

ORDINANCE NO. 409

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate all plumbing in Tillamook City, providing for the licensing of plumbers and for the enforcement of the same."

The People of the City of Tillamook, Oregon, do hereby enact and ordain:

Section One: The Mayor, with the approval of the Common Council, shall appoint a plumbing inspector at the first regular meeting of the term, who shall serve during the pleasure of the Mayor.

Section Two: It shall be unlawful for any person to provide or make any connection with, or in any manner obstruct or interfere with any public sewer or drainage, as hereinafter provided.

Section Three: Every dwelling house, hotel, apartment or tenement house, factory, store or other building in which plumbing arrangements have been or are placed, shall be connected with the public sewer when such sewer is provided, and when such sewer is not provided then with a septic tank or cess pool, as the Common Council shall direct.

Section Four: It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to make any connection with, or in any manner obstruct or interfere with any public sewer in the City of Tillamook, without first having obtained a permit for such purpose from the City Recorder and such City Recorder is hereby authorized to issue such permit upon application therefor by the owner of any building to be connected with such sewer, or the contractor or plumber doing such work, and upon the payment of \$1.00 to the City Recorder for said permit.

Section Five: The material used in the construction of such private sewer or drain pipes shall be substantially like that used in the public sewer with which connection is made, provided that same is placed at least 18 inches underground; in all other cases cast iron pipes must be used. Said private sewer or drain pipes shall be six inches in diameter from the public sewer to the property line and 4 inches thereafter, or 6 as the owner may determine.

Section Six: No person or persons shall connect any open gutter, cess pool, or privy vault or cistern with any public sewer, or with any private sewer or drain connected with the public sewers.

Section Seven: It shall be unlawful to construct or extend any drain for the reception of sewerage or waste water under, or into any hotel, tenement house, dwelling or any building, or to connect the same with any public sewer unless the said drain shall in its plans and construction conform to the following requirements:

The arrangements of soil and waste pipes must be as direct as possible and have a fall of not less than one-eighth of one inch per foot towards the sewer or cess pool or septic tank; said soil pipe shall extend five feet beyond the main outside wall or any area walls.

The soil pipe within the house shall be continued above the roof and left above so that the whole drain may be thoroughly and constantly ventilated; in all cases where a building is used as a hotel, tenement house, boarding house or restaurant, the owner or occupant shall provide a properly constructed grease trap through which all slop of a greasy nature shall be drained, and the Plumbing Inspector shall have authority to compel any person or persons or corporation to provide and use a grease trap when in his judgment same is necessary.

Section Eight: All sewers, soil or waste pipes within the building shall be of cast iron supported by substantial piers or properly secured to the walls, or suspended to floors timbers by strong iron hangers; when sewers are necessarily laid below a concrete floor man holes shall be built to give access to all clean-outs.

Section Nine: There shall be a clean-out in every "Y" in the soil pipe at the foot of each vertical line of said pipe, and in the kitchen sink waste pipes. All clean-outs shall be closed by brass screws or galvanized plugs or Durham work, and shall be kept accessible.

Section Ten: Rain water leaders shall never be used as soil, waste or vent pipes, nor shall soil waste or vent pipes be used as a leader.

Section Eleven: All cast iron pipe shall be found free from defects, thoroughly coated inside and out with coal asphaltum or pitch. All cast iron soil pipes two inches in diameter or over shall be standard pipe except where there is a vertical of more than 36 feet when extra heavy pipe shall be used on all

but the first 36 feet, measuring from the top fixture down.

Section Eleven A: The waste pipe for each and every sink, bath, toilet, watercloset, urinal, and each closet, tray or other fixture shall be separately and effectually trapped. The traps shall be of the following sizes: For sinks, 1 1/2 inches; for baths, 1 1/2 inches; for toilets, 1 1/2 inches; for waterclosets, 1 1/2 inches; for urinals, 1 1/2 inches; for closets, 1 1/2 inches.

All bath tubs shall be trapped with a drum trap or P trap, at the discretion of owner, of lead or brass, without clean-out at base of trap if P trap is used. When such trap is placed or constructed on the first floor of any building the same must be vented when more than 6 feet from the vent stack, on the second floor, 8 feet, and on the third floor, or floors in excess of the third floor, 4 feet.

Section Twelve: No more than two basins, or two pantry sinks, two cuspidors, or two drinking fountains shall be connected on one, one and one fourth inch waste line. No more than two laundry tubs or two urinals shall be connected on a two inch waste line, and not more than eight small fixtures shall be connected on a two inch waste line. All wrought iron pipes used for drainage purposes shall be galvanized and the fittings shall be recessed drainage fittings.

Section Thirteen: Joints in cast iron pipe shall be made with an oakum gasket and put lead well caulked, and neither paint, varnish, nor putty will be allowed until the joint has been tested; joints in wrought iron pipes shall be reeve joints; joints in lead pipe shall be in all cases of drawn brass screw, nipples, or with brass casting for the full size of the iron pipe.

Section Fourteen: Each and every trap shall be ventilated with a vent pipe in cases where the size of the trap is two inches or less, the vent pipe may start not more than four inches away from the water line of the trap, except "P" traps, which may be sixteen inches; in cases of large size traps the vent pipe shall start from the vent horn, and if there is no horn, then from the lead bend, or other proper fitting. Each line of vent pipe shall be galvanized or standard black or cast iron at discretion of owner. The branch of vent pipes shall be set above the fixtures so that the vents cannot act as a waste pipe. No rubber couplings or ordinary soldering iron joints shall be used to connect vent or waste pipe. The highest vent closets when located within 8 feet of the main soil pipe, need not be separately ventilated. All old fixtures when connected with sewer, shall be provided with back air or vent pipes.

Section Fifteen: Each trap must be ventilated by an air pipe not less than the size of the trap used, except traps larger than one and one half inches, such traps must be ventilated by a one and one half inch pipe. No more than two small fixtures can be ventilated from a one and one half inch pipe or more than eight small fixtures on a two inch pipe, or more than four water closets. A greater number than the previously described number of fixtures may be ventilated on one vent pipe by increasing the vent pipe in proportion to accommodate the desired number of fixtures. The highest fixture on any vertical soil or waste pipe need not be vented, provided said fixture is not over six feet from the main soil or waste stack that extends full size through the roof. No horizontal vent pipe will be allowed below the top of the fixture it serves. Where possible the vent pipe connection from the fixture to the main vent must be made at least one foot above the fixture. All vent pipes must be arranged so that they will drain any condensation.

Section Sixteen: A battery of more than four wash trays may be served through one trap. Where less than four wash basins in barber shops or office buildings, or one sink and one or two part wash tray in flats or apartments, are located in one place one trap may be used, provided that not less than one and one half inch trap and vent pipe are used, and the length of the branch waste pipe not exceed five feet.

The discharge from any fixture shall pass through no more than one trap before reaching the main drain soil or waste pipe. Whenever practicable a restaurant or soda fountain bar sink shall be vented, but in case that is not practicable to so vent the same such a fixture shall be provided with a trap with at least four inch water seal and at least four inches in diameter.

Basins in barber shops shall be trapped in a similar manner, unless an approved type of brass non-siphoning trap be used upon the

house drain or house sewer.

The following table shall be used to determine the size of traps and soil and waste pipes:

Number of closets allowed; where branch or branch is 4 inches in diameter, 12 closets allowed; 5 inches in diameter, 15 closets allowed; 6 inches in diameter, 20 closets allowed; 7 inches in diameter, 25 closets allowed; 8 inches in diameter, 30 closets allowed; 9 inches in diameter, 35 closets allowed; 10 inches in diameter, 40 closets allowed.

Section Seventeen: All sewers, soil waste pipes shall be as direct as possible. Changes in direction of horizontal pipes shall be made with "Y" branch, or one eighth bends. Out sets shall be made with forty five degree bends or similar fittings. No one fourth bends shall be used unless unavoidable.

Section Eighteen: Cellar, basement and area drain traps are not required to be vented. Every floor drain trap shall be supplied with fresh water from the nearest flush tank or from a water closet flush pipe through a galvanized iron pipe of not less than three eighths inches in diameter or through a brass pipe of not less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter; or with a running trap in sewer line outside of building, as owner may desire. No such trap shall be connected thereto by "Y" branch. All such floor traps shall be kept covered by a brass or iron strainer.

Section Nineteen: All sewers, soil or waste pipes shall be carried undiminished in size to a height of at least 12 inches above the main roof, except in cases of tenement houses or roofs used for drying purposes. In all such cases they shall extend seven feet above the roof and be suitably braced. Pipes on extension roofs, when within fifteen feet of any window, shall be carried up undiminished in size above the nearest window. There shall be no caps, cowles, ventilators or return bends put on the ends of the pipes above the roof.

Section Twenty: Where safes are placed under fixtures, the safe wastes, if any, shall run to some place in open sight inside of building and shall not be less than one inch in diameter.

Section Twenty-one: No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle where food is kept shall be connected direct to a sewer, soil, or waste pipe; refrigerator wastes shall be of a diameter of not less than one and one half inches, and so arranged as to be properly flushed.

Section Twenty-two: Pan closets, open bowl closets and front washouts are hereby prohibited.

Section Twenty-three: Every water closet within the building shall be supplied with water from a separate tank or cistern which shall be so arranged as to deliver at least four gallons at each flushing, and shall have a flush pipe of not less than one and one quarter inches in diameter; except flush valves on separate tank may be used.

Section Twenty-four: Enclosing of water closets with wood casings shall not be permitted.

Section Twenty-five: Water closets, unless they be properly ventilated shall never be placed in an unventilated room or compartment; an exterior window that can be opened will be considered sufficient.

Section Twenty-six: Waste water from fixtures in houses when pull sewer is not available may be conveyed to cess pool and septic tank; such cess pool shall not be located within 10 feet of any dwelling or factory.

Section Twenty-seven: No steam exhaust blow off or drip pipe shall connect directly with the sewer house drain, soil, waste, or vent pipe or with any rain water conductor. Steam shall be discharged into a blow off or condensing tank with two inch vents, the waste or overflow of which shall be connected with the house sewer outside of the cellar walls.

Section Twenty-eight: Where special fixtures are required for which there are no provisions in these rules and regulations, or when conditions arise that demand the discretion of the Plumbing Inspector and he shall make an examination and report same, together with his recommendations to the Common Council who may permit such deviation from these rules and regulations as in their judgment the conditions demand; thereupon they may in their discretion issue a permit to duplicate for such work, one to the plumber and one to be filed with the City Recorder, together with the report and said recommendations of the Plumbing Inspector.

Section Twenty-nine:

In all cases where a building is used as a hotel, butcher shop, creamery, laundry or restaurant, the owner or occupant shall provide a properly constructed grease trap through which all slops of a greasy nature shall be drained; said grease trap shall be constructed of cast iron or brass. The City Health officer shall have authority, and he is hereby authorized and directed to compel any person, persons, firm, company or corporation to provide and use a grease trap as herein provided in this section.

Section Thirty:

All master plumbers before doing any plumbing whatever in Tillamook City shall secure from the City Recorder upon a proper showing, a license and shall pay to the City Recorder for the said license the sum of \$25, said license shall be good for one year from the date of issue. All apprentice plumbers before doing any plumbing work whatever in Tillamook City shall secure from the City Recorder upon proper showing, a license and shall pay to the City sum of \$10, said license shall be good for one year from the date of issue.

Section Thirty-one:

All excavations made in any street or alley shall be protected and guarded by the contractor both by day and by night, with the proper display of signals and lights, and the said contractor shall be responsible upon his bond for all accidents caused by negligence in this respect. The street must be opened and the paving or planking and earth deposited in a manner that will occasion the least inconvenience to the public, and to provide for a free passage along the gutter. One half of the street must be kept clear for the passage of vehicles, and bridgeways must be provided or sidewalks for foot passengers. As soon as any such sewer or drain is completed and after inspection the paving or planking and sidewalk must be restored to as good condition as previous to the excavation and all rubbish and surplus earth immediately removed. All work within the limits of any street or alley must be prosecuted to completion with due diligence and if in the judgment of the Common Council any excavation is left open beyond a reasonable time, the Common Council shall cause the same to be filled and the street or alley restored forthwith at the cost of the contractor in charge of such work, which cost must be paid before any further permit is issued to such contractor. If any work, done in pursuance of the permit granted, as heretofore prescribed be not constructed and completed in accordance with the plan filed, and to the acceptance of the Plumbing Inspector, and the licensed contractor shall refuse to properly construct and complete said work, notice thereof shall be given to the contractor or plumber doing the work and the Plumbing Inspector shall proceed to complete and connect said sewer in a proper manner and the full cost of such work and any material necessary therefor shall be charged to the contractor or plumber.

Section Thirty-two:

The Plumbing Inspector shall be promptly notified when any work is ready for inspection, and he shall inspect such work forthwith. All work shall be left uncovered and convenient for examination until inspected and approved. No notice shall be sent for any inspection until the work is entirely ready for inspection, if such notice shall be sent to the inspector before the work is ready for inspection, and by reason thereof the inspector shall be compelled to make an additional trip for the purpose of inspecting such work, in such event before inspecting the work there shall be paid the inspector the sum of \$1 by said contractor or plumber.

Section Thirty-three:

Plumbing work shall be tested by water. If by air test it shall be by five pounds pressure, and it shall be discretionary with the inspector as to which test shall be applied. All tests must be made in the presence of the inspector. Such tests shall include all sewers, soil waste and vent pipes, the lead construction permitting.

Section Thirty-four:

All water pipes used to supply hot or cold water to fixtures must be so placed that they will have a fall of at least one eighth of an inch to the foot to a stop or waste cock, place either in the basement or outside of the building. If in supply fixtures with water, it is found impossible to drain the pipes by the use of stop and waste cocks, then a pet cock shall be placed at the lowest point in such pipe and made accessible so that the pipe may be drained to prevent freezing.

Section Thirty-five:

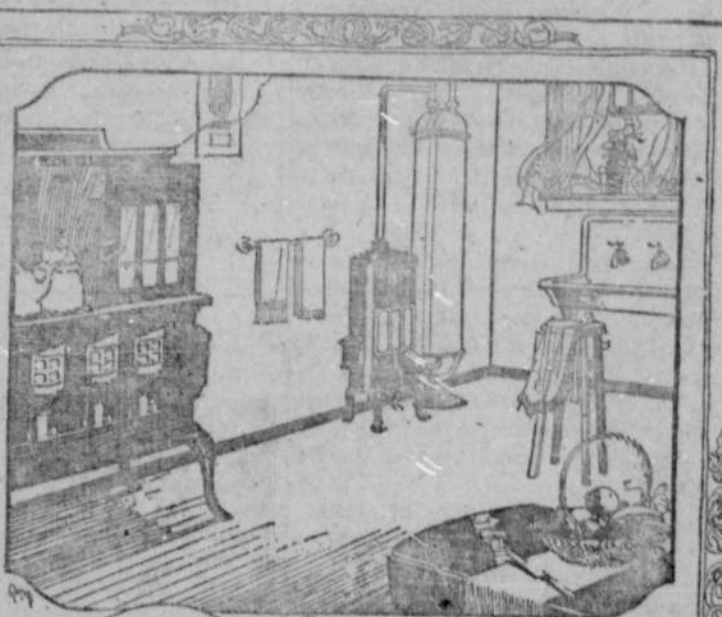
All stables and garages having wash racks for washing vehicles and having said racks connected with city sewers shall have catch basins to prevent sand or heavy matter from entering the sewer. The bottom of the catch basin shall be eight inches below the entrance of the outlet to be trapped to the depth of six inches below the entrance to the outlet of the sewer.

Section Thirty-six:

That Plumber Inspector shall inspect all plumbing reported by any plumber to the City Health Officer who may find same to be unsatisfactory and so report to the Plumber Inspector and report same to the Common Council for their action and it shall be his duty to inspect and examine all the plumbing hereafter installed in the City of Tillamook, and see that the work thereof conforms to the ordinance.

(Continued on Page 3)

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