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BY-LAWS

—of the—

Town of Southbridge

Adopted By Town March 11, 1929

Approved By Attorney General May 29, 1929

MAY 29

1929

BY - LAWS

Town of Southbridge

ARTICLE I

Town Meetings

Section 1. The annual town meeting for the election of officers and such other matters as may be voted on the official ballot, shall be held on the first Monday in March each year; and the annual town meeting for the transaction of business shall be held on the second Monday of March in each year.

Section 2. Every town meeting shall be notified by publishing an attested copy of the warrant twice in a newspaper or newspapers regularly printed within the town, or by posting up such attested copies in four conspicuous places within the town.

Section 3. In addition to the legal notification required by the foregoing section, the Selectmen shall cause to be distributed at the annual town meeting for the election of officers and at every special town meeting a copy of the warrant for said meeting, together with the recommendations of the Finance Committee thereon.

ARTICLE II

Town Seal

Section 1. The seal of the town shall be of the form and impress adopted at the town meeting held February 11, A. D., 1889.

ARTICLE III

Finance Committee

Section 1. The Chairman of the Board of Selectmen in the year 1929 shall appoint a Finance Committee consisting of

fifteen voters of the town, no one of whom shall be a town officer elected by ballot, or an appointed official receiving a salary. Five of the members so appointed to serve for one year, five to serve for two years and five to serve for three years, and each year thereafter the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen shall appoint five members for a term of three years each. The members of this Committee shall serve without compensation.

Section 2. The term of office of said members shall commence on May 1st of the year of their appointment.

Section 3. Said Committee shall meet and organize before June 1st of each year.

Section 4. Said Committee shall choose its own Chairman and Secretary. Vacancies on said Committee shall be filled promptly by the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. To this Committee shall be referred all articles of the Warrant calling for appropriations. The Committee shall consider all matters proposed to be acted on at town meetings. It shall be the duty of the Selectmen after drawing the Warrant to transmit immediately a copy of the same to each member of the Finance Committee. The officers of the town shall furnish the Committee with facts, figures and any other information requested by said committee. The Finance Committee shall report in print or otherwise to all town meetings. The report to the annual town meeting for the transaction of business other than the election of officers shall be in print.

ARTICLE IV Selectmen

Section 1. The Selectmen shall act as town agents, and have authority as agents and officers of the town to appoint and employ a town counsel, who shall act as attorney and counsel for the town and for the various officers and boards thereof, to institute and prosecute suits in the name of the town, to defend suits brought against the town

and to compromise and settle suits and claims against the town with the approval of the Selectmen, unless otherwise ordered by special vote of the town.

ARTICLE V

Requirements in Town Contracts

Section 1. No action shall be taken at any meeting appropriating or involving the expenditure of money, the creating of a debt or the disposal of any property of the town, until the proposition has been referred to the Finance Committee and report made thereon.

ARTICLE VI

Contracts by Town Officers

Section 1. No officer of the town authorized to borrow money or make any contract or purchase in behalf of the town shall be personally interested in any loan, contract or purchase which he or any Board of which he is a member makes on behalf of the Town.

Section 2. No member of the Board of Selectmen, either personally or through any of his employees, or through any other person, shall receive any compensation, except his official salary, for work done or materials furnished by him or them for the town.

Section 3. No town officer or salaried employee of the town shall sell material or supplies or rent equipment to the town without the permission of the Board of Selectmen expressed in a vote which shall appear on their records with the reasons therefor.

Section 4. No town officer and no salaried employee of the town shall receive any compensation or commission for work done by him for the town, except his official salary and fees allowed by law, without the permission of the Selectmen expressed in a vote which shall appear on their records, with the reasons therefor.

ARTICLE VII
Competitive Bids

Section 1. No town board, officer or agent shall make any contract for or on behalf of the town involving the expenditure of \$500.00 or more, except in open competition wherein written bids are called for.

ARTICLE VIII
Streets

Section 1. No person shall place or maintain any sign, awning, canopy, shade or frame for the same, in or over any street without first obtaining a permit from the Selectmen so to do. In no case shall any sign, awning, canopy, shade or frame, or post thereof, be less than seven feet above the sidewalk, nor extend into the street beyond the line of the sidewalk. The Selectmen may require a bond to insure performance.

Section 2. No person shall allow any gate or door belonging to premises under his legal control, and adjoining any public way, to swing on, over, or into said public way.

Section 3. No person shall tie a horse to a tree in any street or public place in the town.

Section 4. No person shall suffer horses, grazing beasts swine or fowls to run at large in this town, or to feed by the roadside, either with or without a keeper.

Section 5. No person shall place or cause to be placed in any of the public streets or squares, or upon any public sidewalk, without first obtaining a written license from the Selectmen therefor, any wood, lumber, coal, barrel or other obstruction.

Section 6. No person shall sweep or throw or place any rubbish, shells, banana peel or other like substance upon any sidewalk or street in the town.

Section 7. No person shall coast upon any sidewalk or

upon any streets, except at such times, and in such places, as may be designated by the Selectmen.

Section 8. No person shall distribute or place in or upon any street, square, park, common, lane, alley, or other public place, any placard, handbill, flyer, poster, advertisement, or paper of any description.

Section 9. No person shall in any manner injure any of the drinking fountains or watering troughs in the streets, or public grounds of said town, nor shall throw or place any substance into the same or into any of the public waters of the town.

Section 10. No person or company of persons shall play upon any musical instrument in any of the streets or public places in the town between eleven o'clock p. m., and eight o'clock a. m., without a written permit therefor from the Selectmen.

ARTICLE IX
Sidewalks

Section 1. No owner or tenant of an estate abutting upon brick, concrete or other curbed or finished sidewalk, shall place or suffer to remain for more than seven hours between sunrise and sunset, any snow upon such sidewalk, nor any ice upon such sidewalk, unless such ice is made even and covered with sand, sawdust or ashes, to prevent slipping. Such snow and ice may be removed from the sidewalk to the street, providing however, that the same is made level at the time of removal.

Section 2. No person having charge of a wagon, truck or other vehicle shall allow the same to stand upon any sidewalk or street crossing in said town, so as to obstruct travel thereon, without first having provided a convenient passage for pedestrians.

Section 3. Three or more persons shall not stand in a group or near each other on any sidewalk or in a doorway in such manner as to obstruct a free passage for foot pas-

sengers, after a request to move on, made by any of the constables or police officers.

ARTICLE X Junk Dealers

Section 1. No person shall carry on the business of a keeper of a shop for the purchase, sale or barter of junk, old metals, or second hand articles, in the town of Southbridge, unless he is duly licensed therefor by the Selectmen.

ARTICLE XI Rubbish

Section 1. Within 48 hours after being notified in writing by the chief of the Fire Department that rubbish, ashes or waste matter has been permitted to accumulate upon property owned or occupied by the person notified, to an extent liable to cause or spread fire, said owner or occupant so notified shall cause to be removed such rubbish, ashes or waste matter.

ARTICLE XII Prosecutions and Penalties

Section 1. Except when otherwise provided by law, prosecutions for offenses under the by-laws of the town may be made by any constable or police officer of the town.

Section 2. Whoever violates any provision of Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 of Article VIII, or Sections 2 or 3 of Article IX or Section 1, Article X, or Section 1, Article XI, of the Town By-Laws or refuses or neglects to obey any order of the Board of Selectmen issued under these by-laws and directed to him and properly served upon him, shall in cases not otherwise provided for, forfeit and pay for each offense a fine not exceeding \$20.00.

Section 3. Whoever violates any provision of Section 1, Article 9 of the Town By-laws or refuses or neglects to obey any order of the Board of Selectmen issued under this by-law and

directed to him and properly served upon him, shall in cases not otherwise provided for, forfeit and pay for each offense a fine not exceeding \$10.00.

ARTICLE XIII Regulations for Electric Wiring

Section 1. No person shall place such wires, appliances or apparatus in any building in process of construction until all gas, steam, sewer, water and furnace pipes have been placed in proper position. Before any person shall arrange, affix or change any such wires, appliance or apparatus, he shall notify said Inspector, who shall be given ample opportunity to inspect same, and no wire, appliance or apparatus shall be covered or enclosed before such inspection. Such wires on private premises shall not be connected with an outside circuit without written permission from said Inspector. No person shall arrange, affix or change any such wires appliance or apparatus or any fixtures without first obtaining a permit to do so from said Inspector.

Section 2. Whenever, in the opinion of the Inspector of Wires, any electrical conductors or appliances used for the distribution or consumption of a current of electricity for light, heat or power purposes are in a dangerous condition, he is hereby authorized to cause the current to be shut off, if the existing defect is not remedied within a reasonable time after written notice has been given to the owner or user of such defective conductor or appliance.

ARTICLE XIV Plumbing Regulations

Section 1. No pipe, tank, faucet or other fixture, by or through which waste water or sewage is to be used or carried, shall be placed in any building, except in accordance with plans approved by the Board of Health.

Section 2. No plumbing shall be done in any building except to repair leaks unless a permit shall first have been issued therefor by the Board of Health. No such permits shall be issued unless plans and specifications for such plumbing shall have been submitted to said Board on blanks in such form as it shall have prescribed.

Section 3. Every building connected with the public sewer shall be separately and independently connected. The drainage of one house shall not connect with nor pass through the cellar of another.

Section 4. All soil, waste or vent pipes shall be of sufficient size and from a point ten feet outwardly from the inside wall shall continue up to and through the roof to a height of two feet, and not less than one foot above the top of any window within fifteen

feet, shall be made of cast iron, brass or galvanized wrought iron, except that lead pipes may be used for short connections and such pipes shall be of uniform thickness.

Section 5. All branches of soil or waste pipes fifteen feet or more in length, shall extend undiminished in size two feet above roof, and not less than one foot above the top of any window situated within fifteen feet, but vent pipes may be connected with soil pipe above the highest fixture. All vent pipes shall be at least 4" in diameter where they pass through the roof. Changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes and connections with horizontal or vertical pipes shall be made with Y branches maintaining an angle of forty-five degrees, or such other fittings as will contain the same relative properties. This section shall not apply to air pipes when suitable T branches can be used. T Ys used on vertical pipes only.

Section 6. Suitable cleanouts shall be provided in main drain near cellar wall on the horizontal pipe, and on all runs of 20 feet in length unless otherwise permitted. The cleanout at cellar wall shall be in as direct a line as possible with sewer connection. Cleanouts at foot of all vertical pipes or stacks. All iron body cleanouts and lead traps shall have a solid brass cap, at least one eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) of an inch thick, with square or hexagon head at least three quarters ($\frac{3}{4}$) of an inch high and not less than five (5) engaging tapered threads.

Section 7. The waste pipe of every independent fixture shall be furnished with a separate trap, which shall be placed as near as practicable to the fixture which it serves. A sink and set of three wash-trays, or bath tub and basin when they adjoin, may be connected to the house drain through one 4 inch round trap when outlets are not over 3 feet apart; but the outlet of each fixture shall enter the trap separately. Four wash bowls or sinks in a continuous line may be connected to the house drain through one four inch trap. Bends for water closets or slop sinks shall not be used to connect waste from other fixtures. Earthenware traps shall have heavy brass flanges soldered to lead bends, or iron flanges securely fasted to iron bend, and the joint made of red or white lead putty. All traps shall be of open form and traps depending upon concealed partitions to retain their seals will not be approved, except for earthenware fixtures where trap seal is plainly visible. Trap screws for cleaning purposes shall be placed in all metal traps, and where such traps are placed in connection with fixtures, they shall be so installed that the water seal will protect the trap screw from sewer air. The outlet from all round traps shall be one size larger than inlets.

Section 8. All traps shall be protected from siphonage or air pressure by a special pipe of size not less than one and one quarter inches in diameter, placed outside or below trap, except as hereafter

provided; no special air pipe shall be required for the trap of the upper fixture or the top water closet, if said trap is within a distance of five feet from vent stack, and connects with soil or waste pipe not more than twenty inches below the top water line of the trap. In case of batteries of water closets, the special air pipe from each trap may be omitted, provided the soil or waste pipe undiminished in size is continued to a point above the roof, or revented into the main system above all fixtures. The diameter of back air pipes for water closets to be two inches for one to three closets, three inches for four to six closets and above six to be four inches. No vents shall be taken from side or crown of round traps and continuous venting to be used at all times where practicable, otherwise vent pipes to be within five feet of trap.

Section 9. Two or more air pipes can be connected together or with soil pipe, but in every case, such connections shall be made above fixture it serves and when to soil pipe above top fixture. Sewer, soil or waste or vent pipes shall not be made of sheet metal, or earthenware and chimneys shall not be used for ventilators.

Section 10. When two and not more than six fixtures, such as sinks, bowls, baths or washtrays are used on one line, the waste pipe shall be of cast iron and not less than two inches in diameter, for any number exceeding six, the waste pipe shall be not less than three inches. No pipe less than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter shall be used for waste, vent or flush pipes.

Section 11. No ventilation pipe shall be required from a round trap four or more inches in diameter in cases where there is no other plumbing than one fixture in the tenement, provided waste does not connect with the public sewer.

Section 12. In every building there shall be a separate water closet for each tenement and at least one water closet for every fifteen persons living or employed therein, conveniently located and constantly supplied with water.

Section 13. Every water closet hereafter constructed shall be supplied with water from a special tank not used for any other purpose or with a flushometer unless permission has first been obtained from the Board of Health.

Section 14. All water closets hereafter constructed, when practicable, shall be located in a well lighted and ventilated apartment with a window of suitable size leading directly to the outer air. When otherwise located the apartment shall be supplied with a ventilating shaft of not less than six inches in diameter leading to outer air where two or more apartments adjoin each other. The six inch shafts shall not be joined together until they reach the attic. The space in and around water closets and wash bowls shall not

be enclosed with wood work but shall remain open and exposed to view, except a closet may be made under a wash bowl when provided with a suitable door.

Section 15. Joints in soil pipes must be run full of melted lead with okum thoroughly packed first and then calked and made tight. Connections of lead pipe to iron pipes shall be made with brass ferrules properly wiped to the lead pipe and ferrule calked to iron pipe.

Section 16. Rain water leaders shall not be connected to sewage system. Wherever a surface drain is installed in a cellar or basement, it shall be provided with a deep seal trap and back water valve. Drain pipes subject to back flow from sewer shall be supplied with back-water valves.

Section 17. Waste pipes from refrigerators shall not be connected with drain, soil, or waste pipes unless such waste pipes are provided with traps suitably ventilated, and in every case there shall be an open tray or sink between the trap and refrigerator.

Section 18. No steam, exhaust, drip or blow-off pipe shall connect directly with the house drain.

Section 19. A suitable grease trap must be used under the sink of every hotel, restaurant, eating house or other cooking establishment.

Section 20. All plumbing, including lead connections, when placed in position must be tested by water in the presence of a plumbing inspector and all defective joints and pipes must be removed and made tight. No pipes shall be concealed from view until above inspected and the plumber shall notify the Board of Health when work is sufficiently advanced for inspection. When entire plumbing work is completed and before it is used, it must be inspected and tested with peppermint or other practical test in the presence of the plumbing inspector.

Section 21. Drain, soil, waste and vent pipes shall be supported every 5 feet on horizontal runs and at least once to each story on vertical pipes; horizontal runs by supports under or hung from overhead by iron hangers; vertical stacks by pipe rest at floor or clamps, drive hooks or hangers to adjacent walls.

Section 22. Every building in which gasoline, naphtha or other inflammable compounds are used for business purposes shall be provided with a special trap or separator, so designed as to prevent the passage of oils into sewer, and shall be provided with a separate pipe to a point three feet above the roof. The waste of every wash stand for vehicles shall be provided with catch basin so designed that sand cannot pass into drain.

Section 23. Drain, soil, waste and vent pipes and connection, which collectively make up the drainage system within the building shall be constructed of the following material:

Cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, lead and annealed brass: Cast iron pipes and fittings shall be of a grade known to the trade as extra heavy, and may be plain or coated with tar or asphaltum. If pipe is coated it must bear the manufacturers stamp of test before coated, if plain it must be painted inside with red or white lead before putting in place, to prevent rust scale.

Sizes and weights		Extra Heavy Cast Iron.
2 inches	.....	5½ lbs. per foot.
3 "	.....	9½ " " "
4 "	.....	13 " " "
5 "	.....	17 " " "
6 "	.....	20 " " "

When wrought iron pipe is used it must be galvanized and of standard weight, it shall be used above ground only, and when used for waste or drip shall have galvanized cast iron recessed fittings; where used for vents, ordinary galvanized fittings may be used.

Brass pipe for soil, waste and vent pipes shall be annealed, seamless drawn brass tubing, of not less than No. 13 Stubbs Gauge. Brass fittings used for waste or drip shall be recessed, but ordinary fittings may be used for vents. Brass and galvanized iron pipe and fittings shall be connected together by sharp tapered threads, with red lead or graphite. No slip joints shall be used on threaded wastes or vents, except that slip joints may be used on house side of trap to connect fixtures.

Lead pipe shall be of the following diameters and weights: 1¼ inch—2½ lbs; 1½ inch—3 lbs; 2 inch—4 lbs; 3 inch—6 lbs; 4 inch—8 lbs; lead bends and traps shall correspond to above weights.

Brass sleeves for connecting lead and cast iron pipe shall be extra heavy, at least ¼ of an inch thick and made of cast red metal. Brass solder nipples for connecting lead and threaded pipes shall be either cast red metal or seamless drawn tubing, size and weight corresponding with pipe to be connected.

In connecting lead pipe together, or to brass calking or soldering nipples, full sized wiped joints shall be used. Cleanouts, plugs, stoppers or any other fittings used in drainage system shall correspond in weight and material with above description.

Section 24. The use of the local vent to water closet bowls is optional with the owner of the house, but where installed the material shall be of copper from bowl to a point two feet above bowl, the remainder galvanized iron or cast iron and its diameter shall not be less than two inches. It shall be carried into a heated flue; when several closets are close together the local vents must con-

tinue to attic where they may be connected together before entering the flue, where it enters the flue the material must be of cast iron, the diameter for one closet and not more than two, shall be two inches, for three and not more than six three inches.

Section 25. Every hot water storage tank, hereafter installed if supplied by direct pressure, shall have a relief valve attached to cold water supply pipe; valve to be set at a pressure not more than 10 lbs. above the water pressure on the boiler. A vacuum valve shall be installed on hot water pipe from boiler and shall not be less than ½ inch in diameter. The above valves and their location must be approved by the Inspector.

Section 26. Enforcement of these Plumbing by-laws shall be vested in the Plumbing inspector of the town of Southbridge who shall have full authority to enter at all reasonable hours all buildings and every part thereof to which these by-laws apply, for the purpose of inspecting same. Whoever violates any provision of these plumbing by-laws shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.00.

BUILDING REGULATIONS
Town of Southbridge

Adopted
19 29
for the

PREVENTION OF FIRE AND PRESERVATION OF LIFE AND LIMB

ARTICLE XV

The Department.

Section 1. There shall be a department known as the Building Department, which shall be furnished and maintained at the expense of the Town with office room and such supplies and implements as are necessary for the transaction of its business.

Section 2. The Board of Selectmen shall in April of each year appoint an inspector of Buildings, for the term of one year from that date and until another is appointed in his stead. Said Inspector shall have charge and control of the enforcement of the regulations relative to buildings and see that such regulations are complied with. His salary or compensation shall be such as the town may from time to time determine.

Section 3. The Inspector shall have no interest in the doing of work, or the furnishing of materials, for the construction, repair or maintenance of any building in this town, or in the making of plans or specifications therefor unless he is the owner of the premises.

DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Section 4. The Inspector shall keep a record of the business of the de-

partment and submit to the Board of Selectmen a yearly report of such business and such reports as they may call for and his report shall be incorporated into the yearly report of the Town; records to be open for the inspection of any citizen.

Section 5. The Inspector shall examine all buildings in the course of erection, or alteration, or repair, in this town as often as practicable and make record of such violations as are found to exist; the name of the owner, architect and builder and all other matters relative thereto. He shall perform all duties incumbent under the provisions of these by-laws.

Section 6. The Inspector shall examine every building or other structure, or anything attached to or connected therewith, which he has reason to believe is unsafe or dangerous and if he finds it unsafe or dangerous, he shall forthwith in writing notify the owner, agent, or any person having an interest therein, to remove it, or make it safe and secure and shall submit a report thereof to the Selectmen and also keep a copy of the notification on file.

Section 7. Whenever an application is made to raise, enlarge, build upon, move or alter, any building, the Inspector shall examine the same and make a record thereof.

ARTICLE XVI

Applications for Permits.

Section 1. Every person intending to erect any building or to raise, move or make additions or alterations to any building or its foundations already erected, or hereafter to be built, except necessary repairs not affecting the foundations, external partition or party walls, chimneys or stairways, or buildings less than 10x10, one story high, shall before commencing the same, or the foundation thereof, file an application for a permit with the Inspector of Buildings, on forms furnished by the Department, giving a description of the building, or the additions, alterations, or repairs proposed; and shall also submit plans and specifications of such work or buildings, for examination and approval, also a plan of the lot on which any proposed building is to be erected to be filed with the application. If the Inspector is of the opinion that the requirements of this by-law have been complied with, he shall thereupon issue such permits to the applicant. The location of the structure to be drawn on the lot showing its location. All drawings to be submitted in duplicate and one copy is to remain on file, the other copy to have this department's seal of approval stamped on. All drawings to be blue-printed and drawn to ¼" per foot scale.

Section 2. No permit issued shall continue in force for a longer time than 90 days from the date of the issue unless work has been started and carried in good faith within that time.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Section 3. A complete set of plans and specifications of any public building or structure to be used by the public, must be filed in the office of the Inspector of Buildings. A complete set of plans and specifications bearing the approval of the Inspector of Buildings must be kept on the premises during the process of construction. These plans, before filing in this office, must bear the stamp of approval of the State Building Inspection Department.

Buildings Subject to By-laws.

Section 4. Every building already erected, or hereafter built, which is to be raised, altered, repaired, moved, or built upon, in any manner, except the making of necessary repairs and the repairing of any building which has been destroyed by fire to an extent of not more than one-half of the estimated cost of said building, shall be subject to the regulations of this by-law.

Section 5. No wooden building shall hereafter be erected or altered in such manner that the height of said building shall exceed forty feet above the foundation level and no wooden building shall be more than three stories in height above the basement. The vertical dimensions are to be from the underside of the first floor to the cornice.

Section 6. No external wall of any building hereafter erected or moved upon any lot shall be built or placed nearer than three feet to the line of any adjoining lot unless said wall be constructed as a solid brick, cement block, concrete, stone or terra cotta, nor shall any external wall of any building hereafter built, or moved upon the same lot which there is another building, be built or placed nearer to said other building than eight feet, unless said external wall shall be constructed as a solid brick, concrete, cement block, stone or terra cotta wall.

Section 7. In no case shall any external wall of any building hereafter built or placed, be nearer than eight feet to any other external wall hereafter built, unless said wall be constructed as a solid wall of brick, concrete, stone, terra cotta or cement blocks.

First Class Buildings.

Section 8. No building shall exceed a height of sixty-five feet above the street level, unless said building shall be constructed as a first class building, reinforced concrete or steel frame.

Final Inspection.

Section 9. No building hereafter erected, altered, added to or repaired, shall be lathed, plastered, sheathed, or otherwise lined, until the owner or builder shall have notified the Inspector of Buildings to inspect the same, inspection to be made within 24 hours.

Section 10. Any Committee for this Town authorized to erect or procure

plans and specifications for any building for this Town, is to furnish the architect or engineer with a copy of the Town's building laws.

ARTICLE XVII

Definitions of Words and Terms

Alteration—Any change or addition.

Apartment House—A building divided into suites of rooms, each suite intended for the residence of one family and containing the conveniences of a modern dwelling, including the facilities for cooking.

Basement—A story partly, but not more than one-half below the level of the sidewalk.

Dwelling—A building used, or constructed, adapted to be used, wholly or principally, for human habitation.

First Class building—A building of fireproof floors, wall and roof.

Second Class building—Building with fireproof walls, wood floors and roof but with steel sash and incombustible roof covering.

Third Class building—Building with fireproof walls, wood floors, combustible roofing, wood sash.

Fourth Class building—All wood building.

Foundation—That part of a wall below the level of the street curb, or where the wall is not on a street, that portion of the wall below the level of the highest ground next to the wall; but foundations of party or partition walls, may be construed by the Inspector to mean that portion below cellar floor.

Height of a Building—The vertical distance of the highest point of the roof, above the mean grade of the curbs of all the streets, or the mean grade of the natural ground adjoining the building of the said grade of ground, if not below the grade of the curb.

Public Building—A building used or constructed, or adapted to be used in whole or in part as a church, school, hospital, theatre, hotel or place of public assemblage.

Party Wall—A wall that separates two or more buildings or is to be used or adapted for the use of more than one building and on the property line.

Repairs—The renewal of any part of a building or of its fixtures or appurtenances, and not made, in the opinion of the Inspector, for the purpose of converting the building, in whole or in part, into a new building.

Underpinning—The brick, stone, or concrete wall above the foundation to the under side of the first floor.

Solid Wall—A wall without openings of any kind therein.

Fireproof—Shall mean any building material that is non-inflammable in its entire thickness and not dependent on any other inflammable substance for its rigidity or support.

ARTICLE XVIII

Section 1. Any person living within the residential districts of this town carrying on a second hand automobile business where a number of wrecking or demolished automobiles are kept, is to build and maintain a fence at least 6' high, properly painted, around such space as is used for this purpose.

Section 2. The Inspector so far as may be necessary for the performance of his duties, shall have the right to enter any building or premises, to examine and inspect any buildings in process of construction, and to direct the suspension of any such building operations as shall not conform to the terms of these by-laws and no person shall continue any building operations of any kind after such Inspector shall in writing direct the suspension thereof for such reasons.

Section 3. No chimney is to start on wood floors or beams and if above the cellar floor same is to rest on Iron plate full size of chimney at least 1" thick and supported on iron columns or steel beams.

Section 4. At each floor fire stop around chimney with metal lath and at least 2" of good concrete all around so as to stop the draught around the chimney.

Section 5. No metal smoke stack or pipe is to run through a combustible floor or partition and in no case is it to be nearer than 18" of a ceiling or wall unless same is metal lath and hard plaster or gypsum lined with $\frac{3}{8}$ " sheet gypsum.

Section 6. No akron or earthenware pipe is to be used for a chimney on any permanent and combustible building.

Section 7. No building over 2½ stories high is to be built of wood frame within the fire limit and no addition to existing wooden building is to be made above the 2½ stories.

Section 8. No cellar is to be used for living quarters unless each room has a window in an outer wall with at least 12 sq. feet of opening.

Section 9. No new building is to have living quarters in the basement or cellar unless the floors and walls are water and dampproofed.

Section 10. All hearths shall be supported upon trimmer arches of brick, or stone, or upon bars of iron supporting a bed of brickwork and shall be at least twelve inches longer than the width

of the fireplace openings and at least eighteen inches wide in front of the chimney breast. Wooden centering supporting a trimmer arch shall be removed before plastering.

Section 11. Brickwork of all grates, fireplaces and ranges shall be not less than eight inches, and when it adjoins a wooden or stud partition shall have at least two four-inch walls, with at least two-inch air space between.

No woodwork shall be secured to the brickwork of any flue.

Open fireplaces shall have fireproof foundations.

The brickwork over all fireplaces and grate openings shall be supported on stone, concrete or brick arches or suitable iron lintels. In all cases the protection against fire shall be satisfactory to the Inspector.

Section 12. Unless the Inspector otherwise directs, all elevator wells and light-shafts, unless built of brick must be filled in flush between the wooden studs with fire-proof materials or lined with plaster on metal lathing, as may be directed by him, and all woodwork inside of such walls or shafts shall be lined with tin plate lock-jointed.

Section 13. Over all heaters in basement metal lath and hard plaster or line with sheet gypsum at least $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick on area directly over the boiler at least 10' square in residences and 20' square in other buildings.

Section 14. All wood frame buildings to be brick nogged from top of sill to rough floor level between all studding. From top of plate to underside of roof boards nog all around building with tile, cement, or brick laid in mortar.

Cut in two inch stock between studs under all floors or ceiling joists between studding, and also at floor level between studding unless building is unfinished on inside. Where the rafters are lined on the underside cut 2" plank the full thickness of the rafters between all rafters halfway up their slope for fire blocking.

Section 15. Where brick walls are strapped, space between strappings and brick wall to be filled above and below all floors with a band at least 6" wide of cement mortar and in all cases where floor height is above 12' there shall be a similar band of fireproofing, material applied half way between floors.

Section 16. In each flight of stairs cut 2" plank fire stopping between stringers, half way up each flight.

ARTICLE XIX

Section 1. In any case where the Town by-laws conflict with the State Building Regulations the latter are to take preference.

Requirements of Brick, Stone, Terra Cotta block, Cement or Cinder Block or Concrete Buildings.

The foundations of buildings constructed of brick, stone, terra cotta, cement, cinder block or concrete or other incombustible material, must rest upon solid ground, rock, Portland cement concrete, suitably driven piles, or other durable sub-structure. Said foundations must not be less than four feet below the surface finished grade exposed to frost.

Section 2. Brick partition walls shall have a footing of concrete or stone at least 6" wider than the wall above and at least 10" thick.

Section 3. All stone foundations twenty-four inches or less in thickness shall have at least one header extending through the wall in every three feet in height from the bottom of the wall and in every three feet in length. Stones shall be firmly bedded in mortar, no poorer than one part lime, one part Portland cement and six parts sand, and all spaces and joints thoroughly filled.

Section 4. Mortar and Concrete shall not be poorer than the following:
Cement Mortar, 1 Portland cement, 3 sand
Lime and Cement Mortar, one Portland cement, 1 lime, 5 sand
Concrete, 1 Portland cement, 3 sand, 5 stone or gravel

ARTICLE XX

Section 1. Supports of buildings other than their foundations, shall be of iron, concrete or brick.

Section 2. Buildings used as dwellings shall have under all columns or piers a footing of stone or concrete not less than twelve inches thick; buildings used other than for dwellings shall have a footing of stone, or concrete not less than one foot wider, on all sides, than the area of the pier or column resting upon the footing.

Section 3. All brick piers shall be built with and all footings bedded in, cement mortar.

Section 4. Brick piers under buildings, girders, or columns of buildings, other than dwellings, shall have an iron plate on top of the pier, at least 1" thick and the full size of the pier.

Section 5. Every iron column shall rest on an iron cap and base sufficiently thick to distribute the load and in no case shall any iron plate, to be used as a bearing for an iron column to be set upon anything other than a masonry pier or foundation.

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1. All brick work, other than piers shall be laid in mortar no poorer than one part Portland cement, two parts lime and six parts sand.

Section 2. No very soft brick shall be used in the construction of any of the walls or piers of any building.

Section 3. When old bricks are used in any wall they shall be thoroughly cleaned before used and shall be good, hard, well-burnt brick. No old brick shall be used in external walls of buildings over two stories high without the approval of the Inspector.

Section 4. All brick used during warm months shall be wet at the time they are laid and shall be dry at the time they are laid during cold months.

Section 5. Disallowed by the Attorney General.

Section 6. All floor bearing walls, if carried above the first floor, shall not be less than twelve inches thick.

Section 7. The walls above foundations of all buildings, the first floor of which is to be used for mercantile purposes, shall be not less than twelve inches thick.

Section 8. All brick walls on which the ends of beams rest shall be anchored at each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than ten feet apart with wrought iron anchors at least three-eighths inch by one and one-half inches, well built into the walls, and well fastened to the beams; and where the beams are supported by, or on girders, or partition plates, the ends of beams resting upon girders, or partition plates, shall be fastened together and strapped by wrought iron straps, the same distance apart, and in the same beams as the wall anchors.

Section 9. The ends of all girders or partition plates, resting on or abutting any wall, shall be anchored to it.

Section 10. Plates of all roofs shall be bolted to walls, not less than every ten feet, the bolts to be built into the walls at least $\frac{1}{2}$ "x18" and turned at least 3".

Section 11. No continual vertical recess, chase or flue shall be made in any party wall so deep that it will leave the thickness at the back less than eight inches at any point, and no recess of any kind shall be made in any eight inch wall. No horizontal recess shall be made in any wall, except by special permit from the Inspector. No continual, vertical recess, other than flues, in stacks, shall be nearer than seven feet to any other recess.

Section 12. No opening or doorway shall be cut through a party wall without a permit from the Inspector and every such opening shall have approved fire floors on each side of the wall separated by the thickness of the wall, hardware to be approved and with fusible links.

Section 13. The ends of all wood floor beams or joists of a brick, stone, terra cotta, or cement block building entering a wall shall be cut on a splay of three inches in their height and no floor beams resting upon the same wall on opposite sides shall have less than four inches of brick work between the ends of such beams.

ARTICLE XXII

Fire Limit.

The fire limit within the town is bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Section 1. Beginning at the northwest corner of Main and Everett Streets, thence northerly to the private way of the Webster and Southbridge Gas & Electric Company, thence Northeasterly and Northerly by land of the Gas & Electric Company, to location of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company tracks and northwesterly following said tracks to a point at right angles to said tracks southwesterly and striking the Southerly corner bound of Edwards and Hamilton Sts., thence following said South side of Edwards St. westerly to the intersection of Edwards and Pine, thence Southerly following the Easterly side of Pine Street to the intersection of Pine and Main Streets, thence Easterly and following Main Street to the intersection of Main and Marcy Streets, thence crossing Main Street diagonally to the Eastern corner of Marcy and Main Streets., thence Southerly along east side of Marcy Street to the intersection of Dresser and Marcy Streets, along east side of Marcy street to the intersection of Dresser and Marcy; thence easterly along Northerly side of Dresser Street to the intersection of Elm Street, following along the West-erly side of Elm Street in a Southerly direction to a point opposite the Southerly corner of Summer and Elm Streets, thence Easterly along the Southerly side of Summer to Everett St., thence north-erly along the Westerly side of Everett Street to the point of beginning.

Section 2. Any new alteration, addition or new building within the fire limit is to be of a fire resistant nature, such as brick, stone, terra cotta, cement or cinder tile or blocks, concrete, or it may be of wood frame fireblocked, as required for all frame buildings and covered with sheet asbestos, asbestos shingles, stucco on metal lath. If sheet metal of any description is used, it shall be applied over asbestos sheathing paper, and no lighter than 26 gauge galvanized iron.

Section 3. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit is to be lathed with metal or gypsum lath.

Section 4. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit is to have cornice, jet or overhangs of rigid sheet asbestos, 16 oz. cold rolled copper, 26 ga. or heavier galvanized iron, but in all cases space from plate to the roof planks or boards is to be filled with at least 4" of hollow brick, tile, cement or brick, all around building.

Section 5. Where a new wood frame is used within the fire limit, and in case of an adjoining and attached overhang, porch, or piazza, ceiling of same may be wood but the space occurring against the

building concealed between the ceiling of said overhang, porch or piazza and its roof is to be boarded up with matched boards and lined with metal lath and plaster, 26 ga. metal or rigid sheet asbestos for the entire area concealed, ceiling not to be applied until inspected by Inspector.

Section 6. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit is to be roofed with slate, tile, asbestos limp or rigid shingles, 26 ga. or heavier metal, tar and gravel or slag composition.

Section 7. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit may have wood finish, floors and ceilings for porches, balconies, piazzas or overhangs, but in all cases concealed portions abutting buildings are to be fireproofed including space between ceilings and floors at building as described under Section 5 of Article XXII.

Section 8. Any new building, addition or alteration, within the fire limit, may have wood doors and windows, cellar entrance bulkheads, trellis or pergolas.

Section 9. Any new building within the fire limit not having a cellar is to have at least 24 inch trap through the floor with two flush iron rings not less than 3" in diameter for access to the underside of floor and this trap not to be nailed or fasted down in any way.

Section 10. Any new building or alteration within the fire limit to have access trap to roof space loft at least 24" square.

ARTICLE XXIII

Section 1. Foundations of wooden buildings shall rest upon solid ground or suitably driven piles, foundations if of stone shall be not less than twenty inches thick at the bottom, and sixteen inches thick at the top, and under buildings more than two stories high shall be not less than twenty-two inches thick at bottom, and eighteen inches thick at top, and shall be laid in mortar no poorer than one part Portland cement, one part lime and six parts sand.

Section 2. Foundations of brick shall be not less than twelve inches thick, concrete 10 inches and cement blocks 12" with footing eight inches wider than the walls.

Section 3. All stone foundations shall be thoroughly bonded, by headers extending through the wall every three feet in height from the bottom of the wall, and every three feet in length of wall. Foundation walls shall not be laid on frozen ground.

Section 4. When piles are used they shall be cut off at such grade as will insure constant immersion at all times. A single row of piles to be staggered, and not less than three feet on centres under wooden buildings; these piles to be properly capped with cement

cap at least 18" thick and eight inches wider on each side than its super-imposed foundation.

Section 5. All brick underpinnings averaging over four feet high shall be not less than twelve inches thick, and when under buildings three stories, shall in all cases be not less than twelve inches thick.

Section 6. Concrete underpinning shall not be less than 10" thick and all stone underpinning shall be not less than sixteen inches thick.

Section 7. Dwellings that do not rest on masonry walls shall be supported on suitably driven piles, or piers of hard burned brick, stone or concrete; corner piers if of brick shall not be less than sixteen inches square and intermediate piers twelve inches square; all foundations of piers shall be at least four feet below the surface of the ground if exposed to frost and all piers and foundations therefor shall be solidly laid in cement mortar.

Section 8. Buildings other than dwellings not resting on foundation walls, or driven piles, and to be used for a workshop or other like purpose, or as a temporary structure, may rest on mud sills or blocks, or on piles cut to the height of grade.

Section 9. All buildings shall be supported in cellars and basements by masonry walls, columns, brick or concrete piers, and the same to rest on proper footings. Wood columns if used shall be not less than six by six inches hard pine, chestnut or hardwood, and shall rest upon a plate which shall have a footing under the said plate not less than twelve inches square and at least eight inches thick, and the footing for said columns shall finish at least four inches above the cellar floor. Brick piers under main girders shall be not less than eight by twelve inches, and all piers exceeding a height of six feet shall be not less than twelve inches square.

Section 10. Porches, piazzas, and bay windows, not supported by masonry foundations, shall be built upon piers of stone, brick, or concrete and the foundation of said piers shall be built to a depth of not less than 4 feet if exposed to frost and at least twelve inches square with suitable footings.

ARTICLE XXIV

Section 1. All brace frame buildings exceeding a height of fifteen feet and to be less than three stories in height, shall be built with sills, posts, girts, plates and rafters of sufficient size to carry the weight of the superstructure; the posts and girts shall not be less than six by six inches in cross section, and the outside studs shall be not less than two by four inches in cross section and spaced not more than sixteen inches on centres. The studs for main bearing partitions shall be not less than two by four inches in cross section and spaced not more than sixteen inches on centres. All frame buildings three full stories in height hereafter erected

shall have corner posts not less than four by eight inches in cross section. 1" x 6" ledgers notched onto studs may be used.

Section 2. Disallowed by the Attorney-General.

Section 3. All timber used in framing any building shall be of good sound material, free from rot, large and loose knots, shakes or any imperfection, whereby the strength of material may be impaired.

Section 4. All floor bearing partitions shall rest upon a wall or a girder of suitable size in the lower story and upon partition caps in the stories above, and minor partitions shall rest upon a sole not less than two inches thick.

Section 5. All main bearing partitions shall be bridged with stock the full width of studding, and two inches thick, at least once in the height of each story. Cross partitions shall be braced.

Section 6. All new or renewed floors shall be so constructed as to safely carry the weight to which the proposed use of the building will subject them, but the least capacity per superficial square foot, exclusive of materials, shall be figured as:

For floors of dwellings	50 lb.
" " " public buildings	125 "
" " " school house other than the floor of assembly halls	80 "
" " " assembly rooms	125 "
" " " ordinary stores, light manufacturing and light storage	120 "
" " " dance halls	200 "
" " " flat roofs	40 "
" " " Stairs, landings, platforms, and fire escapes	70 "

Section 7. Every wood header or trimmer shall be at least twice the thickness of other floor timbers, every wood header or trimmer more than six feet in length used in any building, whether brick or wood construction, shall be hung in stirrup irons of suitable size. All joists occurring under a partition is to be doubled.

Section 8. Ledger board may be used in place of girts in any balloon frame building where the posts exceed fifteen feet in height; and when ledger boards are used the space back of the ledger boards and outside wall boarding shall be fire stopped with blocks of the same size as wall studs, cut in tight, so as to prevent draft in case of fire.

Section 9. In all dwellings the sizes of floor joists shall not be less than the following sizes.

2 x 6—16"	"	"	"	"	"	8'
2 x 8—16"	"	"	"	"	"	14'
2 x 9—16"	"	"	"	"	"	15'
2 x 10—16"	"	"	"	"	"	16'
2 x 12—16"	"	"	"	"	"	18'

Section 10. If joists used are of other material than hemlock, spruce, fir or hard pine, or if joists are to be used in floors intended for other purposes than floors of dwellings, said joists shall be of size to be determined by some established formula and to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Section 11. No beam or floor joists shall be sized or notched in such a manner as to reduce the depth and strength of such beam or joist below that required by this By-law. Floor timbers shall be bridged once in every eight feet, with one by two inch, or two by three inch stock properly nailed at each end.

Section 12. Every temporary support placed under any structure, wall, girder, or beam, during the erection, finishing, alteration, or repairing of any building or structure, or any part thereof, shall be of sufficient strength to safely carry the load to be finally placed thereon.

ARTICLE XXV

Section 1. In the entrance of a wooden building that is double or where two apartments are adjacent to each other, party walls are to be brick nogged between studs and carried to roof boards. In the case of four or more rooms above the second floor, wall is to be at least 12" thick at cellar and first floor and 8" thereafter of cement, cement blocks, terra cotta, tile, or brick. In both the above cases, lath covering these walls to be metal.

Section 2. New wooden walls and ceilings of all stores in buildings over one story in height shall be covered either with wire lathing or with sheet metal, and the basement ceilings of all new work in stores shall be metal lathed, and plastered.

ARTICLE XXVI

Section 1. After a fire, all burned parts and other debris are to be cleared away within 60 days, unless a special extension of time for just and reasonable cause is granted in writing by the Inspector and another time limit is set.

ARTICLE XXVII

Section 1. In all buildings hereafter erected, or converted, to be occupied for dwelling purposes, for two or more separate families, there shall be at least two independent and sufficient ways of egress, accessible at each floor from each suite of apartments. Such ways of egress shall consist of flights of stairs, extending from the lowest to the highest floor, and not more than one flight of stairs shall be placed in the same hallway.

ARTICLE XXVIII

Section 1. No chimney shall be built so far out of plumb as in the opinion of the Inspector to endanger its stability.

Section 2. In no case shall a chimney be corbelled out more than two-thirds the thickness of a wall, and in all such cases the corbelling shall consist of at least five courses of brick, but no corbelling shall be allowed in eight inch walls.

ARTICLE XXIX

Section 1. The tops of portable furnaces shall be at least twelve inches below any wooden beams or ceilings, unless said wooden beams or ceilings are protected by some incombustible materials.

Section 2. No tin or metal flue or pipe, to convey heated air, shall be placed within one inch of any woodwork unless such flue or pipe be cased with metal leaving a free circulation of air all around the same.

ARTICLE XXX

Section 1. All stationary steam boilers used in hotels, laundries or public buildings, hereafter erected, or converted for such use, shall be enclosed in a fireproof room and set in such a manner as to be accessible for inspection. No boiler rooms, shall be located under any stairway, entrance hall or public way.

Section 2. If any chimney, flue or heating apparatus shall, in the opinion of the Inspector of Buildings, be unsafe by reason of endangering the premises by fire or otherwise, he shall at once notify in writing the owner, agent, or other person having an interest therein, and require him to remove the same, or make it safe, and such owner, agent, or person shall at once put such chimney, flue or heating apparatus in a safe condition, satisfactory to the Inspector.

Section 3. The Provisions of Articles XV to XXIX inclusive shall apply to buildings already erected, if found necessary and ordered after examination of the premises by the Inspector of Buildings.

ARTICLE XXXI

Section 1. No part of any roof shall be constructed in such a manner as to discharge snow, ice, or other material upon a public street or alley.

Section 2. No superstructure shall be erected until the foundation for the same is prepared, whether of stone, concrete, or brick, and the said foundation is finished and ready to receive the superstructure.

Section 3. Disallowed by the Attorney-General.

ARTICLE XXXII

Section 1. Wherever the word Inspector is used in Articles XV to XXXI inclusive of these by-laws it shall mean the Inspector of Buildings.

ARTICLE XXXIII

Exceptions

Section 1. None of the provisions of these building by-laws shall be construed so as to conflict with the requirements of State Law or Regulations issued thereunder.

ARTICLE XXXIV

Board of Appeal

Section 1. All questions as to the intent and meaning of the by-laws relating to the construction of buildings shall be decided by the Inspector of buildings, or when the inspector, the contractor, and/or the owner of the structure fail to agree in regard to the intent and purpose of these building by-laws or any portion thereof, the matter of said disagreement shall be referred to a Board of Appeal. The same shall consist of three members, one to be chosen by the inspector of buildings, one by the owner of the structure and a third by a unanimous agreement of the two thus chosen. The decision of all questions referred to said Board of Appeal shall be final except as provided in Section 1 of Article XXXIII of these building by-laws.

ARTICLE XXXV

Enforcement

Section 1. The enforcement of these building by-laws shall be vested in the building inspector of the Town of Southbridge, who shall have full authority, to enter at all reasonable hours all buildings and every part thereof to which these by-laws apply, for the purpose of inspecting the same, to institute proceedings under General Laws Chapter 143, Section 12 and to institute proceedings for the enforcement of penalties.

ARTICLE XXXVI

Enactment

Section 1. These by-laws shall take effect upon their acceptance by the town, and upon their approval by the Attorney General and their publication thereafter for three successive weeks in a newspaper published in Southbridge.

ARTICLE XXXVII

Section 1. All by-laws heretofore adopted are hereby repealed, but the provisions of the foregoing by-laws so far as they are the same as provisions of by-laws heretofore enforced shall be construed as a continuation thereof, and not as new enactments.

Section 2. The repeal of a by-law heretofore adopted shall not affect

any act done, ratified, confirmed or any right accrued or established or any action, suit or proceeding commenced or had in a civil case, nor affect any punishment, penalty or forfeiture incurred under such by-law, nor shall these by-laws be retroactive.

John E. Paige, Chairman
W. W. Buckley,
David E. Hobson,
O. J. Laliberte,
W. J. Lamoureux,
Louis O. Rieutord,
W. F. Van Ornum,

Committee on By-laws.

A TRUE COPY

Attest: *Raymond H. Favreau*
Town Clerk of Southbridge.

Boston, Mass., May 29, 1929.

The foregoing by-laws are hereby approved, with the exception of

Article 1, Sections 2, in part;
" 13, " 1, in part;
" 21, " 5;
" 22, " 2, 4, 6, in part;
" 23, " 4 and 8, in part;
" 24, " 2;
" 24, " 5, in part;
" 29, " 2, in part;
" 31, " 3;

which are disapproved.

Joseph E. Warner
Attorney General.