three times the greatest dimension (diameter, length, or height) of the tank except that such distance shall be not less than 20 feet and need not exceed 350 feet.

b. The minimum distance between shells of any two all-steel, gas-tight tanks shall be not less than one-half the greatest dimension (diameter, length, or height) of smaller tank except that such distance shall not be less than 3 feet, and for tanks of 18,000 gallons or less the distance need not exceed 3 feet.

954.-Openings in above ground tanks.-Each above ground tank, inside or outside buildings, over 1,000 gallons in capacity shall have vent openings, excepting emergency relief openings, provided with approved flame arresters. The covers for manholes, handholes and gauge holes shall be made tight fitting.

a. No form of emergency relief construction shall be required on vertical tanks with cone roofs having a slope of less than 2-1/2 inches in 12 inches where the strength of the joint between the roof and the shell is no greater than that of the weakest vertical joint in the shell.

b. Every other above ground tank used for the storage of Class I, II or III liquids shall have some form of relief for preventing the development

of excessive internal pressure in case of exposure fire surrounding the tank. This may take the form of either a weak seam in the top or at the joint between the top and the shell of the tank, or manhole covers kept closed by weight only, or some other form of emergency relief construction.

c. In tanks where entire dependence for relief is placed upon some form of emergency relief construction other than a weak seam it shall have a capacity as prescribed by the chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, who shall give consideration to the design and construction of the tank as it affects the pressure which the tank may safely withstand, as indicated in the table below. Except for tanks specially constructed to withstand higher pressures, the emergency relief area for vertical tanks shall be as given for an allowable pressure of 3 inches of water, and for horizontal tanks shall be as given for an allowable pressure of 1 pound per square inch.

EMERGENCY RELIEF OF EXCESSIVE INTERNAL PRESSURES
IN ABOVE GROUND TANKS

Capacity of Tank Gallons	Minimum Emergency Relief Capacity Required Cubic Feet per hour	Approximate diameter of free circular opening (unobstructed by valve discs, etc.) required to discharge petroleum vapors at the given rates for the following allowable internal pressures.			
		3 inches of water	1 lb. per sq. in.	5 lbs. per sq. in.	25 lbs per sq. in.

(Bases upon an orifice coefficient of 0.7 and
vapor specific gravity of 2.5)

1,000	16,000	4 "	2-1/2"	1-1/2"	1 "
4,000	44,000	6-3/4"	3-3/4"	2-1/2"	1-3/4"
18,000	88,000	9-1/2"	5-1/2"	3-3/4"	2-1/2"
25,000	105,000	10-1/4"	6 "	4 "	2-3/4"
56,000	160,000	12-3/4"	7-1/4"	5 "	3-1/4"
100,000	230,000	15-1/4"	8-3/4"	6 "	4 "
155,000	290,000	17-1/4"	9-3/4"	6-1/2"	4-1/2"
222,000	330,000	18-1/4"	10-1/2"	7 "	4-3/4"
475,000	395,000	20 "	11-1/4"	7-3/4"	5 "
735,000	410,000	20-1/2"	11-1/2"	7-3/4"	5-1/4"
Unlimited	410,000	20-1/2"	11-1/2"	7-3/4"	5-1/4"

955.-Above ground tanks labeled.-Above ground tanks for Class I and II liquids shall have painted conspicuously upon their sides in letters at least 2 inches high, the wording, "FLAMMABLE--KEEP FIRE AWAY."

956.-Material of underground tanks.-Tanks shall be constructed of galvanized steel, open hearth steel or wrought iron of a thickness not less than specified in Table 3. For liquids heavier than 35° A.P.I. tanks may be constructed of concrete in accordance with the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

TABLE 3--UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
Minimum Thickness of Material

Capacity (Gallons)	Gauge (U. S. Standard)	Pounds Per Square Foot
1 to 285	16	2.50
286 to 560	14	3.125
561 to 1,100	12	4.375
1,101 to 4,000	7	7.50
4,001 to 12,000	1/4 inch	10.00
12,001 to 20,000	5/16 inch	12.50
20,001 to 30,000	3/8 inch	15.00

Tanks of steel or wrought iron thinner than No. 7 gauge shall be galvanized.

For Class III liquids, if adequate internal bracing is provided tanks from 12,001 to 30,000 gallons capacity may be built of steel plate 1/4-inch thick.

With the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, tanks of copper or other suitable material may be used if after the necessary handling incident to installation they are equivalent in strength, rigidity, durability and tightness to the steel or iron tanks described above.

957.-Material of above ground tanks.-Tanks (including tops) shall be constructed throughout of open hearth steel or of wrought iron of a thickness in accordance with the following requirements. For liquids of 35° A.P.I. or heavier, tanks may be constructed of concrete in accordance with Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

a. HORIZONTAL OR VERTICAL TANKS NOT
OVER 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY

Capacity (Gallons)	Minimum Thickness of Material
1 to 60	18 gauge (U.S. Std.)
61 to 350	16 gauge "
351 to 560	14 gauge "
561 to 1,100	12 gauge "

b. HORIZONTAL TANKS OVER 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY

Tanks having a diameter of not over 6 feet shall be made of at least 3/16 inch steel. Tanks having a diameter of over 6 feet and less than 11-1/2 feet shall be made of at least 1/4-inch steel.

c. VERTICAL TANKS OVER 1,100 GALLONS CAPACITY

Tanks of this class shall be of such material and so constructed as to have a factor of safety of at least 2.5.

The minimum thickness of shell or bottom shall be 3/16-inch. The minimum thickness of roof shall be 1/8-inch.

The thickness of plates shall be in accordance with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{2.604 \times H \times D \times F}{T \times E}$$

Where,

- t -- thickness of plate in inches
- H -- height of tank in feet above the bottom of the ring under consideration
- D -- diameter of the tank in feet
- F -- Factor of safety (taken as 2.5)
- T -- Tensile strength of plate in pounds per square inch
- E -- efficiency of vertical joint in ring under consideration

The tensile strength of the steel shall be taken as 55,000 pounds per square inch, and the shearing strength of rivets shall be taken as 40,000 pounds per square inch.

Roofs or tops of tanks shall have no unprotected openings. Roofs or tops shall be firmly and permanently jointed to the tank and all joints shall be riveted and caulked, brazed, welded or made tight by other process satisfactory to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

With the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention tanks of copper or other suitable material or tanks of a special tested design may be used if after the necessary handling incident to installation, they are equivalent in strength, rigidity, durability and tightness to the steel or iron tanks described above.

958.-Construction of tanks.-a. Tanks shall be riveted, welded or brazed, and shall be soldered, caulked or otherwise made tight in a mechanical and workmanlike manner, and if to be used with a pressure discharge system shall safely sustain a hydrostatic test at least double the pressure to which tank may be subjected. Tanks shall be covered with asphaltum or other non-rusting paint or coating. All pipe connections shall be made through flanges or metal reinforcements securely riveted, welded or bolted to the tank and shall be made thoroughly tight.

All openings shall be gas tight, except breather vent, which shall be protected by flame arresters as provided in Section 954.

b. Where tanks are to be of welded construction, the chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require evidence of the integrity and responsibility of the firm or individual doing the work, the degree to which welders are qualified and the character of supervision maintained while welding is in process.

c. Tanks for storage of flammable liquids under a pressure in excess of 15 pounds per square inch (gage) shall be constructed and protected with safety relief devices, in accordance with the Unfired Pressure Vessel code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

959.-Foundations; Dikes.-a. In each case the bearing capacity of the ground shall determine the type of foundation to be employed. Where there is any doubt the chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require borings in order to ascertain the subsurface formation as a means of determining whether the proposed foundation is suited to ground conditions on the site. Tanks more than one foot above the ground shall have foundations and supports of masonry or protected steel, except that wooden cushions may be used; no combustible material shall be permitted under or within ten feet of any above ground outside storage tank.

b. All tanks containing crude oil or other liquids which have a tendency to boil over, and all tanks exceeding 50,000 gallons, (1,200 barrels) capacity shall be adequately and properly diked with a dike having capacity not less than equal in volume to that of the tank or tanks surrounded; minimum height of earth dikes to be 3 feet and of masonry dikes 30 inches.

c. Tanks of less than 50,000 gallons (1,200 barrels) capacity shall, when deemed necessary by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, on account of proximity to streams, character of topography or nearness to buildings of high value, be diked or the entire yard provided with a curb or retaining wall or other suitable means taken to prevent the discharge of liquids on to other property in case of a rupture in tank or piping.

d. Dikes or walls required by the preceding paragraphs (b) and (c) shall be of earth or masonry so constructed as to afford adequate protection. When dikes surround tanks containing crude oil, they shall have in addition to the above capacity, suitable coping or deflector projecting inward properly constructed to minimize the effect of a "boil over" wave. Dikes surrounding crude oil tanks shall be not less than 50 feet from the shell of the tank or tanks surrounded.

e. The height of the dike and the distance from the inner surface of the dike to the shell of the tank or tanks surrounded shall be such as to assure the scouring action of the winds required to prevent the accumulation of combustible vapors within the dike, but in no case shall the height of the dike exceed 6 feet. Masonry dikes with angular walls shall be provided with expansion joints constructed of single sheet non-corrosion metal. Where reinforced concrete is used, the steel reinforcing member shall be interconnected

f. The capacity of dikes required by this Section shall be properly maintained. Earthen dikes shall have a flat section at the top and shall have a slope consistent with the angle of repose of the materials of which they are constructed.

960.-Stationary tanks in buildings; Insulation of tanks; Permissible Quantities.-Tanks in buildings shall be constructed and installed as follows:

a. Tanks for Class II and III liquids of 180 gallons or less capacity, shall be of steel or of tin plate, suitable for the purpose, with all joints locked, double seamed or riveted and also soldered or made tight by some equally satisfactory method; material shall be of not less than No. 16 gauge U. S. Standard. Original barrels or drums may be used until contents are drawn if substantially placed to prevent tipping or rolling, with pump inserted through a close fitting connection in side or head.

b. Tanks for Class II and III liquids of 181 to 275 gallons capacity shall be constructed of not less than No. 14 U. S. gage steel or wrought iron; larger tanks shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of Section 956.

c. Tanks shall be located below the level of any piping to which they may be connected, or if this is impracticable, arrangements satisfactory to the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be made.

d. Tanks shall be set on a firm foundation and those exceeding 2,500 gallons capacity shall be supported independently of the floor construction.

e. Tanks for Class III liquids used in connection with oil burning equipment shall not exceed 275 gallons individual capacity or 550 gallons aggregate capacity (in one building), unless installed in an enclosure constructed as follows:

The enclosure shall be at least 6 inches larger on all sides than the tank. The walls of the enclosure shall be constructed of reinforced concrete at least 6 inches thick or of masonry at least 8 inches thick, and shall be bonded to the floor and carried to a height not less than 1 foot above the tank. The space between the tank and the enclosure shall be completely filled with sand or well tamped earth up to the top of the enclosure. The top of the enclosure shall be of reinforced concrete at least 5 inches thick or of equivalent construction, except where the floor or other construction immediately above the tank is of fire-resistive construction and capable of safely withstanding a load of 150 pounds per square foot.

Instead of an enclosure as above described, the tank may be encased in reinforced concrete not less than 6 inches in thickness, applied directly to the tank, so as to completely eliminate any air space.

961.-Connections to drains-prohibited.-All connections from tank to any house or sub-surface drainage system shall be so arranged as to prevent the flow of flammable liquid to any such system or the leakage of any flammable gases from such liquids, or approved flammable liquid collectors shall be provided in such connection.

962.-Venting of tanks.-An open galvanized iron vent pipe arranged for proper draining, or an automatically operated vent, shall be provided for every tank which may contain flammable vapor. The lower end of the vent pipe shall not extend through the top into the tank for a distance of more than one inch.

Vent openings, except those on underground fuel oil tanks, shall be provided with approved flame arresters. Vent openings and vent pipes shall

be of sufficient size to prevent abnormal pressure in the tank during filling and except automatically operated vents, shall be not smaller than 1-1/4 inch pipe size. Arrestors shall be accessible for examination and repair. Vent pipes shall be provided with weatherproof hoods and terminate outside of building not less than two feet, measured horizontally and vertically, from any window or other building opening. If tight connection is made in filling line and filling is by gravity, the vent pipe shall extend to a point at least one foot above the level of the top of the highest reservoir from which the tank may be filled, otherwise it shall be not less than 12 feet above the top of the fill pipe. Where a power pump is used in filling storage tanks and a tight connection is made to the fill pipe, the vent shall be not smaller than the fill pipe.

The vent pipe from two or more tanks may be connected to one upright with the connection not less than one foot above the level of the top of the highest reservoir from which the tanks may be filled.

963.-Valve in drawing-off pipes.-All drawing-off pipes terminating inside of any building shall have valves at the discharge end; when delivery is by gravity, there shall be a second valve located at a suitable point in the line for use in an emergency.

964.-Valve near tank if above ground.-Where tanks are above ground there shall be a valve located near the tank in each pipe. In case two or more tanks are cross-connected there shall be a valve near each tank in each cross-connection.

965.-Pumps.-Pumps delivering to or taking supply from above ground storage tanks shall be provided with valves on both suction and discharge of pump, and in delivering to tanks a check valve to prevent flow of liquid from tank to pump. Electric motors, unless of approved explosion-proof type, and internal combustion engines shall not be placed beneath tanks or elsewhere within the line of vapor travel.

966.-Piping.-Piping used for flammable liquids shall be standard weight wrought iron, steel or brass pipe or approved brass or copper tubing; for working pressures in excess of 100 pounds per square inch extra heavy fittings shall be used. No pipe or tubing less than one-quarter inch internal diameter shall be used. Outside piping shall be protected against mechanical injury when within 5 feet of ground level. Inside piping shall be rigidly supported.

967.-Leaky piping.-Defective and leaking piping shall be made tight immediately or replaced.

968.-Pipes for Class I and II liquids in rooms containing open flames.-Piping carrying Class I and II liquids, unless without joints or connections, shall not extend through any room which contains any open light or fire.

969.-Filling pipe.-The end of the filling pipe for underground storage tanks for Class I and II liquids shall be carried to an approved location outside of any buildings, but not within 5 feet of any entrance door, or cellar opening; this filling pipe shall be closed by a screw cap.

970.-Deliveries to storage tanks.-Deliveries of flammable liquids of Class I and II, where practical, shall be made directly to the storage tank through the filling pipe by means of a hose or pipe between the filling pipe and barrel, tank wagon or tank car from which such liquid is being drawn.

971.-Except as permitted in Section 983, flammable liquids shall be drawn from tanks by pumps so constructed as to prevent leaking or splashing, or by some other system approved by the chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, with controlling apparatus and piping so arranged as to allow control

of the amount of discharge and prevent leakage or discharge inside the building by any derangement of the system. When inside a building, the pump or other drawing-off device for Class I or II liquids shall be located on or above the grade floor, preferably near an entrance or other well-ventilated place.

972.-No gravity feed permitted.-Except as permitted in Section 983, no tanks, drums, nor other containers inside a building, or discharging inside a building, shall be provided with a faucet or other bottom-drawing device which will permit the gravity flow of liquids inside the building. Pipes shall not terminate at any point lower than the level of source of supply.

973.-Care in filling and withdrawing.-The utmost care and diligence shall be taken when filling and withdrawing liquid to avoid spilling. All filling and withdrawing of liquid should be so conducted as to avoid exposure to any flames.

974.-Filling tanks.-Tanks to be filled during daylight hours only, except by special permit of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. No fire or artificial light shall be allowed in the vicinity and all openings shall be locked except when in use.

975.-Reference.-Containers for Storing and Handling Flammable Liquids shall be constructed, installed and maintained in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #30, dated October 1941 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the installation of Containers for Storing and Handling Flammable Liquids.

FUEL OIL EQUIPMENT

976.-An approved domestic type oil burner may be supplied by gravity from two connected inside or outside storage tanks, provided neither tank exceeds 275 gallons capacity and they are connected to the fuel line by an approved 3-way valve.

Gravity feed to approved burners installed in stoves and ranges is permitted subject to the following provisions:

1. That no gravity tank exceed a capacity of six gallons.
2. That no glass bottle or metal tank of the vacuum feed type have a capacity in excess of 3 gallons, and that not more than two such bottles or tanks be connected to a single heating unit.
3. That metal tanks as referred to in Paragraph 1 above be substantially constructed and specifically approved for the purpose intended.
4. That such systems be provided with suitable automatic safeguards to prevent flooding of the burner.
5. That such gravity or vacuum tanks be located not less than two feet from the device in which the burner is installed, provided the temperature rise of the oil supply at this distance is not excessive when the burner is operated at full capacity. That supply tanks be securely attached to non-combustible supports rigidly fastened to the floor or wall in such a manner as to minimize the possibility of mechanical injury due to accidental contact, jarring or vibration; and that such supply tanks be provided with means for determining the oil level which will not involve the possibility of leakage of oil.

977.-Use of flammable liquids in fire zone number one.-It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation in the city of San Antonio to use or cause to be used for burning, cooking, heating or illuminating purposes in

any lamp, stove, range or oven, any crude, petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kerosene or coal oil having a flash point of less than 112 degrees within Fire Zone No. 1 as outlined elsewhere in this ordinance.

978.-Exemption from preceding article.-The provisions of 977 shall not apply to gasoline torches and fire pots used by artisans and mechanics in the regular course of their business or occupations, nor to the use of gasoline for fuel purposes in motorcycles, automobiles, tractors and other self-propelled vehicles.

979.-Reference.-Domestic type oil burning equipment used for heating and cooking shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #310 dated November 15, 1937 known as Regulations of the National Board of Fire Underwriters For The Installation, Maintenance and Use of Small Heating and Cooking Appliances (Kerosene and Fuel Oil) as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT

980.-Relief valves for pumps for engines and fuel oil equipments.-In systems using pumps to supply auxiliary tanks or headers, which feed internal combustion engines or fuel oil burners, provision shall be made to return surplus oil to the supply tank; any valve installed in the line shall be of pressure relief type.

981.-Reference.-Oil burning equipment for installation in furnaces and boilers used for heating dwellings and for various commercial occupancies shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #31 dated April 1941, known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation of Oil Burning Equipment as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

TANK TRUCKS

982.-Tank Trucks.-All trucks used for the transportation of flammable liquids in bulk quantity exceeding 100 gallons shall be inspected by the chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and unless certified by him as to their compliance with this ordinance they shall not be operated on the Streets of the City of San Antonio; provided that this certification shall not be required for trucks bearing the license or approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission; or the license or approval of the State Highway Department; or to trucks transporting flammable liquids in drums, cans and other containers of less than 60 gallons individual capacity.

No truck transporting flammable liquids in bulk shall be left unattended on any street, highway, avenue or alley. Provided that this will not prevent a driver from the necessary absence from the truck in connection with the delivery of his load, except during actual discharge of the liquid when some responsible person must be present at the vehicle; nor shall it include stops for meals during the day or at night if the street is well lighted at point of parking.

Trucks containing flammable liquids may be parked in open parking lots or on private property. They shall not be parked or garaged in buildings other than those specifically approved for such storage by the chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Tanks shall be constructed of open hearth or blue annealed steel, or other suitable material of a strength equivalent to the following table:

Aggregate Capacity (Gallons)	Shell	Minimum Thickness of Steel, U. S. Standard Head
Up to 600	14 gauge	14 gauge if bilged, otherwise 12 gauge
600 to 1200	12 gauge	12 gauge if bilged, otherwise 10 gauge
Over 1200	10 gauge	8 gauge

Tanks exceeding 1200 gallons in capacity, may be constructed with 12 gauge shells and 10 gauge heads provided they are sub-divided into compartments of 600 gallons or less and are mounted on chassis equipped with low pressure balloon tires.

Shell and head joints shall be welded, riveted and welded, brazed or riveted and brazed, riveted and calked, or made tight by some equally satisfactory process.

Each compartment of the completed tank shall be tested and proven tight at 5 pounds minimum pressure. Fill openings shall be 4 inches minimum diameter.

Tanks in excess of 600 gallons capacity shall be subdivided into compartments, none of which shall exceed 600 gallons capacity.

Each tank compartment shall be provided with a suitable operating vent, and in addition thereto venting facilities of such size and capacity as will prevent rupture of the tank from such internal pressures as may be created by exposure fires.

All draw-off valves or faucets shall have discharge end threaded or otherwise so designed as to permit of tight connection with hose extending to fill-pipe.

Every tank truck shall be provided with properly attached rear steel bumpers. The rear bumpers or chassis extension shall be so arranged as to adequately protect the draw-off valve or faucets in case of collision.

Each compartment of a gravity discharge truck tank shall be equipped with a reliable and efficient shut-off valve located inside the shell of the tank in the compartment outlet, and except during delivery operations such valves shall be automatically kept closed, or shall be so interlocked with delivery operation that it will be mechanically closed when delivery operations are completed.

The operating mechanism for such valves shall be provided with a secondary control, remote from the tank filling parts and discharge faucets for use in event of accidents or fire during delivery operations, and such control mechanism shall be provided with a fusible section which will cause valves to close automatically in case of fire.

In every case there shall be provided between the shutoff valve seat and discharge faucet, a shear section which will break under strain and leave the shut-off valve seat intact.

Tanks, chassis, axles and springs shall be metallically connected. Tank trucks shall be equipped with drag chains long enough to reach the ground.

During the filling operation metallic contact shall be maintained between the fill pipe and the tank truck.

The foregoing provisions shall also apply to the construction and operation of trailers and semi-trailers. All trailers shall be firmly and securely attached to the towing vehicle by means of suitable draw-bars,

supplemented by safety chains.

Every trailer shall be equipped with a reliable system of brakes with reliable provisions for operation from the driver's seat of the vehicle drawing it.

Each trailer shall be provided with side lights and a tail light.

Every tank truck and trailer shall be equipped with at least one approved hand fire extinguisher of a type suitable for extinguishing oil fires.

No tank truck, empty or otherwise, used for the transportation of flammable liquids, shall be admitted inside of any building for the purpose of being repaired unless such building is used exclusively for the repairing of such vehicles, and such tank, truck or vehicle shall be removed from said building immediately upon completion of repairs, and in no instance shall gasoline tanks on such vehicles be cleaned nearer than twenty-five (25) feet to any open flame. If any loaded tank wagon is found to be leaking, it shall be removed at once from the streets, emptied of its contents, and the leak repaired before the wagon is put into service again.

No repair work of any kind necessitating the use of a blow torch or other open flame shall be performed upon a tank truck until the tank thereon is first thoroughly cleaned and then completely filled with water and such tank shall be kept filled with water during the progress of repairs, except that, when repairs to the tank itself are necessary, the water may be drawn off for that purpose.

No tank wagon or truck shall be left or stored, either loaded or unloaded, overnight in the city limits unless off the street and twenty-five (25) feet from any building, unless such storage is approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or Building Inspector.

983.-Smoking by tank truck drivers and helpers.-Smoking by truck drivers or their helpers shall not be permitted while driving their trucks on the road, while making deliveries, during filling of tanks or trucks, or while making repairs either on or off oil company's property.

984.-Containers painted distinctive colors.-Portable containers for Class I and II liquids shall be painted red (entire container or conspicuous band or stripe) and be conspicuously lettered in black, "Dangerous--Keep Lights and Fire Away." It shall be a misdemeanor to keep or place the above mentioned liquids in containers other than those marked as designed, or to use the containers for any other liquids or substances than those specified or fail to keep their exterior clean so that coloring and lettering are easily distinguishable.

REFINERIES

985.-Refineries-permit required.-No permit shall be granted for the establishment of a new plant or any addition to a plant for refining, distilling or condensing petroleum and natural gas within the limits of the city until after a survey has been made by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and an investigation made of all hazardous conditions connected therewith. If there are no schools, churches, hospitals or public halls within 300 feet, and no other buildings than those of the plant within 150 feet of the proposed distilling or condensing plant, and other conditions are consistent with the spirit and intent of this ordinance, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall grant a permit for the location desired; provided, also, that a guarantee to maintain an open space 150 feet on all sides shall be given by the applicant.

OIL HOUSES AND YARDS

986.-"Oil House" and "Oil Yard" defined.-The term oil house and oil yard as used herein the same shall mean places used for the keeping and storing of gasoline or other volatile oils kept for wholesale supply or distribution to the retail trade.

987.-Care required; liability for damage to adjoining property.-It shall be the duty of every person maintaining or operating any oil house or oil yard as herein provided for to exercise all precaution to keep the same in a strictly sanitary and clean condition as well as to exercise all precaution to prevent the premises from being subject to the hazard of fire by reason of improper handling of the said oil or the negligent allowing of trash accumulation or other substances or suffering any kind of condition to exist which may expose the said oil to the hazard of fire or combustion that in case any person's property adjacent to any oil house or oil yard where oil is stored as herein provided for is damaged or destroyed by fire proximately caused or produced through the negligence of the said person conducting the said oil house or oil yard as herein provided for, such person so conducting the said oil house or oil yard shall be liable for all such damages that may occur to any adjacent property on account of any such negligence proximately causing such damage and the same may be collected by the person injured in a suit brought by any such person in any court of competent jurisdiction.

PART X

THE APPLICATION OF FLAMMABLE FINISHES

1001.-Definition.-The term "finishing shop" shall mean a building or part thereof used for the application of flammable finishes by means of spraying or dipping.

1002.-Permits.-A permit shall be required for any finishing shop using more than 1 gallon of material on any working day, or storing in connection with the use thereof, more than 5 gallons of flammable finish.

1003.-Location.-Finishing shops in buildings of wooden construction or in buildings used in whole or in part for human habitation or in connection with stores shall be suitably cut off by fire partitions or fire walls from other portions of the building, and shall be equipped with an automatic sprinkler system.

1004.-Storage of flammable finishes in finishing shops.-The storage of flammable finishes inside of finishing shops shall be restricted as follows:

- a. Not to exceed 20 gallons, with no container exceeding 1 gallon in capacity, may be stored on a substantial shelf at least 4 feet above the floor and with suitable guard strips to prevent containers from falling.
- b. Not over 50 gallons with no container exceeding 5 gallons capacity may be stored in a cabinet, entirely enclosed and made of suitably stiffened sheet iron of at least 18 U. S. gauge in thickness, and double walled with 1-1/2 inch air space or equivalent construction. Doors shall be of construction equivalent to the walls of the cabinets, be provided with 3-point lock, fit closely, and be kept close when not in use. Door sills shall be raised at least 2 inches above the bottom of the cabinet.
- c. Quantities in excess of those given under (a) and (b) shall be in suitable storage and mixing rooms as specified in Section 915.

1005.-Mixing.-a. Mixing operations shall be carried on only in storage rooms as outlined in Section 915 or in special mixing rooms of equivalent construction; provided that containers of a total capacity not exceeding 2 gallons may be opened and their contents mixed in the finishing room, during such times as the ventilating system is in operation.

b. Receptacles containing flammable finishes shall be kept tightly covered.

1006.-Containers.-a. All containers of flammable finishes shall be of metal suitably constructed to prevent leakage; I.C.C. containers shall be acceptable for storage.

b. Containers used as part of the spraying outfit shall be of metal, except that glass containers not exceeding 1 pint capacity, also containers with glass inner linings of not more than 1 gallon capacity (protected with a metal holder or guard permanently fixed around the container) may be used.

1007.-Ventilation.-a. Unless suitable ventilated spray booths are used for all finishing operations, finishing rooms shall be continuously ventilated during operation. Ventilation shall be such as to effect at least one complete change of air every three minutes.

b. Exhaust outlets in finishing rooms shall be located not over 5 feet above the floor and shall discharge directly outside of building. Stacks and ducts shall be of substantial construction with joints riveted and soldered or otherwise made tight. They shall extend as directly as possible to the outside air and preferably not through other rooms, and be so arranged that the discharge of vapor and residue or fire therefrom will not endanger property. They shall not be connected to other ventilating or collecting systems.

1008.-Lighting and electrical equipment.-Artificial lighting shall be by electricity only. All electrical wiring and equipment in finishing shops shall be in accord with the National Electrical Code rules for Hazardous Locations.

Where spraying is done in properly arranged spray booths, portions of the room more than 20 feet from a booth need not be considered Hazardous Locations under the National Electrical Code unless such portions are so classified as the result of other operations. In the area within 20 feet of properly arranged spray booths the National Electrical Code rules for Hazardous Location may be modified to allow motors of the totally enclosed type or of the open induction type having no brushes, make or break contacts, collectors or other arcing or sparking parts, and to allow lamps of the enclosed vapor-tight type.

1009.-Housekeeping.-a. Finishing shops shall be kept free from all unnecessary combustible materials and refuse.

b. Floors of finishing shops, drain boards and the interior of spray booths shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day and all fans, ducts, side walls and ceilings kept as clean as may be practicable at all times. In cleaning, care shall be taken to use implements which will not create sparks. Wherever practicable surfaces to be cleaned shall be sprayed or otherwise wet down with water before cleaning. Sweepings or deposits from spray booths or rooms, ducts or stacks shall be immediately removed from the building and safely disposed of.

c. Metal waste cans with self-closing covers shall be provided for all waste and rags which have come in contact with paints, varnishes, and other compounds.

1010.-Open flames and heating.-No open flame shall be permitted in storage or mixing rooms, storage cabinets, finishing rooms, or spray booths. For heating purposes indirect systems only, such as steam, hot air or hot water, shall be used.

1011.-Grounding.-All metal spray booths, dip tanks, bake ovens, mixers, filters, pumps, motors and shafting shall be electrically grounded in an effective manner.

1012.-Fire extinguishing equipment.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall require the installation of portable fire extinguishers or other fire extinguishing appliances as may be deemed necessary in finishing rooms, or near storage cabinets and spray booths.

1013.-Smoking.-Smoking shall be prohibited in any room used for the storage of flammable finishes and in any finishing room. Suitable "NO SMOKING" signs shall be prominently displayed.

SPRAYING

1014.-Spray room or booth required.-a. All spraying shall be performed in a spray room or spray booth as specified below or its equivalent.

b. 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 partition shall be equal in fire resistance to partition and shall be of the self-closing type or so installed as to close automatically in case of fire.

c. Spray booths shall be of metal or other non-combustible material and of ample size to accommodate the object to be sprayed.

d. 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 3 booths each with less than 6 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, partitions or in close proximity to them or other combustible material.

e. 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.

f. Pails or receptacles shall not exceed 10 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.

g. 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.

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

1015.-Reference.-Spray painting where flammable materials are used shall be in enclosures installed and operated in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #33, dated July 1941, and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Paint spraying and Spray Booths using Flammable liquids as recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

1016.-Dip tanks-area permitted.-Dip tanks having an area in excess of 10 square feet shall be provided with approved covers arranged to close automatically in case of fire and also arranged so that they can be closed manually. Smaller dip tanks shall be provided with suitable covers or with asbestos blankets which can be placed over the tanks. If dip tanks are protected by an approved automatic fire extinguishing system employing a fire retardant chemical or gas or water spray the covers specified above may be omitted.

1017.-Reference.-Dip tanks containing flammable liquids shall be constructed and installed in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #34, dated May 1941 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Dip Tanks containing flammable liquids including Hardening and Tempering Tanks Flow Coat Work as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

JAPANNING AND ENAMELING

1018.-Japanning and enameling drying ovens.-Japanning and enameling drying ovens shall not be placed on contact with wood floors or other combustible material. Heating of ovens shall be done by steam coils, indirect hot air circulation through oven to outside, indirect hot oil circulating pipes, indirect gas burners or electricity. Open flames or fires shall not be in communication with the compartments where goods are being treated.

1019.-Reference.-The design, installation and construction of Japanning and enameling drying ovens shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #86 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for ovens for Japan, Enamel and other Flammable Finishes as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part XI

SALE AND USE OF DRY CLEANING LIQUIDS

1101.-Definitions.-a. 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, rugs and similar articles.

b. Dry cleaning liquids shall be divided into three classes.

1. High hazard dry cleaning liquids: Flammable liquids having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Typical of this class are gasoline, benzene and naphtha.
2. Low-hazard dry cleaning liquids: Flammable liquids having a flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or higher. Typical of this class are stoddart solvent and various petroleum products classed as to fire hazard with kerosene, paraffin oil, or between paraffin oil and kerosene.

3. Nonflammable dry cleaning liquids: Liquids which are strictly nonflammable or are classed as nonflammable at ordinary temperatures. Typical of this class are carbon tetrachloride and trichlorethylene. (See Section 1102 for provisions applicable.)

c. Dry cleaning shall include immersion or agitation in dry cleaning liquids, also brushing or scouring with such liquids and the process of dyeing in a solution of dye colors in such liquids.

d. Spotting is the local application of dry cleaning liquid, to spots of dirt, grease, paints or stains, on wearing apparel, textiles, fabrics, furs, rugs and similar articles.

1102.-Dry cleaning with nonflammable dry cleaning liquids.-Dry cleaning operations employing only nonflammable dry cleaning liquids shall be subject to the requirement for permits in Section 1104 (a), but shall be exempt from all other provisions of this Part.

1103.-Sale of high hazard dry cleaning liquids restricted.-a. No person shall sell any high hazard dry cleaning liquid in other than sealed containers of not more than 16 fluid ounces capacity without a permit therefor.

b. The sale for dry cleaning purposes of high hazard dry cleaning liquid in quantities exceeding 16 fluid ounces, to other than those holding a permit for dry cleaning is prohibited; provided that this does not prohibit the sale to jobbers and others licensed to sell and distribute such liquids.

1104.-Dry cleaning permits.-a. No person shall perform any dry cleaning whether of a commercial or private nature, using more than one quart of high hazard dry cleaning liquid or more than one gallon of low hazard dry cleaning liquid or nonflammable dry cleaning liquid, without a permit therefor.

b. No permit shall be granted for any dry cleaning operation employing high hazard or low hazard dry cleaning liquids except in a plant conforming to the requirements hereinafter given.

1105.-Spotting.-High hazard dry cleaning liquids shall not be used for spotting unless kept in and applied from approved safety cans. In any room not conforming to the provisions of this ordinance for dry cleaning with high hazard dry cleaning liquids the use of high hazard dry cleaning liquids for spotting shall be limited to one quart.

1106.-Buildings in which dry cleaning is done with high hazard dry cleaning liquids.-a. Dry cleaning with high hazard dry cleaning liquids shall not be done in buildings closer than ten feet to the line of adjoining property, except that walls of the dry cleaning building which are of brick not less than 12 inches thick or equivalent and without openings may be located on the property line, but in no case shall more than two sides have blank walls.

b. Height shall be not over one-story, without attic, concealed roof space, basement or pits.

c. Walls shall be of standard brick or equivalent construction. Wall finish shall be either plain or plastered without furring. Division walls between this and other buildings shall be blank. 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.

d. Two exits shall be provided remote from each other and leading directly to the outside of the building. Doors shall be approved fire doors.

e. Floor shall not be below grade and shall be free from pits, wells and pockets. The wearing surface shall be of incombustible material.

f. Roof shall be flat, of fireproof construction. If, due to local conditions, it is desirable to vent possible explosions upward the roof shall be of light construction of incombustible material.

g. 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.

1107.-Buildings in which dry cleaning is done with low hazard dry cleaning liquids only.-a. Dry cleaning operations using only low hazard dry cleaning liquids shall not be carried on in buildings of frame construction or of residential occupancy. Except as provided in paragraph c of this section, such dry cleaning operations shall not be carried on in a building with other occupancy unless separated therefrom by partitions having a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour without openings, and by ceilings of not less than 3/4-inch gypsum plaster on metal lath or its equivalent.

b. Rooms used as above shall not have floors below grade or with pits, wells or pockets; the floors shall be of noncombustible construction or covered with non combustible material. Such rooms shall not be located above another story other than a basement; if over a basement the floor shall be tight against passage of liquids or vapors to the basement.

c. Where all drying is done in drying tumblers approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or where washing and drying are accomplished in a closed system approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., the partitions separating such dry cleaning plant from other occupancies may have door openings therein if protected by approved self-closing fire doors, and where a hazard is not thereby created the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may permit the omission of such partitions if automatic sprinkler protection is provided.

1108.-Drying rooms.-Rooms in which articles are hung up to dry after cleaning shall be separated from dry cleaning rooms by partitions having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours if high hazard dry cleaning liquids are used, and not less than one hour if low hazard dry cleaning liquids are used. Entrances to drying rooms shall be provided with approved, self-closing fire doors. Ventilation of drying rooms shall conform to the requirements for ventilation of dry cleaning rooms and the provisions for fire extinguishing equipment shall be complied with. If the drying room is in a separate building, it shall conform in construction and equipment to all requirements for dry cleaning buildings.

1109.-Mechanical ventilation.-a. A mechanical system of ventilation of sufficient capacity to insure complete and continuous change of air in dry cleaning rooms once every three minutes shall be installed and shall be provided with means for remote control.

b. The blades and spiders of all exhaust fans shall be of non-ferrous material or the casing shall consist of or be lined with such material.

1110.-Electrical equipment.-a. In rooms where dry cleaning is done with high hazard dry cleaning liquids all electrical equipment shall be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code requirements for hazardous locations.

b. In rooms where dry cleaning is done with low hazard dry cleaning liquids all electrical equipment within six feet of the floor shall be installed in accordance with the National Electrical Code requirements for

hazardous locations, unless drying is done in drying tumblers approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or washing and drying are accomplished in a closed system approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

1111.-Heating equipment.-a. Heating shall be by steam or hot water only. Steam and hot water pipes and radiators for heating and drying purposes shall be at least one inch from all woodwork and shall be protected by substantial metal screens arranged so as to prevent combustible goods or materials from coming in contact with such pipes and radiators.

b. Boilers shall be located in a detached building or in a boiler room cut off from the dry cleaning room by a partition having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours with openings protected by approved self-closing fire doors and having sills raised at least six inches above the dry cleaning room floor, provided that where high hazard dry cleaning liquids are used such separating partition shall be a standard brick wall or equivalent and shall be without openings.

1112.-Storage tanks.-All storage tanks for dry cleaning liquids shall be under-ground, installed and equipped in accordance with Part 9 of this ordinance, except that inside (aboveground) storage tanks may be used for low hazard dry cleaning liquids provided the aggregate quantity of such liquid in the storage tanks and throughout the system does not exceed 550 gallons, and the individual capacity of any tank does not exceed 275 gallons.

1113.-Handling of dry cleaning liquids.-a. The handling of liquids from and to the various machines shall be through closed circuits of piping. Pumps of positive displacement type shall have a by-pass and relief valve.

b. Gauge glasses and look boxes or windows, the breakage of which would permit the escape of liquids, shall be of a type not readily damaged by heat and shall be reliably protected against mechanical injury.

c. A separate suction and discharge connection shall be provided to the pump for removal of sludge from the treating and settling tanks. The suction pipe shall be carried to the tank bottom, and the discharge connection to an approved separator.

d. All piping shall be tested to a pressure of at least fifty pounds and proven tight and otherwise protected against mechanical injury.

1114.-Washing Machines.-a. Each washing machine shall be provided with an overflow pipe one size larger than the size of the supply line to the machine. Such overflow pipe shall be connected to the shell of the washer so that the top of the overflow is below the bottom of the bearings; it shall be without shut-off valves and shall be arranged to discharge to suitable tank.

b. Washing machines shall be provided with liquid-tight doors of the outside case hinge type, arranged to self-closing or to close automatically in case of fire.

c. Individual button and lint traps shall be provided for each washer and a master strainer shall be installed in the main waste line.

1115.-Clarifying equipment.-a. Clarifiers, stills, condensers and treating tanks 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 for heating. Stills and condensers shall be liquid and gas tight and provided with safety valves discharging to the outside air.

b. Each still and other container for high hazard dry cleaning liquid shall be provided with an automatic heat actuated emergency drain connection

of ample capacity to discharge entire contents to underground storage tanks within a period of five minutes.

1116.-Drying tumblers and cabinets.-a. Drying tumblers and cabinets shall be vapor-tight and, unless of a type approved by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., shall be provided with self-closing explosion hatches having an area equal to at least 10 per cent of the total area of the cylinders, excluding the ends. Hatches shall be arranged to open away from the operator.

b. Drying tumblers shall be provided with a steam jet, for steaming during the drying process.

c. Drying tumblers and cabinets shall be ventilated to the outside air by means of properly constructed pipes and ducts connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity to remove all dust, vapors or fibres generated by the process. Such discharge pipes shall be carried to a height of not less than six feet above the roof. Discharge pipes shall not terminate within ten feet measured horizontally from any door, window or frame wall or any adjoining or adjacent building. The fan shall be properly housed and kept in operation while the drying tumbler is in use.

1117.-Extractors.-a. Extractor baskets shall have a rim of non-ferrous metal and shall be well balanced.

b. Extractors shall be provided with a cover of non-ferrous metal or brass screen held in a substantial frame.

c. Extractors shall be provided with a drain pipe not less than 1-1/2 inches in diameter connected direct to storage tanks or to the washer through an approved extractor pump with connections fitted with proper gate valves.

d. Brakes, if used, shall be so designed as to prevent the striking of sparks or developing excessive heat.

1118.-Scouring, brushing and scrubbing.-a. All scouring and brushing and scrubbing operations shall be carried on in the dry cleaning room or in a separate room conforming to all the requirements for dry cleaning rooms.

b. Scouring and brushing tables shall have a liquid-tight top with a curb on all sides not less than one inch high. The top of the table shall be so pitched as to ensure thorough draining to a 1-1/2 inch drain connection with liquid seal trap direct to a storage tank. Metal tops where used shall be liquid-tight, and permanently and effectively grounded. The table shall be secured to the floor or wall.

c. Scouring and brushing tables and scrubbing tubs shall be so located as to ensure thorough and effective disposal of vapors through the ventilating system.

d. Scrubbing tubs shall be secured to the floor and shall be provided with permanent 1-1/2 inch trapped drains to storage tanks; the total amount of solvent used in such open containers shall not exceed 3 gallons.

1119.-Fire extinguishing equipment.-a. Approved extinguishing devices of a type suitable for use on oil fires shall be provided. These may be hand extinguishers and, if necessary, wheeled extinguishers, depending upon the size of the plant. In no case shall there be less than one foam type extinguisher of the 2-1/2 gallon size at each entrance.

b. Where high hazard dry cleaning liquid is used each dry cleaning room, and where either high hazard or low hazard dry cleaning liquid is used, each drying room and each washing machine and drying tumbler or cab-

inet shall be equipped with an approved extinguishing system employing a fire retarding chemical or gas or steam. Supply pipes shall be of sufficient capacity to completely fill the room or space in less than one minute. Suitable operating valves shall be located outside the protected room. Such systems shall be continually available while the plant is in operation.

1120.-Equipment to be securely fastened and electrically grounded.- All machinery and containers shall be rigidly fastened to a substantial foundation or to the floor, and shall be electrically grounded. All revolving parts of machinery shall be grounded through the end of the shaft, in addition to grounding the shell of the container. In dry cleaning rooms where high hazard dry cleaning liquids are used, all pulleys and belting in the dry cleaning room shall have grounded collectors or other suitable devices for the removal of static electricity.

1121.-Reference.-Dry cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #32, dated February 1944 and known as the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Safeguarding Dry Cleaning and Dry Dyeing Plants as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part XII

PREVENTION OF DUST EXPLOSIONS

1201.-Operation-where prohibited.-The Bureau of Fire Prevention is hereby authorized to prohibit further operation in any grain elevator, flour, starch or feed mill or plant pulverizing cocoa, sugar, spices, coal, or other material producing flammable dusts where:

- a. Elevator legs, spouts, hoppers and other conveyors are not dust tight.
- b. Accumulations of dust are permitted in the interior of the building and a suitable dust removal system is not maintained.
- c. Open flame or spark producing equipment is permitted in rooms containing dusty atmospheres.
- d. Pneumatic or magnetic separators are not maintained ahead of all grinding or pulverizing machines.
- e. Operation is not under competent supervision.
- f. Machinery and parts of the crushing, drying, pulverizing and conveying systems are not adequately grounded.

1202.-Reference.-Starch Factories, Terminal Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills shall be constructed and operated and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #61 dated March 1940, and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the prevention of Dust Explosions in Starch Factories, Terminal Grain elevators, Flour and Feed Mills as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part XIII

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

1301.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall be empowered to restrict the storage, handling and sale of chemicals and chemical compounds which are of a corrosive or poisonous nature, or which materially increase the fire hazard. Where kept in containers or packages usual to the retail trade, no general restriction shall apply other than shelving shall be substantial and storage shall be neat and orderly.

1302.-Acid storage.-a. Not more than one (1) carboy of nitric, muriatic or sulphuric acid, or the like acids, shall be kept stored in the city of San Antonio unless the same be stored and kept in a fireproof acid room of one (1) hour fire-resistive construction as defined in the Building Code. The floor of the said acid room shall be of concrete and a sump shall be constructed at the lowest point of the acid room floor, capable of containing at least two carboys of acid. There shall be a sill constructed of brick or concrete rising not less than nine (9) inches from the floor. On the outside of all walls or doors of the acid room there shall be signs reading: "Acid Storage" in letters not less than three (3) inches in height. All acid rooms shall be vented to outside air.

b. All acids mentioned in this article may be stored outside the walls of any building in an open lot or yard, provided that such lot or yard be inclosed with a tight and secure fence or wire mesh, with signs attached thereto designating that acid is being stored in the enclosure. Letters for such signs shall be not less than three (3) inches in height.

1303.-Separation-may be required.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may require the separation, or isolation of any chemical which is of a nature which in combination with other chemical or with organic matter may bring about a fire or explosion or may liberate a hazardous or poisonous gas.

1304.-Exception.-This article shall not apply to the manufacture of acid in the process of manufacturing such acid; provided, however, that the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may specify such regulations as he may deem necessary for the safety of life and property.

1305.-Definition.-The terms "fumigation" and "extermination by fumigation" are hereby defined to mean the use of hydrocyanic acid gas, cyanogen, chloropicrin, methyl bromide, or any other poisonous, noxious or dangerous gases or fumes which are liable to affect human beings by causing sickness or death, for the extermination of germs, bacteria, insects, vermin, rats or other pests in any place of domestic habitation, hotel, apartment hotel, apartment building, tenement building, store office hospital, asylum, home, rooming house, place of public assembly, or any other building or place.

1306.-Duties of fumigator.-It shall be the duty of any person intending to generate or release hydrocyanic acid gas, or other dangerous gases or fumes for fumigation purposes, before starting such generation or release of said gases, to file written notice with the Inspection Division of the Health Department, the Police Department and the Fire Department of the City of San Antonio at least twenty-four (24) hours before beginning such fumigation. Such notice shall state the following particulars:

- a. The location of the building or place to be fumigated.
- b. The type of fumigation to be used, including the kind of gas or fumes.

1307.-Inspection to be made by fumigator.-When hydrocyanic acid gas, or other dangerous gases or fumes are to be used for fumigation, the person undertaking such fumigation shall personally inspect the premises before beginning the fumigation and shall serve notice over his signature upon all responsible occupants of each room or apartment within the danger area, stating the danger of the process and the precautions to be observed, designating the rooms or apartments which must be vacated and indicating the time when the gas is to be generated or liberated. The form of this notice shall be approved by the Director of Public Health of the City of San Antonio.

1308.-Fumigator to lock all means of entrance.-Before fumigation, the person fumigating shall personally inspect all rooms and apartments ordered vacated under 1307, and shall see that such rooms are unoccupied by persons

or domestic animals, after which all doors to said room, excepting one exit door to the rooms or apartments to be gassed shall be securely locked and sealed. In addition such windows or wall openings as might possibly be used to gain entrance shall be sealed and shall be locked or barred in such a way as to prevent entrance. Immediately upon generating or liberating the gas, the Door through which the fumigator leaves shall be securely locked and sealed, and all keys obtainable at all the rooms or apartments ordered vacated shall be retained by the fumigator until all danger is passed.

1309.-Signs to be posted.-Prior to beginning fumigation, suitable warning signs shall be posted on all entrances or doors to the premises to be fumigated, as follows:

"DANGER"
FUMIGATING WITH POISON GAS
KEEP AWAY
BY ORDER OF
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO

(NAME, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF FUMIGATOR)

Such signs shall be not less than 24 inches by 18 inches, and shall be printed in red ink on white cardboard or metal white background. The letters in the word "DANGER" shall be at least two inches high, and all others, except the signature of the fumigator at least three-fourths of an inch high. At night, and in such places where the natural light between sunrise and sunset is dim, such scenes shall be illuminated so as to make the reading matter thereon plainly legible.

1310.-Guards to be posted.-Whenever hydrocyanic acid gas and other dangerous gases and fumes are used for fumigation, a sufficient number of guards shall be kept at the entrance or entrances to the building or place to be fumigated, in order to prevent any person from entering such building or place while the gas remains therein, such guards shall remain on duty until after the building or place is opened for airing, and until the gas has been completely dispelled from such building or place. The fumigator shall be responsible for reopening such building or place after the fumigation, and shall be responsible for seeing that such building or place is safe for human habitation before allowing persons to re-enter.

1311.-Necessary and reasonable precautions to be taken.-All persons fumigating or engaged in extermination by fumigation shall take all necessary and reasonable precautions and safeguards in connection with such fumigation as shall be necessary to protect all persons who might be affected by such fumigation.

1312.-Penalty for violation.-Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine in any amount not exceeding \$100.00 for each offense and each day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

1313.-Poisonous gas storage-room required.-Hydrocyanic acid gas, cyanogen, chloropicrin, methyl bromide, or other poisonous, noxious or dangerous gases, chemicals or fumes, which when released are liable to cause sickness or death shall not be kept stored within the City of San Antonio unless the same be kept stored in a fireproof room of four hour fire-resistive construction as defined by the Building Code. The floor shall be of concrete and there shall be a sill constructed of concrete rising at least nine inches from the floor. On the outside of all walls and doors there shall be signs reading "Poisonous Gas Storage" in letters not less than four inches high. All such rooms shall be vented to outside air. Doors shall remain locked at all times, except when actually transferring such gases and chemicals.

1314.-Requirements for vehicles transporting dangerous chemicals:- vehicles transporting dangerous gases or chemicals shall comply with the following minimum requirements:

1. Any vehicle transporting dangerous gases or chemicals shall be placarded on the front end, both sides and rear with the words "Dangerous Chemicals" in white letters at least 3" in height.
2. All vehicles when used for the transportation of dangerous chemicals shall be inspected to determine that: That brakes and steering mechanism are in effective working condition; the electric wiring is well insulated and firmly secured; and in general, the vehicle is in proper condition for safe transportation of dangerous chemicals.

PART XIV

COMBUSTIBLE FIBRES

1401.-Definition.-The term combustible fibres shall include cotton, sisal, henequen, ixtle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fibre, oakum, baled waste, kapok, hay, straw, Spanish moss and excelsior.

1402.-Storage prohibited.-Loose fibres (not in suitable bales or packages), whether housed or in the open, shall not be stored within 100 feet of any building except as hereinafter specified.

1403.-Quantities.-Less than 100 cubic feet.-Not to exceed 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre may be kept in any building provided storage is in a metal-lined wooden bin, equipped with a self-closing metal-lined cover.

1404.-Quantities exceeding 100 cubic feet but less than 500 cubic feet.-Quantities exceeding 100 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre, 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.

1405.-Quantities exceeding 500 cubic feet.-Quantities exceeding 500 cubic feet of loose combustible fibre 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.

1406.-Quantities less than 2500 cubic feet.-Not to exceed 2,500 cubic feet of loose fibre may be stored in detached "loose house" suitably located, with openings properly protected against entrance of sparks. The "loose house" shall be used for no other purpose.

1407.-Aisles required.-Blocks or piles of baled fibre shall be separated from adjacent storage by aisles not less than 5 feet wide; or by flash fire barriers consisting of continuous sheets of non-combustible material extending from floor to a height of at least one foot above the highest point of piles and projecting at least one foot beyond the sides of the piles.

1408.-Storage-allowance for expansion.-Sisal and other fibres in bales bound with combustible tie ropes, also jute and other fibres liable to swell when wet, shall be stored to allow for expansion to the extent of 20 per cent of their bulk in any direction without endangering building walls, ceilings or columns. Not less than 3 feet clearance shall be maintained between sprinkler pipes and tops of piles. Not less than 3 feet clearance shall be left between walls and sides of piles, except that if storage compartment is not more than 30 feet in width, one foot clearance at side walls will be sufficient, provided a center aisle not less than 5 feet wide is maintained.

1409.-Reference.-The storage and Handling of Combustible Fibres shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #44 dated September 1941 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the storage and handling of Combustible Fibres as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part XV

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

1501.-Permit required.-a. No installation of a refrigerating unit or system containing in excess of 20 pounds of refrigerant shall be made until a permit has been obtained from the Bureau of Fire Prevention, except that no permit shall be required for non-condensing refrigerating systems using air as a refrigerant.

b. Systems requiring a permit and containing any refrigerant which is harmful to health and the vapors of which are not readily apparent through odor or irritating effect shall have added to such refrigerant a suitable leak detecting agent which will give warning before dangerous concentrations are reached. This restriction shall not apply to systems employing carbon dioxide.

c. For the purpose of this ordinance a "toxic" refrigerant is one falling in Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. toxicity classification Groups 1 to 4 inclusive. The following refrigerants are toxic as thus defined, or are flammable or both toxic and flammable.

Ammonia	Ethyl Chloride
Butane	Methyl Bromide
Dichlorethylene	Methyl Chloride
Ethane	Methyl Formate
Ethyl Bromide	Propane
Sulphur Dioxide	

1502.-Installation.-Except in plants used exclusively for ice making, refrigeration or cold storage no system containing over 100 pounds of toxic or flammable refrigerant shall be installed unless it conforms to the following provisions:

a. Refrigeration shall be by the indirect method, except that direct refrigeration will be permitted in rooms, vaults or other spaces used for storage only, or in connection with a manufacturing process located on the ground floor only and with adequate exit facilities. No brine circulating system employing a brine having a flash point below 100° F. shall be permitted in any location in which an indirect system only is permissible.

b. Each compressor shall be in a special machinery room with suitable exit to the outside. Adequate means for ventilation shall be provided by a door or window opening to the outside or a mechanical system of ventilation shall be provided.

c. Remote control shall be provided such that all machinery can be shut down without entering the machinery room.

d. Suitable mask shall be provided, which shall be kept in operative condition in an easily accessible case or cabinet immediately outside the machinery room.

e. All doorways between the machinery room and other parts of the building shall be normally closed and shall be tight fitting. No other openings between the machinery room and other parts of the building shall be permitted.

f. No open flame or spark producing device shall be permitted in any refrigerating machinery room with a system containing a flammable refrigerant.

1503.-Restrictions.-a. No system containing over 1,000 pounds of butane, ethane, propane or other refrigerant having a flash point below 25° F. shall be permitted within the number I fire zone.

b. No system of the intermittent absorption type containing over 1,000 pounds of refrigerant shall be permitted, and no system of the intermittent absorption type containing over 100 pounds of refrigerant shall be permitted unless the heating medium is low pressure steam.

c. Coils carrying refrigerants which are flammable or which are toxic as defined in paragraph 1501 (c), shall not be placed in air ducts or other air circulating passages of air cooling systems. Brine or water cooled by such refrigerants may be sprayed into such air passages or may be circulated through coils located in such passages, but no such brine shall contain any flammable constituent.

d. The suction valve, the main discharge valve, and liquid or expansion valve, and all other valves vital to the control of the refrigerating liquid or fumes, shall be painted and kept painted with white paint, so that such vital valves shall be readily designated for control purposes by members of the Fire Department, or any other person desiring to shut down such plant for the purpose of controlling escaping liquid or fumes. The main electrical control switch shall also be designated and made conspicuous by white paint, and labeled with letters not less than one and one-half (1½) inches in height, for emergency use by persons desiring to shut down any plant.

1504.-Piping, tubing and fittings.-a. All refrigerant piping, tubing and fittings shall be of a material suitable for the refrigerant employed.

b. Standard wall thickness pipe may be used where a test pressure of 300 pounds or less is required; where the test pressure is in excess of 300 pounds extra heavy pipe shall be used. If flanged fittings are used they shall be of the recessed gasket type. Piping shall be rigidly secured in place.

c. Approved seamless metal tubing of copper or other material suitable for the refrigerant may be used for refrigerant lines in systems containing not over 100 pounds of refrigerant.

d. Elevator, dumbwaiter or other shafts containing moving objects shall not be used for outlet or junction boxes, nor for tubing or piping carrying refrigerant.

e. Systems of more than 20 pounds capacity, or systems supplying two or more evaporators, and using seamless metal tubing for refrigerant lines, shall have all such tubing, except between the compressor and the nearest riser box or manifold, installed in iron pipe or other metal enclosure, with suitable metal outlet boxes for manifolds and for all valves except those at the evaporators. Flexible metal enclosures may be used at bends or at terminals if not exceeding 6 feet in length and rigidly fastened to connecting pipe and/or valve boxes. Each run of pipe shall be sealed or plugged at each junction box inlet with a material not affected by moisture or the temperature of the line. All joints shall be accessible and shall be of sweated types, except that flared joints may be used for tubing not more than 5/8 inch in diameter and where the required test pressure does not exceed 180 pounds. Enclosures shall be rigidly secured to the walls or other support. Tubing shall be independently supported in such a manner as to prevent excessive vibration and strains at joints and connections. Valves, service connections and joints in tubing shall be rigidly secured in suitable metal boxes at accessible points.

1505.-Test required.-No system shall be placed in operation until the complete installation has been tested by the installer in the presence of the authority enforcing this code. A certificate of approval shall be posted on the premises where the system is installed. Tests shall include a vacuum test of the complete piping system, preferably with the evaporators installed, but valves thereon may be closed to prevent withdrawal of the refrigerant; under this test a vacuum of 20 inches of mercury shall be placed upon the system and shall be held for a period of 20 minutes, with no detectable drop, after the pump has been stopped.

After the vacuum test, the system of piping shall be tested by application of the pressure indicated in the table following:

Refrigerant Used	Test Pressures	
	High Side Part Lbs. per sq. in.	Low Side Part Lbs. per sq. in.
Carbon dioxide.....	1,500	750
Ammonia.....	300	150
Methyl chloride.....	180	80
Sulphur dioxide.....	135	50
Iso-butane.....	130	50
Butane.....	75	35
Ethyl chloride.....	50	25
Methylene chloride.....	15	15
Monofluorotrichloromethane (F 11).....	30	30
Dichlorodifluoromethane (F 12)....	235	145
Trichlorotrifluoroethane (F 113)..	30	30
Dichloromonofluoromethane (F 21)..	70	30
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (F 114)..	75	30

1506.-Location of compressor.-In systems exceeding 20 pounds capacity, the compressor, if not located in a machinery room, shall not be located under stairways or near dumb waiter or elevator shafts; shall be located as nearly beneath the riser as practicable; shall preferably not be in a room containing storage of combustible material; shall in any case be located at least 10 feet from such storage; shall be located in an accessible part of

the building with adequate lighting facility provided; and shall be protected against mechanical injury by a non-combustible partition, or by heavy metal netting secured to two by four-inch wooden studding or to metal posts.

1507.-Shut-off valves.-Shut-off valves shall be installed at each service outlet in pressure and return lines, and in each riser or manifold connection at or near the compressor. These valves shall be fitted with a hand wheel or other means of ready operation as an integral part thereof.

Valves in service connections shall be located outside of refrigerating unit and at such distance above the floor as will provide ready accessibility.

Evaporators which may be removed as a unit shall have valves permitting the removal of the evaporator with valves attached.

1508.-Service connections.-a. Not more than a single tenant shall be supplied from an outlet box on a main riser. Such outlet box shall be located within the premises of the tenant served and so arranged as to be accessible at all times.

b. No outlet or junction box shall be permitted in any hallway, stairway or vertical shaft not cut off at each story.

c. Every refrigerator shall be rigidly secured in place.

1509.-Pressure limiting device. Every system containing over 20 pounds of refrigerant which operates above atmospheric pressure, and every water cooled system containing over 12 pounds of refrigerant and capable of producing a pressure in excess of the test pressure shall be provided with a pressure limiting device.

1510.-Pressure relief valve to protect compressor or generator.-Each system containing over 100 pounds of refrigerant shall have compressor or generator protected by a pressure-relief valve connected into the high pressure side between the main stop-valve and the compressor or generator to relieve excessive pressure into the low pressure side of the system or to the atmosphere. Where discharge is to the low pressure side, a relief valve shall be provided on the low pressure side of the system.

1511.-Stop-valve--when prohibited.-No stop-valve shall be located between a pressure relief device, or pressure limiting device and the part of the system protected thereby, unless two pressure relief devices of required size are used, and so arranged that only one pressure relief device can be cut off for repair purposes at any one time.

1512.-Pressure release device on shell type apparatus.-Systems exceeding 20 pounds capacity shall have a pressure relief device on shell type apparatus, such as liquid separators, liquid receivers, condensers, evaporators and absorbers, which can be shut off by stop valves.

1513.-Hand operated relief valve required.-Every system containing more than 100 pounds of refrigerant shall be provided with a hand-operated relief for discharging the refrigerant in case of fire, either to the atmosphere or to a suitable body of water. For systems containing irritant or flammable refrigerants, the discharge to the atmosphere shall be through a proper diffuser above the roof of buildings within 50 feet. The hand-operated relief valve shall be located outside the machinery room, or shall be capable of operation from the inside.

1514.-Substitute for relief valve.-A rupture member may be substituted for the relief valve in carbon dioxide systems or systems operating below atmospheric pressure.

1515.-License required-to repair or install.-It shall be unlawful for any person, either for himself or as an agent or representative of another, to engage in the business of installing or repairing any mechanical refrigeration system either domestic or industrial without first having obtained a license therefor. Such licensee to have passed any examination of fitness the Fire Chief and/or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may prescribe.

1516.-Reference.-Installation and design of mechanical refrigeration systems shall be in accordance with the American Standard Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration dated April 20, 1939 and approved by the American Standards Association.

Part XVI

MATCHES

1601.-Permit required.-No person shall manufacture, transport, store or sell matches exceeding in aggregate 60 matchman's gross (14,400 matches each gross) without securing a permit from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

1602.-Requirements of application for permit.-Application for permit shall be made in writing and shall set forth in detail, location of proposed storage or place of sale, or method of transportation; character of building construction, location of storage or place of sale within the building, kind of matches involved and type of containers. If, after an inspection of premises, the provisions of this ordinance are found to have been complied with, permit shall be issued.

1603.-Wholesale storage.-At wholesale establishments and wherever matches exceeding the quantity specified in Section 1601 are stored, shipping containers containing matches shall be arranged in piles not exceeding 10 feet in height with aisles at least 4 feet wide.

1604.-Storage with other materials.-Where other materials or commodities are stored on the same floor with matches, a corner, and/or other portion of the room shall be devoted to match storage exclusively, and a clear space of not less than 4 feet maintained between match storage and such other materials or commodities.

1605.-Storage not to be near vertical openings.-No matches shall be stored within 10 feet of any open elevator shaft, elevator shaft opening, open stairway or other vertical opening.

1606.-Removal of containers.-Where shipping containers containing matches are opened, the contents of such broken containers shall be removed and stored in metal or metal lined bins equipped with spring self-closing metal or metal lined covers.

1607.-Storage by retailers.-Where matches are sold at retail original sealed package may be stored on shelves. When such packages are broken, individual boxes shall be stored in metal or metal lined bins as described in Section 1606 above.

PART XVII

GARAGES

1701.-Permit required.-No person shall use any building, shed or enclosure for the purpose of servicing or repairing any motor vehicle therein,

nor use any room or space having a floor area exceeding 1,200 square feet in any building, shed or enclosure for storing, housing or keeping any motor vehicles containing flammable liquid in the fuel tanks thereof, without a permit from the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

1702.-Repair Work.-Carbon and lead burning, welding and other processes involving direct application of flame shall not be carried on in any garage housing more than twenty automobiles on any floor unless the garage is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, or such processes are carried on in a room enclosed by walls having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours, with openings therein protected by approved fire doors or fire windows, and with no opening from such room to any upper story. No repairs of any kind shall be made in any basement or sub-basement garage.

1703.-Cleaning with flammable liquids.-No flammable liquid with a flash point below 100° F. shall be used in any garage for washing parts or removing grease or dirt, unless in a special closed machine approved for the purpose, or in a separate room enclosed by walls having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours, with openings therein protected by approved fire doors or fire windows, and with no opening from such room to any upper or lower story.

1704.-Precautions.1. No waste oil such as crankcase drainings shall be kept in cans or drums above ground longer than one (1) day, and such oil must either be removed from the premises each day or drained into an approved underground tank.

2. No oils, gasoline or other flammable liquids or compounds shall be kept or stored in any closets or lockers. All closets or lockers shall be so constructed and maintained as to permit ready inspection at all times.

3. No tank truck, empty or otherwise, used for the transportation of flammable liquids, shall be admitted inside of any building for the purpose of being repaired unless such building is used exclusively for the repairing of such vehicles, and such tank, truck or vehicle shall be removed from said building immediately upon completion of repairs, and in no instance shall gasoline tanks on such vehicles be cleaned nearer than twenty-five (25) feet to any open flame. If any loaded tank wagon is found to be leaking, it shall be removed at once from the streets, emptied of its contents, and the leak repaired before the wagon is put into service again.

4. No repair work of any kind necessitating the use of a blow torch or other open flame shall be performed upon a tank truck until the tank thereon is first thoroughly cleaned and then completely filled with water and such tank shall be kept filled with water during the progress of repairs, except that, when repairs to the tank itself are necessary, the water may be drawn off for that purpose.

5. All electric motors or devices capable of emitting an exposed spark shall be located at least four (4) feet above the floor.

6. No portion of the occupancies mentioned in this section shall be used for storage of or keeping of goods, merchandise or any flammable material, except the necessary automobile parts, accessories and supplies.

7. No smoking or carrying of any burning materials shall be allowed in any occupancy mentioned in this article, and notices in letters not less than four (4) inches in height shall be conspicuously posted as required by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. This applies to owners, employees and patrons.

8. It shall be unlawful for any employee, attendant or patron in any occupancy mentioned in this section, to smoke or handle any burning material

of any nature while servicing any automobile or vehicle with gasoline, whether such servicing is done inside of any building or upon the sidewalk or curb area.

9. All occupancies mentioned in this article shall be kept clean at all times and the floor free from oily waste, rags. All repair pits shall be thoroughly cleaned at least once a day or oftener if necessary. All floor or pit sweepings shall be removed from the building as soon as sweeping has been accomplished, or placed in metal containers approved for oil, rags, waste and rubbish.

10. The use of sawdust for absorbing oils or gasoline is strictly prohibited. Metal drip cans shall be provided for wooden floors.

1705.-Handling of gasoline and oils.-The reservoirs of motor vehicles shall be filled directly through hose from pumps attached to approved portable tanks or drawing from underground storage tanks. No transfer of gasoline in any garage shall be made in any open container.

There shall be no facilities for gasoline handling or filling in any basement or sub-basement garage and no such filling or handling operations shall be carried on therein.

No gasoline or other volatile flammable liquid shall be allowed to run upon the floor or to fall or pass into the drainage system of the premises. Self-closing metal cans shall be used for all oily waste or wasted oils. Contents of oil separators or traps of floor drainage systems shall be collected at frequent intervals and removed from the premises.

1706.-Reference.-Construction and Protection of Garage shall be in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #88, dated October 1932 and known as Recommended Good Practice Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Construction and Protection of Garages as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part XVIII

AUTOMOBILE WRECKING AND JUNK YARDS

1801.-Permit required.-A permit shall be obtained from the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the establishment and maintenance of an automobile wrecking yard or a junk yard, and no such yard shall be located as to seriously expose adjoining or adjacent properties.

1802.-Regulations.-No automobile or any part thereof shall be burned for wrecking or salvage purposes in or on any premises occupied as a wrecking yard.

2. Proper fire extinguishing appliances as set forth in this title shall be provided.
3. No automobile or any part thereof shall be stored for sale purposes on any street or sidewalk, or portion thereof in such manner as may interfere with the operations of the Fire Department.
4. No old discarded automobiles, or part thereof, shall be piled or stacked in any manner as to exceed six (6) feet in height, or six hundred and twenty-five (625) square feet in floor or lot area. An aisle of at least four (4) feet shall be maintained at all times between piles or stacks of old automobiles or parts thereof, in such a manner as to allow free access on the part of the Fire Department.

5. Nothing but automobile dismantling shall be carried on in any automobile wrecking yard or establishment, and if repairs are made to any automobile or other self-propelled vehicle, such repairs shall be made in a building meeting all the requirements of a public automobile garage or automobile repair shop, and in keeping with the regulations for such occupancy.
6. All gasoline shall be drained from the gasoline reservoirs of all automobiles, or other self-propelled vehicles stored or kept on the premises, unless such automobiles or vehicles are in such state of repair as to enable them to be removed from the premises under their own power.

1803.-Junk yards-building construction and height.-At junk yards, where large quantities of waste, paper, rags and other combustible materials are handled and stored, the process shall be carried on in a building of other than frame construction. Height shall be not over one-story, unless building is of fireproof construction.

One-story buildings shall be provided with skylights in the roof as may be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to provide adequate ventilation in case of fire.

Vertical openings shall be properly enclosed and window openings shall be protected by metal frames and sash glazed with wired glass.

Picking rooms shall be separated from storage rooms by a fire partition or wall. The entrance to such rooms shall be provided with standard, self-closing fire doors. All picking rooms shall be provided with exhaust systems of sufficient capacity to adequately remove dust collections.

Every storage building shall be completely protected by an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

Part XIX

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REBUILDING PLANTS

1901.-Permit required.-A permit shall be required for any tire retreading or rebuilding plant.

1902.-Tire retreading shops shall have all floor openings, such as stair and elevator shafts, enclosed in a standard manner, and with exposed windows protected by wired glass in metal sash and frames.

1903.-Requirements for recapping plant.-1. The buffing operation must be kept in a room that is separated from the rest of the plant by a one-hour fire restricting wall, and must be equipped with an automatic fire door.

2. The cementing room shall be separated in a like manner. The door leading to this room must be an automatic fire door.
3. Solvents and cement must be kept in a vault having walls of masonry at least 8" thick and provided with a fire door.
4. The boilers used in this work need not be enclosed.
5. The buffing and cementing rooms must be mechanically ventilated to carry off dangerous vapors.
6. The buffing and cementing rooms must have a plastered ceiling or be provided with a sprinkler system.
7. The entire space devoted to this part of the business shall be

separated from the rest of the building by a brick fire wall. Windows in this wall should be bricked up.

8. Fire doors shall be provided for the openings which give access from one portion of the building to another.

Part XX

WOODWORKING PLANTS

2001.-Disposal system for sawdust and shavings.-Sawmills, planing mills and other woodworking plants shall be equipped with refuse removal systems which will collect and remove sawdust and shavings as produced; or suitable metal or metal-lined bins, provided with normally closed covers or automatically closing covers, shall be installed at or near such machines, and shavings and sawdust shall be swept up and deposited in such bins at sufficiently frequent intervals as to keep the premises clean. Blower and exhaust systems shall comply with the Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock and Vapor Removal.

2002.-Removal-waste wood.-Provisions shall be made for the removal from the building of slabs and other waste pieces of wood, either as produced or at the close of each working day.

2003.-Burning prohibited-exceptions.-The burning of shavings, sawdust and refuse material shall be permitted only under boilers, in furnaces or in properly constructed incinerators or refuse burners; provided that these materials may be burned in the open if 50 feet from any building. All stacks shall be provided with suitable spark arresters. At boilers or other points where sawdust or shavings are used as fuel a masonry or concrete storage bin, with raised sill, shall be provided.

2004.-Fire fighting equipment required.-Fire fighting equipment, either chemical extinguishers or small hose supplied from a suitable water system, shall be provided near any machine producing shavings or sawdust.

Part XXI

INCINERATORS

2101.-Burning of trash.-It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to burn rubbish, trash, waste, leaves, grass, lumber, or any other combustible materials in or on any street or alley, or on any lot within one hundred feet of any building in the city of San Antonio; provided that such materials may be burned in containers that have been approved by the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or Building Inspector, any one of whom may act for the others in pursuance of their jointly approved pattern.

2102.-Reference.-Any person, firm or corporation constructing an incinerator or furnace to be used for such purpose shall do so in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #82, dated 1938 and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for Incinerators.

Part XXII

PLACES OF INDOOR ASSEMBLY

2201.-Application.-a. All places of assembly as defined in paragraph (b)

of this section shall comply with the provisions of this ordinance. In the application of this ordinance to existing places of assembly the enforcing official may modify such of its provisions as would require structural changes if in his opinion adequate safety may be obtained otherwise and provided that a permanent record is kept of such modifications and the reasons therefor.

b. "Place of assembly" as used in this ordinance shall mean a room or space in which provision is made for the seating of persons for religious, recreational, educational, political, social or amusement purposes or for the consumption of food or drink. For the purpose of this definition such room or space shall include any occupied connecting room or space in the same story, or in a story or stories above or below, where entrance is common to the rooms or spaces.

c. A permit shall be obtained by the owner or operator of any place of assembly. Such permit shall be issued for one year from date of issue and shall be revokable for cause. Application for permit shall be made to the Chief of the Fire Department who may require building plans, showing type of construction, exits, aisles and seating arrangements, and details of decorations, and no permit shall be issued until the provisions of this ordinance have been complied with. In addition, the Chief of the Fire Department shall obtain the approval of the Health, Police and other departments having jurisdiction as to compliance with any laws or ordinances applying to the specific occupancy of the place of assembly.

2202.-Decorative Materials.-a. All combustible decorative material, including curtains, acoustical materials, streamers, cloth, cotton batting, straw, vines, leaves, trees and moss, but not including floor coverings, shall be rendered flameproof; provided this shall not be required of materials not exceeding one sixteenth inch in thickness applied directly to and adhering to a noncombustible base. Such flameproofing, unless certified by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or other laboratories of recognized standing as being of a permanent nature, shall be tested by the fire department each six months and the treatment renewed if necessary.

b. The use of imitation leather (or other material) consisting of or coated with a pyroxylin base is prohibited.

2203.-Seats.-a. In places of assembly in which seats in rows are provided, except in churches and other places for religious assembly, stadiums and reviewing stands, individual seats shall be provided for the persons congregating therein.

b. The width of seat allotted for each person shall be not less than twenty inches.

c. Seats in rows, whether fixed or movable, shall, except in boxes or loges not exceeding sixty square feet in area, be not less than thirty inches apart from back to back measured in a horizontal direction.

d. When individual fixed seats are provided or required no seat shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle; provided that if the seatings are fixed chairs with self-raising seats so spaced that when the seats are raised there is an unobstructed space of not less than eighteen inches horizontal projection between the rows of seats, and doorways leading directly to exit corridors are provided not more than five feet apart along the sides of the auditorium, the number of seats in a row shall not be limited.

e. In places of assembly used regularly for theatrical, operatic or similar performances, or for the display of motion pictures, the

seats, except in boxes or loges not exceeding sixty feet in area, shall be fixed and shall be separated by arms.

f. In boxes or loges not exceeding sixty square feet in area, and in other locations where loose chairs are permitted, not more than one chair shall be provided for each six square feet of floor space.

2204.-Aisles.-For each room or space used with chairs alone or with tables and chairs, the arrangement shall be such as will provide for ready access by aisles to each exit doorway. Aisles leading directly to exit doorways shall have not less than 36 inches clear width which shall not be obstructed by chairs, tables or other objects.

2205.-Exits defined.-a. "Exit Way" means the exit doorway or doorways, or such doorways together with connecting hallways, passageways or stairways, through which persons may pass safely from the place of assembly to a street or to an open space which provides safe access to a street. Exit ways from any room may lead through other rooms of the same tenancy.

b. "Exit doorway" means the doorway or other opening through which persons may pass in using an exit way.

2206.-Basis for determining exits.-The basis of exit requirements shall be one person to each fifteen square feet of gross area occupied, not including store rooms. When application is made for a permit in which the number of persons to be accommodated, either in any given room or space or in the gross area of the place of assembly, is greater than this basis, the exit requirements shall be based upon this greater number. Where the existing exit facilities for any room or space are not sufficient on the above basis of one person to fifteen square feet, the number of persons permitted shall be reduced in proportion to the exits existing. Where the place of assembly is largely occupied by chairs or chairs and tables, no greater number of chairs shall be permitted than that for which exits have been provided. Chairs shall include stools or other seating arrangements.

2207.-Exit doorways.-a. Every room, gallery, balcony, tier or other space shall have at least two exit doorways. The exit doorways shall be so located that no point in the room or space is more than 100 feet distant from an exit doorway, measured along the line of travel.

b. The aggregate clear width of doorways serving as required exits shall be not less than at the rate of 22 inches for every 100 persons to be accommodated. No exit doorway shall have a clear width of less than 34 inches, corresponding to a nominal 36-inch door, except that existing exit doorways having a clear width of at least 24 inches may be accepted.

c. Exit doorways shall be located with proper regard to safety of the occupants and ease of exit. The size and shape of the room or space, the accessibility of streets and open spaces, the ability to use horizontal exits and the desirability of good separation of exit doorways shall be considered.

2208.-Exit ways.-Every room, gallery, balcony, tier or other space shall have at least two exit ways, and where the capacity is more than 600 persons at least three exit ways, and where the capacity is more than 1,000 persons at least four exit ways. Such required exit ways may use communicating hallways, corridors or passage ways, and exit ways from two or more separate places of assembly may use common interior stairways, but the required exit ways for any one place of assembly shall not use a common interior stairway.

2209.-Exit doors.-a. All exit doors in rooms and all exit doors in exit ways from places of assembly shall be hung to swing in the direction of exit travel, but this requirement shall not be construed to prohibit doors swinging both inwards and outwards.

b. Revolving doors shall not be used in required exit ways except under one or more of the following conditions:

1. Where the place of assembly is in a building of fireproof construction, with no hangings, draperies or decorations of cloth or paper, other than flameproofed curtains.
2. Where the place of assembly and the remainder of the building are protected by an automatic sprinkler system.
3. Where a place of refuge is provided for all occupants of the place of assembly in portions of the building between the exit doors of the place of assembly and the revolving doors, and there is an exit door of the swinging type adjacent to each revolving door. Such place of refuge may consist of hallways, stairways, or areas separated from the place of assembly by fire walls or fire partitions.

c. Revolving doors shall be used in exit ways only at points of egress from the first story above grade.

d. All revolving doors in exit ways shall be of an approved type which will collapse under pressure, and only the width of one leaf shall be considered in figuring exit requirements. Employees shall be instructed in the method of collapsing revolving doors, and the doors shall be tested by collapsing at least once a month.

e. During the period of occupancy, no exit door shall be locked, bolted, or otherwise fastened so that the door can not be opened from the inside by the use of the ordinary door knob or by pressure on the door or on a panic release device.

In a place of assembly with a permitted capacity in excess of 500, and elsewhere where deemed necessary, the exit doors shall be provided with approved panic bar release device.

2210.-Marking of exits.-Required exit doorways shall be plainly marked by approved illuminated signs bearing in red the word "EXIT" in letters at least 6" high. Each sign shall be provided with two separate electric light globes, each on separate circuits, one circuit being separate from any other circuit in the building. All signs shall be eliminated during any time that the building is occupied.

b. Directional signs, as required, shall be placed on walls or otherwise displayed in conspicuous locations to direct occupants to exits.

2211.-Lighting of exits.-a. Required exit ways shall be kept adequately lighted at all times that the place of assembly served thereby is occupied.

b. The artificial lighting of the room and of exit ways therefrom shall be by electricity so arranged and supplied that interruption of supply to any lighting branch circuit will not result in extinguishment of all the lights in the room or all the lights along any exit way.

2212.-Use of exits.-No part of a stairway, whether interior or exterior, nor of a fire tower, nor of a hallway, corridor, vestibule, balcony or bridge leading to a stairway or exit of any kind, shall be used in any way that will obstruct its use as an exit or that will present a hazard of fire.

2213.-Stairways.-a. Construction.-Where a place of assembly is located above the second story above grade interior exit stairways shall continue to the roof; provided that in case of roofs having a pitch exceeding one in four, such stairways shall not extend through the roof but shall be connected by a communicating hallway in the top story.

Except in existing buildings, required interior exit stairways from a place of assembly shall be constructed of non-combustible materials throughout. All stairways shall have solid risers securely fastened in place.

When treads or landings are of slate, marble, stone or composition, they shall be suitably supported for their entire length and width.

Treads and landings shall be constructed and maintained in a manner to prevent persons from slipping thereon.

b. Enclosures for Stairways.-Every interior stairway constituting part of an exit way from a place of assembly shall be enclosed with partitions having a fire resistance rating of not less than two hours, provided that in existing buildings the enclosure shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than one hour.

c. Width of Stairways and Connecting passageways.-The aggregate width of exit stairways in any story shall be not less than at the rate of twenty-two inches for every one hundred persons to be accommodated by such stairway. The minimum width shall be 36 inches.

The hallway or corridor connecting a stairway with the exit doors leading to the street, or to a court or open space communicating with a street, shall have a clear width of not less than the aggregate required widths of stairways served thereby.

d. Treads and risers.-Risers shall not exceed seven and three-quarter inches in height, and treads, exclusive of nosing, shall be not less than nine and one-half inches wide. Treads and risers shall be of uniform width and height in any one story.

The use of winders is prohibited in required stairways.

e. Ramps used as required exit ways shall have a gradient not exceeding one foot in ten.

f. No place of assembly shall be allowed above the second floor in any frame building. Where the place of assembly is on the second story of a frame building at least one-half the required exit capacity shall be provided by exterior stairways, or stairways separated from the first floor by fire partitions and extending direct to the street.

g. All exterior stairways shall be constructed of non-combustible material, except that wooden construction may be permitted on existing buildings occupied by places of assembly on the second floor where the stairway extends at right angles to the building wall, or there are no openings below or within ten feet of the stairway.

2214.-Smoking.-Smoking shall not be permitted within any place of public assembly, except in that part of the building set aside and provided for that purpose. Such permission to be given in writing by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Such room shall meet with the following specifications:

1. Walk and ceiling to be not less than one-hour fire resistive construction.
2. Floor to be of tile or concrete without covering of any kind.
3. Window frames to be of metal sash.
4. Door opening shall be protected with one-hour fire resistive, equipped with automatic closing device, such door to remain closed at all times.

5. All chairs, benches, lounges, ash trays and stands shall be of metal or other non-combustible material.

Any person, manager, owner, firm, corporation, company or association who shall violate any of the provisions of this article, or suffer or permit the same to be violated, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine as provided elsewhere in this ordinance.

2215.-Fire appliances.-a. The Chief of the Fire Department shall survey, or cause to be surveyed, each place of assembly and shall designate suitable fire appliances in and near boiler rooms, kitchens, storage rooms and other occupied areas where such appliances are deemed to be needed. Such fire appliances may consist of automatic alarm systems, automatic sprinklers, standpipe and hose, or portable extinguishers.

b. All fire appliances shall be kept in working condition; all extinguishers and hose and similar appliances shall be visible and handy at all times. It shall be the duty of the owner and the occupant of each building, or part of a building, occupied as a place of assembly to properly train sufficient regular employees in the use of fire appliances that such appliances can be quickly put in operation.

2216.-Inspection by fire department.-The Chief of the Fire Department shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, each place of assembly. Such inspection shall be at least monthly and at such times, including time of occupancy and use, as to assure compliance with these regulations and such orders as may be issued in connection with the maintenance of aisle space, the prevention of overcrowding, the use of decorations, the maintenance of exits, collapse of revolving doors, and the maintenance of fire appliances. Where conditions are unsatisfactory written orders for immediate correction shall be given.

2217.-Placard indicating capacity.-A placard indicating the capacity of any room in number of occupants, other than employees, shall be displayed in a prominent place in the room. Such placard shall be properly attested by the Chief of the Fire Department. Any persons in excess of this capacity shall not be provided for through the introduction of additional seats or chairs.

Part XXIII

PLACES OF OUTDOOR ASSEMBLY

2301.-Capacity.-a. The capacity of any structure or enclosure for outdoor assembly shall be the number of fixed seats plus an allowance of one person for each 6 square feet of floor or ground area designated or used as standing space or for movable seats. A distance of 18 inches along any undivided bench or platform shall constitute one seat in computing capacity. The floor area of stairways, ramps, aisles, passageways, or spaces within such structures or enclosures used for access or circulation shall not be considered in computing the capacity of a place of outdoor assembly, and shall not be used for seats or for standing room.

b. The number of persons admitted to any place of outdoor assembly shall not exceed the capacity as computed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

2302.-Accessibility to public ways.-All places of outdoor assembly shall have ample and unrestricted access to public ways of approach from at least two points, remote from each other, at all times. An available open space approved as an area of refuge may be used in lieu of one means of access to a public way.

2303.-Grandstands-location.-No grandstand shall be erected on the roof of any building or structure unless such building or structure is of adequate strength to support such additional loads.

2304.-Aisles.-a. Aisles in grandstands shall have a clear width of not less than 44 inches except that where not to exceed 60 seats are to be served by an aisle its width may be not less than 30 inches. Steps shall not be placed in aisles to overcome differences in level unless the gradient shall exceed one foot rise in 10 feet of run. Steps in aisles shall have risers of not more than 7-3/4 inches in height and treads shall be not less than 9 inches wide, exclusive of their overhang or nosing. The tread and risers shall be so proportioned that the sum of two risers and a tread exclusive of its projecting edge, is not less than 24 nor more than 26 inches. The risers of steps in aisles, where practicable, shall be uniform in height for any floor or tier and steps shall extend the full width of the aisle.

b. There shall be not more than 20 transverse rows of seats unless cross aisles at least 44 inches wide are provided between groups of not more than 20 rows.

c. The line of travel to the nearest exit by any aisle shall be not greater than 150 feet.

2305.-Seating.-a. Grandstands shall be provided with aisles so that rows of seats between aisles shall have not more than 16 seats. Rows of seats opening on to an aisle at one end only shall have not more than 8 seats.

b. The horizontal distance back to back of seats shall be not less than 30 inches for seats having back rests or not less than 22 inches for bleacher type seats. Where the same level is used for both seats and footrests these levels shall be not less than 22 inches in width. There shall be a space of not less than 12 inches between the back of each seat and the front of the seat immediately behind it. All measurements shall be taken between plumb lines.

c. The width of seats and footboards in grandstands shall each be not less than 9-1/2 inches. Where the same level is not used for both seat foundation and footrests, footrests independent of seats shall be provided.

d. Bleacher type seats and footrests of grandstands shall be securely supported in such manner that they cannot be displaced inadvertently. Footrests which are lapped shall be provided with some positive means to prevent displacement of one piece on the other. The end overhang of footrests and seats shall not exceed 6 inches.

e. Individual seats or chairs shall be permitted only if firmly secured in rows in an approved manner, except that seats if not more than 16 in number and on level floors within railed-in enclosures, such as boxes, need not be fastened.

f. The space under the seats of grandstands of combustible construction shall not be used except for protective purposes while the structure is occupied by the public and such space shall be kept clear of paper and other extraneous flammable materials.

2306.-Railings or guards.-Railings or guards not less than 42 inches high above the aisle surface or platform tread whichever is adjacent, shall be provided along those portions of the backs and ends of all grandstands where the seats are more than four feet above the ground. Where the front footrest of any grandstand is more than two feet above the ground, railings or guards not less than 33 inches high above such front footrests shall be provided. Openings between the top railing or guard and walkway surface below, if more than 18 inches in height, shall be not more than 11 inches wide. Railings or

guards shall be capable of sustaining a vertical load of 100 pounds per lineal foot and a horizontal thrust of 50 pounds per lineal foot. When grandstands are used adjacent to a wall or fence, railings or guards may be omitted from those portions where such wall or fence affords equivalent safeguard.

2307.-Sectional benches.-Sectional benches shall conform to the requirements for grandstands in the matter of seat size, seat spacing, loads, seating arrangement, width of aisles, and exits.

2308.-Movable seating.-Movable seating shall not be used in permanent or temporary grandstands except as provided in 2305 (e), but may be used in places of outdoor assembly when placed upon the ground, or upon the level floor of a structure which shall be enclosed, railed or otherwise safeguarded. The arrangement of such movable seating shall conform to 2304, Aisles and 2305, Seating.

2309.-Tents-location.-a. No tent or tents shall be erected to cover more than 75 per cent of the premises; nor shall any tent be erected closer than 10 feet to other structures except as hereinafter provided. Stake lines of adjacent tents shall be sufficiently distant from each other to provide an area to be used as a means of emergency egress.

b. Concession or other tents not occupied by the public need not be separated from each other and may be erected less than 10 feet from other structures only if the administrative official deems such closer spacing safe from hazard to the public.

c. Tents each not exceeding 1,200 square feet in area located on fair grounds or similar open spaces need not be separated from each other provided such safety precautions are taken as are approved by the administrative official.

d. No tent shall be erected without a written permit from the Building Inspector and the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

e. Permits for the erection of tents will be issued only during the months of May, June, July and August without special permit therefor issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and authorized by resolution of the Governing Body.

2310.-Structural requirements.-a. All supporting members shall be of sufficient size and strength to support the structure.

b. Tents shall be adequately guyed, supported and braced to withstand a wind pressure or suction of 10 pounds per square foot. The poles, guys, stays, stakes, fastenings, etc., shall be of sufficient strength and attached so as to resist wind pressure of 20 pounds per square foot of projected area of the tent.

2311.-Flame resistance.-a. All tents occupied for assembly, or in which animals are stabled, or tents located within that portion of the premises used by the public, and all tents in places of outdoor assembly in or about which any devices using fuels are operated, and all netting, decorative material and tarpaulins used in connection therewith, shall meet the requirements for resistance to fire prescribed in the Federal Specification for Fire, Water and Weather Resistant Cotton Duck, CCC-D-746, when tested new, or renewed.

b. The administrative official may accept as evidence that the tents (walls, tops, and combustible decorations) have proper flame resistance, the approval by a laboratory of recognized standing as being effective for the period for which license has been granted or the administrative official shall make field tests in accordance with methods recommended by the National Fire Protection Association pamphlet "Flameproofing of Textiles." (Or see N.F.P.A. Proceedings 1940, p. 407). Such tests shall be applied to the tent top or wall,

or a test tab attached thereto so as to be exposed to wear and weather the same as the tent top. The administrative official may accept the results of a test or tests made by one or more other administrative officials or a recognized testing laboratory.

2312.-Fire Hazards.-a. Tents shall conform to the general requirements of 2317 and to the following special requirements.

b. The ground enclosed by any tent used in connection with a place of outdoor assembly and for a reasonable distance but not less than 10 feet outside of such structure or structures shall be cleared of all flammable material or vegetation which will carry fire. This work shall be accomplished to the satisfaction of the administrative official prior to the erection of such structure or structures. The premises shall be kept free from such flammable materials during the period for which the premises are used by the public.

c. No hay, straw, shavings or similar combustible materials other than that necessary for the current feeding and care of animals shall be permitted within any tent used for public assembly except that sawdust or shavings may be used if kept damp.

d. No smoking, fireworks or unapproved open flame of any kind shall be permitted in any tent while occupied by the public. "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted in any tent open to the public.

e. Tents shall not be used for the display of motion pictures unless safety film is used.

2313.-Aisles and passageways.-a. Within any structure used as a place of outdoor assembly where there is not direct access to exits, safe and continuous aisles, cross aisles, passageways, spaces or corridors leading directly to every exit and so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to every occupant, shall be maintained at all times on all floors, tiers or balconies of such structures. The aggregate width of such aisles, passageways, spaces or corridors, leading to any exit shall be at least equal to the required width of the exit. Where several passageways or spaces lead to an exit each shall have a width suitable for the travel which it may be called on to accommodate, but not less than 36 inches in any case. Aisles and Cross aisles in grandstands shall conform to the requirements of 2303, Grandstands.

b. Within any tent aisles and cross aisles from grandstands or other seating arrangements that do not lead directly to an exit shall discharge into an unobstructed space leading directly to one or more exits and so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to every occupant, and such space shall have a clear width not less than the required width of the exit to which it leads but in no case less than 5 feet.

2314.-Egress.-a. Every structure used as a place of outdoor assembly, and every story, balcony or tier thereof considered separately, shall be provided with at least two exits as remote from each other as practicable and direct to the outside. Where the capacity of such structure or part thereof exceeds 600 there shall be at least three, and if the capacity exceeds 1,000 there shall be at least four exits. The line of travel to an exit shall be not greater than 150 feet.

b. The aggregate clear width of exit doorways, spaces, stairways, ramps and passageways serving as required exits from structures used as places of outdoor assembly shall be computed on the basis of capacity at a rate of not less than one unit of 22 inches width for each 100 persons to be accommodated. Required exit doorways, and passageways shall be not less than 36 inches wide; required stairways, ramps, and spaces shall not be less than 44 inches wide. Doors serving as exits from stairways, ramps and passages shall be of the same number of units of width as the exitways served, except

that the net width of such doorways may be of two inches less width for each unit of the exitway. Escalators may be considered the equivalent of stairways in computing exit capacity.

c. A fenced place of outdoor assembly shall have at least two exits from the enclosure. If more than 6,000 persons are to be served by such exits there shall be at least three, and if more than 9,000 there shall be at least four exits. If the enclosure has an easily accessible open space or spaces which provide refuge, the aggregate clear width of exits shall be not less than half the width as computed by 2314 (b); otherwise the exits shall be computed in accordance with 2314 (b). Exits shall be distributed as uniformly as practicable for exit purposes.

d. Where required exits from places of outdoor assembly do not discharge directly to a street or open space leading to a street, unobstructed lanes not less than 20 feet in width shall be maintained from such exits to the street at all times while such places of outdoor assembly are occupied by the public.

2315.-Unobstructed means of egress.-No aisle, passageway, stair, door, or other way of ingress or egress in any place of outdoor assembly shall be obstructed in any manner while such place of outdoor assembly is occupied by the public. No tent stake, guy wire or guy rope shall be permitted in any aisle or other way of ingress or egress, nor shall any guy wire or guy rope cross any aisle or other way of ingress or egress at a height of less than 7 feet. Tent stakes adjacent to any way of ingress or egress to any tent open to the public shall be railed off, capped or covered in such manner as not to present a hazard to the public.

2316.-Exit lighting and signs.-a. Exits, and aisles and passageways leading to them, in structures used as places of outdoor assembly shall be kept adequately lighted at all times when such structures are occupied by the public. Artificial light shall be provided whenever natural light is inadequate. (Lighting conforming to the requirements of Section 12 of the Building Exits Code will be considered adequate.)

b. Exit doorways in structures used as places of outdoor assembly shall be adequately indicated; and in structures having a capacity of 200 persons or more there shall be placed over each doorway or opening to be used for egress a sign with the word EXIT in plainly legible letters not less than 6 inches high and with the principal strokes of such letters not less than 3/4 inch in width.

c. Exit signs shall be adequately illuminated by a reliable light source at all times when the structure is occupied by the public.

d. Where necessary, suitable directional signs shall be displayed in a conspicuous location to indicate the proper direction of egress.

2317.-Electrical installations.-a. Except as otherwise provided by law, ordinance or regulation, electrical installations shall conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Code, as approved by the American Standards Association.

b. The electrical system shall be installed, maintained and operated in a safe and workmanlike manner. If portable, it shall be inspected daily when in use by a qualified person representing the owner and any defects found shall be corrected before the public is admitted to the show or performance involved.

c. The electrical system and equipment shall be isolated from the public by proper elevation or guarding, and all electrical fuses and switches shall be enclosed in approved enclosures. Cables on the ground in area traversed by the public shall be placed in trenches or protected by approved covers.

2318.-Storage and handling of flammable liquids and gases.-Storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with recognized safe practices. Compliance with the standards of the National Fire Protection Association shall be considered as evidence of safe practice. No storage or handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be permitted at any location at which it would jeopardize egress from the structure. Refueling of equipment with Class I or Class II liquids shall be permitted only with safety containers of approved type.

2319.-Police and fire detail.-Police and fire details if deemed necessary in any place of outdoor assembly, shall be determined by the administrative official.

2320.-Fire extinguishing equipment.-a. Fire extinguishing equipment shall be furnished by the person operating, conducting or promoting any place of outdoor assembly in such amount and in such locations as may be directed by the administrative official. Such fire extinguishing equipment shall be maintained in good working order and shall be operated by employees of such place of outdoor assembly who shall be properly trained for the purpose, and who shall be required to exhibit their skill on order of the administrative official. This equipment shall be maintained in such locations as may be directed by the administrative official, who may also direct the installation of additional such fire extinguishing equipment if he deems it essential.

b. One or more methods of fire alarm and emergency communication shall be arranged by agreement between the owner and the administrative official.

Part XXIV

FIRE EXITS

2401.-Obstruction of fire escapes.-No person shall at any time place an encumbrance of any kind whatsoever before or upon any fire escape, balcony or ladder intended as a means of escape from fire. It shall be the duty of every member of the police and fire departments who shall discover any fire escapes encumbered in any manner to forthwith report to the Bureau of Fire Prevention and the said Bureau shall immediately notify the owner and the tenant to remove such encumbrance.

2402.-Storage-rear stairs and elevators.-It shall be unlawful for any person to place, store or keep, or permit to be placed, stored or kept under or at the bottom of any stairway, inside or outside, elevator or other shaft in any building, any combustible or flammable materials, fluids or compounds, nor shall any such combustible or flammable materials be placed or stored or kept in any place where ignition or burning would obstruct or render hazardous, egress from a building.

2403.-Obstructions in hallways.-No obstruction shall be permitted in hallways of tenement houses or apartment houses.

2404.-Obstruction of doors and passageways.-All doors, aisles and passageways within and leading into or out of places of assembly shall be kept free from easels, signs, standards, campstools, chairs, sofas, benches and any other article that might obstruct or delay the exit of the audience, congregation or assemblage during the entire time during which any show, performance, service, exhibition, lecture, concert, ball or other assemblage may be held. Clear passage from all exits and on sidewalks must at all times be maintained outside of all places of assembly. No aisle, passageway or stairway in any store shall be obstructed with tables, show cases, or other obstruction. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Police Department to

render assistance in the enforcement of the provisions of this part and to direct and require police officers to enter all places of assembly for such purposes.

2405.-Marking of exits.-a. Exit doorways used for entrance, shall be plainly marked by approved exit signs, sufficiently illuminated when the floor area is occupied to be readily distinguished.

b. Directional signs, as required, shall be placed on walls or otherwise displayed in conspicuous locations to direct occupants to exits.

2406.-Lighting of exits.-a. Required exit ways shall be kept adequately lighted at all times that the building served thereby is occupied.

b. In any room the artificial lighting of the room and of exit ways therefrom shall be by electricity so arranged and supplied that interruption of supply to any one lighting branch circuit will not result in extinguishment of all the lights in the room or all the lights along any exit way.

FIRE ESCAPES

2407.-Owner to provide.-The owner of each building, which is or may be constructed within the City of San Antonio, two or more stories in height, constructed, used, or intended to be used in whole or in part as any of the following buildings, shall provide and equip such building with at least one adequate fire escape, and such additional fire escapes, as provided in the three succeeding Articles.

2408.-Hotels, Theaters, Etc.-For each hospital, seminary, college, academy, schoolhouse, dormitory, hotel, lodging house, apartment house, rooming house, boarding house, house for the accommodation of transient guests, lodge hall, theater, public place of amusement, or hall or place used for public gatherings, having a lot area in excess of five thousand square feet, there shall be provided one additional adequate fire escape for each five thousand square feet of such excess or fraction thereof if such fraction exceeds two thousand square feet.

2409.-Offices and plants.-For each office building, wholesale or retail mercantile establishment or store, work shop, or manufacturing establishment or industrial plant, have a lot area in excess of six thousand square feet, there shall be provided one additional adequate fire escape for each six thousand square feet of such excess or fraction thereof if such fraction exceeds twenty-five hundred square feet.

2410.-Warehouses and mills.-For each warehouse, storage house or mill building, having a lot area in excess of eight thousand square feet, there shall be provided one additional adequate fire escape for each eight thousand square feet of such excess or fraction thereof if such fraction exceeds thirty-five hundred square feet. The provisions of this title requiring the construction of standard fire escapes, shall not apply to grain elevators of steel, or steel and concrete construction, nor to wooden elevators where less than five persons are employed.

2411.-State, county, city and school buildings.-Each building which is or may be constructed within the City of San Antonio, three or more stories in height, or in case of a schoolhouse two or more stories in height, which is owned by this State or City, County, or School District, and in which building public assemblies are permitted or intended to be permitted, or in which schools of any kind are conducted, or in which sleeping apartments are permitted or intended to be permitted on any floor above the first, shall be provided and equipped with at least one adequate fire escape if the lot area of such building shall not exceed five thousand (5,000) square feet, and one

additional adequate fire escape for each five thousand (5,000) square feet, or fraction thereof if such fraction exceeds two thousand (2,000) square feet in excess of the first five thousand (5,000) square feet of lot area.

2412. Officials to provide.-Each board, commission, official or person having charge or supervision of any building included in the preceding article, or having charge or supervision of the letting of contracts for the construction of such buildings, shall fully comply with the provisions of this title relating to providing and equipping such buildings with adequate fire escapes.

2413.-"Owner" defined. The term "Owner" within the meaning of this title, shall include persons, firms, associations, and private corporation.

2414.-"Story" defined. The word "story" as used in this title, shall be construed to have its usual and ordinary meaning as applied to architecture, and in addition thereto shall be construed to include a basement of any building that extends five feet or more above grade line on one or more sides of such building, a balcony or mezzanine floor of any building, a roof of any building used as a roof garden, and an attic of any building used for any purpose.

2415.-"Adequate fire escape."-An "adequate fire escape" within the meaning of this title, is defined to be an exterior iron, steel or concrete stairway type fire escape, or an exterior iron or steel straight chute type fire escape, or an exterior iron or steel spiral chute type fire escape, or a combination of said three types, or an interior type fire escape enclosed with noncombustible material and having self-closing fireproof shutters on all doors and window openings thereof. Each type of such fire escapes shall be so constructed and arranged as to permit exit upon such fire escape from each floor of the building above the first floor and shall provide a continual egress upon it from such building to grade, and the material, construction, erection and test of such fire escape shall comply at least with the minimum specifications for each respective type thereof, as hereinafter set forth.

2416.-Location.-All such fire escapes shall, consistent with accessibility, be located as far as possible from stairways, elevator hatchways and other openings in the floors, and where possible, they shall be located at the end of hallways or corridors or unobstructed passageways, and as far as is consistent with the construction and location of the building.

2417.-Guide signs and exit lights.-In all such buildings there shall be installed and maintained therein in good condition at all times, at least one red light at each exit to each fire escape, and one guide sign at each hall or corridor intersection and one additional guide sign for every twenty-five lineal feet of hallway or corridor leading to such fire escape. All exit lights shall have painted thereon the words "Fire Escape Exit," and all guide signs shall have painted thereon the words, "Fire Escape" and an arrow or hand pointing to the nearest fire escape exit. It shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct any fire escape in any manner that would prevent free access thereto or free use thereof, or to obstruct any hallways, corridor or entrance leading to such fire escape by means of any door provided with locks requiring a key to operate, or by partitions or by any objects of any kind whatsoever.

2418.-Minimum specifications.-The minimum specifications for the several types of adequate fire escapes required by this law are as follows:

EXTERIOR STAIRWAY TYPE

1. Shall consist of balconies and stairways on the exterior of the

building and be constructed of iron, steel or reinforced concrete, and shall be in superimposed form or straight run form, or superimposed form with intermediate balconies, or a combination of any such form and type.

2. Balconies.-Balconies for stairs in superimposed form attached to the building at two or more floors, shall equal in length the horizontal length of the stairruns, plus an amount at each end equal to the width of the stairs, and shall be as long as the width of the opening for exit in the building wall and shall be at least fifty inches wide inside of railings. Balconies for stairs in superimposed form with intermediate balconies attached to the building at two or more floors shall be not less in width than the combined width of the stairways connected therewith leading both up and down, and the landings at the head and foot of the stairs shall be as deep as the width of the stairs, and shall be as long as the width of the opening for exit in the building wall. Balconies for stairs in straight run form shall be not less in width than the width of the stairs and as long as the width of the opening for exit in the building wall. The minimum unobstructed width of any exterior passageway in the entire fire escape, whether parallel to the building or at right angles to it, shall be twenty-four inches. The floors of iron or steel balconies shall be solid or of slats and if solid, shall have scoriated surface to prevent slipping and pitched not less than one-half inch in ten feet to secure drainage, or if of slats, shall be placed not more than three-quarters of an inch apart and secured in place with rivets or bolts. Material in floors shall be not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Railing enclosures of all balconies shall be not less than two feet nine inches high, and if of vertical and horizontal slat or grill construction, no space shall have the horizontal width of more than eight inches, and if of truss construction the span of each panel shall not exceed three feet. No opening in railing enclosures on any construction shall exceed two square feet in area. All railing enclosures throughout their length shall be free from obstructions tending to break handholds and the passage space shall be smooth and free from obstructions or projections. All railing enclosures shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of two hundred pounds per running foot of railing without serious deflection. Balconies shall be anchored to building with bolts not less than one inch in diameter, extending through the wall and provided with wall bearing plate on the inside not less than five inches square and three-eighths inch thick or anchored by such bolts set in concrete or masonry or made integral in new buildings. Balconies shall never be placed above and not more than one foot below the top of the sill of the opening for exit in building wall, preferably level with sill. Concrete balconies shall comply with all requirements herein set forth and be made of reinforced concrete, the concrete to be one part cement, two parts sand and four parts stone or gravel. Railing enclosures of concrete balconies shall be as herein specified, or of reinforced concrete, with balusters spaced not over one foot apart.

3. Stairs.-The pitch of stairways shall not exceed forty-five degrees. Treads shall be not less than eight inches wide, exclusive of nosings, and not less than twenty-four inches long and placed so that the rise, either open or closed, shall not exceed eight inches and if solid shall have scoriated surface, and if made of slats they shall be placed not more than three-quarters of an inch apart and be well secured in place by bolts or rivets. Material in treads shall be not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick. Railings shall be provided on both sides of stair, not less than two feet nine inches high as measured vertically from the center of stair treads, and supported by balusters spaced not exceeding five feet apart. Intermediate rail shall be provided midway between top rail and stair stringers, or if intermediate rail is omitted, balusters shall be placed not over one foot apart. Railings on stairs shall permit not less than twenty-four inches unobstructed passageway, and shall be designed to withstand a horizontal pressure of two hundred pounds per running foot of railing without serious deflection. Concrete stairs shall comply with all requirements herein set forth and be made of reinforced concrete, concrete mixture to be as herein

specified for concrete balconies. Railing enclosures of concrete stairs shall be as herein specified, or of reinforced concrete balustrade with balusters spaced not over one foot apart. Stairways shall be built stationary to grade where possible, and this shall be required in such buildings as schools and hospitals. Where fire escapes terminate over streets, alleys or private driveways, or like condition, and shall terminate in a hinged and counter-balanced section of stairway, the construction of such section of stair shall conform to the stationary parts of stairways and shall be so balanced that the weight of one person on third or fourth tread will lower same to landing. Bearings for such counter-balanced stairs shall be either bronze bushings or have sufficient clearance provided to prevent sticking on account of corrosion. No latch or lock shall be attached to the counter-balanced stair in up position but latch shall be provided to hold stair in down position when same has once been swung to ground. The connection between the stair railings on the stationary part and the counter-balanced part of stairways shall be designed to prevent probability of injury to persons using said fire escape. Where necessary a suitable opening shall be provided in any awning, roof or other intervening obstruction, to admit counter-balanced stair and permit passage of persons thereon.

4. Roof connection.-Exterior stairway type fire escapes shall be connected with the roof of building to which attached. If the roof of the building is such that escape by way of the roof might be necessary the fire escape shall extend to the roof. If the connection is only for fire department use, it shall be made with a ladder of the goose neck type, the stringers of which shall be of material at least three-eighths of an inch thick and the rungs shall be at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter, sixteen inches long and not exceeding fourteen inches apart. Said ladder shall be anchored to the wall.

5. Clearance.-The minimum clearance at all points on balconies and stairs as measured vertically shall be six feet six inches.

EXTERIOR CHUTE TYPE

1. Shall consist of balconies and straight gravity chutes on the exterior of the building and constructed of iron or steel and placed at an angle not to exceed forty-five degrees and shall be in superimposed form, parallel to or at right angles to the building, or straight run form parallel to or at right angles to the building, or a combination of these two forms.

2. Balconies.-Shall be the same as herein specified in subdivision two of specifications for exterior iron, steel or concrete stairway type fire escapes.

3. Chute.-Shall be made of material of not less than number fourteen gauge iron or steel, blue annealed or equal, and shall be such as will take a smooth or polished surface. The chute shall be twenty inches wide and eighteen inches deep, inside dimensions, and free of obstructions or sharp edges throughout its length and in cross section shall have concave bottom and straight sides. The top edges of the chute shall be stiffened and protected throughout its length with iron or steel angles, free from any sharp edges, and the angles of size necessary to carry the maximum loading possible and the chute shall be reinforced crosswise underneath with iron or steel angles. A landing of same material as the chute shall be provided at the lower end of the chute, and shall be of sufficient length, in proportion to the length of the chute and the concavity of its surface, to check the momentum attained through gravity and afford a safe stop. Such landing shall be six inches wider on each side than the chute where wall construction will not interfere, and there shall be no sharp edges or ragged projections exposed, and said landing shall rest upon and be anchored to concrete base not less than six inches thick. All rivets exposed inside of chute and on top side of landing to be countersunk and ground down smooth. Intervening balconies and

the chute also, shall be constructed that a continuous gravity slide will be afforded from the top floor to the grade, and the chute shall be accessible at all floors.

EXTERIOR SPIRAL CHUTE TYPE

1. Shall consist of balconies in superimposed form and spiral gravity chute on the exterior of the building and constructed of iron or steel.

2. Balconies.-To be the same as herein specified in subdivision two of specifications for exterior iron, steel or concrete stairway type fire escape.

3. Chute.-Slideway shall be made of material of not less than number sixteen gauge iron or steel, blue annealed or equal, and shall be such as will take a smooth or polished surface. The chute shall be not less than thirty inches wide inside, with the slideway banked at the outer edge to prevent a passenger being thrown against guard rail or enclosure, and enclosed by either a continuous wall or a guard rail, the material of which shall not be less than number eighteen gauge iron or steel and said guard rail shall not be less than thirty inches high. The entire slideway shall be free from obstructions or sharp edges and all rivets exposed inside to be countersunk and ground down smooth. The chute shall be constructed in helical or spiral form around a central column resting on and anchored to concrete base not less than eighteen inches thick. The chute shall terminate not more than two feet above the grade and be so constructed and arranged that normal landing will be in a standing position. Intervening balconies, and the chute also, shall be so constructed that a continuous gravity slide will be afforded from top floor to the grade, and the chute shall be accessible at all floors.

INTERIOR TYPE

1. Shall be a stairway type construction of iron, steel or concrete or straight chute type constructed of iron or steel or spiral chute type constructed of iron or steel, either of which types erected on the interior of the building to be enclosed with noncombustible material and all door and window openings in such enclosures protected with self-closing fireproof shutters.

2. Balconies or landings.-Balconies or landings to be the same construction as specified for balconies in subdivision two of specifications for exterior iron, steel or concrete stairway type fire escapes, except that such balconies shall permit not less than forty inches unobstructed passageway, and such balconies or landing shall be provided and erected on the interior of the enclosing wall on a level with the floors of the building to be served.

3. Stairway type.-Stairs to be same construction as specified for stairs in subdivision three of specifications for exterior iron, steel or concrete stairway type fire escapes, except that such stairs shall permit not less than forty inches unobstructed passageway in all its parts. Stairs known as "spiral" or "winders" shall not be permitted.

4. Straight chute type.-The chute to be the same as herein specified in subdivision three of specifications for exterior iron or steel straight chute type fire escape.

5. Spiral chutes.-The chute to be the same as herein specified in subdivision three of specifications for exterior iron or steel spiral chute type fire escape.

6. Access.-They shall be accessible from all parts of the building which they are designed to serve, and all lobbies, halls and passageways on

each floor leading to fire escapes and in connection therewith, shall be not less than thirty-six inches wide and not less than six feet six inches high, and shall be level with the floor upon which it opens and serves. They shall be so constructed at lower end as to permit direct egress to the outside of the building at grade. All interior stairway type fire escapes shall be continuous starting at ground floor and shall never descend to any basement, and shall extend through roof of the building and terminate in a pent house constructed of noncombustible material with self-closing fire door as herein specified.

7. Enclosing walls.-The following materials may be used for enclosing walls of interior escapes:

- a. Brick or plain solid concrete not less than eight inches in thickness for the uppermost thirty feet, increasing four inches in thickness for each lower section of thirty feet or part thereof, or eight inches in thickness for the entire height when wholly supported at intervals not exceeding thirty feet.
- b. Reinforced stone or gravel concrete not less than five inches in thickness for the uppermost thirty feet, increasing two inches in thickness for each lower section of thirty feet or part thereof, or three inches in thickness for entire height when supported at vertical intervals not exceeding twenty feet, and braced where necessary with lateral supports or suitable steel uprights.
- c. Reinforced cinder concrete not less than five inches in thickness for the entire height when supported at vertical intervals not exceeding fifteen feet, and braced where necessary with lateral supports or suitable steel uprights.
- d. Hollow terra cotta blocks laid in cement mortar not less than five inches thick over all, or hollow concrete blocks of either stone or cinder concrete mortar, not less than five inches thick over all, or solid or hollow blocks consisting of gypsum containing not more than twenty-five per cent by weight of cinders, asbestos fibre, wood chips or vegetable fibre, laid in gypsum plaster or cement mortar tempered with lime, not less than five inches thick over all, or metal lath on steel studding covered with Portland cement mortar or gypsum plaster of a finished thickness of not less than two inches in the case of solid partitions, nor less than three inches in the case of hollow partitions. All openings in such walls or partitions shall have substantial steel framing, the vertical members of which shall be securely attached to the floor construction above and below.

8. Door and window openings.-All door openings shall be protected by the use of automatic or self-closing fire doors of standard manufacture, bearing Underwriters label, and where automatic fire doors are used the same shall be enclosed in recess partitions. All doors shall be so arranged and equipped to remain in closed positions at all times and under all conditions except during actual use. All window openings shall have metal sash, bearing Underwriters label, and wire glass.

9. Lighting.-All interior fire escapes shall be provided with not less than one light at each landing equal to a ten watt electric globe, in a separate circuit from that of the building, arranged to operate should the regular lighting system of the building be disabled.

2419.-Painting.-All fire escapes of any type constructed of iron or steel shall have at least two coats of good metallic paint when erected and shall be painted as frequently thereafter as may be necessary to preserve from rust or climatic influences and at least once every two years. The

sliding surface of either the straight chute or spiral type fire escapes shall be thoroughly cleaned and painted at least once each year.

2420.-Tests.-Upon completion and before final approval of any fire escape of any of the types specified herein, both exterior and interior, such fire escapes shall be tested by the erector by the application of a live load of one hundred and sixty pounds per square foot of area of balcony floor and stair treads, or a dead load of two hundred and forty pounds per square foot of area of balcony floor and stair treads, in either case simultaneously imposed upon each balcony and the stairways connected therewith leading both up and down. Sand, gravel, concrete blocks or any other suitable commodity may be used in applying these tests, but the load must be accurately weighed and applied as specified herein. By the dead load is meant a load placed in position in whole or in part by any mechanical means and without any person being on the fire escape at the time the test is made, and by live load is meant a load placed in position by mechanical means or by persons and with persons on the fire escape as part of the load at the time the test is made.

2421.-Affidavit.-Such tests shall be conducted in the presence of the State Fire Marshal or a representative duly appointed by him, or the chief of the Fire Department, or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. If the State Fire Marshal or his representative or the Chief of the Fire Department, or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention cannot be present to witness such test, such officials may permit the erector to furnish an affidavit setting forth that the minimum test herein specified has been made and that the fire escape has fully withstood said test and may accept such affidavit in lieu of the personal presence of such officials.

2422.-Completion before occupancy.-All buildings constructed hereafter and within the provisions of this title providing for the equipment of buildings with fire escapes, shall be so provided and equipped, and otherwise meet all requirements of this law, before such buildings are occupied or used in whole or in part.

2423.-Inspection.-All fire escapes, extensions and additions to fire escapes constructed and erected under the provisions of this law, shall be inspected by the State Fire Marshal, or any inspector of the State Insurance Commission, or the Chief of the Fire Department or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, before being approved, and no fire escape, extension or addition shall be approved, unless the same conforms to and meets all the provisions of this law.

2424.-Violation of fire escape law.-Any owner of any building required by law to be equipped with adequate fire escapes, who shall fail or refuse to comply with any provision of the statutes regulating fire escapes or any person who shall obstruct any fire escape or hallway or entrance leading thereto, so as to prevent free access to or use of either, shall be fined not more than one-hundred dollars. If such owner be a corporation, each officer or member of the board of directors, thereof, shall be subject to such fine. Each day's failure or refusal to comply with any provision of said law is a separate offense.

2425.-Violation by agent.-If the owner of any building within the provisions of said law be a non-resident of this State, and such owner fails, neglects or refuses to comply with any provision of said law, it shall be unlawful for any person within this State to represent such non-resident owner as an agent in the care, management, supervision, control or renting of such building, and whoever violates this article shall be punished as provided in the preceding article. Each day that such agent so represents such non-resident owner is a separate offense.

Part XXV

FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT

2501.-Basements-Sprinklers required.-All basements, cellars and sub-cellars exceeding 2,000 square feet in area within enclosing masonry walls, and used for the storage, sale, manufacture or handling of materials indicated in Section 2502, shall be equipped with a standard wet pipe system of automatic sprinklers and with supply from city water mains or other suitable source of supply. Where adequate heat is not provided, such systems may be omitted if in the opinion of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, concurred in by the Chief of the Fire Department, the hazard is not severe, provided that such places shall be equipped with a suitable dry sprinkler system with a fire department connection on the building front, or with suitable cellar flooding holes properly distributed in the first floor of the building, or with an approved standpipe system, with fire department connection on the street and control devices so located and arranged that streams from nozzles on the standpipe can be controlled from the outside of the building, and also that all such places shall be provided with an approved automatic heat-actuated alarm system connected to an outside gong or to the central station of a supervising company.

2502.-Basements-severe hazards.-Basements, cellars and sub-cellars requiring the above protection are those in connection with: Rag, paper or junk storage; shipping, receiving or storage of furniture, dry goods, toys and other articles involving quantities of excelsior, moss, paper and like materials, manufacture of articles containing or involving highly combustible materials; storage of dangerous chemicals, acids or flammable liquids.

2503.-Suitable fire appliances to be provided.-The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall survey each mercantile and manufacturing establishment, each school, each place of assembly, each hospital or place of detention, and each apartment house or tenement building and shall designate suitable fire appliances in or near boiler rooms, kitchens of restaurants, clubs, and like establishments, storage rooms involving considerable combustible material, rooms in which hazardous manufacturing processes are involved, garage sections, and other places of a generally hazardous nature. Such appliances may consist of automatic alarm systems, automatic sprinklers, standpipe and hose, fixed, wheeled or portable chemical extinguishers of a type suitable for the probable class of fire, or suitable asbestos blankets, manual or automatic covers or the introduction of an inert gas. In specially hazardous processes or excessive storages appliances of more than one type may be required or special systems installed.

2504.-Failure to install or provide the equipment ordered by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, and to maintain it in operative condition at all times, shall be considered a violation punishable as indicated hereinafter in this ordinance. Repeated disregard of such orders shall constitute sufficient basis for the revoking of any permit held.

2505.-Fire fighting equipment required in various occupancies.-a. The following regulations shall be conformed to in the respective occupancies:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Apartment House, Hotel, Hospitals, Rooming and Lodging Houses. | One (1) 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon extinguisher for each one hundred (100) linear feet in each main hall on each floor, with minimum of one (1) such extinguisher to each floor. |
| 2. Wholesale and Retail Mercantile Establishments located in buildings in which higher floors are | One (1) 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon extinguisher per two thousand (2,000) square feet of floor |

- occupied by a factory, hospital, school, rooming house or place of public assemblage.
- area or fraction thereof.
3. Factories and Manufacturing Establishments using combustible or inflammable materials.

One (1) 2½ gallon extinguisher per two thousand (2,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.
 4. Garages, Public

One (1) 2-½ gallon extinguisher per two thousand (2,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.
 5. Storage areas used for storage of flammable liquids and combustible materials.

One (1) approved extinguisher per each two thousand (2,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.
 6. Kitchens of restaurants, clubs and like establishments.

Two (2) one quart carbontetrachloride extinguishers or their equivalent for each two thousand (2,000) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof.
 7. Parking Areas, Wrecking Yards, Service Stations.
 - a. One (1) 2-½ gallon foam type extinguisher or its equivalent.
 - b. "No Smoking" and "Stop your Motor" signs.
 8. Public Halls used for assemblage, except when located on ground floor.

Two (2) 2-½ gallon extinguishers or equivalent.
 9. Educational institutions, Public Schools, Private Schools, Parochial Schools.

One (1) 2-½ gallon extinguisher each one hundred (100) linear feet in each hall.
 10. Theatre, Motion Picture Houses, Portion of buildings used for Public Theatrical Purposes.
 - a. One (1) 2-½ gallon extinguisher per two thousand (2,000) feet of floor area or fraction thereof, figuring galleries, auditorium and basement separately; and, in addition, one (1) 2-½ gallon extinguisher on each side of stage.
 - b. Two (2) 2-½ gallon extinguishers in basement or dressing room area.
 - c. One (1) gallon extinguisher at entrance of furnace room.
 - d. One (1) eighteen (18) foot plaster hook on each side of stage.
 - e. One (1) 2-½ gallon extinguisher for every two hundred (200) square feet of floor area or fraction thereof in projection booth.

11. Tank Trucks.

One (1) 1-quart carbon tetrachloride extinguisher or its equivalent.

b. All extinguishers must be of a correct approved type for the several classes of hazards according to the National Board of Fire Underwriters' ratings, to-wit: Class A, B, C and D.

c. All extinguishers must be kept in a serviceable condition at all times. Soda, acid and foam type extinguishers shall be recharged at least once each year and the date of such recharge placed on the attached tag.

d. All fire-fighting equipment shall be located in an accessible and conspicuous place approved by the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

e. The foregoing provisions shall not apply where there is a sprinkler system or where equivalent protective devices exist.

f. Whenever referred to in this article "Extinguisher" shall mean an approved type extinguisher of 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon capacity or its equivalent.

2506.-Fire extinguisher salesman-License required.-It shall be unlawful for any person acting for himself or as an agent or representative, to engage in the business of buying, selling, offering for sale, consigning to be sold, trading, bartering or otherwise dealing in new or second hand fire extinguishers, within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio, without first having obtained a license therefor. Such licensee to have passed any examination of fitness the Fire Chief and/or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may prescribe.

Part XXVI

GAS APPLIANCES AND CONNECTIONS

2601.-Shut-off valves on all gas service pipe.-An outside valve shall be installed on every gas service pipe regardless of size that supplies large stores or factories, or places of public assembly such as churches, theatres, motion picture theatres, schools, and hospitals, and on every service pipe 2- $\frac{1}{2}$ inches or larger in diameter.

2602.-Shut-off valves to be tagged.-Shut-off cocks and valves shall be placed in suitable stop or valve boxes, manholes or vaults, the covers of which shall bear the name of the company to which it belongs and the valves if necessary tagged to properly identify their purpose.

2603.-Gas burners-protection.-All gas burners shall be placed at least 3 feet below any woodwork or ceiling attached to wooden beams, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall be not less than 18 inches.

2604.-Gas bracket protection.-No gas bracket on any lath and plaster partition or woodwork shall be less than 6 inches in length measured from the burner to the plaster surface or woodwork.

2605.-Metal connections for gas appliances.-All gas fired appliances, including portable heaters, hot plates, ranges, ovens and water heaters of any type used for heating and/or cooking in factories, asylums, theatres, department stores, workshops, churches, schools, (public or parochial) or any building used for commercial occupancy, shall be connected to gas line with all metal piping, except that for devices which require a movable connection, approved, flexible tubing as specified below may be used provided there is no shut-off on the device.

2606.-Sale-use and installation unapproved connection.-It shall be unlawful for any person to use, sell, expose, or offer for sale, or to install or fix, any tubular connection of fabric intended for any illuminating gas fixtures, stove, heater or lamp, or other gas appliances, unless such tube connection, hose or similar device shall be approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention in accordance with the following specifications:

a. Gas tubing shall be made up in suitable lengths with end pieces securely attached by the manufacturer.

b. All gas tubing must be made up of a strong gas-tight metal core with rubber packing and covered with a layer of good quality rubber or other suitable gas-tight material and a braided cloth covering. Such layers or covering or rubber to be put on over the metal core in such a way that it will of itself form a gas-tight wall.

c. Each length of tubing shall be labelled by the manufacturer with a tag attached to the tubing or a marking on the end piece, or both. The inscription shall state the manufacturer's name, the length of the tubing or any other information pertinent to the public use of this piece of tubing.

d. Rubber end pieces must be of good quality, must be at least 2 inches long, corrugated inside, and have an outside wall thickness of at least $5/32$ inch at the gas appliance end and must be so attached as to stand a pull equal to lifting a weight of 50 pounds.

2607.-Gas stoves and plates-protection.-All gas stoves or gas plates 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 below the burners.

2608.-Thermostatic pilot light-when required.-Gas burners installed in low pressure steam boilers or hot water boilers or furnaces, used for heating buildings, shall be provided with a thermostatic pilot light so constructed and adjusted that no gas can flow through the main burner unless the pilot light is burning, or with some other similar type of safety device serving this same end. The operation of the safety device which shuts off the main gas supply, shall not depend on the closing of an electric circuit.

2609.-Reference.-Gas appliances shall be installed and connections made in accordance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #54 dated September 1, 1943, and known as Standards of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Piping, Appliances and Fittings for City Gas as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.

Part XXVII

MISCELLANEOUS

2701.-Combustible waste matters in buildings in Fire Zone No. 1-No person shall be permitted to place or let remain in any box or barrel or otherwise in any building, basement, street, alleyway or yard within Fire Limit No. 1, longer than six hours, any loose straw, hay, paper, empty boxes, barrels, crates or other combustible matter in such quantity as to become dangerous, in the opinion of the inspecting officer, and all owners or occupants of buildings or basements within said limit are hereby required to permit any officer or member of the Fire Department, designated by the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, to inspect their building, basements, and premises to see if this article is complied with, and it is hereby made the duty of the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to authorize such inspections.

2702.-Permitting weeds, grass, brush, etc., to remain on lots.-It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person or his agent, owning, renting or having under his or their control, any lot or premises whether vacant or improved, to suffer or permit any down timber or brush, old logs, or decaying vegetable matter on any such lot or premises so that any such weeds or grass or other matter herein stated may by reason of fire endanger any adjoining property or that may be reasonably calculated to communicate fire to any adjacent premises.

2703.-Notice to remove weeds, grass, brush, etc.-Whenever in the opinion of the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention any debris, grass, weeds or brush or other plant growth upon any property in the city of San Antonio constitutes a fire menace, he shall notify the owner, agent, occupant or person having control of such property, to remove within a specified time such debris, grass, weeds, brush or other plant growth.

2704.-Burning of uncut grass or weeds.-It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, owning or occupying, or being in charge and control of any premises within the corporate limits of the city of San Antonio, to burn or cause to be burned any uncut grass or weeds growing on said premises.

2705.-Vacating tenants to clean premises.-Whenever any person now occupying or using or hereafter occupying or using any building or premises in the city of San Antonio as a place of business or as a residence or for any other purpose, whether such person be the owner, lessee or tenant, or in any other manner occupying the same, shall remove from and vacate such building or premises, then it shall be the duty of such person so vacating or removing from such building or premises to immediately remove therefrom all loose paper, rubbish, trash and waste matter of every kind and character, and to place the building so vacated and the premises adjacent thereto or used in connection therewith in a clean condition. Should the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention be unable to locate the last known occupant or vacating tenant, then the owner or agent or person in charge of the vacated building or premises shall immediately, upon written notice from the said Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention remove or cause to be removed therefrom, said rubbish, trash and waste matter.

2706.-Closing of vacant buildings.-Whenever any unoccupied building or structure in the City of San Antonio is not properly secured or closed, the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall notify the owner or person having control of such premises to forthwith secure or close the same, so as to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access thereto, and the person so receiving said notice, may appeal, in writing, from the order of said Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention to the Fire and Police Commissioner, shall determine the appeal.

2707.-Storage of empty containers.-The storage of empty packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar combustible containers is forbidden without a permit except in the open. Provided, however, that no permit shall be required for the storage within a manufacturing or other establishment of sufficient packing cases, boxes, barrels, or other similar containers to properly carry on its operations, but such storage shall be orderly and not so located as to endanger exit from the building. Storage in the open of packing cases, boxes, barrels or other similar combustible containers shall not be more than twenty feet in height, and shall be at least fifty feet from the nearest building. All such storage shall be in a compact and orderly manner.

2708.-Flammable decorations prohibited.-Cotton batting, straw, dry vines, leaves, trees, celluloid or other highly flammable materials shall not be used for decoration purposes in show windows or stores without a permit, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to prohibit the display of saleable goods permitted and offered for sale in the store. Electric light bulbs in stores or public halls shall not be

decorated with paper or other combustible materials unless such materials shall first have been rendered flameproof.

2709.-Open flame prohibited.-No person shall take into any building, barn, vessel, boat or any other place where highly flammable, combustible or explosive material is kept, an open flame unless such light or flame shall be well secured in a glass globe, wire mesh cage or similar approved device.

2710.-Smoking unlawful under certain conditions.-It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke, carry or have a lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette or anything which is likely to produce a fire, or to light or strike a match in or on any building, structure or premises in which cotton, lumber, gasoline, petroleum products and other volatiles, explosives, chemicals, paint or any inflammable or combustible cloth, liquids or materials are kept, stored, processed, manufactured, displayed or used when there is conspicuously posted on or in such building, structure or premises a sign: "NO SMOKING By Order of Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention." The words "NO SMOKING" shall be in letters at least four (4) inches in vertical length, and the balance of such signs shall be in letters at least one-half (1/2) inch in vertical length, all of which shall be in legible words, and upon cardboard, metal or cloth. The said signs shall be not less than 6 inches by 16 inches in size. Two or more of such signs shall be in each room, or portion of the building or premises which is separated from other portions, and where the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, or an inspector serving under him shall have found that a fire hazard would exist unless such notices are posted and complied with. It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention and his assistants to notify the owner or person in charge of any such building, structure or premises, to post such notices whenever it comes to his attention that a condition exists which shall cause a fire hazard if such notices be not posted and complied with. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of such building, structure or premises to fail to post such sign within three (3) days after having received notice to do so.

b. Smoking may be permitted in any such building, structure or premises in any room or rooms designated for smoking purposes, and which room or rooms have been inspected and approved for smoking purposes by the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of San Antonio or his assistants.

2711.-Disposal of burning materials.-It shall be unlawful for any person to throw or drop or cause to be thrown or dropped, any lighted match, cigar, cigarette, burning tobacco, or other burning material in such manner that such material may possibly fall upon any combustible substance of any nature.

2712.-Disposal of ashes.-No person shall deposit ashes, smouldering coal or embers, greasy or oily substances or other matters liable to create spontaneous ignition within ten feet of any wooden or plastered wall, partition, fence, floor, sidewalk, lumber, hay, shavings, rubbish or other combustible materials, except in metallic or other non-combustible receptacles. Such receptacles, unless resting on a non-combustible floor or on the ground outside the building, must be placed on non-combustible stands, and in every case must be kept at least two feet away from any combustible wall or partition.

2713.-Chimney and smokestacks-construction.-All chimneys, smokestacks or similar devices for conveying smoke or hot gases to the outer air and the stoves, furnaces, fire boxes or boilers to which they are connected shall be constructed and maintained in such a manner as not to endanger adjacent property, and in accordance with the Building Code.

2714.-Smoke pipes and spark arrestors thereon.-Any person or persons operating a stove, oven or barbecue pit, either portable, temporary or

permanent, shall have same equipped with a smoke pipe, or vent extending not less than three (3) feet above the roof, tent or canopy, and must have said smoke pipe or vent equipped with an approved spark arrester.

2715.-Open flame heating apparatus near combustible or inflammables.-No heating apparatus with an open flame, and no artificial lighting system other than incandescent electric lights shall be used in any warehouse for the storage of rags, excelsior, hair or other flammable or combustible material; nor in any shop or factory used for the manufacture, repair or renovating of mattresses or bedding; nor in any establishment for the upholstery of furniture.

2716.-Trapdoors and shaftways to be marked.-All trapdoors, except those which are automatic in their operation, in any factory building or buildings used for storage shall be closed at the completion of the business of each day. Every outside window in a building used for manufacturing purposes or for storage which opens directly on any hoistway or other vertical means of communication between two or more floors in such building, shall be plainly marked with the word "SHAFTWAY" in red letters at least six inches high on a white background, such warning sign to be so placed as to be easily discernible from the outside of the building. Every door or window opening on such shaftway from the interior of the building, unless the construction of the partition surrounding the shaftway is of such distinctive nature as to make its purpose evident at a glance, shall be similarly marked with the warning word "SHAFTWAY" so placed as to be easily visible to any one approaching the shaftway from the interior of the building.

2717.-Removal of debris or partially burned building after fire.-a. The owner or person having under his control or in his possession upon any premises in the city of San Antonio, any hay, straw, bales of wool, cotton, paper or other substances which have been rendered useless or unmerchantable by reason of any fire on such premises, or any debris resulting from such fire, must remove the same from such premises within forty-eight (48) hours after notice to do so has been served by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

b. Whenever any building or other structure in the city of San Antonio is partially burned, the owner thereof, or the person in charge or control thereof, shall within ten days after notice from the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or Building Inspector so to do, remove all refuse, debris, charred and partially burned lumber and material from the ground; and if said building or other structure shall be burnt to such an extent that it is rendered incapable of being repaired, as required by this, or any other ordinance, the owner of the property upon which same is located, or person in charge or control thereof, shall, within ten days after notice from the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or Building Inspector so to do, remove all of the remaining portion of the building or structure, from the ground.

c. The Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention or Building Inspector may extend the ten-day period of removal of such burned or partially burned buildings, when the insurance adjustment, if any, is still pending.

2718.-Regulation of storage of inflammable substances.-No tenement house, apartment house, hotel, lodging house, rooming house, hall, theatre or place of amusement or public assembly, nor any part thereof, nor the lot on which such building is situated, shall be used as a place of storage, keeping or handling of any explosive, inflammable oils, hay, straw, excelsior paper stock, feather, rags or acids or any other inflammable substances. This article shall not apply to Drug Stores (retail wherein explosives and inflammable oils or acids are kept and stored in small quantities for medicinal purposes).

2719.-Hay or straw stacks must be protected.-No person shall, in the city of San Antonio, have, put or keep any straw or hay in stacks or piles without having the same inclosed or secured so as to protect it from flying sparks of fire.

2720.-Lights in livery stables or barns.-No owner or occupant of a livery stable or other stable or building in the city of San Antonio used for the purpose of housing stock, shall, by himself or those in his employ, use therein, or in any place containing hay, straw or other combustible matter, and artificial light other than regular electric lights or electric lanterns.

2721.-Combustible lamp shades.-It shall be unlawful for any person in the city of San Antonio to attach to any electric light globe or other lamp or light in such manner as to come in direct contact with said electric globe, lamp or light, paper, cloth or other combustible material.

2722.-Carrying burning coal or firebrands through the streets.-No person in the city of San Antonio shall carry or cause to be carried, in any street, alley or other thoroughfare, any burning coal or firebrands, unless the same be shut up in a covered vessel.

2723.-Building fires on pavement.-It shall be unlawful for any person, within the city of San Antonio, to build a fire upon the surface of a paved street, curb or gutter.

2724.-Use of torches or open flame for thawing out pipes or burning off paint. It shall be unlawful to use any torch, open flame or other flame-producing device for the purpose of thawing out any pipe in or under any house, building or structure or for removing paint from any building.

2725.-Cleaning chimneys and burning flues.-The owner or occupant of any House, shop or other building in the city of San Antonio shall cause the flues or chimneys thereof to be swept or burnt out as often as may be requisite to keep them clean. In case of burning out a flue, it shall be done in the daytime, and when rain is falling or when the roof of the building is covered with snow or very damp. If any person shall suffer the flues of a house occupied by him to be burnt at any other time than herein expressed, he shall be liable to the penalties hereafter described.

2726.-Containers for combustible material.-All receptacles for excelsior, waste paper, rags or other substance liable to spontaneous ignition or combustion, or otherwise to cause fire must be made of noncombustible material, and must have non-combustible covers, and if portable must have a clear air space of not less than six inches below the bottom.

2727.-Inflammable substances.-No person shall boil any pitch, resin, turpentine, varnish or other inflammable substance, in the city of San Antonio, unless the same be done in an open space, at least ten feet distance from any building or other property that might be injured thereby, or in a fire-proof building, except that the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may grant special permits for the hearing of roofing materials where it is not expedient to comply with this provision.

2728.-Catch pans for sidewalk gratings.-There shall at all times be maintained under sidewalk grating a metal catch pan, said catch pan to extend not less than four (4) inches past and beyond all sides of the grating or gratings, said catch pan to be regularly cleaned and kept free from all accumulations of dirt and refuse.

2729.-Sidewalk deadlights.-All sidewalk deadlights shall be kept in good repair, and broken deadlights shall be replaced within twenty-four (24) hours after notice has been served to make necessary repairs.

2730.-Lumber storage.-No persons, firm or corporation shall, within the limits of the city of San Antonio, place, pile or cause to be placed or piled, any lumber or timber to a greater height than twenty-five (25) feet, measured in all cases from the line of the sidewalk or adjoining ground level, to the highest point of the lumber or timber piles. Any old lumber stored or kept

upon, or in, any premises in the city of San Antonio other than a lumber yard, mill yard or premises in which buildings are under construction, must be piled in a neat and orderly manner, free from rubbish or other waste material, in piles not to exceed six (6) feet in height.

2731.-Manner of storing goods and merchandise.-It shall be unlawful for the owner, tenant or proprietor of any store or building in which any goods, wares or merchandise of any kind are stored or permitted to remain, to store, place or permit same to remain within such building, in any story thereof, so as to prevent and obstruct free and convenient access in case of fire, into said building, or any story thereof, from any door, window or other opening leading from said building, or any story thereof into any street or alley, or to the outside of said building.

All merchandise shall be stored at least 18" below the ceiling of any room and at least 12" below any sprinkler pipe.

2732.-Openings in buildings.-It shall be the duty of the owner, proprietor or tenant of any building to maintain and keep not less than one opening in both ends or as near both ends as possible of any such building, and in each story thereof for each twenty-five (25) feet of frontage, and to keep the same free and unobstructed, so that the Fire Department may, in case of fire, have ingress into said building, and in each story thereof. That the size of such openings and the location of same shall be such as may be directed by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. Said openings shall be marked with red painted circles if, and when, in the opinion of the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, said marks are deemed necessary for identification purposes.

2733.-Obstruction to means of egress.-No obstruction of any kind that would hinder or block access or egress of occupants or persons, or would interfere with the operation of the Fire Department, shall be permitted on any fire escape, or any hallway, passageway, stairway, window, doorway alley or driveway in or on any premises in the city of San Antonio.

2734.-Emergency elevators.-In every building in the city of San Antonio that is equipped with one or more elevators, exceeding three stories in height, at least one elevator shall be kept in readiness for immediate use by the Fire Department during all hours of the day and night, including Sundays and holidays, and said elevator must be designated by a sign reading: "Emergency" and shall remain at the first floor level at all times when building is not open for business.

2735.-Obstruction of basement pipe inlets.-No goods, wares or merchandise, or any other obstruction of any kind or description shall be stored or placed near or under any basement pipe inlet in such a manner as to interfere with the proper operation of any circulating nozzle or other device used through such basement pipe inlet by the Fire Department, in case of fire.

2736.-Fire doors and shutters.-All fire doors or fire stop shutters designed, constructed and installed for the purpose of retarding fire, in the city of San Antonio, shall at all times be kept shut or closed, unless the same is provided with proper fusible links or other device which will cause such door or shutter to close automatically in case of fire. No hooks, stops, pegs or other devices shall be allowed on such fire doors or shutters, that will interfere in any manner with their automatic operating in case of fire.

2737.-Storage of combustibles near furnace room.-No combustible material shall be stored within ten (10) feet of any furnace room door.

2738.-Storage of hay, lime, hemp, naphtha, benzine, gasoline, or coal oil.-All hay or unslaked lime or hemp in bales or in bulk, for the purpose of baling or to be used for manufacturing purposes, and all naphtha, benzine, gasoline or coal oil, held within the fire limits of the city, shall be kept or

stored in suitable and substantial brick or stone buildings, the roof of which shall be covered with slate, iron or tin, and all openings in which shall be provided with iron doors or shutters; provided, that not more than four hundred (400) gallons of naphtha, benzine, gasoline or coal oil shall be kept or stored in any one building within the fire limits. It is hereby further provided that the above-named articles shall not be kept in any portion of the city if objected to by any property owner whose house is within two hundred feet of it, unless it be in a fireproof building and not in the fire limits, in greater quantities than above specified. No one shall be allowed to erect in any part of the city limits a depository for coal oil, etc., without the consent of the governing body. Nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed so as to prevent hay from being kept in feed stores and in quantities not exceeding thirty bales, nor so as to prevent coal oil of the approved standard (110 degrees Fahrenheit), duly inspected, not exceeding four hundred gallons in quantity, from being kept by any person for retail or jobbing purposes.

2739.-Designation of buildings for storage of naphtha, benzine, gasoline and coal oil; signs.-Naphtha, benzine, gasoline and coal oil shall be stored only in buildings designated by the building inspector, and a sign indicating the articles to be stored shall be conspicuously placed on the outside of all buildings where the above-named articles are stored.

2740.-Dangerous storing of combustibles.-Whosoever shall have or keep in store, within the city, any quantity of tar, pitch, resin, petroleum or its products, or other combustible materials or substances, in such manner that the same shall be in danger of taking and communicating fire, shall be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

2741.-Use of flammable liquids in fire zone number one.-It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation in the city of San Antonio to use or cause to be used for burning, cooking, heating or illuminating purposes in any lamp, stove, range or oven, any crude, petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kerosene or coal oil having a flash point of less than 112 degrees within Fire Zone No. 1 as outlined elsewhere in this ordinance.

2742.-Furnishing samples of flammable liquids.-Any person having in his possession or offering for sale in the city of San Antonio any Class I, II or III flammable liquids shall furnish a sample of same whenever requested to do so by the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention for the purpose of testing.

2743.-Tampering with fire alarm signal boxes; keys; interference with system.-No person or persons shall open any of the signal boxes connected with the fire alarm telegraph system of the city of San Antonio for the purpose of giving a false alarm, or pull the hooks therein except in case of fire or tamper, meddle or interfere in any way with said boxes, or any part thereof, by cutting, breaking, injuring or defacing the same, or interfere in any way whatsoever with the machinery, apparatus, line, wire, poles or brackets, or in fact, anything connected with any part of said fire alarm telegraph system. No person entrusted with a key to the signal boxes shall make or cause to be made an impression of said key except by written consent of the Fire and Police Commissioner and Chief of the Fire Department. No persons shall make or use any false key, release key, or any key not regularly issued, by the proper city authorities. No person, persons or corporations shall string wires over or above the wires of said fire alarm telegraph system, or attach wires to the poles of said system without the written consent of the Fire and Police Commissioner by order of the City Council.

2744.-False Fire alarm.-If any person shall falsely or maliciously, by any means whatsoever, give an alarm of fire when there is no fire, such person shall be fined not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

2745.-Obstruction of fire plugs.-It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, corporation or association of persons to obstruct in whole or in part, or cause to be obstructed in whole or in part, with or by any box car, flat car, lumber, boxes, merchandise or any material, stuff or other substance of any kind, character or description, any fire plug within the limits of the city of San Antonio.

2746.-Same-Corporations.-In case of any corporation or association, it shall be the duty of the president, secretary, general manager and local agent of such corporation or association to see that no fire plug within the city of San Antonio is obstructed by anything which is the property of or under the control of such corporation or association, and such persons shall be responsible for any violation of this article arising out of the act of such corporation, association or its agents or employees.

2747.-Loitering around fire houses.-It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person not employed at a fire house in the city of San Antonio to loiter around the same, and anyone violating the provisions of this article shall be fined not more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

2748.-Blocking street, alley, or sidewalk-permit required.-It shall be unlawful for any person either for himself or as an agent or representative of another to erect any scaffold, barricade or construction tunnel, which blocks or partially blocks any part of a street, alleyway or sidewalk without a written permit from the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

Part XXVIII

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION

2801.-Violations-subject to penalty.-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 noncompliance respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty not to exceed the sum of one hundred 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.

2802.-Validity.-In the event any part, section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word of this ordinance shall be declared or adjudged invalid, such adjudication shall not in any manner affect any other parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases or words of this ordinance, but all the rest hereof shall be in full force and effect just as though the part, section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase or word so declared or adjudged invalid was not originally a part hereof.

2803.-Conflicting ordinances repealed.-All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

2804.-Date of effect.-This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and legal publication.

APPENDIX A

Discharging Class I and II Flammable Liquids from Tank Cars and
Installation of Petroleum Pipe Lines

991.-Permits.-No person, firm or corporation shall erect, construct or install unloading racks or other equipment or facilities for the unloading or storage of inflammable liquids from tank cars without first having obtained from the Building Inspector of the city of San Antonio a permit for such purpose. No such permit shall be issued until the site proposed to be used shall have been approved by the Building Inspector, the Fire Chief or the Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention of the city of San Antonio.

992.-Fire extinguishers required.-Approved fire extinguishers shall be provided for each tank car unloading point in such numbers or quantities and of such sizes as the Fire Chief or Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention shall deem necessary.

993.-Conveying lines in number 1 fire zone.-Pipe lines for conveying any volatile substance from an unloading point to any storage tank or tanks shall not be permitted in Fire Zone No. 1.

994.-Reference.-The discharging of flammable liquids from tank cars and the installation of petroleum pipe lines shall be in compliance with the National Board of Fire Underwriters Pamphlet #38, dated May 1, 1932 and known as Recommended Good Practice Requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, Division I, Discharging Flammable Liquids From Tank Cars. Division II, Installation of Petroleum Pipe Lines.

Under Section 133, Permits and license required by this ordinance, add: Discharge of Flammable Liquids from Tank Cars, Section 991.

Under Section 906, Permits for different occupations, add: Discharge of Flammable Liquids From Tank Cars.

In Section 972 delete the words "in Section 983" and insert the word "below."

Add to Section 972 the following:

The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention may permit the storage and gravity flow of flammable liquids in connection with domestic oil burning equipments, in refineries, and in manufacturing and jobbing plants where the nature of the manufacturing process requires such storage and flow, and also the storage and gravity flow of commodities of Classes II and III in stores, plants and establishments, where the nature of the liquid will not permit pumping; provided that the contents of tanks holding Class I liquid shall be sufficient only for one day's operation and such storage shall be in a room in accordance with Section 915.

This ordinance being of urgent importance to the public peace, health and safety of the City of San Antonio, the same shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage by a four-fifths vote of the Commissioners, as made and provided by the Charter of the City of San Antonio.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann
M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

APPRO. NO. 525

AN ORDINANCE (4369)

APPROPRIATING \$20.00 OUT OF 1946 GENERAL FUND - HEALTH DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO W. T. QUILLIN, CASHIER OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$20.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of 1946 General Fund - Health Department, payable to W. T. Quillin, Cashier of the Health Department, to be used for incidental expenditures of the Health Department, as provided by Section 16 of the Finance Ordinance.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 526

AN ORDINANCE (4370)

APPROPRIATING \$5.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, BACK TAX ATTORNEYS DEPARTMENT, PAYABLE TO MICHAEL F. COSTELLO, SHERIFF OF PROVIDENCE COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$5.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Back Tax Attorneys Department, payable to Michael F. Costello, Sheriff of Providence County, Rhode Island for fees in Case No. C-11572, City of San Antonio, et al vs. D. L. Pincus, et al., as per approved bill on file in City Auditors Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
CityClerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 527

AN ORDINANCE (4371)

APPROPRIATING \$165.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - HEALTH DEPARTMENT TO PAY FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES RENDERED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1946, AT ROBT. B. GREEN HOSPITAL, T. B. CLINIC.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$165.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Health Department, payable to Doctors as shown below, for professional services rendered during the month of November 1946, at the Robt. B. Green Hospital, T. B. Clinic, as per approved statements on file in the City Auditor's Office:

Dr. B. E. Galloway	\$ 60.00
Dr. J. M. Donaldson, Jr.	105.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 165.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 528

AN ORDINANCE (4372)

APPROPRIATING \$9544.99 IN PAYMENT OF TAXES UNDER JUDGMENT IN CAUSE NO. C-8453 IN CONNECTION WITH SALE BY CITY OF LOT 9 BLOCK 1 CITY BLOCK 679 TO MELROSE HOLMGREEN.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, The sum of \$9544.99 be

and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, judgments and suits account in settlement of the sale by the City of San Antonio to Melrose Hohmgreen of Lot 9 Block 1 City Block 679 on Gonzales Street within the corporate limits of the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas; the City having acquired title to said parcel of land under Sheriff's Deed dated December 5, 1944, made under Execution and Order of Sale in Cause No. C-8453 - Style:- City of San Antonio, et al vs. R. Bruce Brough, et al in the 3rd Judicial District Court, Bexar County, Texas, said judgment being dated 2nd day of October, 1945, same being a suit and foreclosure for taxes which final judgment included taxes owing the City of San Antonio, San Antonio Independent School District and State of Texas and Bexar County, said deed being made to the City of San Antonio for the benefit of itself, San Antonio Independent School District, State of Texas and Bexar County;

And be it further ordained that said sum of \$9544.99 be disbursed and paid out as follows:-

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1. P. E. Dickison in the sum of | \$ 2408.50 |
| Being State and County judgment in the sum of \$2384.65 plus interest of \$ 23.85 | |
| 2. To City Tax Collector of San Antonio in the sum of | 7136.49 |
| Being the City's judgment in the sum of \$4674.02 plus interest of \$46.74 and School District judgment in the sum of \$2391.81 plus interest in the sum of \$23.92. | |

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 529

AN ORDINANCE (4373)

APPROPRIATING \$85.15 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, PAYABLE TO DAN QUILL, POSTMASTER FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$85.15, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, payable to Dan Quill, Postmaster, for postage stamps, as per approved purchase orders on file in the City Auditor's Office, out of the following Dept.:

Mayor's Dept.	\$ 14.15
Health Dept.	\$ 25.00
Street Commissioner	\$ 31.00
City Clerk	\$ 15.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 85.15

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 530

AN ORDINANCE (4374)

APPROPRIATING \$1200.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, AUDITORIUM DEPARTMENT, IN PAYMENT TO WALSH SHEET METAL WORKS, ESTIMATE NO. 2, PART PAYMENT FOR ROOF REPAIRS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1200.00 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Auditorium Department, in payment to Walsh Sheet Metal Works, 1319 W. Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas, as Estimate

No. 2, in part payment for metal roof repairs at the Municipal Auditorium, as per approved Purchase Order No. 7806, said roof damaged by hailstorm which occurred May 16th, 1946, covered by insurance.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 531

AN ORDINANCE (4375)

AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT AND APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF \$140.00 IN PAYMENT TO M. M. SMITH, 419 PECK AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, FOR PAINTING THE METAL PORTION OF THE ROOF OF THE WITTE MUSEUM, DAMAGED BY HAILSTORM WHICH OCCURRED MAY 16TH, 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$140.00 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Witte Museum Department, and payment is hereby authorized, to M. M. Smith, 419 Peck Avenue, San Antonio, Texas, for the painting of the metal portion of the Witte Museum Roof, which was damaged by hailstorm which occurred on May 16th, 1946, same being covered by insurance.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4376)

MAKING A LEASE BETWEEN CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND SAN ANTONIO AVIATION SCHOOL.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests a contract of lease between the City of San Antonio, Lessor, a municipal corporation of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, and San Antonio Aviation School Lessee, of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, WITNESSETH:-
2. That the Lessor leases and demises to the Lessee, and the Lessee takes from the Lessor, for and in considerations herein set out, for the term beginning on November 15, 1946, and ending on May 15, 1947 the following described permit to-wit:
3. Permission to operate a flying school on Stinson Field, in the County of Bexar, in the State of Texas.
4. The Lessee will pay the Lessor 1 per cent of the amount of all gross sales, and services, except storage, including aircraft sales and charter trips, made in the preceding month on the 15th of each month following the sale, during the term of this lease.
5. Payments on the basis of percentage of gross receipts shall be open to the inspection of a representative of the Lessor and a standard system of bookkeeping shall be maintained in order that such an inspection may be facilitated.
6. If Lessee engages in flying training, an operation charge shall be paid as follows: \$35 for the 1st aircraft used; \$35 for the 2nd aircraft used; \$25 for the 3rd aircraft used; \$20 for the 4th aircraft used; \$15 for the 5th aircraft used; \$10 for the 6th aircraft used, and all others thereafter; monthly in advance of the operation.
7. Lessee agrees that all of its employees shall abide by all rules and regulations as set forth by the Airport Operations Manager and that the employees of the Lessee shall remain

on the premises of the Lessee at all times unless their official duties require otherwise, and that they will use only the toilets and the washrooms designated for the Lessee and his employees.

8. The Lessee will not permit malt, vinous, or alcoholic beverages in the demised premises; and will not permit smoking in any place where such smoking would be a fire hazard and will at all times display "No Smoking" signs where designated. Lessee agrees to paint, dope, store inflammable materials, weld, or carry on any activity that might be a fire hazard, only in those places designated. The City Fire Marshal shall have control of such designations.

9. The Lessee shall pay the gas, electricity, telephone and water rates imposed on the leased premises by arrangement with representatives of these public utilities.

10. The Lessee agrees that he will take good care of the property and its appurtenances and suffer no waste and keep the same in repair at his own expense and return the demised premises in good order upon the termination of this lease, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

11. No additions or alterations shall be made to the premises without the consent of the Lessor in writing; and all permanent additions or alterations made by the Lessee shall become the property of the Lessor.

12. In the event of fire the Lessor may cause the damage to be repaired forthwith but if the premises be so damaged by fire as to be unfit for occupancy in the opinion of the Lessor, this lease shall terminate and the rent be paid to the time of the fire.

13. The Lessee shall promptly execute and fulfill all the ordinances of the City corporation applicable to said premises; and all orders and requirements imposed by board of health, sanitary and police departments, for the correction, prevention and abatement of nuisances in, upon or connected with said premises during the said term of this lease, at his own expense.

14. That in case of default in any of the covenants, the Lessor may enforce the performance thereof in any modes provided by law, and may declare the lease forfeited at its discretion, and, it, its agent or attorney, shall have the right, without further notice or demand, to re-enter and remove all persons therefrom, without being deemed guilty of any manner of trespass and without prejudice to any remedies for arrears of rent or breach of covenant, or it, its agent or attorney, may resume possession of the premises and relet the same for the remainder of the term at the best rent they may obtain, for account of the Lessee, who shall make good any deficiency; and the Lessor shall have a lien as security for the rent aforesaid upon all the goods, wares, chattels, implements, fixtures, furniture, tools and other personal property which are or may be put on the demised premises which lien shall be cumulative of the statutory lien.

15. In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands in duplicate.

16. PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

17. APPROVED AND ACCEPTED this 30 day of Nov. A. D. 1946.

SAN ANTONIO AVIATION SCHOOL
LESSEE.

/s/ Bert Wilcut

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4377)-

MAKING A LEASE BETWEEN CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND CATTO
AND PUTTY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests a contract of lease between the City of San Antonio, Lessor, a municipal corporation of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, and Catto and Putty Lessee, of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, WITNESSETH:-
2. That the Lessor leases and demises to the Lessee, and the Lessee takes from the Lessor, for and in considerations herein set out, for the term beginning on March 1, 1947 and ending on February 29, 1948, the following described property situated in the City of San Antonio, in the County of Bexar and State of Texas, as follows, to-wit:
 3. Hangar number 601 and buildings number 648, 639, and 627. Said structures located on Stinson Field, San Antonio, Texas and to be used for storage, repair and maintenance of aircraft.
 4. The amount of the rent for this property is \$436 per month payable monthly in advance at the office of the License and Dues Collector of the Lessor, in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, at the rate of \$436 each month for the term hereof, and in addition to the charges specified herein.
 5. The Lessee will pay the Lessor 1 cent per gallon for all gasoline sold by him on the premises, payable on the 15th of each month following the sale, during the term of this lease.
 6. The Lessee will pay the Lessor 1 per cent of the amount of all gross sales, except gasoline and services, except aircraft storage, including aircraft sales and charter trips, made in the preceding month, on the 15th of each month following the sale, during the term of this lease.
 7. Payments on the basis of percentage of gross receipts shall be open to the inspection of a representative of the Lessor and a standard system of bookkeeping shall be maintained in order that such an inspection may be facilitated.
 8. If Lessee engages in flying training, an operation charge shall be paid as follows: \$35 for the 1st aircraft used; \$35 for the 2nd aircraft used; \$25 for the 3rd aircraft used; \$20 for the 4th aircraft used; \$15 for the 5th aircraft used; \$10 for the 6th aircraft used, and all others thereafter; monthly in advance of the operation.
 9. Lessee agrees that all of its employees shall abide by all rules and regulations as set forth by the Airport Operations Manager, and that the employees of the Lessee shall remain on the premises of the Lessee at all times, unless their official duties require otherwise, and that they will use only the toilets and the washrooms designated for the Lessee and his employees.
 10. The Lessee will not permit malt, vinous, or alcoholic beverages in the demised premises; and will not permit smoking in any place where such smoking would be a fire hazard and will at all times display "No Smoking" signs where designated. Lessee agrees to paint, dope, store inflammable materials, weld, or carry on any activity that might be a fire hazard, only in those places designated. The City Fire Marshal shall have control of such designations.
 11. The prices charged for things sold shall at all times be reasonable, and not exorbitant, and comparable with prices charged for the same articles at similar places in the City.
 12. The Lessee shall pay the gas, electricity, telephone and water rates imposed on the leased premises by arrangement with representatives of these public utilities.
 13. The Lessee acknowledges that he has examined the premises, appurtenances, and the attached list of property connected therewith and marked Exhibit A, and they are suitable for

the purpose of the Lessee and in good condition with the exception as noted in attached Exhibit B.

14. The Lessee agrees that he will take good care of the property and its appurtenances and suffer no waste and keep the same in repair at his own expense and return the demised premises in good order upon the termination of this lease, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

15. No additions or alterations shall be made to the premises without the consent of the Lessor in writing; and all permanent additions or alterations made by the Lessee shall become the property of the Lessor.

16. In the event of fire the Lessor may cause the damage to be repaired forthwith but if the premises be so damaged by fire as to be unfit for occupancy in the opinion of the Lessor, this lease shall terminate and the rent be paid to the time of the fire.

17. The Lessee shall promptly execute and fulfill all the ordinances of the City corporation applicable to said premises; and, all orders and requirements imposed by the board of health, sanitary and police departments, for the correction, prevention and abatement of nuisances in, upon or connected with said premises during the said term of this lease, at his own expense.

18. That in case of default in any of the covenants, the Lessor may enforce the performance thereof in any modes provided by law, and may declare the lease forfeited at its discretion, and, it, its agent or attorney, shall have the right, without further notice or demand, to re-enter and remove all persons therefrom, without being deemed guilty of any manner of trespass and without prejudice to any remedies for arrears of rent or breach of covenant, or it, its agent or attorney, may resume possession of the premises and relet the same for the remainder of the term at the best rent they may obtain, for account of the Lessee, who shall make good any deficiency; and the Lessor shall have a lien as security for the rent aforesaid, upon all the goods, wares, chattels, implements, fixtures, furniture, tools and other personal property which are or may be put on the demised premises, which lien shall be cumulative of the statutory lien.

19. In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands in duplicate.

20. PASSED AND APPROVED this 12th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

21. APPROVED AND ACCEPTED this day of A. D. 19

CATTO AND PUTTY
LESSEE

/s/ W. S. Watson, President

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4378)

EXTENDING THE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND
STEPHENS FUEL OIL CO., 1003 ROOSEVELT AVE., TO FURNISH FUEL
OIL TO THE VARIOUS CITY DEPARTMENTS FROM DECEMBER 16TH, 1946
TO JANUARY 15TH, 1947.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the City Council does hereby extend the Fuel Oil Contract between the City of San Antonio and Stephens Fuel Oil Co., 1003 Roosevelt Ave., under the conditions as stated in their Proposal dated September 10th., 1946 and accepted by the City Council September 19th., 1946, for a period from December 16th., 1946 to January 15th, 1947 at an increase of .05 per barrel from \$1.75 to \$1.80 per barrel;

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 12th., day of December 1946.

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady, City Clerk

* *

Gus B. Mauermann

*

M A Y O R

APPRO. NO. 532

AN ORDINANCE (4379)

APPROPRIATING \$32,374.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, FOR PER DIEM PAYROLLS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$32,374.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, for per diem payrolls for the period ending December 15, 1946, as follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN GENERAL	598.75
SANITATION, PARKS & PUBLIC PROPERTY	21,298.64
STREETS & PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	10,032.63
FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENTS	444.98
	32,374.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of DECEMBER 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
CityClerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 533

AN ORDINANCE (4380)

APPROPRIATING \$61,765.18 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND TO PAY FOR MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$61,765.18, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - for Materials, Equipment, Supplies and miscellaneous expenditures, payable to the person, persons or firm as shown on the attached list, as per approved purchase orders on file in the City Auditor's Office, out of the following Departments:

Public Affairs in General	\$ 15,437.19
Housing - Stinson Field	82.79
Department of Taxation	417.72
Public Notice Department	728.40
Sanitation, Parks & Public Property	18,613.99
Streets and Public Improvements	11,312.86
Fire and Police	15,172.23
	\$ 61,765.18

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 534

AN ORDINANCE (4381)

APPROPRIATING \$672.25 OUT OF THE PARK REVENUE BOND - 1945 FUND, FOR PAYROLL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$672.25, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the PARK REVENUE BOND - 1945 FUND, for payroll for the Willow Springs Golf Course for the period ending December 15, 1946, in the amount of \$672.25.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of DECEMBER 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 535

AN ORDINANCE (4382)

APPROPRIATING \$428.04 OUT OF THE PARK REVENUE BOND FUND - FOR MATERIAL, SUPPLIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$428.04, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Park Revenue Bond Fund, for material, supplies, and miscellaneous expenditures, as per approved purchase orders on file in the City Auditor's Office, payable to the person, persons or firms as shown on the attached list.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 536

AN ORDINANCE (4383)

APPROPRIATING \$1,422.55 OUT OF THE COMMERCE BUILDING FUND - FOR MATERIAL, SUPPLIES AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,422.55, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Commerce Building Fund, for material, supplies and miscellaneous expenditures, as per approved purchase orders on file in the City Auditor's Office, payable to the person, persons, or firms as shown on the attached list.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 537

AN ORDINANCE (4384)

APPROPRIATING \$1,814.88 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS TO PAY TELEPHONE SERVICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,814.88, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, payable to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, telephone services for the month of December 1946, for the following Departments:

Department of Public Affairs in General	\$ 525.65
Department of Taxation	\$ 788.99
Department of Sanitation, Parks & Public Property	\$ 133.91
Department of Streets & Public Improvements	\$ 62.10
Department of Fire & Police	\$1,014.23

\$1,814.88

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 538

AN ORDINANCE (4385)

APPROPRIATING \$4.50 OUT OF THE 1945 GENERAL FUND - STREET MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT FOR RE-ISSUANCE OF PAYROLL CHECK FOR ADOLFO JIMENEZ.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$4.50, be

and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1945 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay Adolfo Jiminez, being re-issuance of payroll check which was originally issued February 28, 1946 and re-deposited May 31, 1946, Deposit Warrant No. 194.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 539

AN ORDINANCE (4386)

APPROPRIATING \$12.50 OUT OF THE 1945 GENERAL FUND - ZOO DEPARTMENT FOR RE-ISSUANCE OF PAYROLL CHECK FOR HILARIO VACA.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$12.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1945 General Fund - Zoo Department, payable to Hilario Vaca, being re-issuance of payroll check which was originally issued April 30, 1946 and re-deposited August 8, 1946 by Deposit Warrant No. 26.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 540

AN ORDINANCE (4387)

APPROPRIATING \$1,163.00 OUT OF 1946 GENERAL FUND - VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS TO PAY FOR INDEPENDENT HIRE OF TEAMS AND TRUCKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,163.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments - to pay for Independent Hire of Teams and Trucks for the Period of Dec. 1, 1946 to and including Dec. 15, 1946, as per approved Engineer's estimates on file in the City Auditor's Office, out of the following departments:

Parks & Plazas	\$ 102.00
Garbage & Sanitation	126.00
Street Maintenance	935.00

\$1,163.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 541

AN ORDINANCE (4388)

APPROPRIATING \$12.95 TO PAY STEWART TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY FOR TAXES PAID IN ERROR.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That \$12.95 be appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Refund Department, to pay Stewart Title Guaranty Company for taxes paid in error on Lot 10 and Lot 11, New City Block 6524.

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 542

AN ORDINANCE (4389)

APPROPRIATING \$25.00 TO PAY SOUTHERN WINERY, INC. FOR REFUND
FOR LICENSE 1801 AS A FOOD PRODUCTS ESTABLISHMENT.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That \$25.00 is appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Refund Department to pay Southern Winery, Inc. for refund for license 1801 as a Food Products establishment, a duplicate license having been issued and paid for later.

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 543

AN ORDINANCE (4390)

APPROPRIATING \$62.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND -
BRACKENRIDGE GOLF COURSE DEPT. TO PAY JESS CASTELLANO FOR
50 YARDS OF GRAVEL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$62.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Brackenridge Golf Course Department to pay Jess Castellano for 50 Yards of Gravel at \$1.25 per yard, as per approved purchase order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4391)

INVITING PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE 1 JUNK ALLIS CHALMERS TRACTOR.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That sealed proposals addressed to the City Clerk, City of San Antonio, at his office in the City Hall, San Antonio 5, Texas, will be received until 10:00 o'clock A. M. CST Thursday, the 26th of December, A. D. 1946 for the purchase by the bidder of 1 junk Allis Chalmers Tractor, Model L, Serial Number 374, 90 horsepower.

2. The bidder shall enclose a cashier's check or certified check with his bid for the full purchase price of this vehicle.

3. Sale shall be made to the best bidder for cash, and shall be subject to all OPA regulations.

4. The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

5. Notice of this sale shall be made by the publication of this Resolution in the "COMMERCIAL RECORDER" 5 times before the time of said sale.

6. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 544

AN ORDINANCE (4392)

APPROPRIATING \$104.25 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - STREET MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT TO PAY HENRY G. PERALES FOR PAVING INTERSECTIONS AND CONNECTING PAVEMENT ON SOUTH SAN JACINTO AND TAMPICO STREETS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$104.25, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Street Maintenance Department to pay first and final estimate to Henry G. Perales for paving intersection South San Jacinto and San Carlos Streets, paving Intersection South San Jacinto and Tampico Streets and connecting new pavement with old on Tampico and Tampico and South San Jacinto Streets, as per approved Engineers estimate on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

MAYOR

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 545

AN ORDINANCE (4393)

APPROPRIATING \$794.60 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - EMERGENCY ST. AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT TO PAY SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES FOR FREIGHT ON CAR OF BRIDGE STEEL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$794.60, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Emergency Street and Bridge Department to pay the Southern Pacific Lines for freight on car of bridge steel purchased from Newman Wrecking and Salvage Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for use in constructing bridge at West Houston Street over Alazan Creek, the above being the first and final estimate as per Engineers statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

MAYOR

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 546

AN ORDINANCE (4394)

APPROPRIATING \$32.00 OUT OF THE STREET OPENING AND WIDENING FUND OF 1926 TO PAY THE STEWART TITLE GUARANTY COMPANY IN PAYMENT FOR GUARANTY TITLE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$32.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Street Opening and Widening Fund of 1926 to pay the Stewart Title Guaranty Company their first and final estimate for guaranty title in connection with the extension of Holly Street through Lot 21, New City Block 8176 purchased from Rebbie Tuton, as per Engineer's statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

MAYOR

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 547

AN ORDINANCE (4395)

APPROPRIATING \$65.00 OUT OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, STREET EXCAVATION TRUST ACCOUNT FOR REFUNDS AND REPAIRS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$65.00 be;

and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Street Excavation Trust Account for refunds and repairs, as per City Engineer's letter of December 18, 1946, as follows:

Sidney O. Lister Jr.	Refund	\$ 4.00
Frank D. Martinez	"	4.00
Eldrege Lott	"	4.00
David Matthews	"	4.00
J. G. Saldana	"	9.00
C. B. Johnson	"	4.00
City of San Antonio	Repairs	36.00

Total \$65.00

PASSED AND APPROVED ON THE 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4396).

REPEALING AN ORDINANCE MAKING CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND J. W. BERETTA ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED, FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESIGN OF A BRIDGE ACROSS SAN PEDRO CREEK AT RALPH STREET IN THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND ACCEPTING A SIMILAR CONTRACT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND J. W. BERETTA ENGINEERS, INCORPORATED FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE DESIGN OF A BRIDGE ACROSS APACHE CREEK AT SOUTH SAN MARCOS STREET IN THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That the Ordinance making a contract agreement between the City of San Antonio and J. W. Beretta Engineers, Incorporated, for professional services in connection with the design of a bridge across San Pedro Creek at Ralph Street in the City of San Antonio, passed and approved November 29, 1946, be and the same is repealed hereby.

2. That a contract between the City of San Antonio and J. W. Beretta Engineers, Incorporated, for professional services in connection with the design of a bridge across Apache Creek at South San Marcos Street in the City of San Antonio is hereby accepted and the Mayor is authorized to execute same.

3. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4397).

ACCEPTING EASEMENT FOR SEWER MAIN FROM TEXAS BAKERS CORPORATION.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That the easement from Texas Bakers Corporation, dated November 22nd, 1946, conveying an easement 5 feet in width over and across a portion of Tracts Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the Loma Linda Subdivision in the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, as more fully described in said easement, be and the same is accepted hereby.

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4398)

ACCEPTING EASEMENT FROM FRANK L. MANLEY AND WIFE FOR
SEWER MAIN.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That the easement from Frank L. Manley and wife, Irene Manley, to the City of San Antonio, of a 5 foot easement over and across a portion of Tracts 2 and 3 of Loma Linda Sub-division in the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, be and the same is accepted hereby.

2. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4399)

MAKING A CONTRACT FOR A TRUCK WITH H. H. NENTWICH.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests a contract between the City of San Antonio, and the undersigned, hereinafter called Contractor. WITNESSETH:-

2. That the Contractor will supply to the City of San Antonio, one three (3) yard dump truck, to deliver gravel, furnished by the City from City gravel pit to streets designated by the City Engineer at a rate per load to be agreed upon with the City Engineer.

3. That the Contractor shall, at his own expense, employ the driver, and maintain the truck in a good state of repair.

4. The Contractor will use the truck to haul gravel to the above designated streets and location, at the time and place directed by the City Engineer of the City of San Antonio; and, will accomplish this work in a manner and by the method chosen by the Contractor.

5. This contract may be terminated by either party at will.

6. It is the intention of the parties that the Contractor will be independent; and that neither the relation of principal and agent nor master and servant shall exist.

7. This instrument in writing constitutes the entire agreement of accord and satisfaction between the parties, there being no other written or parole agreement with any officer or employee of the City; it being understood by the undersigned that the Charter of the City of San Antonio requires all contracts to be in writing and approved by ordinances, before the City is bound.

8. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

9. ACCEPTED:

/s/ H. H. Nentwich
Contractor

No. Rt 9, Box 346

Truck #M B 6437

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4400)

MAKING A CONTRACT FOR A TRUCK WITH J. A. YOUNG.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests a contract between the City of San Antonio, and the undersigned, hereinafter called Contractor. WITNESSETH:-

2. That the Contractor will supply to the City of San Antonio, one three (3) yard dump truck, to deliver gravel, furnished by the City from City gravel pit, to streets designated by the City Engineer at a rate per load to be agreed upon with the City Engineer.

3. That the Contractor shall, at his own expense, employ the driver, and maintain the truck in a good state of repair.

4. The Contractor will use the truck to haul gravel to the above designated streets and location, at the time and place directed by the City Engineer of the City of San Antonio; and, will accomplish this work in a manner and by the method chosen by the Contractor.

5. This contract may be terminated by either party at will.

6. It is the intention of the parties that the Contractor will be independent; and that neither the relation of principal and agent nor master and servant shall exist.

7. This instrument in writing constitutes the entire agreement of accord and satisfaction between the parties, there being no other written or parole agreement with any officer or employee of the City; it being understood by the undersigned that the Charter of the City of San Antonio requires all contracts to be in writing and approved by ordinance, before the City is bound.

8. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

9. ACCEPTED:

/s/ J. A. Young
Contractor

No. 305 Canavan Ave.

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4401)

MAKING A CONTRACT FOR A TRUCK WITH F. M. YOUNG.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests a contract between the city of San Antonio, and the undersigned, hereinafter called Contractor. WITNESSETH:-

2. That the Contractor will supply to the City of San Antonio, one three (3) yard dump truck, to deliver gravel, furnished by the City from City gravel pit, to streets designated by the City Engineer at a rate per load to be agreed upon with the City Engineer.

3. That the Contractor shall, at his own expense, employ the driver, and maintain the truck in a good state of repair.

4. The Contractor will use the truck to haul gravel to the above designated streets and location, at the time and place directed by the City Engineer of the City of San Antonio; and, will accomplish this work in a manner and by the method chosen by the Contractor.

5. This contract may be terminated by either party at will.

6. It is the intention of the parties that the Contractor will be independent; and that neither the relation of principal and agent nor master and servant shall exist.

7. This instrument in writing constitutes the entire agreement of accord and satisfaction between the parties, there being no other written or parole agreement with any officer or employee of the City; it being understood by the undersigned that the Charter of the City of San Antonio requires all contracts to be in writing and approved by ordinance, before the City is bound.

8. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

9. ACCEPTED:

F. M. Young
Contractor

No. Bablo Grove Street
8220

* * *

APPRO. NO. 548

AN ORDINANCE (4402)

APPROPRIATING \$96.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - FIRE DEPARTMENT TO PAY ROMAN GOMEZ, 2216 MONTEREY STREET FOR TWO DOZEN HEAVY HYDRANT WRENCHES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$96.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Fire Department to pay Roman Gomez for two (2) dozen heavy hydrant wrenches at \$4.00 each, as per approved purchase order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 549

AN ORDINANCE (4403)

APPROPRIATING \$51.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - POLICE DEPARTMENT TO PAY A. J. WOITASKE, PLASTERING CONTRACTOR FOR PLASTERING IN THE DETECTIVE BUILDING.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$51.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Police Department to pay A. J. Woitaske for patching plaster on the Second (2nd) floor of the Detective Building, Police Department, as per approved purchase order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 550

AN ORDINANCE (4404)

TRANSFERRING \$17,500.00 FROM 1946 GENERAL FUND - PROCEEDS OF NOTES ACCOUNT TO 1946 GENERAL FUND - SEWER MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$17,500.00, be and the same is hereby ordered transferred from the 1946 General Fund - Proceeds of Notes Account to the 1946 General Fund - Sewer Maintenance Department, being the proceeds of Caretta Street land sold July 13, 1946 for \$10,000.00, and land at Zarzamora and Merida Streets sold August 10th, 1946 for \$7,505.00.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 551

AN ORDINANCE (44050)

APPROPRIATING \$69.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - PAUPER INTERMENT DEPARTMENT, FOR DIGGING OF GRAVES AND BURIAL OF PAUPERS DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$69.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Pauper Interment Department, payable to Castillo Funeral Home, for digging of graves and burial of paupers during the month of November 1946, as per approved statement on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

MAYOR

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 552

AN ORDINANCE (4406)

APPROPRIATING \$48.03 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - STINSON FIELD DEPARTMENT TO PAY TEXAS & NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD CO. FOR FREIGHT ON ONE CARLOAD OF TRAP ROCK.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$48.03, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Stinson Field Department to pay Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co., for freight on one carload of trap rock 3/8" Car No. B0 255263, Weight 129800 at \$.74 per ton, as per Purchase Order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

MAYOR

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 553

AN ORDINANCE (4407)

APPROPRIATING \$180.99 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - HEALTH DEPARTMENT, POLIO CAMPAIGN FOR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES FOR FOGGING MACHINE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$180.99, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Health Department, Polio Campaign to pay for Materials and Supplies for the fogging machine, as per approved purchase orders on file in the City Auditor's Office as follows:

Golden West Oil Company	\$ 137.50
Magnolia Petroleum Company	30.82
Martin-Smith Company	12.67
	<hr/>
	\$ 180.99.

The above amount is to be paid out of Council Appropriation No. 148, dated July 18, 1946.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

MAYOR

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 554

AN ORDINANCE (4408)

APPROPRIATING \$32.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - POLIO
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, PAYABLE TO THE TEXPET OIL COMPANY FOR
400 GALLONS OF KEROSENE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$32.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Polio Emergency Department to pay the Texpet Oil Company, Incorporated for 400 Gallons of Kerosene, as per approved purchase Order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

The above amount is to be paid out of Council Appropriation No. 87, dated June 27, 1946.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 555

AN ORDINANCE (4409)

APPROPRIATING \$91.00 OUT OF THE COMMERCE BUILDING FUND
TO PAY A. J. WOITASKE FOR PLASTERING ON 4TH FLOOR CITY
HEALTH BUILDING.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$91.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Commerce Building Fund to pay A. J. Woitaske for plastering on the 4th. floor, City Health Building, one channel and lath partition, as per Purchase Order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 19th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

A RESOLUTION (4410)-

GIVING NOTICE OF A HEARING ON JANUARY 9TH, 1947, OF A
PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING ZONING
REGULATIONS AND DISTRICTS, ETC., PASSED AND APPROVED ON
THE 3RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1938, FOR THE RE-ZONING OF
CERTAIN PROPERTIES ON EAST COMMERCE STREET AND NOGALITOS
STREET.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That a public hearing will be held before the Board of Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on

Thursday, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1947,

in relation to the change in the regulations, restrictions and boundaries of the Zoning Districts specified in an ordinance establishing zoning regulations, districts, etc. as passed and approved on the 3rd day of November, 1938.

2. The changes in said ordinance shall be substantially as follows:

3. The passage and approval of an ordinance amending the present zoning regulations of the zoning ordinance passed and approved on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1938, so as to incorporate the following:-

4. To change the zoning of City Block 1433, Lots 15 through 28; City Block 1434, Lots 15 through 33; City Block 1435, Lots 14 through 26; City Block 1436, Lots 17 through 26; City Block 1441, Lots 4 through 13; City Block 1443, Lots 1 through 14; and City Block 1444, Lots 1 through 14, from Residential to "F" Local Retail; on East Commerce Street; and,

5. To change the zoning of City Block 3414, Lots 23 through 26; City Block 3422, Lots 9, 10, and 15 through 18; City Block 3426, Lots 21, 22 and 40 and 43; City Block 3427, Lots 18, 19, and 33 through 36; City Block 3434, Lots 14 and 15; City Block 3916, Lots 7 through 14; City Block 7343, Lots 1 through 3; City Block 7344, Lots 1 through 6; City Block 7345, Lots 1 through 3; City Block 7346, Lots 1 through 6; City Block 7347, Lots 1 through 3, City Block 3435, Lots 17 through 20; City Block 3442, Lots 13, 14 and 18 through 20; City Block 3443, Lots 1 through 4; City Block 3466, Lots 110 through 124; City Block 6927, Lots 1 through 11; City Block 6931, Lots 1 through 6, from Residential to "F" Local Retail, on Nogalitos Street.

6. Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication three times in the "COMMERCIAL RECORDER", the official publication of the City of San Antonio, stating the time and place of such hearing, which time shall not be earlier than fifteen (15) days from the first date of such publication.

7. PASSED AND APPROVED this 19th day of December, A. D. 1946.

/s/ Gus B. Mauermann

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

/s/ Frank W. Brady

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

- - -
AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLISHER

THE STATE OF TEXAS)
COUNTY OF BEXAR)
CITY OF SAN ANTONIO)

Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared Mrs. F. E. Miskimin, who being by me duly sworn, says on oath that she is one of the publishers of the COMMERCIAL RECORDER, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of San Antonio, in the State and County aforesaid, and that the "PUBLIC HEARING" hereto attached has been published in every issue of said newspaper on the following days, to-wit: December 24, 26, 27, 1946

/s/ Mrs. F. E. Miskimin

Sworn to and subscribed before me this December 27, 1946

/s/ Richard H. Dullnig
Notary Public in and for Bexar County,
Texas

* * *

APPRO. NO. 556

AN ORDINANCE (4411)

TRANSFERRING \$3,000.00 FROM THE 1945 GENERAL FUND, TO 1946
GENERAL FUND.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$3,000.00, be and the same is hereby ordered transferred from the 1945 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, etc. Account to the 1946 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, etc. Account.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 557

AN ORDINANCE (4412)

APPROPRIATING \$50,044.02 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND TO PAY
TWO NOTES NOS. 48 AND 49, AND INTEREST.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$50,000.00,

be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Taxes, Licenses, Fines, etc. Account, payable to the National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, Texas to pay two Notes Nos. 48 and 49, inclusive, of the 1946 General Fund Series, maturing on or before May 31, 1947; and that the sum \$44.02, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Interest Department, to pay Interest on 1946 General Fund Notes Nos. 48 and 49.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 558

AN ORDINANCE (4413)

APPROPRIATING \$86.56 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND -
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS TO PAY GOVERNMENT TAX ON ADMISSIONS
FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$86.56, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue, being Tax on Admissions from November 1, 1946 to November 30, 1946, inclusive, as per statement on file in the City Auditor's Office, as follows:

1946 General Fund

Governor's Palace	\$ 43.96
Witte Museum	\$ 42.60
	<hr/>
	\$ 86.56

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 559

AN ORDINANCE (4414)

APPROPRIATING \$43.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, GARBAGE
& SANITATION DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO ALEJANDRO FERNANDEZ FOR
RE-ISSUANCE OF PAYROLL CHECKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$43.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Garbage & Sanitation Department payable to Alejandro Fernandez for re-issuance of payroll checks which were originally issued on June 15, 1946, and re-deposited on Aug. 10, 1946.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 560

AN ORDINANCE (4415)

APPROPRIATING \$148.54 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY
STREET AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO J. W. BERETTA ENGINEERS
FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$148.54, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Emergency Street and Bridge Department payable to J. W. Beretta Engineers for professional services rendered in connection with site survey and plat of bridge across San Pedro Creek at Ralph Street; in accordance with paragraph 4 of Engineering Contract.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 561

AN ORDINANCE (4416)

APPROPRIATING \$172.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY STREET & BRIDGE DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO J. W. BERETTA ENGINEERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$172.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Emergency Street & Bridge Department payable to J. W. Beretta Engineers for professional services rendered in connection with site survey and plat of bridge across Alazan Creek at West Houston Street; in accordance with Paragraph 4 of Engineering Contract.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 562

AN ORDINANCE (4417)

APPROPRIATING \$125.00 OUT OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO STREET EXCAVATION TRUST ACCOUNT FOR REFUNDS AND REPAIRS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$125.00 be; and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Street Excavation Trust Account for refunds and repairs, as per City Engineer's letter of December 26, 1946, as follows:

Manuel Sanchez	Refund	\$ 6.40
Samuel B. Garza	"	6.40
J. M. Gray	"	10.00
Ralph Lewis	"	25.00
Enrique Ancira	"	10.00
B. J. Erler	"	4.00
Alfred King	"	2.85
Eulogio Martinez	"	4.00
Guadalupe Valdez	"	4.00
Geo. Nichols	"	10.00
City of San Antonio	Repairs	42.35
Total		\$125.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December, 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 563

AN ORDINANCE (4418)

APPROPRIATING THE NET TOTAL SUM OF \$9,687.30 IN PAYMENT TO MACK-INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION, 3005 HARRISBURG BLVD. HOUSTON, TEXAS, IN PAYMENT FOR ONE 750 GALLON MACK FIRE ENGINE PUMPER, WHICH WAS ACCEPTED UNDER CONTRACT 12/4/45.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the net total sum of \$9,687.30 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Fire Department, in payment to Mack-International Motor Truck Corporation, 3005 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, Texas, for one (1) Type 85 - 750 G.P.M. MACK Triple Combination Pumper, Chassis No. 851S1097, Engine No. EN 707A-163-29F, said Fire Engine Pumper having been accepted under Contract 12/4/45,

their Proposal dated 11/28/45, billed on their Invoice dated 11/18/46, No. 1QH1-27, and paid on Purchase Order No. 6144, dated 12/5/45.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 564

AN ORDINANCE (4419)

APPROPRIATING \$420.85 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - TO
PAY THE CITY'S SHARE OF GROUP INSURANCE FOR DECEMBER,
1946 COVERING VARIOUS EMPLOYEES IN THE FIRE AND POLICE
DEPARTMENTS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$420.85, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, to pay Aetna Life Insurance Company the City's share of Group Insurance for the month of December, 1946, covering various employees in the following Departments:

Fire and Police Commissioner	\$ 1.52
Police Department	\$ 283.87
Fire Department	\$ 131.71
Fire Alarm Department	\$ 2.50
Weights & Measures Department	\$ 1.25

\$ 420.85

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4420)-

AMENDING "AN ORDINANCE REGULATING HOURS OF WORK, VACATIONS
AND PAY IN THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF
SAN ANTONIO".

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That an ordinance entitled "AN ORDINANCE REGULATING HOURS OF WORK, VACATIONS AND PAY IN THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO", passed and approved on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1939 and recorded in Ordinance Book "I", page 422, be and the same is amended so that hereafter paragraph 13 shall read as follows:

2. "13" The base pay for said services so rendered by each such member of any such department of the City of San Antonio, shall be \$200.00 a month."

3. That said ordinance is amended by adding provisions as follows:

4. "13-a. In addition to the base pay for each member of said departments, certain members thereof shall receive service pay as follows: For service of 5 years and over and under 10 years, \$5.00 a month; for service of 10 years and over and under 15 years, \$10.00 a month; for service of 15 years and over, \$15.00 a month."

5. That paragraph 14 of said ordinance be and the same is amended hereby so as to read hereafter as follows:

6. "14." Any member of either the Fire or Police Departments of the City of San Antonio who shall be on duty for a period of time less than a full calendar month shall receive wages at the following rates: With service of 1 to 5 years, \$7.67 a day; with service of 5 years and over and under 10 years, \$7.86 a day; with service of 10 years and over and under 15 years, \$8.05 a day; with service of 15 years and over, \$8.24 a day."

7. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are repealed hereby.

8. This ordinance after its passage by the Board of Commissioners of the City of San Antonio and after its approval by the Mayor of the City of San Antonio, shall become in force and effect on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1947.

9. PASSED AND APPROVED this 26th day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 565

AN ORDINANCE (4421)

APPROPRIATING \$2.25 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, BACK TAX ATTORNEYS DEPARTMENT, PAYABLE TO NEAL POLK, SHERIFF OF HARRIS COUNTY, HOUSTON, 1, TEXAS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, The sum of \$2.25, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Back Tax Attorneys Department, payable to Neal Polk, Sheriff of Harris County, Houston, Texas, for fees in Case No. C-11574, City of San Antonio, et al vs. Gilbert Nagel, et al,, as per approved bill on file in City Auditors Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 566

AN ORDINANCE (4422)

APPROPRIATING \$35.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, PAYABLE TO DAN QUILL, POSTMASTER FOR POSTAGE STAMPS AND BOX RENT.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$35.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, payable to Dan Quill, Postmaster, for postage stamps and Box Rent as per approved purchase orders on file in the City Auditor's Office, out of the following Departments:

Witte Museum	\$ 31.00
Police Dept.	\$ 4.00

\$ 35.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 26th day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4423)

MAKING A LEASE BETWEEN CITY OF SAN ANTONIO AND JOSKE'S OF TEXAS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That this ordinance makes and manifests a contract of lease between the City of San Antonio, Lessor, a municipal corporation of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, and Joske's of Texas Lessee, of the County of Bexar and State of Texas, WITNESSETH:-

2. That the Lessor leases and demises to the Lessee, and the Lessee takes from the Lessor, for and in considerations herein set out, for the term beginning on September 1, 1946 and ending

on December 31, 1946, the following described permit to-wit:

3. Permission to operate a flying school and sell aircraft and aircraft accessories on Stinson Field in the County of Bexar in the State of Texas.

4. The Lessee will pay the Lessor 1 per cent of the amount of all gross sales, and services, including aircraft sales and charter trips, made in the preceding month, on the 15th of each month following the sale, during the term of this lease.

5. Payments on the basis of percentage of gross receipts shall be open to the inspection of a representative of the Lessor and a standard system of bookkeeping shall be maintained in order that such an inspection may be facilitated.

6. If Lessee engages in flying training, an operation charge shall be paid as follows: \$35 for the 1st aircraft used; \$35 for the 2nd aircraft used; \$25 for the 3rd aircraft used; \$20 for the 4th aircraft used; \$15 for the 5th aircraft used; \$10 for the 6th aircraft used, and all others thereafter; monthly in advance of the operation.

7. Lessee agrees that all of its employees shall abide by all rules and regulations as set forth by the Airport Operations Manager, and that the employees of the Lessee shall remain on the premises of the Lessee at all times, unless their official duties require otherwise, and that they will use only the toilets and the washrooms designated for the Lessee and his employees.

8. The prices charged for things sold shall at all times be reasonable, and not exorbitant, and comparable with prices charged for the same articles at similar places in the City.

9. In the event of fire the Lessor may cause the damage to be repaired forthwith but if the premises be so damaged by fire as to be unfit for occupancy in the opinion of the Lessor, this lease shall terminate and the rent be paid to the time of the fire.

10. The Lessee shall promptly execute and fulfill all the ordinances of the City corporation applicable to said premises; and, all orders and requirements imposed by the board of health, sanitary and police departments, for the correction, prevention and abatement of nuisances in, upon or connected with said premises during the said term of this lease, at his own expense.

11. That in case of default in any of the covenants, the Lessor may enforce the performance thereof in any modes provided by law, and may declare the lease forfeited at its discretion, and, it, its agent or attorney, shall have the right, without further notice or demand, to re-enter and remove all persons therefrom, without being deemed guilty of any manner of trespass and without prejudice to any remedies for arrears of rent or breach of covenant, or it, its agent or attorney, may resume possession of the premises and relet the same for the remainder of the term at the best rent they may obtain, for account of the Lessee, who shall make good any deficiency; and the Lessor shall have a lien as security for the rent aforesaid upon all the goods, wares, chattels, implements, fixtures, furniture, tools and other personal property which are or may be put on the demised premises, which lien shall be cumulative of the statutory lien.

12. In testimony whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands in duplicate.

13. PASSED AND APPROVED this 26th day of Dec. A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
CITY CLERK

14. APPROVED AND ACCEPTED this day of A. D. 19 .

JOSKE'S OF TEXAS
By /s/ H. A. Lindskog, Treasurer

* * * Lessee

APPRO. NO. 567

AN ORDINANCE (4424)

APPROPRIATING \$112,297.15 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, FOR
SEMI-MONTHLY PAYROLLS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$112,297.15, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, for semi-monthly payrolls for the period ending December 31, 1946, as follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN GENERAL	19,643.23
TAXATION DEPARTMENT	5,032.50
SANITATION, PARKS & PUBLIC PROPERTY	14,155.44
STREETS & PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	9,649.50
FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENTS	63,816.48

112,297.15

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of DECEMBER 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 568

AN ORDINANCE (4425)

APPROPRIATING \$700.00 OUT OF THE PARK REVENUE BOND - 1945
FUND, FOR ESTIMATED PAYROLL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$700.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the PARK REVENUE BOND - 1945 FUND, for estimated payroll for the Willow Springs Golf Course for the period ending December 31, 1946, in the amount of \$700.00.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of DECEMBER 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 569

AN ORDINANCE (4426)

APPROPRIATING \$36,500.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, FOR
ESTIMATED PER DIEM PAYROLLS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$36,500.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, for estimated per diem payrolls for the period ending December 31, 1946, as follows:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN GENERAL	775.00
SANITATION, PARKS & PUBLIC PROPERTY	24,000.00
STREETS & PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS	11,400.00
FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENTS	325.00

36,500.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of DECEMBER 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 570

AN ORDINANCE (4427)

APPROPRIATING \$1,831.25 OUT OF THE COMMERCE BUILDING FUND,
FOR PAYROLL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,831.25,

be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the COMMERCE BUILDING FUND, for semi-monthly Health Department payroll for the period ending December 31, 1946, in the amount of \$1,831.25.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of DECEMBER 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 571

AN ORDINANCE (4428)

APPROPRIATING \$459.71 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND
TO PAY EXCHANGE ON JANUARY 1, 1947 BOND AND INTEREST
COUPON MATURITIES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$459.71, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Exchange Department, payable to the National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, to pay exchange on \$367,764.36 Bond and Interest Coupon maturities due January 1, 1947.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 572

AN ORDINANCE (4429)

APPROPRIATING \$1,900.00 OUT OF 1946 GENERAL FUND -
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS - TO PAY FOR INDEPENDENT HIRE OF
TEAMS AND TRUCKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,900.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments - to pay for Independent Hire of Teams and Trucks, as per estimated estimates on file in the City Auditor's Office, out of the following departments:

Parks and Plazas	\$ 200.00
Garbage and Sanitation	200.00
Street Maintenance	1,500.00
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	\$1,900.00

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

M A Y O R

ATTEST:

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 573

AN ORDINANCE (4430)

APPROPRIATING \$248.05 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND TO PAY
FOR TELEPHONE SERVICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$248.05, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Various Departments, payable to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company to pay for telephone services for the month of December 1946, for the following Departments:

Department of Public Affairs in General	\$49.67
Department of Sanitation, Parks & Public Property	92.78
Department of Streets and Public Improvements	11.15
Department of Fire and Police	94.45
	<hr/>
	\$248.05

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 574

AN ORDINANCE (4431)

APPROPRIATING \$224.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY STREET AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO J. W. BERETTA ENGINEERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$224.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Emergency Street and Bridge Department, to pay J. W. Beretta Engineers his First and Final Estimate for professional services in connection with the design of bridge across Alazan Creek at West Houston Street.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 575

AN ORDINANCE (4432)

APPROPRIATING \$3,784.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY STREET AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO SOUTHERN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY FOR EMERGENCY REPAIRS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$3,784.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Emergency Street and Bridge Department, to pay Southern Construction Company, their First and Final Estimate for emergency repairs to streets as a result of the flash flood September 27, 28, 1946.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 576

AN ORDINANCE (4433)

APPROPRIATING \$1,672.50 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO FRANK T. DROUGHT FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,672.50, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Engineering Department to pay Frank T. Drought his first and final estimate for professional services in connection with making boundary survey of the newly annexed areas to the City of San Antonio, as authorized by action of the City Council.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 577

AN ORDINANCE (4434)

APPROPRIATING \$300.00 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY STREET AND BRIDGE DEPARTMENT PAYABLE TO M. L. DIVER FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$300.00, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Emergency Street and Bridge Department to pay M. L. Diver his First and Final Estimate for professional services in connection with the design of a bridge across Apache Creek at South Laredo Street.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

* * *

AN ORDINANCE (4435)-

ACCEPTING THE SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT OF M. GROTHUES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO:-

1. That the easement to construct a public sewer line through property in Old City Lot 6 and Old City Lot 7, Range 2, District 5, County Block 5339 and County Block 5340, Bexar County, Texas, described in the easement executed on the 18th of December, 1946, by M. Grothues and by Maria Grothues, be accepted.

2. The City Clerk is directed to file the easement and a certified copy of this ordinance accepting the easement in the Deed Records of the County of Bexar and State of Texas.

3. PASSED AND APPROVED this 31st day of December, A. D. 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 578

AN ORDINANCE (4436)

APPROPRIATING \$13,203.31 OUT OF THE POLICE & FIREMENS' PENSION FUND, FOR PAYROLL.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$13,203.31, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the POLICE & FIREMENS' PENSION FUND, for payroll for the period ending December 31, 1946, in the amount of \$13,203.31.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady
City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 579

AN ORDINANCE (4437)

APPROPRIATING \$1,048.37 OUT OF ADVERTISING FUND - TO PAY FOR ARTWORK, ENGRAVING, AND ADVERTISEMENT IN FEBRUARY 1947 ISSUE OF NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,048.37, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the Advertising Fund, for artwork, engraving and advertisement in the February 1947 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, payable as follows:

Claude B. Aniol and associates	\$1,015.75
Kriss Colorplate Engraving Research	32.62
	<hr/>
	\$1,048.37

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 31st day of December 1946.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 580

AN ORDINANCE (4438)

APPROPRIATING \$428.75 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND - ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT TO PAY MAVERICK-CLARKE LITHO COMPANY FOR BINDING OF BOOKS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$428.75, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Assessor's Department to pay Maverick-Clarke Litho Company for binding 49 books of inventory sheets, as per accepted contract and purchase order on file in the City Auditor's Office.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 2nd day of January 1947.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

* * *

APPRO. NO. 581

AN ORDINANCE (4439)

APPROPRIATING \$1,054.84 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND TO PAY INTEREST ON 1946 GENERAL FUND NOTES FOR DECEMBER 1946.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the sum of \$1,054.84, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund - Interest Department, payable to the National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio, Texas, to pay Interest for the month of December 1946, on 1946 General Fund Notes Nos. 50 to 95 inclusive.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 2nd day of January 1947.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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APPRO. NO. 582

AN ORDINANCE (4440)

AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT AND APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF \$731.44 OUT OF THE 1946 GENERAL FUND, EMERGENCY STREET & BRIDGE DEPARTMENT, FOR A LOT OF BRIDGE LUMBER, IN PAYMENT TO ALAMO LUMBER COMPANY, 2110 SOUTH FLORES STREET, SAN ANTONIO 4, TEXAS.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Commissioners of the City of San Antonio, that, the payment be authorized for a lot of Bridge Lumber, in the amount of \$731.44, purchase of same having been authorized as an Emergency Purchase at a Council Meeting held October 7th, 1946, and that the said sum of \$731.44 be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the 1946 General Fund, Emergency Street & Bridge Department, in payment of same, to Alamo Lumber Company, 2110 South Flores Street, San Antonio 4, Texas.

PASSED AND APPROVED on the 2nd day of January 1947.

Gus B. Mauermann

ATTEST:

M A Y O R

Frank W. Brady

City Clerk

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