

## Chapter 118

### PLUMBING

**[HISTORY: Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Saddle Rock 2-13-1950 as Chapter II of Ord. No. 1. Amendments noted where applicable.]**

#### GENERAL REFERENCES

Building construction and fire prevention — See Ch. 48.

Zoning — See Ch. 150.

#### ARTICLE I

##### General Provisions

##### § 118-1. Title.

This shall be known as the "Plumbing Code of the Village of Saddle Rock, New York."

##### § 118-2. Applicability.

- A. All matters concerning, affecting or relating to the installation, alteration or removal of plumbing or plumbing systems are presumptively provided for in this chapter, except insofar as such provisions are contained in the Village Law, the Labor Law, the Building Code<sup>1</sup> of the Village of Saddle Rock or the rules promulgated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.
- B. All work of plumbing and drainage in the Village of Saddle Rock shall be performed by or under the supervision of an employing or master plumber holding a certificate of competency or license issued by the Examining Board of Plumbers of the Village of Saddle Rock.

##### § 118-3. Construal.

This code is hereby declared to be remedial and shall be construed liberally to secure the beneficial interests and purposes thereof.

##### § 118-4. Conformance required.

No plumbing, sewer, water supply system, water service or parts thereof or drainage or other equipment of any building, structure or premises, so far as provided for in this code, shall be constructed, repaired or altered in the village except in conformity with the provisions of this code. No building already erected or hereafter to be built in said village shall be altered in any manner that would be in violation of any of the provisions of this code or any rule of the Board

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1. Editor's Note: See Ch. 48, Building Construction and Fire Prevention.

of Trustees or its agent made and issued thereunder.

**§ 118-5. Definitions; word usage.**

A. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following terms shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings herein indicated:

**FIXTURES** — Receptacles intended to receive and discharge water, liquid or water-carried waste into a drainage system with which they are connected.

**HOUSE DRAIN** — That part of the main horizontal drain and its branches inside of the walls of a building, vault of area and extending to and connecting with the house sewer.

**HOUSE SEWER** — That part of the main drain or sewer extending from a point two feet outside of the outer front wall of the building, vault or area to its connection with a public sewer, private sewer or cesspool and septic tanks.

**PLUMBING and PLUMBING SYSTEM**

- (1) Includes water service; water supply distributing pipes, both cold and hot; fixtures; fixture traps, hot-water storage tanks; soil, waste and vent pipes; and the house drain and house sewer and stormwater system, with all their devices, appurtenances and connections within the structure and adjacent premises.
- (2) The primary water supply to water heaters, heating equipment and air-conditioning equipment.

**PRIVATE SEWER** — Main sewers that are not constructed by and under the supervision of the village.

**SOIL LINE** — Any vertical line of pipe having outlets above the floor of a first story for water closet connections.

**VENT PIPE** — Any special pipe provided to ventilate a system of piping and to prevent trap siphonage and back pressure.

**WASTE LINE** — Any vertical line of pipe having outlets above the first floor for fixtures other than water closets.

B. Any term not defined herein but defined herein but defined in Village Building Zone Ordinance No. 29 or in the Building Code shall be construed for the purpose of this code as so defined.<sup>2</sup>

C. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural, and the plural, the singular; the word "person" includes a corporation as well as an individual; "writing" includes printing and printed or typewritten matter; "oath" includes "affirmation"; "signature" or "subscription" includes "mark" when the person cannot write, his name being written near it.

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2. Editor's Note: See Ch. 48, Building Construction and Fire Prevention.

ARTICLE II  
**Examining Board**

**§ 118-6. Appointment; membership; terms.**

Immediately upon the adoption of this chapter, the Board of Trustees shall appoint an Examining Board, consisting of three persons, for terms of three years, two years and one year, respectively, and thereafter one member of such Board shall be appointed annually for the full term of three years. They shall serve without compensation and shall have had at least 10 years' experience in the plumbing trade.

**§ 118-7. Authority.**

Said Examining Board shall have authority to adopt such rules and regulations governing the examination of master plumbers applying for licenses for the purpose of enforcing the requirements of this code.

**§ 118-8. Certificate of competency.** [Amended 12-2-1987 by L.L. No. 11-1987]

No person shall hereafter engage in the business of plumbing, heating or ventilating within the Village of Saddle Rock until he shall obtain a certificate of competency from the Examining Board mentioned in § 118-6 of this Article or an appropriate plumbing license from the Town of North Hempstead.

**§ 118-9. Application for examination; expiration.**

- A. Persons applying for examination for certificates to engage in the business of master or employing plumber shall, before being examined, file with the Board an application on such forms as may be prescribed by the Board and shall furnish to the Board such information as it may require concerning the applicant's fitness and qualifications to receive a certificate as aforesaid. All applications must be under oath.
- B. The Board shall refuse to receive an application from any person who, at the time of making application, may be unlawfully engaged in business as a master or employing plumber.
- C. All applications shall expire and be canceled after a period of one year if the applicant does not appear for examination within that period.

**§ 118-10. Experience and age requirement.**

- A. No person shall be examined unless he shall have had five years' experience in the plumbing trade and is able to furnish satisfactory evidence of such fact.
- B. No application shall be received from any person unless he is 21 years of age and a citizen of the United States.

**§ 118-11. Content of examination; time and place of examination; issuance of certificate; reexamination.**

- A. The examination of the Board may be in two parts; namely, a practical test to determine the

applicant's skill as a journeyman and a written examination. The written examination shall consist of questions and the preparation of plans to determine the applicant's fitness and qualification to engage in the business of master or employing plumber.

- B. The time and place of holding examinations shall be in the discretion of the Board. Ample notice shall be given to the applicant.
- C. Persons who pass the tests as prescribed by the Board shall be eligible to receive a certificate of competency as master or employing plumber. Each applicant must pass an average of 75% in order to receive a certificate of competency.
- D. An applicant who fails in the practical test shall not be eligible for another test until the expiration of three months; should he fail in the second test, he will not be eligible for a third test until the expiration of six months; and, failing in the third test, he shall not be eligible for a fourth test until the expiration of one year. An applicant who fails in the written examination shall not be eligible for reexamination until the expiration of one month; should he fail in the second examination, he shall not be eligible for another examination until the end of three months; should he fail in the third examination, he shall not be eligible for another examination until the expiration of six months; and should he fail in the fourth examination, he shall not be eligible for another examination until the expiration of one year.
- E. Where an applicant is, at the time of making application, a duly licensed master or employing plumber in any other municipality in the State of New York, the Examining Board, upon receipt of evidence of said fact, may, in its discretion, authorize the issuance of a license to said applicant without examination, or, where written reciprocal agreements are made with other municipalities, the Board shall waive examination, provided that such applicant shall not already have been denied a license by this Board. The fee, however, in such cases shall be the same as those requiring examination by the examining Board of Plumbers.

**§ 118-12. Fitness of applicant; qualifications.**

Before issuing a certificate to engage in the business of master or employing plumber, the Board shall inquire into the applicant's fitness and qualifications for conducting such business and may require the applicant to submit under oath such evidence, in addition to the examination and tests hereinbefore provided, as will satisfy the Board that he is a person of good repute, character and responsibility and otherwise qualified to engage in business as a master or employing plumber. The term "master plumber," as used in this section, means a person, firm or corporation engaged, by contract or otherwise, in any other capacity than as employee to a duly licensed master plumber in the work of installing, setting up or putting together any plumbing fixtures, pipes or appurtenances of any kind which are connected or are to be connected with the sewage system of a building or in the work of connecting such plumbing fixtures, pipes or appurtenances with a sewage system.

**§ 118-13. Fees; registration.**

- A. Each applicant for examination shall pay the sum of \$5, and the further sum of \$50 upon the issuance of a certificate to engage in the business of master or employing plumber.

Where an applicant has paid the first \$5 for examination and failed, for each subsequent examination he shall pay an amount, to be fixed by the Board, not to exceed \$5.

B. Registration.

- (1) All licensed or registered plumbers shall register in the month of July of each year, as all registration cards will expire on the 30th day of June in the year in which they have been issued. Such renewals shall be for one year. The fee for such registration shall be \$5.
- (2) Failure of a licensed plumber to register in the month of July of each year shall be cause for revocation of his license and shall require a new application, and he shall be reexamined and pay the sum of \$25 for such examination and registration.

**§ 118-14. Duplication of certificate; fee.**

In case a certificate of competency is lost by the holder thereof, the Board may issue a duplicate where such original certificate was issued during the term of office of all members of the Board in office when such duplicate certificate is requested. The charge for such duplicate certificate shall be \$5. In other cases, the Board shall issue a certificate of record stating that the records of the office show that a certificate was issued to a specific person. The charges for such certificate of record shall be \$2.

**§ 118-15. Revocation of license.**

A license granted under the provisions of this section shall be in force until revoked by the Plumber's Examining Board after notice to the licensee that it proposes to revoke the license and a hearing in the matter, at which the licensee shall have an opportunity to appear and be heard in relation to such revocation.

- A. Violation of the requirements of this chapter or qualifications described in § 118-12 of this chapter shall be deemed grounds for revocation of a license.
- B. License restricted to individual. No master plumber shall directly or indirectly allow his license to be used in connection with work not actually done by him under his supervision. Any violation of this provision shall be sufficient reason or cause for the revocation of any license given hereunder.

**§ 118-16. Bond.**

- A. Every master plumber shall file with the Board of Trustees, before beginning operations under his license, a surety company bond approved by said Board in the penal sum of \$2,000, indemnifying and saving harmless the Village of Saddle Rock of and from all damages or claims for damage to a public sewer, to a highway or the surface thereof, to public property or private property or to any person arising from unlawful or negligent acts or omissions of said master plumber, his agents or employees or anyone operating under authority of his license.
- B. Said bond shall remain in full force and effect for the period of one year from its date unless sooner canceled by the Examining Board of Plumbers and shall be and remain as

security for indemnity for damages as aforesaid during the time it is in force.

- C. All renewals of bonds shall be made for the period of July 1 to June 30 of each year, irrespective of issue.

ARTICLE III  
**Plans and Specifications**

**§ 118-17. Filing required.**

Detailed plans and specifications of proposed plumbing and drainage installations must be filed in duplicate in the Village Office by the owner or his properly authorized agent for approval by the Plumbing Inspector, along with such other information as along with such other information as may be required by the Plumbing Inspector. Such plans, which shall consist of prints, must be drawn to scale and shall include such floor plans and sections as may be required by the Plumbing Inspector in order to show clearly all the plumbing work to be installed and the proposed method of ventilating.

**§ 118-18. Approval required prior to commencement of work.**

No work on plumbing or drainage installations shall be commenced until the detailed drawings and specifications which are required to be filed under the preceding section shall have been approved by the Plumbing Inspector or such other agent as may be appointed by the Board of Trustees for that purpose in the form of a written permit.

**§ 118-19. Modifications and amendments.**

Subsequent to the filing of the plans and specifications, no modification or amendment shall be permitted unless amended plans and specifications therefor are submitted to and approved by the Plumbing Inspector.

**§ 118-20. Compliance to provisions.**

All plumbing and drainage installations must be made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees, the Plumbing Inspector or such other duly authorized agent as may be designated by said Board.

**§ 118-21. Repairs.**

Ordinary repairs to an existing plumbing system may be made without permit by any plumber licensed by the Village of Saddle Rock, provided that such repairs shall not include alteration of, addition to or replacement or relocation of traps, waste, vent or soil lines, house drains, sewers, water service, water supply piping or hot-water storage tanks.

**§ 118-22. Alterations.**

- A. Before work is started on any alteration to plumbing or drainage systems, notice thereof shall be filed with the Plumbing Inspector. Unless otherwise regulated by the provisions of this chapter, such repairs and alterations shall be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees or the Plumbing Inspector.

- B. Plans and specifications for repairs or alterations to be made pursuant to an order or requirement of the Board of Health must be filed with the Plumbing Inspector for approval, except in cases where the repairs or alterations do not involve the installation of vertical and horizontal lines of soil, waste, vent or leader pipes.
- C. All materials used in connection with the repairs and alterations must be equal in quality to the materials included in the plumbing or drainage system in the building in which such repairs or alterations are to be made. In cases where existing soil, waste or vent lines have been damaged by fire or other causes to an extent of 50% or more of their entire length, such lines must be replaced in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the installation of new lines.

**§ 118-23. Specifications to be signed; affidavit.**

No plumbing or drainage work shall be commenced until the plumber who is to do the work shall sign the specifications and make an affidavit that he is duly authorized to proceed with the work. Such affidavit must be in the form of a permit prescribed by the village.

**§ 118-24. Written notice.**

Written notice must be given to the Plumbing Inspector when any work is commenced and at such times as the work is ready for inspection.

**§ 118-25. Application for sewer connections.**

Application for sewer connections must be made at the Village Office to the Department of Sewers. All fees shall be paid at the time of filing the application, and the necessary information, as called for on the application, shall be filled in before sewer service connections shall be made and before a permit shall be issued for such connections.

ARTICLE IV  
**Water Service and Supply**

**§ 118-26. House service mains.**

House service pipes must be connected to the street main by means of taps, the size of which shall be determined by the Plumbing Inspector. All service mains shall be made of copper, brass or AAA lead. Each service main shall be equipped with an inverted stop, and the waste and curb box shall be set in place on the inside edge of the sidewalk where directed by the Building Department before the tap is made. All service mains shall be laid to a minimum depth of four feet six inches. All water service lines and connections to the street main shall be made by a licensed plumber.

**§ 118-27. Determination of water service main size.**

Water service main sizes shall be determined by the Plumbing Inspector, the minimum size to be three-fourths-inch AAA lead, brass or copper. Iron pipe size shall be as follows and, when flushometers are used, minimum tap meter and water service pipe shall be not less than one inch: Copper service shall be Type K, seamless drawn and semiannealed and shall be free from surface

defects inside and outside clean and of uniform color and quality and true to gauge.

**§ 118-28. Globe valve.**

Each water service line shall be equipped with a globe valve located between the building wall and the meter and with a globe valve on the outlet side of the meter.

**§ 118-29. Inspection.**

All work and material shall be inspected and approved by the Plumbing Inspector before being covered.

**§ 118-30. Connections for new buildings.**

Water connections, meters and water for building purposes shall comply with existing agreements with the water supply company. Where meter pits are required, they shall be built of masonry four feet square and fitted with a twenty-four-inch iron manhole frame and cover.

**§ 118-31. Fixtures.**

- A. All water closets and other plumbing fixtures must be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing to keep them in a proper and cleanly condition. All supply piping ends must be reamed to the full area.
- B. Flush tanks must have a capacity of eight gallons of water closets and five gallons for urinals.
- C. All hot-water storage tanks and heaters shall have installed a relief valve with a drain run to a trapped fixture or dry well as approved by the Plumbing Inspector.

**§ 118-32. Riser lines.**

- A. The diameter of all riser lines in plumbing systems shall be not less than 3/4 inch. No supply pipes shall be installed in outside walls unless absolutely necessary, in which event there shall be an insulation of two-inch rock wool between pipes and outside wall.
- B. Separate valves, so located as to be accessible at all times, shall be placed at the foot of each riser line, and, in dwellings or apartments for occupation of more than one family, each group of fixtures shall have additional valves.
- C. Diameters of branches to any fixtures must not be less than 1/2 inch, except that when used to supply water closets, cisterns or lavatories, and the material used is lead, brass or copper pipe, the minimum diameter may be 3/8 inch. Branches for flush valves for water closets must not be less than one inch in diameter and, for urinals, not less than 1/2 inch in diameter.
- D. Where a hot-water supply system is installed, the distance between the hot- and cold-water risers should not be less than eight inches. Where it is impossible to place them eight inches or more apart, the hot-water riser must be covered with an approved insulating material and a method of circulation provided that will ensure a prompt delivery of hot



water at the faucet when required.

- E. All risers and branches must be properly fastened.

**§ 118-33. House supply tanks.**

- A. When the water pressure is not sufficient to supply freely and continuously all fixtures, a house supply tank must be provided of sufficient size to afford an ample supply of water to all fixtures at all times. Such tanks must be supplied from the pressure or by power pumps, as may be necessary; when from the pressure, ball cocks must be provided.
- B. House supply tanks must be metal covered so as to exclude dust and so located as to prevent water contamination by gas and odors from plumbing fixtures.
- C. House supply tanks must be of wood or iron or of wood lined with tinned and planished copper.
- D. House tanks must be supported on iron beams.
- E. The overflow pipe should discharge upon the roof, where possible, and in such cases should be brought down to within six inches of the roof, or it must be trapped and discharged over an open and water-supplied sink not in the same room nor over 3 1/2 feet above the floor. In no case shall the overflow be connected with any part of the plumbing system.

**§ 118-34. Emptying of pipes.**

Emptying pipes for such tanks must be provided and be discharged in the manner required for the overflow pipes and may be branched into overflow pipes. Emptying pipes for tanks containing more than 500 gallons must be four inches in diameter and provided with a valve of the same size fitted with a wheel or lever handle.

ARTICLE V  
**Sewer Connections**

**§ 118-35. Permit required; approval.** [Amended 12-2-1987 by L.L. No. 11-1987]

All connections from building to street sewers shall be made by a licensed plumber after obtaining a permit from the Code Official. All work shall remain uncovered until approved by the Code Official.

**§ 118-36. Separate connections required.**

- A. Each building shall be separately and independently connected with a public or private sewer or a cesspool or septic tank, except where a building is located on the rear of the same lot with another building when, if sewer connected, its plumbing and drainage system may be connected to the house drain of the front building behind the house trap and fresh air inlet, and, if not sewer-connected, such rear building may be connected to an existing cesspool of the front house if provided with a separate house trap and fresh air inlet. All sewer connections from the public sewer in the street shall be four-inch extra-heavy cast-iron pipe. All joints shall be caulked with lead. The joint at the main sewer between

the tile and cast iron shall be carefully made with oakum and sewer seal poured hot. No bends shall be allowed. Cleanouts must be installed on the street side of the house trap. An iron running trap must be placed in the house drain near the front wall of the house and on the sewer side of all connections. Where fixtures are less than one foot above the main sewer in the street, an approved back water valve must be installed. The house sewer shall run in a direct line from the street sewer to the inside of the foundation wall with a Y and four-inch cleanout unless otherwise approved by the Plumbing Inspector.

- B. Where the house trap and cleanout are placed below the cellar floor, they shall be enclosed in a masonry pit with cemented joints not less than two feet by two feet. The pit shall be fitted with a cast-iron cover not less than two feet by two feet set flush with the floor, and the cover shall be fitted with one or more ring handles. The pit shall be left clean of all forms, concrete or rubbish.
- C. Where sewer connections are being made to an existing building with unvented fixtures, nonsiphoning traps may be installed on existing fixtures by special permission of the Plumbing Inspector.
- D. No double hub or double T's shall be used on soil or wastelines. Drilling or tapping of house drains or soil or waste or vent lines or the use of saddle hubs or straps is prohibited.

**§ 118-37. Domestic connections required.**

Only domestic connections to sewers shall be permitted.

**§ 118-38. Placement.**

Every building must have its sewer connection directly in front of the building unless permission is otherwise granted by the Plumbing Inspector.

**§ 118-39. Cesspools and septic tanks.**

Cesspools or septic tanks shall be permitted only after it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose that their use is absolutely necessary and, when permitted, must be as approved by the Health Department. As soon as a public sewer is available, the owner must have the cesspool and privy emptied, cleaned and disinfected and filled with fresh earth and have a sewer connection made in the manner herein prescribed.

**§ 118-40. Old house sewers.**

Old house sewers can be used in connection with new plumbing only when they are found, on examination by the Plumbing Inspector, to be in good condition and then only when they are five-inch extra-heavy cast iron.

**§ 118-41. Prohibited connections.**

No house leaders, floor drains, garage floor drains or surface water shall be connected to the sewer.

**§ 118-42. Materials and workmanship.**

All materials must be of the best quality, free from defects, and all work must be executed in a thorough workmanlike manner.

- A. All cast-iron pipes and fittings must be uncoated, sound, cylindrical and smooth, free from cracks, sand holes and other defects and of uniform thickness.
- B. Weight of cast-iron pipe.
  - (1) Cast-iron pipe, including the hub, shall weigh not less than the following average weights per linear foot:

<b>Diameter (inches)</b>	<b>Weight (pounds per linear foot, extra heavy)</b>
2	5 1/2
3	9 1/2
4	13
5	17
6	20
7	27
8	33 1/2
10	45
12	54

- (2) In all buildings, extra-heavy pipe shall be used.
- C. The size, weight and maker's name must be cast on each length of pipe.
- D. All joints must be made with picked oakum and molten lead and be made gastight. Twelve ounces of fine, soft pig lead must be used at each joint for each inch in the diameter of the pipe.

**§ 118-43. Wrought iron and steel pipes.**

- A. All wrought iron and steel pipes must be equal in quality to standard and must be properly tested by the manufacturer. All pipe must be lap-welded. No plain black or uncoated pipe will be permitted.
- B. All wrought iron and steel water supply, vent, waste and soil pipes must be galvanized and reamed to full area.
- C. Where galvanized wrought iron or steel pipe is required, the fittings used on the same must also be galvanized.
- D. Fittings for waste or soil and refrigerator waste pipes must be cast-iron, recessed and

threaded drainage fittings, with a smooth interior waterway and threads tapped so as to give a uniform grade to branches of not less than 1/4 inch per foot.

- (1) No bushings will be allowed in either waste, vent or supply pipes.
  - (2) No locknuts will be allowed. All such connections between galvanized soil, waste or vent lines shall be made with Tucker or equal fittings.
- E. Short nipples on wrought iron or steel pipe, where the unthreaded part of the pipe is less than 1 1/2 inches long, must be of the thickness and weight to correspond to the weight of the pipe.
- F. The pipe shall not be less than the following average thickness and weight per linear foot:

<b>Diameter (inches)</b>	<b>Thickness (inches)</b>	<b>Weight (pounds per linear foot)</b>
1/2	0.109	0.85
3/4	0.113	1.13
1	0.133	1.68
1 1/4	0.140	2.28
1 1/2	0.145	2.71
2	0.154	3.65
2 1/2	0.203	5.79
3	0.216	7.57
3 1/2	0.226	9.10
4	0.237	10.79
4 1/2	0.247	12.53
5	0.258	14.61
6	0.280	18.97
7	0.301	23.54
8	0.322	28.55
9	0.342	33.90
10	0.365	40.48
11	0.375	45.55
12	0.375	49.56

**§ 118-44. Brass pipe.**

- A. All brass pipe for soil, waste and vent supply pipes and solder nipples must be thoroughly annealed, drawn brass tubing of standard iron-pipe gauge.
- B. Connections on brass pipe and between brass pipe and traps on iron pipe must not be made with slip joints or couplings. Threaded connections on brass pipe must be of the same size as iron-pipe thread for the same size of pipe and be tapered.
- C. The following average thickness and weights per linear foot will be required:

<b>Diameter (inches)</b>	<b>Thickness (inches)</b>	<b>Weight (pounds per linear foot)</b>
3/8	0.09	.612
1/2	0.107	.911
3/4	0.114	1.24
1	0.126	1.74
1 1/4	0.146	2.56
1 1/2	0.15	3.04
2	0.156	4.02
2 1/2	0.187	5.83
3	0.219	8.31
3 1/2	0.25	10.85
4	0.25	12.29
4 1/2	0.25	13.74
5	0.25	15.40
6	0.25	18.44

**§ 118-45. Copper tubing.**

- A. All copper tubing inside a building shall be not less than Type L for sizes up to 2 1/2 inches. Two-and-one-half-inch tubing and larger shall be Type K and shall be hard temper of the following weights and thickness:

<b>Diameter (inches)</b>	<b>Thickness (inches)</b>	<b>Weight (pounds per linear foot)</b>
3/8	0.035	1.98
1/2	0.040	2.85
3/4	0.045	4.55
1	0.050	6.55
1 1/4	0.055	8.84
1 1/2	0.060	1.14
2	0.070	1.75
2 1/2	0.095	2.92
3	0.109	4.00
3 1/2	0.120	5.12
4	0.134	6.51

- B. Copper tubing for water service outside the building shall be Type K soft temper.
- C. Fittings used in connection with copper tubing inside the building shall be solder-type fittings with a smooth uninterrupted surface on the inside and shall be either wrought copper or cast bronze.

**§ 118-46. Fittings.**

- A. Where heavy pipe is used, brass ferrules must be of best-quality cast brass, not less than four inches long and two inches and three inches and four inches in inside diameter and not less than the following weights:

<b>Diameter (inches)</b>	<b>Weight</b>
2	1 pound 0 ounces
3	1 pound 12 ounces
4	2 pounds 8 ounces

- B. One-and-one-half-inch ferrules are not permitted.
- C. Soldering nipples must be of heavy cast brass or of brass pipe of iron pipe size. When cast, they must not be less than the following weights:

**Diameters**

<b>(inches)</b>	<b>Weight</b>
1 1/2	0 pound 8 ounces
2	0 pound 14 ounces
2 1/2	1 pound 6 ounces
3	2 pounds 0 ounces
4	3 pounds 8 ounces

- D. Brass screw caps for cleanouts must be extra heavy and not less than 1/8 inch thick. The screw cap must have a solid square or hexagonal nut not less than one-inch high with a diameter of at least 1 1/2 inches. The body of the cleanout ferrule must be at least equal in weight and thickness to the caulking ferrule for the same size of pipe.
- E. Where cleanouts are required by rules and by the approved plans, the screw cap must be of brass. The engaging part must have not less than six threads of iron-pipe size and be tapered. Cleanouts must be of the full size of the trap, up to four inches in diameter, and not less than four inches for larger traps. All cleanout plugs in galvanized wastes shall be of brass.
- F. The use of lead pipes is restricted to the short branches of the soil and waste pipes, bends and traps and roof connections of inside leaders. Short branches of lead pipe shall be construed to mean not more than:
- (1) Five feet of one-and-one-half-inch pipe.
  - (2) Five feet of two-inch pipe.
  - (3) Two feet of three-inch pipe.
  - (4) Two feet of four-inch pipe.
- G. All connections between lead pipes and between lead and brass or copper pipes must be made by means of wiped solder joints.
- H. All lead waste, soil, vent and flush pipes must be of the best quality, known in commerce as "D" and of not less than the following weights per linear foot:

<b>Diameters (for flush pipes only)</b>	<b>Weight</b>
<b>(inches)</b>	<b>(pounds per linear foot)</b>
1 1/4	2 1/2
1 1/2	3
2	4
3	6

- I. All lead traps and bends must be of the same weights and thickness as their corresponding pipe branches. Sheet lead for roof flashings must be six-pound lead and must extend not less than six inches from the pipe and the joint made watertight.
- J. Copper tubing, when used for inside leader roof connections, must be seamless drawn tubing not less than twenty-two-gauge and, when used for roof flashings, must not be less than eighteen-gauge.

**ARTICLE VI**  
**General Regulations**

**§ 118-47. Private sewers.**

Where there is no sewer in the street or avenue and it is possible to construct a private sewer to connect in an adjacent street or avenue, a private sewer may be constructed to be used in common for one or more buildings. It must be laid outside the curb under the roadway.

**§ 118-48. Extension of pipes.**

All pipes, issuing from extensions or elsewhere, which would otherwise open within 10 feet of the window of any building must be extended above the top of any window located within such distance. When a building exceeds in height that of an adjoining building and windows or openings are cut in the wall on the lot line within 20 feet of the roof terminal of any soil, waste or vent line now in place or subsequently installed in the lower building, the owner of the higher building shall defray the expense of extending said soil, waste or vent lines above the roof of the higher building or shall himself make such alteration.

**§ 118-49. Arrangement of pipes.**

The arrangement of all pipes must be as straight and direct as possible. Offsets will be permitted only when unavoidable.

**§ 118-50. Exposure of pipes and traps.**

- A. All pipes and traps should, where possible, be exposed to view. They should always be readily accessible for inspection and repairing.
- B. Where sewer connections are being made to an existing building with unvented fixtures, nonsyphoning traps may be installed on existing fixtures by special permission of the Plumbing Inspector.
- C. No double hub or double T's shall be used on soil or waste lines. Drilling or tapping of house drain, soil or waste or vent lines or the use of saddle hubs of straps is prohibited.
- D. The Plumbing Inspector may, with the approval of the Board of Trustees, permit the use of materials other than those specified in this code. Only new materials may be used in new or



altered buildings unless specific permission is granted otherwise by the Plumbing Inspector in accordance with this Article.

- E. The storage tanks and boilers used for hot-water purposes shall be of the weight known as "heavy, extra-heavy or heavier."

**§ 118-51. Leader drains.**

- A. Inside leaders must be made of cast iron, wrought iron or steel, with roof connections made watertight by means of a heavy lead or copperdrawn tubing wiped to a brass ferrule or nipple caulked or screwed into the pipe.
- B. Leaders shall run to cesspools and in no case shall be connected to the house sewer.
- C. All yard, area, court, floor, cellar and subsoil drains and leaders must be connected to a cistern or cesspool or as otherwise especially approved by the Inspector.
- D. Outside leaders must be made of sheet metal and must be connected as above.

**§ 118-52. Garage drains.**

- A. All garage floor drains shall discharge into dry wells and shall not be connected so as to eventually empty into the sewer.
- B. An application may be made to the Board of Trustees for permission to install oil separators in a building where volatile fluids are used. Oil separators installed on permit must be readily accessible. They must not receive the discharge of any watercloset, rain leader, yard, court or area drain.
- C. They must, if discharged by gravity, be connected by a Y-branch fitting to the house drain behind the house trap in such a manner that they will not interfere with the house drain and the rest of the plumbing and drainage system. When mechanical force is used to discharge the contents, the connection must be made by a Y-branch fitting on the sewer side of the house trap.
- D. No separate running trap need be provided on the drain entering oil separators, but a separate fresh air inlet and vent line must be provided to keep the system of drainage controlled by the oil separator entirely separate from the rest of the plumbing and drainage system.
- E. The size of the fresh-air inlet shall be determined by the size of the inlet connection to the oil separator, which shall be considered the same as the term "house drain" for determining the size of all fresh-air inlets, which shall conform to the same requirements as regards size and arrangement of terminals for fresh-air inlets as called for in regulations.
- F. Vent lines shall conform in all respects to vent lines for plumbing fixtures as regards size and arrangement.
- G. Relief pipes must be provided at least 1 1/2 inches in diameter. They may be connected to a vent line when installed as a separate system or must be carried independently above the roof.

**§ 118-53. House sewers and drains.**

- A. All sewer connections from buildings or structures to public or private sewers, septic tanks or cesspools shall be four-inch-cast-iron pipe, extra heavy (joints to be caulked with lead), or heavy vitrified-clay sewer pipe caulked with oakum and at least one inch of approved caulking compound or four-inch asbestos cement pipe. Pipe fittings and couplings shall be in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Asbestos-Cement House Connection Pipe, on file with the Examining Board of Plumbers.
- B. The house drain, if above the cellar floor, must be supported at intervals of 10 feet by eight-inch brick piers or suspended from the floor beams or be otherwise properly supported by proper hangers placed not more than 10 feet apart.
- C. No steam-exhaust, boiler blowoff or drip pipe shall be connected with the house drain. Such pipes must first discharge into a proper condensing tank, and from this a proper outlet to the house sewer outside of the building must be provided. In a low-pressure steam system, the condensing tank may be omitted, but the waste connections must be otherwise as above required, only after first receiving permission from the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.
- D. Such tanks shall be tested to an excess of 100 pounds' working pressure above that carried in the equipment so connected. Such tanks shall be provided with a steam inlet, drain, overflow and a separate vent through the roof. A working drawing of each such installation shall be submitted to the Plumbing Inspector for his approval before any part thereof is installed.
- E. The house sewer and house drain must be at least four inches in diameter when receiving the discharge of a water closet.
- F. When the plumbing system of any building is altered by the addition of a new soil, waste, vent or sewer line and no house trap and fresh-air inlet exists on the house drain, the same shall be provided.
- G. The house trap must have two cleanouts, with brass screwcap ferrules caulked in or an improved house trap.
- H. A fresh-air inlet pipe must be connected with the house drain just inside of the house trap and extended to the outer air, terminating with the open end at least one foot above the grade, and shall be fitted with perforated grating or a cast-iron cowl approved vent cap at the most available point to be approved by the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose and shown on plans. The fresh-air inlet pipe shall be 1/2 the diameter of the house drain but not less than four inches in diameter.
- I. No curb box or similar device with grating placed in the sidewalk will be permitted for fresh-air inlets.
- J. Where plumbing fixtures exist at a low level and cannot be drained into the sewer by means of gravity, a separate house drain shall be installed and discharged into an airtight sump or receiving tank, and the sewage shall be lifted by pumps, pneumatic ejectors or equivalent automatically operated methods and shall connect with the house sewer on the street side of the house trap, and the same shall be provided with a house trap and fresh air.

The fixtures are to be trapped and vented.

- K. Receiving tanks, other than pneumatic, shall be provided with vents at least two inches in diameter which can be connected to the gravity venting system.
- L. Pneumatic receiving tanks shall be provided with a vent pipe at least three inches in diameter, extended independently through the roof.
- M. A working drawing shall be submitted to the Plumbing Inspector for his approval before any installation thereunder shall be commenced.

**§ 118-54. Soil and waste lines.**

- A. All main, soil, waste or vent pipes must be of iron, steel or brass. Acid wastes must be B lead pipe, and lead pipe must be at least two inches in diameter. They must be extended through the roof for ventilation and continue down to the lower story of the building and be so arranged as to discharge into a lime box and diluting sink properly trapped and vented. No acid wastes shall be connected to the public sewer without special permission from the Board of Trustees and the Board of Health. All acid wastes, if permission is not granted by the village, shall be separately and independently connected to a private sewer and provided with an accessible running trap located just inside the wall of the building. All branches and joints for lead acid wastes must be made by means of burnt lead joints. Each length of pipe on vertical runs and on horizontal runs, when above the cellar floor, must be supported at each five feet by proper supports.
- B. When they receive the discharge of fixtures on any floor above the first, they must be extended in full caliber at least one foot above the roof coping and well away from all shafts, windows, chimneys or other ventilating openings. When less than four inches in diameter, they must be enlarged to four inches at a point not less than one foot below the roof surface by an increaser not less than nine inches long.
- C. No caps, cowls or bends shall be affixed to the top of such stack.
- D. In all buildings, wire baskets must be securely fastened into the opening of each pipe in accessible position. When roofs are used for drying purposes or roof gardens, all pipes shall be extended to a height of seven feet.
- E. Necessary offsets above the highest fixture branch must not be made at an angle of less than 45° to the horizontal.
- F. Soil and waste pipes must have proper Y- or TY-branches for all fixture connections.
- G. No connection to lead branches for water closets or slop sinks will be permitted, except the required branch vent.
- H. Branch soil and waste pipe must have a fall of at least 1/4 inch per foot.
- I. Short TY-branches will be permitted on vertical lines only. Long one-quarter bends and long TY's are permitted. Short one-quarter bends and double hubs, short roof increasers and common offsets and bends and saddles are prohibited.
- J. Pipe diameter.

- (1) The diameters of soil and waste pipes must not be less than those given in the following table:
  - (a) Main soil stacks in buildings serving not more than two sets of fixtures in four or fewer stories: four inches.
  - (b) Main soil stacks in all other cases: five inches.
  - (c) Main soil stack for one toilet: three inches.
  - (d) Branch soil pipe for not more than one closet: three inches.
  - (e) Branch soil pipe for two and not more than 10 water closets: four inches.
  - (f) Main waste stacks: two inches.
  - (g) Main waste stacks for kitchen sinks on six or more floors: three inches.
  - (h) Branch waste for slop sinks: three inches.
  - (i) Branch waste pipes for laundry tubs: 1 1/2 inches.
  - (j) When set in ranges of three: two inches.
  - (k) Branch waste for kitchen sinks: two inches.
  - (l) Branch waste for urinals: two inches.
  - (m) Branch waste for other fixtures: 1 1/2 inches.
- (2) A set of fixtures as used in this rule shall include not more than one water closet, one bathtub, one washbasin, one sink and two laundry trays.
- (3) No other fixture waste except a laundry tray shall be connected to a kitchen sink waste.

**§ 118-55. Vent pipes.**

- A. All vent pipe lines and main branches must be of cast or wrought iron, galvanized steel, copper or brass. They must be increased in diameter and extend above the roof as required for waste pipes. They must be connected with the adjoining soil and waste line well above the highest fixtures. Branch vent lines shall be graded slightly so that no water may accumulate in them.
- B. All offsets must be made at an angle of not less than 45° to the horizontal, and all lines must be connected at the bottom with a soil or waste pipe or the drain in such a manner as to prevent the accumulation of rust scale.
- C. Branch vent pipes shall be kept above the top of all connecting fixtures so as to prevent the use of vent pipes as soil pipes or waste pipes. Branch vent pipes should be connected not less than six inches nor more than two feet from the crown of the traps or the side of the lead bend.
  - (1) Branch and individual vents. No vents shall be less than 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

- (2) For one-and-one-half-inch waste, the vents shall be of the same diameter as the waste pipe. In no case shall a branch or main vent have a diameter less than 1/2 that of the soil or waste pipe served. In no case shall the length of a branch vent of given diameter exceed the maximum length permitted for the main vent serving the same size soil or vent stack.
- D. Except where yoke-type ventilation is installed, vent connection for water closets and slop sinks must be made from the branch soil or waste pipe just below the trap of the fixture, and the branch vent pipe must be so connected as to prevent obstruction, and no waste pipe shall be connected between it and the fixture. Earthenware traps must have no vent horns. "Yoke-type ventilation" shall be taken to mean a cross connection, by means of a horizontal branch soil or waste pipe between the main soil or waste line and the vent line, in which the connection between the branch pipe and the vent line is made at least six inches above the line of fixture discharging into such a branch pipe.
- E. No sheet metal, brick or other flue shall be used as a vent pipe.
- F. The sizes of vent pipes throughout must not be less than the following:
- (1) For main vents, two inches in diameter; for water-closets on three or more floors, three inches in diameter; and for other fixtures on fewer than seven floors, two inches in diameter.
  - (2) For long branch vent pipes over 10 feet in length, but not exceeding 25 feet, two inches in diameter and, when over 25 feet in length, but not exceeding 50 feet, three inches in diameter. No branch vent pipe can exceed 50 feet in length, nor can any vent be of less diameter than the largest branch vent connecting to the same.
- G. When the plumbing fixtures installed in any building are arranged in groups or batteries, yoke-type ventilation may be installed, provided that, for batteries of water closets, each fixture shall be set no more than two feet distant from the horizontal branch soil pipe into which it discharges, and for batteries of fixtures other than water closets, each fixture shall be so located that its trap will not be more than two feet distant from the horizontal branch waste line into which it discharges. When the ordinary type of venting is installed and the number of branch or back vents from the traps of fixtures connecting to any main branch vent exceeds the number and size given in the following table, a three-inch main branch vent must be provided for the additional vent connections:
- (1) Two one-and-one-half-inch branches on a one-and-one-half inch main branch.
  - (2) Four two-inch branches on a two-inch main branch.
  - (3) Seven one-and-one-half-inch branches on a two-inch main branch.
  - (4) Four one-and-one-half-inch branches on a two-inch main branch.
  - (5) Five one-and-one-half-inch branches on a two-inch main branch.
  - (6) The main vent stack for not more than one fixture can be 1 1/2 inches.

**§ 118-56. Traps.**

- A. Every fixture must be separately trapped by a water-sealing trap placed as close to the fixture outlet as possible, and no trap shall be placed more than two feet zero inches from any fixture.
- B. Venting traps. Every fixture trap shall be protected against siphonage and back pressure, and air circulation shall be assured by means of a soil or waste stack vent, a continuous waste or soil vent or a loop or circuit vent. No crown vent shall be installed.
- C. A set of not more than two wash trays may connect with a single trap or into the trap of an adjoining sink, provided that both sink and tub waste outlets are on the same side of the waste line and the sink is nearest the line.
- D. The discharge from any fixture must not pass through more than one trap before reaching the house drain.
- E. All traps must be well supported and set true with respect to their water levels.
- F. All fixtures, other than water closets and urinals, must have strong metallic strainers or bars over the outlets to prevent obstruction of the waste pipe.
- G. Shower safes and traps. Where shower stalls are installed with tile or cement or composition floors constructed on the premises, a sheet lead safe shall be installed under tile or cement of not less than four pounds of sheet lead, painted on both sides with asphalt paint, and shall be made watertight to an approved combination drain and trap. The strainer shall be not less than four inches, and the outlet of trap shall be not less than two inches.
- H. The lead pan shall be formed in one piece and turned up on the sides at least eight inches and counterflashed at the curb, which shall be at least six inches.
- I. All exposed or accessible traps, except water closet traps, must have brass tap screws for cleaning the trap placed on the inlet side or below the water level.
- J. Overflow pipes from fixtures must, in all cases, be connected on the inlet side of traps.
- K. Every water closet shall have a brass floor flange soldered to the lead band and bolted with brass bolts to the closet. All floor flanges must be set in place and inspected by the Plumbing Inspector before any water closet is set thereon.
- L. No trap shall be placed at the foot of main soil and waste pipe lines.
- M. Every plunge bath shall be provided with a trap at least four inches in diameter. The waste from the trap to the bath shall be reduced to two inches in diameter, and this waste shall be controlled by a gate valve. Overflow pipes, if provided, must be connected on the inlet side of the trap. Such trap must be ventilated by a separate vent line extending above the roof, of the same size as the trap and water connection.
- N. The size of traps must not be less than those given in the following tables:
  - (1) Traps for water closets: four inches in diameter.
  - (2) Traps for slop sinks: three inches in diameter.
  - (3) Traps for kitchen sinks: two inches in diameter.

- (4) Traps for wash trays: 1 1/2 inches in diameter.
  - (5) Traps for urinals: two inches in diameter.
  - (6) Traps for showerbaths: two inches in diameter.
  - (7) Traps for other fixtures: 1 1/2 inches in diameter.
- O. Every dental cuspidor must be separately trapped by a trap of at least 1/2 inches in diameter, which shall be vented and placed as close to the fixture as possible. The connection between trap and cuspidor may be 3/4 of an inch in diameter.
- P. No plumbing fixtures, except bar sinks, soda fountains or drinking fountains, shall be installed with an indirect waste connection to the plumbing and drainage system. The waste of every bar sink, soda fountain and drinking fountain must discharge over a properly water-supplied trapped sink with the trap vented. The main waste line shall be two inches in diameter and the branches to fixtures at least 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Drinking fountains must be trapped and have the waste line extended through the roof. No vent connections need be provided.
- (1) Washing machine waste. Washing machines shall discharge over a trapped sink with the trap vented, over which shall be provided a faucet for flushing.
  - (2) Fountains. Sinks to receive discharge of soda fountains and bars shall be at least eight inches deep and provided with hot-water faucets. Where it is impractical to use a sink, such fountains and bars may be drained to a separate dry well installed as approved by the Plumbing Inspector (drain for air condition).
  - (3) Gravity-type overflow or waste of humidifiers shall be connected to dry wells.
  - (4) Spray-type humidifiers shall discharge over a sink which shall have a two-inch trap properly vented, and the sink shall be supplied with a cold-water faucet.
  - (5) Where sewer connections are being made to an existing building with unvented fixtures, nonsyphoning traps may be installed on existing fixtures by special permission of the Plumbing Inspector.
  - (6) No double hub or double T's shall be used on soil or waste lines. Drilling or tapping of house drain, soil or waste or vent lines or the use of saddle hubs is prohibited.

**§ 118-57. Safe and refrigerator waste pipes.**

- A. Safe and refrigerator waste pipes must be of galvanized iron and be not less than 1 1/4 inches in diameter nor larger than 1 1/2 inches in diameter, with pipe branches at least one inch in diameter with strainers over each inlet.
- B. Safe and refrigerator waste pipes shall not be trapped. They must discharge over a properly water-supplied, trapped sink, with the trap vented. Such sink shall be publicly placed, and not more than four feet above the floor. In no case shall any refrigerator or safe waste pipe discharge over a sink located in a room used for living purposes.
- C. The branches on vertical lines must be made by Y- or TY-fittings and carried up to the safe

with as much pitch as possible.

- D. Lead safes must be graded and neatly turned over bevel strips at their edges.
- E. Where there is an offset on a refrigerator waste pipe in the cellar, there must be cleanouts to control the horizontal part of the pipe.
- F. In all lodgings and tenement houses, the safe and refrigerator waste pipes must extend above the roof. No refrigerator waste can be connected to the public sewer without first securing permission from the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.

**§ 118-58. Water closets, sinks and washtubs.**

- A. In all buildings occupied as stores, dwellings, lodgings or boardinghouses, hotels, offices, lofts, workshops, factories or storage houses, there must be at least one water closet in each building. There must be sufficient waterclosets so that there will never be more than 15 persons to each water closet. In places of public assembly, the number of toilets and the most available location are to be determined by the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.
  - (1) Separate water closets and toilet rooms must be provided for each sex in buildings used as workshops, lofts, office buildings, factories, hotels and all places of public assembly.
  - (2) In lodging houses, there must be one water closet on each floor, and, where there are more than 15 persons on any floor, there must be an additional water closet on that floor for every 15 additional persons or fraction thereof.
  - (3) In tenement houses, lodging houses, factories, workshops and all public buildings, the entire water closet apartment and side walls, to a height of six inches from the floor except at the door, must be made waterproof with asphalt, cement, tile, metal or other waterproof material as approved by the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.
- B. In all buildings, the outside partition of any water closet or urinal apartment must be airtight and extend to the ceiling or be independently ceiled over. When necessary to properly light such apartment, the upper part of the partitions must be provided with translucent glass. The interior partitions of such apartments must be dwarf partitions.
- C. The general water closet accommodation of any dwelling cannot be placed in the cellar, nor can any water closet be placed outside of a building except to replace an existing water closet.
- D. In alteration work where it is not practical to ventilate a water closet or urinal apartment by windows or a skylight directly to the outer air, there may be provided a galvanized iron vent duct extending to the outer air which must be equal in area to at least 144 inches for one water closet or urinal and an additional 72 square inches for each water closet added therein.
  - (1) The above galvanized vent may be installed in a new building upon expressed



approval of the Plumbing Inspector. Where it is not practical to install gravity venting as above, mechanical exhaust fans with ducts may be installed. In either case, a blueprint layout must be submitted before the permit is issued.

- (2) Ventilation either by window or duct opening shall in all cases be on the same lot.
- E. All water closets shall be provided with rim seats attached to the bowl.
- F. Every earthenware water closet with connection through the floor, in all new work and in all alterations, must be set on an approved floor slab of porcelain, marble or other material impervious to moisture, the same to be not less in size than the base of the water closet set thereon.
- G. All water closets must have earthenware flushing rim bowls. They must be set entirely free and open from all enclosing woodwork.
- H. Pan, plunger, offset-washout and washout or other water closets having unventilated space or the walls of which are not thoroughly washed out at each discharge will not be permitted.
- I. Long hopper water closets will not be permitted, except earthenware hoppers, where there is an exposure to frost. Drip trays on water closets will not be permitted.
- J. Water closets and urinals must never be connected directly with or flushed from the water supply pipes, except when flushometer valves are used.
- K. Each water closet and urinal must be flushed from a separate cistern, the water from which is used for no other purpose, or may be flushed through flushometer valves. Where flushometers are used, they must be supplied with a separate riser with a separate valve and drain at the foot of the riser, and not branch other than the toilet shall be taken off this riser. The rising lines shall be at least 1 1/4 inches in diameter, and the main branches shall be at least one inch in diameter for water closets and not less than 1/2 inch in diameter for urinals. Individual branches shall not exceed 12 inches in length. Each flushometer shall have 1 1/4 inches of air chamber at least 24 inches high and shall also be provided with an approved syphon-breaking device.
- L. The overflow of cisterns may discharge into the bowl of the closet but in no case connect with any part of the drainage system.
- M. Iron water closet and urinal cisterns and automatic water closet and urinal cisterns are prohibited. The copper lining of water closet and urinal cisterns must not be lighter than ten-ounce copper.
- N. Water closet flush pipes must not be less than 1 1/4 inches and urinal flush pipes one inch in diameter and, if of lead, must not weigh less than 2 1/2 pounds. Flush couplings must be of the full size of the pipe. Rubber connections and elbows are not permitted on flush pipes.
- O. Latrines, trough water closets and similar appliances may be used only on written permit from the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose and must be set and arranged as may be required by the terms of the permit.
- P. All urinals must be constructed of materials impervious to moisture that will not corrode

under the action of urine. The floors and walls of the urinal apartments must be lined with similar nonabsorbent and noncorrosive material. The platforms or treads of urinal stalls must never be connected independently to the plumbing system, nor can they be connected to any safe waste pipe. Iron trough water closets and through urinals must be enameled or galvanized.

- Q. Wooden washtubs are prohibited, except when used in hotels, restaurants or bottling establishments for washing dishes or bottles. Cement or artificial stone tubs will not be permitted unless approved by the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.

**§ 118-59. Testing of plumbing water supply and drainage systems.**

The entire plumbing water supply and drainage systems within buildings must be tested by the plumber in the presence of the Plumbing Inspector or such other agent as may be appointed by the Board of Trustees for that purpose. All pipes must remain uncovered in every part until such time as they have successfully passed the test. The plumber must securely close all openings as directed by the Plumbing Inspector. The use of wooden plugs for this purpose is prohibited.

- A. The water test for drainage systems shall be applied by closing the lower end of the main house drain and filling the pipes to the highest opening above the roof with water. The water test shall include, at one time, the house drain and branches, all vertical and horizontal soil, waste and vent lines and all branches therefrom to a point above the surface of the finished floor and beyond the finished face of walls and partitions. If the drain or any part of the system is to be tested separately, there must be a head of water at least six feet above all parts of the work so tested, and special provision must be made for including all joints and connections in at least one test. Inside leaders shall have a separate test.
- B. The water test for the entire water supply system must be made in the presence of the Plumbing Inspector or such agent as may be appointed by the Board of Trustees for that purpose. During such test, a pressure of 125 pounds per square inch shall be applied continuously for a period of not less than 30 minutes. All pipes and fittings must remain uncovered until they have successfully passed the test.
- C. After the completion of the plumbing work in any new or altered building and before the building is occupied, a final smoke or peppermint test must be applied if required by the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose.
- D. The materials and labor for the test must be furnished by the plumber. When the peppermint test is used, two ounces of oil of peppermint must be provided for each line.
- E. Roof flashings shall be tested to the satisfaction of the Plumbing Inspector.

**§ 118-60. Plumbing and drainage in labor factories.**

All sections or parts of sections of the law relating to plumbing and drainage of labor factories are to be observed and are hereby made a part of these rules and regulations.

**§ 118-61. Replacement of water service; fee.**

- A. On all replacement of old water service with new, the old service, if the tap is not used, must be disconnected at the tap.
- B. On reconstruction of sewer, if the old connection is not used, the fee charged will be \$10.

**§ 118-62. Standpipes.**

- A. Standpipe lines.
  - (1) Equipment shall consist of a system of piping connected with one or more approved sources of water supply and provided with a sufficient number of hose outlets and hose to make possible the covering of every portion of each floor area with a standpipe hose stream, except that, where the first story or basement, or both, are occupied as stores without connecting with the entrance hall or stair enclosure to upper stories, the Board of Trustees may permit the omission of standpipe protection in such stores and, if so omitted, prescribe such portable protection as it may deem necessary.
  - (2) The Board of Trustees may require the installation of an approved system of standpipe in any place of public assemblage, hotel, school, apartment house, office building or factory.
- B. Approval:
  - (1) Before any required standpipe system is installed, plans, in duplicate, shall be filed at the Village Office, showing the location and size of service mains, headers, standpipe hose reels, slameses, check valves and gate valves.
  - (2) Upon approval of plans but before acceptance of any standpipe system, it shall be tested for at least 1/2 hour, in the presence of the Board of Trustees or such agent as it may appoint for that purpose, to a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch.
- C. Monthly inspection. All valves, hose, tools and other auxiliary fire appliances shall be kept in perfect working order, and, at least once a month, the person in charge of the building shall make a thorough inspection of the same to see that all appliances are in perfect working order and ready for use by the Fire Department. He shall instruct all employees under his charge in the use and practice of standpipes and auxiliary fire appliances. A detailed record of each inspection shall be kept on a form furnished by the Fire Department.
- D. Valves. All valves controlling standpipe water supply, except the valves in hose outlets, shall be iron body, brass mounted, O S and Y type. All new piping for standpipe fire lines shall be full-weight wrought iron or steel lapwelded and tested by the manufacturer to 500 pounds per square inch. For hydrostatic pressure, standard weight fittings and valves may be used. Fittings and horizontal runs shall have long turns and shall have a radius not less than five times the diameter of the pipe.
- E. Construction. Each standpipe fire line riser shall be supported at the bottom and at each alternate floor. Hanging lines shall be supported by heavy steel hangers at intervals of not more than 10 feet. The arrangement of lines must be straight and as direct as practicable. As far as practicable, joints shall be screwed joints made watertight with an approved joint

compound.

- F. Number of risers. Where standpipe equipment is required, there shall be at least one riser for each 10,000 square feet of floor area. In all cases regardless of area or location, there shall be a sufficient number of lines so that every portion of each floor area may be covered by the stream from a standpipe hose not exceeding 100 feet in length, except that, in cases of hotels, portions of the floor area which are most remote from the standpipe may be protected by hose not more than 125 feet in length. Not more than 20 feet will be allowed for the throw of a hose stream. When there are two or more risers in standpipe equipment, all risers shall be cross-connected by piping of a diameter at least equal to the diameter of the largest riser but in no case less than three inches. No standpipe riser shall be less than three inches in diameter.
- G. Water supply. Where standpipes are required, no street supply shall be less than three inches in diameter, and the branches for the supply of the standpipe system shall be taken off on the street side of the water meter and shall be fitted with an approved check valve and gate valve at a point where the branch is taken from the main hose supply.
- H. Siamese connections. Each standpipe system shall be provided with one or more approved-type Siamese connections for use by the Fire Department. The number and location of Siamese connections shall be as required by the Board of Trustees. Siamese connections shall be placed on the street front side of the building and shall be located not less than 18 inches and not more than 24 inches above grade and shall be readily accessible for Fire Department use. Each Siamese connection shall have cast in the body on top the word "standpipe." No siamese connection shall be less than three inches in diameter, and the piping connecting the Siamese connection to the system shall be not less than three inches in diameter. In each line between the Siamese connection and the standpipe system, there shall be placed an approved swing check valve, and between the Siamese connection and this check valve there shall be placed a half-inch open drip without a valve or cock extended to a sink.
- I. Hose outlets.
  - (1) Where practicable, all hose outlets shall be placed within a stair enclosure. They shall be 2 1/2 inches in diameter and set not less than five feet and not more than six feet above the floor or landing. A spanner wrench shall be provided at each hose outlet valve.
  - (2) In any case in which it is deemed by the Board of Trustees that sufficient protection will be secured by the use of smaller-diameter hose, a one-and-one-half-inch diameter outlet may be installed on a required standpipe.
- J. Nozzles. Two-and-one-half-inch fire hose shall be provided with approved smooth bore nozzles 15 inches in length. The outlet at the tip shall not be less than one inch nor more than 1 1/2 inches in diameter. All 1 1/2 inch fire hose shall be provided with approved smooth bore nozzles 12 inches in length, and the outlet at the tip shall not be less than 1/2 inch nor more than 5/8 inch in diameter.
- K. Hose. Hose shall be unlined linen. No single section of hose may be more than 50 feet in length. The minimum length of hose at any outlet shall be 25 feet. All hose used in

connection with the standpipe system shall bear the approval label of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

- L. Couplings and threads. Hose couplings shall be equal to hose couplings of the regular Fire Department pattern. All threads of hose standpipe valves and siameses shall be New York Fire Department standard threads.
- M. Racks. All standpipe hose shall be suspended from racks of stamped steel or malleable iron of approved swing-type construction so that they will permit the ready and easy release of hose for use. Racks shall be supported securely from the standpipe risers or wall. Where hose cabinets are used, they shall be conspicuously located and shall be of a size sufficient to permit the easy handling of hose and the operation of the valves.

## ARTICLE VII Miscellaneous Provisions

### § 118-63. Plumbing Inspection.

- A. The Plumbing Inspector shall be appointed by the Board of Trustees to serve at its pleasure, and he shall examine all plumbing work as the same is being installed or performed to see that it complies with the provisions of the Plumbing Code and the conditions of the permit, and it shall be his duty to strictly enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- B. In case he finds work that does not conform to the Plumbing Code or the conditions of the permit, he shall endeavor to compel an immediate correction of the conditions. Failing in this, he shall report the facts and circumstances to the Board of Trustees for appropriate action.

### § 118-64. Notice of violation; revocation of permit.

- A. All notices of violation of any of the provisions of this code and all notices required or authorized by the code directing anything to be done shall be issued by the Plumbing Inspector and shall have his name affixed thereto.
- B. When the violation of any of the provisions of the Plumbing Code shall not be rectified within 48 hours after the service of a notice as hereinafter provided, the Plumbing Inspector may forthwith revoke the permit for the operation in connection with which such violation shall have taken place. The failure of the Plumbing Inspector to revoke a permit shall not be deemed to be a waiver of the violation or a waiver of any of the penalties herein provided for violations of this chapter.
- C. Contents. Each such notice or order, in addition to the statement of requirements, shall contain a description of the building premises or property affected.
- D. Personal service. All such notices may be served by delivering to and leaving a copy of the same with any person violating the provisions of this code or who may be liable thereunder. Such notice may be served by any officer or employee of the village or by any other person designated or authorized by the Board of Trustees.
- E. Notice of posting. If the person to whom such order or notice is addressed cannot be found within the Village of Saddle Rock after diligent search shall have been made for him, then

such notice or order may be served by posting the same in a conspicuous place on the premises where such violation is alleged to have been placed or to exist and to which such notice or order may refer and also depositing a copy thereof in the Post Office at Great Neck, New York, enclosed in a sealed, postpaid wrapper addressed to said person at his last known place of residence, which shall be equivalent to a personal service of said notice or order upon all parties for whom such search shall have been made, whether residents or nonresidents of the State of New York.

**§ 118-65. Review of decision.**

Any person, association or corporation deeming himself, themselves or itself aggrieved by any ruling, decision or order of the Plumbing Inspector or the Board of Trustees made under this chapter may apply in writing to the Board of Trustees at any meeting thereof for a review of such ruling, decision or order, and, after such review, the Board of Trustees may modify or revoke such ruling decision or order and, upon good and sufficient cause being shown therefor, remit any penalty which may have been incurred.

**§ 118-66. Right of entry.**

In the discharge of his duties, the Plumbing Inspector shall have authority at any hour of the day or night to enter any premises, building or structure.

**§ 118-67. Records to be kept.**

The Plumbing Inspector shall keep a record of applications filed, permits issued, certificates issued, reports and notices or orders issued.

**§ 118-68. Monthly report.**

The Plumbing Inspector shall make a monthly report to the Board of Trustees of permits granted, fees collected, certificates issued and other transactions.

**§ 118-69. Penalties for offenses.**

- A. General. The owner of any building, structure or part thereof or the owner of the land where any violation of this code shall be placed or shall exist and any architect, builder, plumber, carpenter, mason or other person who may be employed or may assist in the commission of any such violation and all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of this code or fail to comply therewith or with any requirement thereof or who shall violate or fail to comply with any detailed order or rules made thereunder or who shall violate any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder shall severally, for each and very such violation and noncompliance, respectively, forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100.
- B. Continuing violation after notice. Any person who, having been served with a notice as in this code prescribed to remove any violation or comply with any requirement of this code or with any order or rule made thereunder, shall fail to comply with said notice within 10 days after such service or who shall continue to violate any requirement of this code in the respect named in said notice shall forfeit and pay a penalty in the sum of not less than \$25

nor more than \$100. In addition thereto, any such violation of this code shall constitute disorderly conduct, and any person violating the same shall be a disorderly person. Each day that the violation is permitted to exist after the service of such notice shall constitute a separate offense.