REVISED BY-LAWS

OF THE

Town of Southbridge

ADOPTED BY TOWN APRIL 30, 1956

APPROVED BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL JUNE 6, 1956

JUNE 6, 1956

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

OSWALD J. LALIBERTE, Chairman
ALFRED FERRON
MITCHELL J. KURPOSKA
JOHN O. MARTIN
DANIEL W. MORRILL
J. BELDEN SLY

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REVISED BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. The By-Laws of the Town of Southbridge Adopted by the Town March 11, 1929 and approved by the Attorney General May 29, 1929 are hereby amended and supplemented with respect to their provisions dealing with Town Meetings; Town Seal; Finance Committee; Selectmen; Requirements in Town Contracts; Contracts by Town Officers; Competitive Bids; Streets; Sidewalks; Junk Dealers; Rubbish; Prosecutions and Penalties; Wiring Regulations; Plumbing Regulations, and Building Regulations.

Section 2. Any By-Law contradictory of or inconsistent with these By-Laws is hereby repealed.

Section 3. The repeal of a By-Law shall not thereby have the effect of reviving any By-Law theretofore repealed.

Section 4. 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.

Section 5. Any By-Law now in full force and effect and not contradictory of or inconsistent with these By-Laws is not changed or repealed by these By-Laws.

Section 6. Words and phrases specifying or naming any officer, board or committee of the Town, shall be construed as including the lawful successor, or the person or persons having the powers and performing the duties of such officer, board or committee.

Section 7. When in a By-Law anything is prohibited from being done without the license or permission of a certain officer, board or committee, such officer, board or committee shall have the right to license or permit such thing to be done.

Section 8. Any or all of these By-Laws may be repealed or amended or other By-Laws may be adopted by the vote of two-thirds at any town meeting, an article or articles for that purpose having been inserted in the warrant for such meeting by the Selectmen.

ARTICLE II

VOTING PRECINCTS

Disapproved by the Attorney General.

ARTICLE III

TOWN MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual town meeting for the election of the Town officers shall be held on the First Friday of March of each year.

Section 2. All business of the annual town meetings, except the election of such officers and the determination of such matters as are required by law to be selected or determined by ballot, shall be considered at an adjournment of such meeting to be held on the second Monday following the first Friday of March at 7:00 P. M. at a place or places designated on the warrant by the Selectmen.

Section 3. Notice of every town meeting shall be given by publishing an attested copy of the warrant at least twice in a newspaper or newspapers regularly printed within the town and by posting such attested copies in at least six public places in the Town, not less than seven days before the day fixed for such meeting. Said warrant to be prepared by the Selectmen.

Section 4. In addition to the notifications required by the foregoing section, the Selectmen shall, at the annual town meeting for the election of officers, furnish a ballot of candidates, and at each Precinct voting place make available to the voters copies of the recommendations of the Finance Committee with respect to the matters in the warrant for the adjourned Town Meeting to be held on the succeeding Monday. At every town meeting for the transaction of business, the Selectmen shall furnish for all attending voters, copies of the warrant together with the recommendations of the Finance Committee.

Section 5. As soon as practicable after the adjournment of any town meeting, on a vote to adjourn to another day the clerk shall cause a brief statement of the day and hour to which the adjournment was voted and of the business remaining to come before the meeting, to be posted in at least six public places within the town, and if the period of adjournment will permit, shall cause a similar notice to be published in a local newspaper.

Section 6. One hundred and fifty registered voters at any town meeting for the transaction of business shall constitute a quorum. A motion to adjourn shall not require a quorum.

Section 7. The moderator may appoint tellers, who shall permit only registered voters to enter any town meeting. The stage may be occupied under the direction of the moderator.

Section 8. Articles of the warrant shall be acted upon in the order in which they appear unless otherwise determined by vote of the meeting.

Section 9. All motions requiring expenditure of money shall be presented in writing. Other motions shall be in writing unless permitted by the moderator to be presented orally.

Section 10. If a motion is susceptible of division, it shall be divided and the question shall be put separately upon each part thereof, if seven registered voters so request.

Section 11. When a question is before the meeting, the following motions, namely: to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a time certain; to commit, recommit or refer; to amend; to postpone indefinitely; shall be received and shall have precedence in the foregoing order; and the first three shall be decided without debate.

Section 12. On proposed amendments involving sums of money, the larger or largest amount shall be put to the question first, and an affirmative vote shall be a negative vote on any smaller amount.

Section 13. Any person, who is not a registered voter, shall be admitted to a town meeting and shall be allowed to address a meeting only upon unanimous consent of the registered voters at the meeting. Any person who is employed as an attorney or who represents another in any matter under discussion at a town meeting shall disclose the fact of his employment before speaking thereon.

Section 14. When a question is put, the sense of the meeting shall be determined by a show of hands, and the moderator shall declare the vote as it appears to him. If the decision of the chair is doubted, or a division of the house is called for, the moderator shall request all persons in the house to be seated, and may appoint tellers. The question shall then be distinctly stated, and those voting in the affirmative and negative respectively, shall rise and stand in their places until they are counted by the moderator or tellers, if any. No person shall be counted who does not comply with the request to occupy a seat, if seats in the hall are available. If there are not available seats, those standing shall be counted separately by a show of hands.

Section 15. The meeting may order that the vote on any motion shall be taken by a "Yes or No" ballot in writing.

Section 16. No person shall speak more than once on any question to the exclusion of any other person who may desire to speak thereon, nor more than twice without first

obtaining leave of the meeting, except, in either case, for the brief correction of an error in or misunderstanding of his previous statement.

Section 17. No person shall speak for more than ten minutes on any question unless his time shall be extended by vote of the meeting.

Section 18. No vote of the meeting shall be reconsidered unless notice of intention to ask for reconsideration shall have been given within one hour after the vote to which such notice relates has been passed. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be reconsidered more than once; nor shall any vote be reconsidered on a motion to adjourn, to lay on the table, or for the previous question.

Section 19. Whenever Town officials appoint individuals to serve on Town Committees or Boards, such appointing officials shall immediately notify the Town Clerk in writing of the names of such appointed individuals.

Section 20. All committees shall report as directed by the town. If no report is made within a year after its appointment, a committee shall be discharged unless, in the meantime, the town shall have granted an extension of time.

Section 21. No motion the effect of which would be to dissolve the meeting, shall be in order until every article in the warrant therefor has been duly considered and acted upon, but this shall not preclude the postponement of consideration of any article to an adjournment of the meeting at a stated time and place.

ARTICLE IV

TOWN OFFICERS

Section 1. The Selectmen shall have the general direction and management of the property and affairs of the town in all matters not otherwise provided for by law or these By-Laws.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Town Clerk immediately after every town meeting to notify in writing all members of committees who may be elected or appointed at such meeting, stating the business upon which they are to act and the names of the persons composing the committees, and also to notify in writing all officers, boards and committees, of all votes passed at such meeting in any way affecting them.

ARTICLE V

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Section 1. There shall be a Finance Committee consisting of fifteen registered voters of the town, no one of whom shall be a town official elected by ballot, or an appointed official receiving a salary. The Board of Selectmen shall appoint annually, five members to serve 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. Any unexpired term on said Committee shall be filled promptly by a majority vote of the members of said Committee. 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 promptly 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 inventories relating to the operation of their departments during the preceeding fiscal year and relating to their budget requests for the current fiscal year at least thirty days prior to the annual town meeting and any other information whenever requested by said Committee. The Finance Committee shall report in writing 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 writing.

Section 5. If any member is absent from five consecutive meetings of said Committee, except in case of illness, his position shall be deemed to be vacant and shall be filled as herein provided.

Section 6. In the discharge of its duty, said Committee shall upon request have free access to all books of record and accounts, bills and vouchers on which money has been or may be paid by the town, or any officer of the town in his official capacity.

ARTICLE VI

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Section 1. The School Committee shall consist of seven members elected for terms of three years each. At the annual election next following the adoption of these By-Laws there shall be elected three members for terms of three years

each, and at each third annual election thereafter three members shall be elected for terms of three years each and at each other annual election two members shall be elected for terms of three years each.

ARTICLE VII

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Section 1. An audit of the accounts of the town shall be made annually under the supervision of the state division of accounts as provided by section thirty-five of Chapter Forty-four of the General Laws.

Section 2. Each officer, board or committee authorized to spend money shall, on or before December twentieth of each year, transmit to the town accountant all unpaid bills outstanding as of that date.

Section 3. No officer, board or committee having the disbursement of an appropriation shall make purchases of supplies or materials or contract for services to be rendered the town without issuing a written purchase order therefor on prescribed forms; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the salaries or wages of officers and persons regularly or temporarily employed by the town. Copies of all purchase orders are to be designated for and delivered to the town accountant; provided, however, that verbal orders for supplies or materials or services to be rendered may be issued for an amount not to exceed Twenty-five Dollars. All verbal orders shall be confirmed in writing on the prescribed purchase order forms on the day the orders are given and transmitted immediately to the town accountant to be so certified and recorded.

Section 4. The town accountant shall prescribe the methods of accounting and the forms to be used by the several officers, boards and committees of the town pertaining to their receipts and disbursements, and shall provide that such methods and forms shall conform to the requirements prescribed by law or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Section 5. The Town Collector shall collect, all accounts due the town except interest on investments of trust funds.

Section 6. All accounts coming due the town shall forthwith be committed by the several officers, boards and committees of the town to the town collector, together with all available information in relation thereto.

Section 7. If it shall seem advisable to the town collector that suit shall be instituted on behalf of the town for the establishment or collection on any account due the town, he shall so notify the selectmen, and he shall report to them from time to time, as they may direct, upon all uncollected accounts

in his hands. The selectmen shall take such action with respect to all such accounts as they deem expedient and consistent with the interests of the town.

Section 8. The town collector shall, at least once in each week, pay over to the town treasurer all money received by him on every such account, including any sums received as interest on moneys received by him on such accounts and deposited in any bank.

Section 9. Every officer shall on or before the tenth of each month pay into the treasury of the town all amounts received by him during the preceding month on behalf of the town except as otherwise provided by law and shall make a true return thereof to the town accountant, stating the accounts upon which such amounts were received.

ARTICLE VIII

CONTRACTS BY TOWN OFFICERS

Section 1. No officer of the town shall in his official capacity make or pass upon or participate in making or passing upon, any sale, contract or agreement or the terms or amount of any payment in which the town is interested and in which such officer has any personal financial interest, direct or indirect.

Section 2. No town officer and no salaried employee of the town, or any agent of any such officer or employee, 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.

Section 3. No contract involving an obligation of the town in excess of Twenty-five Dollars shall be binding upon the town unless it is in writing and is signed by at least a majority of the board or committee duly authorized or having control of the appropriation against which such obligation is incurred; and such board or committee shall make a record of every such contract in a book which shall be the property of the town.

Section 4. Every contract exceeding One Thousand Dollars shall be accompanied by a suitable bond for the performance of the same, or by the deposit of money or security to the amount of such bond if so requested by the officer or board authorized to make the contract.

Section 5. No board or officer shall make any contract in behalf of the town, the execution of which shall extend beyond one year from the date thereof, except as otherwise provided by law, unless specific authority to do so has been given by vote of the town.

Section 6. (a) No contract shall be awarded for any work or service to be performed for the town, other than professional service or service performed by a person regularly employed by the town as part of the duties of such employment, and no purchase of materials, supplies or equipment shall be made, the estimated cost of which in either case is Five Hundred Dollars ($500) or more, unless competitive bids have been invited therefor. Such bids shall be invited by public advertisement by at least one insertion in a newspaper published in Southbridge. Such invitations shall state where plans and specifications for proposed work or purchases may be obtained, and the time and place at which bids will be opened, and shall reserve to the town the right to reject any or all bids. All bids shall be opened in public. No purchase, and no service or work for which a contract is proposed, shall be split or divided for the purpose of evading the provisions of this section.

(b) The selectmen may exempt a purchase or contract from any or all of the provisions of the preceding section when, in their opinion, an emergency exists requiring immediate action on such purchase or contract to protect the health and safety of persons or property, or when no reasonable substitute can be obtained for the article or service to be purchased or contracted for. Evidence indicating that such an emergency exists, or that no reasonable substitute for a purchase or service can be obtained shall be furnished to the selectmen in writing by the officer, board or committee making such purchase or contract, and shall be kept on file with other records of such transactions.

ARTICLE IX

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Section 1. The selectmen shall be agents of the town to institute, prosecute and defend any and all claims, actions and proceedings to which the town is a party or in which the interests of the town are or may be involved, except as otherwise provided in Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 118A, as amended.

Section 2. The selectmen in their annual reports shall state what actions have been brought against and on behalf of the town, what cases have been compromised or settled, and the current standing of all litigation involving the town or any of its interests.

Section 3. The selectmen shall annually in March, after final adjournment of the annual town meeting, appoint a registered voter of the town, who is a member of the bar in good standing, to serve as town counsel for the term of one year from the first day of April following and until his successor

is appointed and enters upon the performance of his duties. They shall likewise fill any vacancy in said office for the unexpired term, and may employ special counsel to assist the said town counsel whenever, in their judgment, necessity therefor arises.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the town counsel to conduct the prosecution or defense of claims, actions and proceedings to which the town is a party, and the prosecution of actions or proceedings by or on behalf of any town officer, board or committee as such; to conduct the defense of any action or proceedings brought against any town officer, board or committee as such when the selectmen, having determined that any right or interests of the town are or may be involved therein, shall so request; to conduct proceedings brought by or against the assessors before the board of tax appeals; to assist in the prosecution of complaints for violation of any By-Law of the town, when requested so to do by the board or officer enforcing the same; to examine and report upon titles to all land to be acquired by the town; to prepare or approve contracts, bonds, deeds and other legal instruments in which the town is a party or in which any right or interest of the town is involved; to appear at any and all hearings on behalf of the town whenever his services may be required; and generally to advise and act for the town officers, boards and committees upon and in legal matters touching the duties of their respective offices.

ARTICLE X

RECORDS AND REPORTS

Section 1. All officers, boards and committees of the town, shall cause records of their doings and accounts to be kept in suitable books. Said books shall be kept in their respective places in the town offices, and shall not be removed therefrom. Said books shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be open to public inspection at any reasonable time, but shall remain during such inspection under supervision of the officer, board or committee having custody thereof.

Section 2. All officers, boards, standing committees and special committees of the town having charge of the expenditure of town money shall annually report thereon in writing in such manner as to give the citizens a fair and full understanding of the objects and methods of such expenditures, referring however, to the report of the town accountant for statements in detail of receipts and payments, and may make therein such recommendations as they deem proper. Such reports shall be submitted to the selectmen for inclusion in the annual town report on or before the fifteenth day of January of each year.

Section 3. The annual town report shall contain, in addition to the reports of officers, boards and committees as hereinbefore provided, a detailed report of all moneys received into and paid out of the town treasury in the financial year next preceding, showing separately payments made from the proceeds of loans as capital outlays for permanent improvements; the report of the collector of taxes, of receipts, payments and abatements; statements of all funds belonging to the town or held for the benefit of its inhabitants, a statement of the liabilities of the town on bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness or otherwise, and of indebtedness authorized but not incurred, and the purpose thereof; a statement of transfers made to or from any appropriation; abstracts of the records of the meetings of the town held since publication of the last annual report; and such other matters as the said report is required by law to contain, or as may be inserted by the selectmen under the discretion granted them by Law.

ARTICLE XI

TOWN SEAL

Section 1. The town seal shall include thereon the words "Southbridge, Mass. Incorporated February 15, 1816" and the words "The Eye of the Commonwealth" as shown on the attached sample. Said seal shall be kept in the custody of the town clerk.



ARTICLE XII

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

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, 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 control, and adjoining any public way, to swing on, over or into said public way.

Section 3. 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 permit from the selectmen therefor, any wood, lumber, coal or other obstruction.

Section 4. No person shall sweep, rake or throw, or place any rubbish or other like substance upon any sidewalk or street in the town, except in containers for the sole purpose of collection by employees or agents of the town during designated periods of collection.

Section 5. No person shall coast upon any sidewalk or upon any street, except at such times, and in such places as may be designated by the selectmen.

Section 6. No person shall distribute, display, place or cause to be distributed, displayed, or placed, any posters, handbills, placards, signs, notices or similar material in or upon any sidewalk, street, public building or other public property in the town without first obtaining a permit from the Selectmen or from the Chief of Police acting under authority delegated by the Selectmen.

Section 7. No person shall in any manner injure any of the drinking fountains or public grounds of the town, nor shall throw or place any substance into the same or into any of the public waters of the town.

Section 8. No person shall play upon any musical instrument, or form any public gathering in any street or public place in the town without a written permit therefor from the selectmen.

Section 9. No person, except the Selectmen, Highway Department, and Sewer commissioners in the lawful performance of their duties or those acting under their orders or those who are otherwise properly authorized, shall break up or dig in any street or public way in the Town without first obtaining a written permit from the Selectmen which permit shall state the regulations under which such excavation and restoration shall be done. All persons acting under such a permit, shall put up, erect, and maintain a suitable railing or fence around the part of the street so excavated so long as the same shall remain unsafe and inconvenient for travelers, and, he or they shall keep suitable lights attached to such railings or fence, or in some other way exposed every night from sunset until sunrise till the work is completed. The work or excavation done, under said permit, must be in accordance with such regulations and upon the completion of said work, the surface of said street or way shall be promptly restored as specified in the permit.

Section 10. Whenever a department of the town is about to construct or repair any street or way, it shall before beginning the work, give reasonable notice of such intention to other departments and corporations affected thereby and to all abutting owners. After such notice has been given and work completed no department, corporation, or person shall for a space of one year break up or disturb the surface of said street or way within the area so constructed and repaired except in the case of emergency.

Section 11. The selectmen upon the recommendation of the Town Engineer may order numbers to be affixed to or to be painted on the buildings on any street as they deem proper. The owner of every such building shall comply with said order within ten days thereafter.

Section 12. Any person who intends to repair or take down any building on land abutting on any way which the town is required to keep in repair and intends to make use of any portion of said way for the purpose of placing thereon building materials or rubbish, shall give notice thereof to the selectmen. Thereupon, the selectmen may grant a permit to occupy a portion of said way to be used for such purposes as in their judgment the necessity of the case and security of the public require; such permit, in no event to exceed a period of more than ninety days, shall contain such conditions as the selectmen may require; sufficient lights shall be so placed from sunset to sunrise as to protect all travelers from injury.

Section 13. The selectmen may, before granting such permits, require such persons to furnish a satisfactory bond to save the Town harmless from any damages that may arise from such obstructions in the street and to insure the faithful compliance with the conditions of said permit.

Section 14. No person shall erect, set up or maintain any fence, portico, roof, platform, or doorstep extending into or over any public highway or street.

Section 15. No person shall stop, or cause to stop a vehicle or carrier, in or on any public street so as to obstruct public travel; and no person shall stop or cause to stop a vehicle or carrier upon or across any crossing in any street or highway in the town.

Section 16. No person shall drive, wheel, or draw any cart, bicycle, wheelbarrow, handcart, wagon, except children's carriages or shopping carriages drawn by hand, upon any sidewalk in the town.

Section 17. No person shall break, remove, deface or otherwise injure any marker or bound which marks a street, line or public way or town land.

Section 18. All streets, hereafter laid out or accepted by the town as a street or public highway, shall be, at least forty (40) feet in width, unless otherwise determined by the selectmen, and shall not be accepted unless a plan showing in detail the location and proposed grade of such way is placed on file with the Town Clerk seven days, at least, before the date of the town meeting at which the acceptance of such way as a street or public highway is requested and unless the surface of such way has been put in condition reasonably safe for public travel, conforming to the grade set forth in said plan by the land owner or owners proposing the acceptance of such street or way.

Section 19. No person shall extinguish any street light, nor extinguish or remove any light placed to denote an obstruction or defect in any street or way, without proper authority.

Section 20. Any truck or vehicle carrying waste paper or other material to the public dump or any other destination shall cover or bind or secure the load against being scattered in any street or public way.

Section 21. No person shall, in any street or way, throw stones, snowballs, sticks, or other missiles, nor play ball, kick a foot-ball, nor play any other games which interfere with the free, safe and convenient use of said street or way by any person traveling or passing along on same.

Section 22. No person shall hoist any material from any street or sidewalk into a building adjoining same so that said material by being hoisted shall overhang any part of the street or sidewalk without first obtaining a permit from the Chief of Police.

Section 23. No owner or tenant of premises 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 or ice upon such sidewalk, unless such snow or ice is covered with sand, sawdust or ashes, to prevent slipping. Such snow or ice may be removed from the sidewalk to the street, provided however, that the same is spread evenly at the time of removal and all adjoining hydrants cleared.

Section 24.—No person shall loiter or remain on any sidewalk or street after being directed by a police officer to move on. Three or more persons shall not remain in a group or near each other on any sidewalk or street, or in any doorway or entrance in such manner as to obstruct a free passage for pedestrians or vehicles after a request to move on made by a police officer.

Section 25. No person shall direct any harmful or offensive, derisive or annoying actions or words to any other person who is lawfully in any public place, nor deride, offend, or annoy such person or prevent such person from pursuing a lawful occupation.

Section 26. The selectmen shall have control of the public streets, sidewalks and grounds of the Town for all purposes of public gatherings, and no public assembly or parade on such places within the Town shall be permitted unless a written permit stating the time, place and purpose of such event has been issued by the Selectmen or by the Chief of Police acting under authority delegated to him by the Selectmen.

Section 27. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation; either as principal, agent, or employee, to play, use, or operate for advertising purposes, or for any other purpose whatsoever, on or upon the public streets, alleys, sidewalks, or thoroughfares in the town of Southbridge, any device known as a soundtruck, loudspeaker or sound amplifier, or radio or phonograph with a loudspeaker or sound amplifier, or any other instrument known as a calliope, or any instrument of any kind or character which emits therefrom loud and raucous noises and is attached to and upon any vehicle operated or standing upon said streets or public places aforementioned, unless a written permit stating the time, place and purpose of such event has been issued by the Selectmen or by the Chief of Police acting under authority delegated to him by the Selectmen.

Section 28. From November 15 through March 15 of each year between the hours of 2 A. M. and 6 A. M. there shall be no parking for a period longer than one-half hour on those portions of those streets which have parking meters, and on those streets or portions of those streets which are designated by the Board of Selectmen or the Chief of Police as follows: On the odd-numbered days of the month (first, third, fifth, etc.) parking shall be only on the side of the streets which have odd-numbered house numbers; on the even-numbered days of the month (second, fourth, sixth etc.) parking shall be on the side of the streets which have even-numbered house numbers. Those streets or portions of streets so designated shall be published in a local newspaper at least 3 times within the 2 weeks next preceding such effective date. Any vehicle in violation of this By-Law may be removed at the order of the Selectmen or the Chief of Police or their authorized representatives, and both the owner and operator of any such vehicle shall be liable to the town of Southbridge for a fine of not more than $5 provided that, if the vehicle is removed for the purpose of snow removal, a towing charge of not more than $5 and any reasonable storage charge may also be imposed.

ARTICLE XIII

TRESPASSING FOR IMPROPER PURPOSE

Section 1. No person shall enter upon private property for the purpose of or with the intent of looking in the window or door of any private dwelling. Any person observed violating this By-Law by an officer authorized to serve criminal process, if unknown to such officer, may be arrested without a warrant and kept in custody until he can be taken before a court having jurisdiction of the offence.

ARTICLE XIV

SOLICITORS, JUNK DEALERS, HAWKERS AND PEDLERS

Section 1. No person shall carry on the business of a keeper of a shop or yard for the purchase, sale or barter of junk, old metals or second hand articles, or sell, solicit or offer for sale on or in any public place or way or from house to house in the Town of Southbridge unless he is duly licensed therefor by the Selectmen and in accordance with the rules and regulations established by them.

ARTICLE XV

RUBBISH

Section 1. Within forty-eight (48) hours after being notified in writing by the Chief of the Fire Department that rubbish, ashes or waste matters have 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 XVI

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 provisions 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 Twenty ($20) Dollars.

ARTICLE XVII

TOWN GOVERNMENT

Section 1. Representatives of each elected or appointed committee of the Town of Southbridge shall meet in March and September of each year to discuss mutual problems affecting the government and management of the town. The dates of such meetings shall be established by the selectmen.

ARTICLE XVIII

WIRING REGULATIONS

Section 1. No person shall install wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power within, or connected to any building, without first notifying the Inspector of Wires, in writing, of the proposed installations.

Section 2. No wire, appliance or apparatus shall be covered or enclosed without first notifying and obtaining permission to do so from the Inspector of Wires. Said notification to be in his hands at least 24 hours before said work is covered or enclosed.

Section 3. No person or corporation shall do any electrical construction work, whether original work or alterations, without obtaining from the Inspector of Wires a written permit to do such work.

Section 4. The above Sections shall apply to all new construction and changes in existing construction in private dwellings and other buildings the owners of which do not regularly employ the full time services of a licensed electrician.

Section 5. The Inspector of Wires is hereby authorized to enforce the rules and regulations as contained and provided in the current edition of the "National Electric Code" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, for the installation of Electric Wiring and Apparatus, and in accordance with the provisions and requirements therein contained.

Section 6. Whenever in the opinion of the Inspector of Wires, any electrical conductors or appliances used for the distribution or consumption of a current, or 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.

Section 7. No meter shall be installed without a written permit from the Inspector of Wires.

Section 8. Penalties for violation of any of the above Sections shall be in accordance with Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 166 Section 32 as amended.

ARTICLE XIX

PLUMBING REGULATIONS

REGISTRATION AND NOTICES

Section 1. After acceptance of the following plumbing regulations all persons who desire to engage in, carry on or work at the business of plumbing within this jurisdiction shall be registered or licensed by the State Examiners of Plumbers, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 142, General Laws.

Every Plumber before commencing work in a building shall first, except in the case of the repair of leaks, file at the office of the Board of Health, upon blanks provided for that purpose, a notice of the work to be performed; and no such work shall be done in any building except in accordance with plans, to be submitted, if required, which shall be approved by the inspector of plumbing and a permit issued therefor. Permits to perform plumbing shall be issued to master plumbers only. Permits may be recalled if the conditions are violated. No septic tank shall be installed without a permit from the inspector of plumbing, for which a fee of 50 cents may be charged.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Section 2. The plumbing of each building shall have an independent connection to a public sanitary sewer outside of building, unless in the opinion of the Board of Health a separate connection is not feasible. If a public sanitary sewer is not available the sewerage shall be discharged into a cesspool or into a septic tank with an overflow into a cesspool or into a subsurface distribution system, the plans of which must be approved by the Board of Health before the connection is made.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Section 3. Drain and connecting ventilation pipes, vents and back air pipes shall be of sufficient size, and made of extra heavy cast iron pipe coated with hot tar or asphaltum if under ground, and if above ground shall be made of extra heavy cast iron pipe, lead pipe or of not less than iron size brass or copper pipe (or of copper tubing type K or L, with sweat type fittings) within the building. Galvanized fittings and galvanized pipe may be used on vents. Connections between screw pipe and fittings shall be made with pipe and fittings of the same material, where practicable. Recessed fittings shall be used on drainage pipes and connections between

such fittings and pipes shall be made with sharp tapered threads, and an approved pipe joint compound. No slip joints, unions, or flanges shall be used on the threaded wastes or vents except that slip joints may be used on inlet side of trap to connect fixtures. Where other than hub and spigot pipe is connected to cast iron hubs the joint shall be made by means of a caulking sleeve.

Lead pipe shall be of the following diameters and weights:

Diameter (inches)	Weight (pounds per foot)	Diameter (inches)	Weight (pounds per foot)
1½	3	3	6
2	4	4	8

Lead bends and traps shall correspond to the above weights. Brass sleeves for connecting lead and cast iron pipes shall be extra heavy, at least ⅛ 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 iron size brass or copper pipe, size and weight corresponding with pipe to be connected. In connecting lead pipe together or to brass caulking 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.

Drain pipes above ground shall be secured by irons to walls, suspended from floor beams by strong iron hangers, or supported on brick piers at points sufficiently close to keep them in alignment and carry the weight of pipe and contents. Proper manholes shall be supplied to reach cleanouts and traps. Every drain pipe shall have a fall of not less than one-quarter inch per foot, and shall be extended from a point ten feet outside the inside face of the wall unobstructed, unless special permission has been granted by the Board of Health for the use of a running trap at the entrance to buildings; to and through the roof, undiminished in size, and to a height of not less than two feet above the roof and not less than one foot above the top of any window or opening within fifteen feet, and not less than eight feet above the roof if the roof is used for a garden or similar purpose. The drain pipe shall be supplied with a Y branch fitted with a brass cover cleanout or with an iron stopper if required, on the direct run, at or near the point where the drain leaves the building. Changes in direction shall be made with long angle and long sweep bends, and all connections with horizontal or vertical pipes shall be made with Y branches. Soil and waste pipes shall have the proper Ty or Y branches for all fixture connections. Saddle hubs or double hubs shall not be used. All drain pipes shall be exposed to sight within the building, if such exposure is practicable, and shall not be subjected to pressure where they pass through the wall. All joints in hub

and spigot cast iron pipe shall be made with oakum and molten lead, run full and caulked gas and water tight, and no cement joints nor connections between iron and cement or tile pipe or brick drains shall be made within any building.

Soil and waste pipes shall not have less than the following diameters:

Minimum branch waste	1½ inches
Minimum branch waste for urinals	2 inches
Branch waste for sinks	1½ inches
Branch waste for wash trays	1½ inches
Main waste	2 inches
Main waste for sinks, five floors or more	3 inches
Soil pipe (except as provided in section 7)	4 inches
Branch waste for sink and tray combination	2 inches
Slop sink waste	3 inches
Minimum branch waste for sinks equipped with grease traps	2 inches

STEAM EXHAUSTS

No steam or vapor or water of a temperature over one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit shall be discharged from any premises into a sewer, drain or catch basin, nor shall any matter or thing be discharged into any sewer which may tend to cause obstruction of the sewer, or a nuisance or deposit therein or an injury thereto.

All pressure steam boilers connected to the drain shall be connected with a blow-off tank of a capacity not less than thirty percent of the largest boiler connected with such tank. The location of and the connections to said blow-off tank shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Health.

No steam exhaust or steam drip, unless it be connected with the blow-off tank, shall be connected with any drain leading to the sewer. Every blow-off tank shall be supplied with a vapor pipe not less than two inches in diameter which shall be carried above the roof and above the highest windows of the building.

The Board of Health may require such additional means of cooling the blow-off tanks by the injection of cold water or otherwise as may be necessary to reduce the temperature of the water passing from the blow-off tank so that it shall not exceed one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit. The discharge from blow-off tanks shall be carried ten feet outside the building before entering house sewer.

TRAPS

Section 4. 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 combination sink and tray may be connected with the house drain through one drum trap or through a two inch ½ S brass

trap, when outlets are not over three feet six inches apart; but the outlet of each fixture shall enter the trap separately. Lead bends for water closets or slop sinks shall not be used to connect waste from other fixtures. The connections between drainage pipes and earthenware traps shall be made by means of brass or iron flanges caulked, soldered or screwed to the drainage pipes and bolted to the earthenware and the joint made of grafting wax, red or white putty, except in the case of water sealed flanges where an approved gasket may be used. All traps shall be of open form, and traps depending upon concealed partitions to retain their seal will not be approved, except for earthenware fixtures, where the 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. Traps shall be of lead, cast iron or brass, except that drum traps shall be of lead or brass.

SPECIAL TRAPS

Section 5. Special wastes and Traps. Drainage from stables, garages, laboratories, special fixtures and kitchens shall be installed in accordance with plans approved by the Board of Health.

When liquid wastes from barns, stables, manure pits and the stable yards are permitted to enter the sewer system, they shall be intercepted by a properly trapped catch basin of suitable size and design.

Washing machines should be connected with a deep sealed trap and an open inlet. No tapping of the soil pipe to be allowed.

All discharge lines from garages, service pits, washstands, and other structures where gasoline, naptha or other inflammable oils or compounds are used shall be provided with a catch basin, properly trapped, or gasoline and oil interceptor approved by the Board of Health, so designed as to safeguard against the entrance of sand, oil, gasoline, or other inflammable compound into the sewers. The device shall be ventilated with a separate pipe to a point 3 feet above the roof. These catch basins and interceptors shall have the accumulated oil, gasoline or other inflammable liquids, sand, silt or other solids, removed at regular intervals.

Grease interceptors or grease traps of a type approved by the Board of Health shall be installed on the waste pipes from all pot or dishwashing sinks or machines in every kitchen, pantry or serving room, except in private dwellings and in cases where said sinks or machines are connected directly to an outside grease trap by means of independent waste pipes. The trap shall be placed as near as practicable to the fixtures which it serves, shall be of sufficient size, easily accessible to

open and clean. Every building from which, in the opinion of the Board of Health, grease may be discharged in such quantity as to clog or injure the sewer shall have a grease trap located outside the building at a point approved by the Board of Health.

Waste and vent pipes, traps and fittings serving fixtures in chemical laboratories shall be of approved acid-resisting materials made for the purpose. The arrangement of piping shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Health. So-called acid-resisting hub and spigot cast-metal pipe of the same dimensions as extra heavy cast-iron hub and spigot pipe or other approved corrosion-resisting pipe may also be used for waste and vent pipes.

CLEANOUTS

Section 6. Cleanouts, known as Boston Regulation Pattern, shall be placed at changes in direction and at foot of vertical stack, or other points necessary to make all portions of horizontal drainage system accessible for cleaning purposes at every fifteen feet.

BACK AIR PIPES, VENTS, ETC.

Section 7. All branches of soil or waste pipe, if more than fifteen feet in developed length, shall be extended through the roof undiminished in size or re-vented into the main vent system. All connections on lead waste and back air pipes and of lead pipes to brass ferrules and soldering nipples shall be full size wiped soldered joints. Traps shall be protected from siphonage or air pressure by iron, lead, brass or copper air pipes of a size not less than the waste pipes they serve. Continuous system shall be used and back air pipes shall not be connected to the trap or branched into the waste pipe except where a continuous vent is not practicable. Back air pipes shall enter the waste pipe within twenty-four inches measured horizontally of the trap and shall be a continuation of the waste pipe. Air pipes for water closet traps shall be of 2″ internal diameter if for not more than three fixtures and less than thirty-five feet in length; if for not more than three fixtures or more than thirty-five feet in length, they shall be of 3″ internal diameter. Air pipes shall run as direct as practicable, and if one and one-half inches in diameter shall not exceed thirty feet in length. Two or more air pipes may be connected together or with a vent pipe, but, in every such case the connection shall be above the top of the fixture.

The traps for the upper fixtures on a line of soil or waste pipe if within five feet horizontal developed length of the stack and the outlets of which connect independently to the stack, shall not require a special air pipe unless the outlets are branched into the stack more than 18 inches below the floor line, or if the waste pipes from said traps are less than 3

inches in diameter and have more than ¼ inch per foot pitch. Diameters of vent pipes shall be not less than 2 inches for main vents through less than seven stories, three inches for water closets on more than three floors, and for other fixtures in more than seven stories. All vent and air pipes shall be at least four inches in diameter before passing through the roof. Vent lines shall be connected at the bottom with a soil or waste pipe or with a drain, in such manner as to prevent accumulation of rust scale and properly to drip the water of condensation. Offsets shall be made at an angle of not less than forty-five degrees. Drain soil, waste and vent pipes shall be supported at least every eight feet on horizontal runs, and at least once to every story on vertical lines. In buildings where a series of bathrooms or kitchens are located directly over each other and have a common soil or waste pipe the back air pipe required shall be a vent connecting with each outlet branch close to the water closet connection or outlet from the sink trap, each branch vent to connect to vent line above the top of the highest fixture on each floor, the vent line to connect to main vent line above the top of the highest fixture in the building. In the case of batteries of water closets, the special air pipe from each trap may be omitted, provided that the soil or waste pipe, undiminished in size for batteries up to and including four such water closets is continued to a point above the roof or re-vented into the main soil pipe system above the top of the uppermost fixture. Stall urinals and floor drains may have the same system of battery ventilation, providing the waste pipe is one inch larger than the traps of the fixtures they serve. The waste pipes from urinals shall be the size of the discharge opening in urinal and in no case shall it be less than two inches in diameter, unless wall hung, and in such case an inch and a half trap may be used.

A 3″ soil or waste stack shall be sufficient for not more than two bath tubs, two water closets, two lavatories and two sinks or sink and tray combinations provided that all fixtures are vented except those entering the soil stack or waste pipe at the highest point on said pipe and that said stack shall connect into not less than a 4″ soil or waste pipe.

UNIT SCHEDULE FOR ABOVE INSTALLATIONS

1 water closet	6 units	1 lavatory	1 unit
1 kitchen sink	1½ units	1 bath tub	2 units
1 laundry tray	3 units	1 combination fixture	3 units
1 urinal	3 units	1 shower bath	3 units
1 floor drain	3 units	1 slop sink	4 units
1 water closet, lavatory, bath tub or shower			8 units

Any combination of the fixtures contained in the foregoing (Unit Schedule) excluding urinals, not exceeding 22 units, may be used on a 3″ soil or waste stack, as provided above.

All garbage disposal appliances connected to a plumbing system shall be connected to the waste or soil pipe independent of any other fixture with not less than a 2″ waste pipe and shall be vented as per above.

SCHEDULE OF BACK AIR PIPES AND VENTS FOR FIXTURES

FIXTURES	Size of Pipe (inches)	Greatest Length Allowed (feet)	Maximum Number of Fixtures
Baths, sinks, basins, urinals, sink and tray combination	1½	30	3
	2	70	9
	3	70	21
Water closets or slop sinks	2	35	3
	3	70	9

TESTING AND INSPECTION

Section 8. Pipes or other fixtures shall not be covered or concealed from view until approved by the Board of Health, except when in the case of an emergency or repair of leaks this would be impracticable. All work, including emergency and repair work, shall be examined and/or tested within two working days after notice is received by the Board of Health, that it is ready for inspection. Plumbing shall not be used unless, when roughed in the wastes, vents, back air pipes and traps are first tested, in the presence of a representative of the Board of Health, by water or sufficient air pressure if such test is practicable, and a final inspection shall be required when plumbing work is completed, and, if satisfactory, a certificate of approval shall be issued therefor to the plumber who signed the application.

WATER CLOSETS, ETC.

Section 9. Every building shall have such number of water closets as the Board of Health may require. Every building where persons are employed shall have at least one water closet for every fifteen persons employed therein; and in any building where persons of both sexes are employed, separate accommodations shall be furnished for both men and women. No trapped plumbing fixture shall be located in any room or compartment which does not contain a window having an area of at least 3 square feet placed in an external wall of the building or which is not provided with an approved system of ventilation. Every enclosure, the walls and doors of which extend from floor to ceiling and in which is located one or more water closets or urinals shall have similar ventilation requirements. The Board of Health, may, by special permission, grant authority for installing a different system of ventilation than that described herein.

Water closets shall be flushed by water from tanks or by flushometer valves capable of delivering 5 gallons of water to the closets in 10 seconds or in the case of urinals, two gallons of water in 10 seconds. Water from water closet or urinal flush tanks shall be used for no other purpose.

Section 10. No water closet, urinal or any other fixture, appliance, appurtenance or device shall be directly supplied from a water distribution system through a flushometer, or other valve, faucet, bib or device unless such flushometer or other valve, faucet, bib or device and outlet therefrom is set at least 1.5 times the diameter of the outlet plus .50 inches above the maximum water level or the water is supplied to the outlet by way of an approved siphon breaker or vacuum breaker installed in approved manner.

All flushometers and back flow preventers (siphon breakers or vacuum breakers) shall be subject to a laboratory test by and the approval of the Department of Public Health. Backflow preventers shall be of the moving part and air vent type which shall be of such size and proportions as to allow an ample flow of water to fixture, a complete functioning unit installed separately or contained wholly within the flush valve body between the flush valve mechanism and the fixture. The preventer shall be of a non-corrodible material, shall not leak under any degree of back pressure and shall operate quietly. The device shall prevent a reduction of pressure in the flush pipe greater than one inch of water when the outlet end of the flush pipe is closed or submerged in water and a vacuum of 20 inches of mercury is applied on the supply side.

The critical level shall in no case be below the outlet connection, and when the critical level is above that point it shall be shown by a horizontal line not less than ¼ inch long and clearly stamped on the body the symbols C-L or C/L. When not indicated the crititcal level shall be considered as being at the level of the outlet end of the device. The critical level of backflow preventers when installed shall be located at least 4 inches above the flood level of the fixtures (Maximum water level) except where existing supplies, which do not permit an elevation of 4 inches, must be accommodated, the elevation of the critical level may be placed not less than 2 inches above the flood level of the fixture. Each backflow preventer shall be clearly marked with the manufacturer's name and sufficient additional information to identify it from any other model that is made or has been made by him.

STORM AND SURFACE WATER

Section 11. All roofs and paved areas, yards, courts and court yards shall be drained into the storm water drainage system but not into the separate sewers intended for sewage only except where the storm sewer is above the area way, in

which case the area may be connected with the sanitary sewer if properly trapped and approved by the Board of Health.

When drains used for this purpose are connected with the combined sewerage systems they shall be effectually trapped. One trap may serve for all such connections but traps must be set below the frost line or inside of the building. Where there is no storm sewer accessible such connections shall be discharged in such manner as not to flow upon a public way or adjoining land.

Wherever a surface drain is installed in a cellar or basement it shall be provided with a deep sealed trap and back-water valve. Drain pipes from fixtures subject to back-flow from sewer shall be supplied with back-water valves.

INDIRECT, REFRIGERATION AND SPECIAL WASTES

Section 12. No waste pipe from a refrigerator, ice-box or cold room, any receptacle where food is stored, any sterilizer, autoclave, sterile water tank or any receptacle used to treat, process or store surgical or hospital supplies and equipment or any receptacle for storing or dispensing drinking water except drinking fountains which are properly trapped and vented shall connect directly with any house drain, soil or waste pipe. Such waste pipe shall in all cases empty over an open sink, floor drain or other fixture that is properly supplied with water, connected, trapped and vented the same as any other fixture and air gap of at least twice the diameter of the waste pipe shall be provided between the waste pipe and the receiving receptacle or waste pipe except that an open waste fitting or an approved back flow preventer will be permitted in lines from receptacles not subjected to a vacuum or directly connected to the water supply.

MECHANICAL DISCHARGE SYSTEM

Section 13. Fixtures that discharge into tank and from tank to pump or ejecter shall be protected from siphonage with not less than a four inch pipe up and through the roof. Tank shall be vented and vent pipe from tank may be connected to vent stack not less than twenty feet in height from tank. No gravity fixture shall be vented into this system. Tank vent shall be same size as waste or soil pipe. No fixtures shall be connected to the discharge pipe from an ejector or pump between the ejector or pump and the point where it enters the house drain or sewer. When the drain is subject to backflow a check valve shall be used.

HOT WATER TANKS AND SAFETY APPLIANCES

Section 14. No range boiler, tank, vessel or container, ferrous or non-ferrous, in which water is to be heated or stored under pressure for domestic, culinary or sanitary purposes, in this section and in Sections fifteen and sixteen re-

ferred to as hot water tanks, shall be sold or offered for sale unless it is plainly marked, by stamping into the metal of the tank, or into a metal plate permanently attached to the tank, in a conspicuous place, and permanently visible, as follows:

A. Manufacturer's name or registered trade mark.
B. Rated capacity of hot water tank in United States gallons.
C. Hydrostatic pressure in pounds per square inch at which the tank has been tested by the manufacturer, following the words: "Tested to ."
D. Maximum allowable working pressure in pounds per square inch.

Section 15. No hot water tank shall be repaired, relocated or installed and connected, unless it meets the following construction requirements:

A. The actual capacity of a hot water tank shall be within seven and a half percent of the capacity stamped on the tank.
B. A hot water tank shall be so constructed by riveting, welding, or otherwise as to withstand the stamped test pressure without visible permanent distortion, and be so designed as to have an ultimate strength sufficient to withstand a hydrostatic pressure twenty-five percent higher than the stamped test pressure.
C. Solder which melts at a temperature below seven hundred degrees Fahrenheit shall not be used to hold the tank together, but may be used to make it water tight, cistern tanks excepted.
D. A hot water tank in which water is to be heated or stored under pressure greater than fifteen pounds per square inch shall have a stamped test pressure of not less than two hundred pounds per square inch.
E. The maximum working pressure at which a hot water tank may be installed shall not be greater than forty-two and a half percent of the test pressure marked on the tank.
F. All tankless hot water heaters hereafter installed shall be equipped with a mixing valve to protect the user against scalding water flowing from the hot water faucets; and a pressure relief valve.

Section 16. No hot water tank shall be repaired, relocated or installed and connected unless it is protected with safety devices as follows:

A. A hot water tank in which water is to be heated or stored under pressure greater than fifteen pounds per square inch shall be equipped with a suitable pressure relief valve installed in a tapping in the tank or in the cold water supply line, or the hot water outlet line, with no shut-off valve between the

relief valve and the tank. The pressure relief valve shall be set by the manufacturer to operate at a pressure not more than twenty pounds above the maximum working pressure stamped on the tank, and shall be so constructed that said setting cannot be exceeded by normal means of adjustment.

B. A hot water tank to which a heating device or appliance capable of delivering water to the tank at a temperature greater than two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit is connected shall be equipped with a suitable temperature relief valve so adjusted and installed as to prevent the accumulation of water which is at a temperature in excess of two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit. Said temperature relief valve shall be installed in a tapping directly in or on the tank within six inches of the top of a verticle tank, or within six inches of the top of a horizontal tank, with no fittings between the valve and the tank, except that a bushing may be used to reduce the tapping to fit the valve. If the examiners permit the locating of the temperature relief valve on the hot water outlet pipe, in no case shall the heat sensitive member of said temperature relief valve be more than four inches away from the top of the tank. The discharge outlet of the temperature relief valve and of the pressure relief valve, if a separate pressure valve is used, shall be connected by means of a non-ferrous pipe or tubing not less than three-eighth inch inside diameter, with no shut-off, to an open plumbing fixture, or to within twelve inches of the basement floor.

A thermostatically controlled hot water tank may be protected by an automatic fuel shut-off device in addition to the thermostat. Such shut-off device shall be installed in the same location and perform the same function as said temperature relief valve.

Markings required by law on encased or jacketed hot water tanks shall be contained on the metal tag or plate that shall be permanently attached in a conspicuous place to the largest segment of said jacket or casing. All tankless water heaters shall be equipped with a pressure relieving valve and an automatic tempering device set to deliver water not exceeding 180° Fahrenheit.

The tempering device shall be located between the tankless water heater and any hot water supply pipe which it services. The pressure relief valve may be installed in either the cold water supply or the hot water outlet to or from the tankless water heater.

The following requirements are to be stamped or marked by the manufacturer into the metal of the tempering device or to a metal tag permanently attached to the device the following information:

1. Manufacturer's name or registered trade mark.
2. The type or style, or the type and style, of the tempering device.
3. The temperature settings in degrees Fahrenheit plainly marked.

All temperature and pressure relief valves and tempering devices shall be subject to the approval of the Inspector of Plumbing or other proper authorities.

No hot water tank shall be installed without being equipped with an approved device properly located so as to prevent any partial vacuum therein.

C. All parts of temperature and pressure relief valves which are in contact with water shall be made of non-ferrous metals or materials having suitable corrosion resisting properties. All pipe and fittings between relief valves and the hot water tank shall be of non-ferrous metals.

D. Relief valves shall be marked by the manufacturer, by stamping or casting in the metal of the valve, or on a metal tag permanently attached to the valve as follows:

1. Manufacturer's name or registered trade mark.
2. Type or style, or the type and style, of the valve.
3. The pressure setting of the valve in pounds per square inch.
4. The temperature setting in degrees Fahrenheit.
5. Temperature relieving capacity in B.T.U. per hour.

E. Temperature and pressure relief valves and other devices referred to in Section shall be subject to the approval of the inspectors of plumbing.

F. All pipes and fittings in the circulating system between a hot water tank and the heating device or appliance shall be non-ferrous, and of ample size so as to make it possible to heat seventy-five percent of the available water in the tank without raising the temperature of any part of the water above two hundred and twelve degrees Fahrenheit. Every water tank heater using coal, gas or oil fuel shall be properly connected to the nearest chimney or smoke pipe by a pipe of suitable size. No hot water tank shall be installed without being equipped with an approved appliance for relieving any partial vacuum which may be formed therein unless the construction of the boiler is such that it is able, as shown by test and so stamped by the maker, to withstand an external pressure of fourteen pounds per square inch.

CROSS CONNECTIONS

Section 17. Any connection in piping, whereby a public or private water supply used for drinking or culinary purposes is connected with a secondary supply or a supply of questionable quality or whereby polluted matter may enter the supply used for drinking or culinary purposes, shall be considered a cross connection.

No cross connection shall be installed unless it meets the requirements of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. All cross connection installations shown by test or inspection to be of such type or condition inadequately to protect the drinking or culinary water supply shall be removed.

Where the use of a supplementary private or secondary water supply is necessary it is permissible to install an approved swing joint connection from the potable water supply to the plumbing system or an above rim inlet from the potable water supply to said system.

DEFINITIONS

Section 18.

AIR GAP. In a water supply system is the unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying water to a tank or plumbing fixture and the flood level rim of the receptacle.

BACKFLOW means the flow of water or other liquids into distributing pipes of a supply of potable water from any source. Back siphonage is one type of backflow.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER (sometimes called vacuum breaker) is a device for installation in a water supply pipe to prevent backflow of water into the water supply system from the connections on its outlet end.

BRANCH is any part of a piping system other than a main.

BUILDING DRAIN is that part of the lowest horizontal piping of a building drainage system which receives the discharge from soil, waste or other drainage pipe inside the walls of any building and conveys it to the building (house) sewer beginning five feet outside the inner face of the building wall.

BUILDING (HOUSE) SEWER is the extension from the building drain to the street sewer or other place of disposal.

CRITICAL LEVELS of a backflow preventer is the level to which a preventer can be immersed in water before backflow begins.

DEAD END is a branch leading from a soil, waste, vent, house drain or house sewer which is terminated at developed distance of 2 feet or more by means of a cap, plug or other fitting.

EMERGENCY is the installation or replacement of piping or fixture on plumbing systems which must be made at such times as to prevent the filing of an application for a permit to do the plumbing before starting said work.

FLOOD LEVEL in reference to plumbing fixture is the level at which water begins to overflow the top or rim of the fixture.

FLOOR DRAIN is a drain for carrying off surface, overflow and clean waters from a floor surface.

JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER is a person who himself does any work in plumbing and is registered and licensed under the law.

LOCAL VENT PIPE is a pipe through which foul air is removed from a room or fixture.

MAIN of any system of continuous piping is the principal artery of the system to which branches may be connected.

MASTER PLUMBER is a plumber having a regular place of business and who by himself or journeyman plumbers in his employ performs plumbing work and who is registered and licensed under law.

PLUMBING is the work or business of installing, repairing or altering in buildings the pipes, fixtures and other apparatus for bringing in the water supply and removing liquid and water-borne wastes. The term is also used to denote the installed fixtures and piping of a building.

PLUMBING SYSTEM of a building includes the water supply distributing pipes; the fixtures and fixture traps; the soil, waste and vent pipes; the building (house) drain and building (house) sewer; and the storm water-drainage pipes; with their devices, appurtenances and connections all within or adjacent to the building.

PLUMBING FIXTURES are receptacles which receive and discharge water, liquid or water-borne wastes into a drainage system with which they are connected.

REPAIR OF LEAKS shall mean such repairs as are necessary to protect property and public health but do not involve any rearrangements or change in plumbing or of any pipes or fixtures.

SIZE AND LENGTH is the nominal size unless otherwise stated by which pipe or tubing is commercially designed. The developed length of a pipe is its length along the center line of pipe and fittings.

SOIL PIPE is any pipe which conveys the discharge of water closets or fixtures having similar functions with or without the discharges from other fixtures.

SPECIAL WASTE PIPE or indirect waste pipe is any pipe or fitting which does not connect directly with a house drain or soil stack.

STACK is a general term for the vertical main of a system of soil, waste or vent piping.

TRAP is a fitting or device so designed and constructed as to provide a liquid seal which will prevent the back passage of air without materially affecting the flow of sewage or waste water through it.

TRAP SEAL is the vertical distance between the crown weir and the dip of the trap.

VENT SYSTEM is pipe or pipes installed to provide a flow of air to or from a drainage system or to provide a circulation of air within such system, to protect trap seals from siphonage and back pressure.

WASTE PIPE is any pipe which receives the discharge of any fixture, except water-closets or similar fixtures and conveys the same to the house drain, soil or waste stack. When such pipe does not connect directly with a house drain or soil stack, it is an indirect waste.

WATER SERVICE PIPE is the pipe from the water main to the building served.

WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPE is one which conveys from the water supply service pipe to the plumbing fixtures and other outlets.

NOTHING IN THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS shall be construed as applying to the business of steam fitting, refrigeration, heating and ventilating or gas fitting beyond the point where any connection is made with the water distribution system carrying water for drinking or culinary purposes or the waste pipes carrying wastes or sewage or the vent system. Such connections shall be made subject to the approval and inspection of the plumbing inspectors.

PENALTIES. Every person violating any provision of Sections one to seventeen inclusive, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

ARTICLE XX

BUILDING REGULATIONS

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.

THE DEPARTMENT

Section 2. 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 3. The Board of Selectmen shall in April of each year appoint an inspector of Buildings sworn in 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 or structures 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 4. The Inspector shall have no financial nor business interest in the doing of work, or the furnishing of materials, for the construction, repair or maintenance of any building or structure 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 5. The Inspector shall keep a record of the business of the department 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 6. The Inspector shall examine all buildings in the course of erection, alteration, repair, or relocation 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 7. 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 8. 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. 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 the 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.

APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

Section 9. 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 containing less than 100 square feet, 1 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, is to be filed with the application. The location of the structure to be drawn on the lot. All drawings are to be submitted in duplicate and one copy is to remain on file, the other copy to be stamped with this department's seal of approval. If the Inspector is of the opinion that the requirements of this By-Law have been complied with, he shall thereupon issue said stamped permits to the applicants.

Section 10. No permit issued shall continue in force for a longer period than 90 days from the date of issue unless work has been started and carried on in good faith within that time limit.

Section 11. 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 Local 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.

Section 12. 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.

BUILDINGS SUBJECT TO BY-LAWS

Section 13. 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 14. No wooden building shall hereafter be erected or altered in such manner that the height of said building shall exceed 30 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.

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 of 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 upon 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.

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

FINAL INSPECTION

Section 16. 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 12 hours.

DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND TERMS

Section 17.

ALTERATION. Any change or addition.

APARTMENT HOUSE. A building divided into suites of rooms, each suite intended for the occupation of one family and containing the conveniences of a dwelling, including the facilities for cooking.

BASEMENT. A story partly, but not more than one-half below the level of the exterior grade.

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

FIRST CLASS BUILDING. A building with fireproof floors, walls and roof.

SECOND CLASS BUILDING. A building with fireproof walls, wood floors and roof but with metal sash and incombustible roof covering.

THIRD CLASS BUILDING. A building with fireproof exterior walls, wood floors and partitions, combustible roofing, wood sash.

FOURTH CLASS BUILDING. All wood building.

FOUNDATION. That part of a wall below the level of the exterior grade, 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 sill to cornice.

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 adopted for the use of more than one building and which is centered 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.

HABITABLE. Any room, space or cubicle with finished floor, walls and ceilings properly lighted, heated and ventilated.

INSPECTOR. Wherever the word Inspector is used in Article XX of these By-Laws it shall mean the local Inspector of Buildings of the Town of Southbridge.

JUNK YARDS

Section 18. Any person owning or controlling property within the residential districts of this town where a number of wrecked or demolished automobiles are kept, is to build and maintain a fence which cannot be seen through at least 8 feet high, properly painted, around such space as is used for this purpose.

FIRE PREVENTION AND HEALTH

Section 19. 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 one inch thick and supported on iron columns or steel beams.

Section 20. At each floor fire stop around chimney with twenty-six gauge strip metal or at least two inches of good concrete all around so as to stop the draught around the chimney.

Section 21. No metal smoke stack or pipe is to run through a combustible floor, roof, or partition and in no case is it to be nearer than eighteen inches of a ceiling or wall unless said partition or ceiling is metal lath and hard plaster or asbestos.

Section 22. No akron or earthenware pipe is to be used for a chimney on any permanent and combustible building.

Section 23. No building over two and one-half 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 two and one-half stories.

Section 24. No cellar is to be used for living quarters unless each room has a window in an outer wall with at least twelve square feet of opening, and otherwise made sanitary and habitable.

Section 25. No new building is to have living quarters in the basement or cellar unless the floors and walls are water and damp-proofed.

Section 26. 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. In cases where a fireplace is elevated above the floor and has no hearth, same is to be protected by screen to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

Section 27. 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 28. Unless the Inspector otherwise directs, all elevator wells and light-shafts, unless built of masonry 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 29. Over all heaters in basement, metal lath and hard plaster or lined with sheet gypsum at least three-eighths inches thick on area directly over the boiler at least ten feet square in residences and twenty feet square in other buildings.

Section 30. All wood frame buildings to be fire blocked at sill. Cut in two inch fire blockings between studs below and above all floors and ceiling joists. Where the rafters are lined on the underside cut two inch plank the full thickness of the rafters between all rafters halfway up their slope for fire blocking.

Section 31. Where brick walls are strapped, space between strappings and brick wall to be filled above and below all floors with a band at least six inches wide of cement mortar and in all cases where floor height is above twelve feet there shall be a similar band of fireproofing, material applied half-way between floors.

Section 32. In each flight of stairs cut two inch plank fire stopping between stringers, at each flight, every six feet of run.

REQUIREMENTS OF BRICK, STONE, TERRA COTTA BLOCK, CEMENT OR CINDER BLOCK OR CONCRETE BUILDINGS

Section 33. 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, unless in the opinion of the building inspector a suitable foundation is otherwise provided.

Section 34. Masonry partition walls shall have a footing of concrete or stone at least six inches wider than the wall above and at least ten inches thick.

Section 35. 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 36. Mortar and Concrete shall not be poorer than the following:

Cement Mortar: 1 Portland cement, 3 sand.

Lime and Cement Mortar: 1 Portland cement, 1 lime, 6 sand.

Concrete: 1 part Portland cement, 2½ parts sand, 5 parts stone or gravel.

SUPPORTS AND BRACES

Section 37. Supports of buildings other than their foundations, shall be of iron, concrete, brick or cement blocks. All iron pipe supports to main girders shall be cement filled and of adequate size.

Section 38. 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 39. All brick piers shall be built with and all footings bedded in, cement mortar.

Section 40. Brick piers under buildings, girders, or columns of buildings, other than dwellings, shall have an iron plate on top of the pier, at least one inch thick cast iron or one-half inch thick steel and the full size of the pier.

Section 41. 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.

MASONRY WALLS AND PIERS

Section 42. All frame buildings shall have sills bolted to the foundation by anchor bolts not less than ¾ inches in diameter; a minimum of 3 feet in length, and spaced at not over 4 feet apart, with nuts and washers.

Section 43. All brick work, other than piers shall be laid in mortar no poorer than one part Portland cement, one part lime and six parts sand.

Section 44. No very soft brick shall be used in the construction of any of the walls or piers of any buildings.

Section 45. 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 46. 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 47. All floor bearing walls, if carried above the first floor, shall not be less than twelve inches thick.

Section 48. 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 for one story buildings.

Section 49. All brick walls on which the ends of floor joists rest shall be anchored at each tier of joists, at intervals of not more than five feet apart with steel anchors at least three-eighths inch by one and one-half inches, well built into the walls, and well fastened to the joists; and where the joists are supported by, or on girders, or partition plates, the ends resting upon girders, or partition plates, shall be fastened together and strapped by wrought iron straps, the same distance apart, and to the same joists as the wall anchors. Where joists parallel masonry walls use steel anchors of same section as above and anchored to three joists.

Section 50. The ends of all girders or partition plates, resting on or abutting any wall, shall be anchored to it with steel anchors.

Section 51. Plates of all roofs shall be bolted to walls, not less than every six feet, the bolts to be built into the walls at least ½ inch by 18 inches and turned at least three inches into masonry.

Section 52. 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 53. 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 doors and each side of the wall separated by the thickness of the wall, hardware to be approved and with fusable links.

Section 54. 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 two and one-half inches in their depth 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.

FIRE LIMIT

THE FIRE LIMIT WITHIN THE TOWN IS BOUNDED AND DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS, TO WIT:

Section 55. Beginning at the northwest corner of Main and Everett Streets; **thence** across Main Street northerly to the private way of the Worcester County Electric Company; **thence** northeasterly and northerly by land of the 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 opposite boundary of the southerly corner of Edwards and Hamilton Streets; **thence** following said southerly side of Edwards Street westerly to the intersection of Edwards and Pine Streets; **thence** southerly following the easterly side of Pine Street to the intersection of Pine and Main Streets; **thence** easterly and following the northerly side of 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 the easterly side of Marcy Street to the intersection of Dresser and Marcy Streets; **thence** easterly along the northerly side of Dresser Street to the intersection of Elm Street, following along the westerly 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 Street; **thence** northerly along the westerly side of Everett Street to the point of beginning.

Section 56. 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, cinder tile blocks or 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 twenty-six gauge galvanized iron.

Section 57. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit is to be lathed with metal or gypsum lath.

Section 58. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit is to have cornice, jet or overhang of rigid sheet asbestos, sixteen ounce cold rolled copper, twenty-six gauge or heavier galvanized iron, but in all cases space from plate to the roof planks or boards is to be filled with at least four inches of hollow brick, tile, cement or brick, all around building.

Section 59. 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, twenty-six gauge metal or rigid sheet asbestos for the entire area concealed, ceiling not to be applied until approved by Inspector.

Section 60. Any new building, addition or alteration within the fire limit is to be roofed with slate, tile, asbestos asphalt shingles, twenty-six gauge or heavier metal, tar and gravel or slag composition.

Section 61. 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 preceding sections.

Section 62. Any new building, addition or alteration, within the fire limit, may have wood doors and windows, cellar entrance bulkheads, trellis or pergolas.

Section 63. Any new building within the fire limit not having a cellar is to have at least twenty-four inch trap

through the floor with two flush iron rings not less than three inches in diameter for access to the underside of floor and this trap not to be nailed or fastened down in any way.

Section 64. Any new building or alteration within the fire limit to have access trap to roof space left at least twenty-four inches square.

BEARINGS AND FOUNDATIONS

Section 65. No superstructure shall be erected until the foundation for the same is prepared, whether of stone, concrete, or brick, and the said foundation is safe to receive the superstructure.

Section 66. 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 67. Foundation walls for brick shall be not less than twelve inches thick, concrete ten inches and cement blocks twelve inches with footing eight inches wider than the walls, and eight inches thick for one story buildings. For two stories, footings to be twelve inches wider than foundation and ten inches thick.

Section 68. 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 69. 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 centers under wooden buildings; those piles to be properly capped with cement cap at least eighteen inches thick and eight inches wider on each side than its superimposed foundation and properly reinforced.

Section 70. All brick underpinnings averaging over four feet high shall be not less than twelve inches thick, and when under buildings three stories high shall in all cases be not less than twelve inches thick.

Section 71. Concrete underpinning shall not be less than ten inches thick and all stone underpinning shall be not less than sixteen inches thick.

Section 72. Dwellings that do not rest on masonry walls shall be supported on suitably driven piles, or piers of hard burned brick, stone, cement filled concrete blocks, or concrete; corner piers if of brick shall not be less than sixteen inches square and intermediate piers twelve inches square; all footings for 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 73. 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.

Section 74. 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 75. 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 four feet if exposed to frost and at least twelve inches square with suitable footings.

WOOD FRAMING

Section 76. 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 centers. 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 centers. All frame buildings three full stories in height hereafter erected shall have corner posts not less than four by eight inches in cross section. One inch by six inch ledgers notched into studs may be used.

Section 77. 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 78. 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 79. 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 from floor to ceiling. At each exterior corner brace from floor to ceiling at each floor with same section of material as used for outside walls.

Section 80. All new or renewed floors shall be so constructed as to safely carry the weight to which the proposed use of the building will be subjected to, but the least capacity per superficial square foot, exclusive of materials, shall be designed to carry the following loads:

For floors of dwellings	60 lbs.
For floors of public buildings	125 lbs.
For floors of school house other than floor of assembly halls	80 lbs.
For floors of assembly rooms	125 lbs.
For floors of ordinary stores, light manufacturing and light storage	120 lbs.
For floors of dance halls	200 lbs.
For flat roofs	40 lbs.
For stairs, landings, platforms and fire escapes	70 lbs.

Section 81. 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 82. 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 83. In all dwellings the sizes of floor joists shall not be less than the following:

2 x 6 — 16″ c.c. for spans not over 8′
2 x 8 — 16″ c.c. for spans not over 14′
2 x 9 — 16″ c.c. for spans not over 15′
2 x 10 — 16″ c.c. for spans not over 16′
2 x 12 — 16″ c.c. for spans not over 18′

Section 84. 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 85. No beam or floor joist 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 three inch, or two by three inch stock nailed at each end with two nails.

Section 86. 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. All roofs shall have its rafters anchored at every other rafter to the studs below the plate with hurricane anchors to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Buildings.

FIREPROOFING

Section 87. 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, or solid masonry. In the case of four or more rooms above the second floor, walls to be at least twelve inches thick at cellar and first floor and eight inches thereafter of cement, cement blocks, terra cotta, tile, or brick, to underside of roofboards. In both the above cases, lath covering these walls to be metal.

Section 88. New wooden walls and ceilings of all stores in buildings over one story in height shall be covered either with wire lathing and plaster or with sheet metal. Composition tile or sheets may be used on walls and ceilings providing that ceilings are backed with gypsum board at least three-eighths inches thick or metal lath and plaster. Basement ceilings of all new work in stores shall be metal lathed, and plastered.

Section 89. The tops of portable heaters shall be at least three feet below any wooden beam, ceilings, or other combustible objects, unless protected by some incombustible materials.

Section 90. All boilers or heating systems used in hotels, apartments, 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 in-

spection. No boiler room shall be located under any stair, entrance hall or public way.

Section 91. If any chimney, flue or heating apparatus should, 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 92. The Provisions of Articles XIX to XXXIV inclusive may apply to buildings already erected if found necessary and so ordered after examination of the premises by the Inspector of Buildings.

BURNED STRUCTURES

Section 93. After a fire, all burned parts and other debris are to be cleared away within sixty 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.

EGRESSES

Section 94. 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.

CHIMNEYS

Section 95. No chimney shall be built so far out of plumb as in the opinion of the Inspector to endanger its stability.

Section 96. No chimney to be built unless lined with firebrick or fireclay flue liner.

Section 97. No chimney is to extend less than two feet above any adjacent building or ridge that may exist within twenty feet of this chimney.

Section 98. In no case shall a chimney be corbelled out more than two-thirds the thickness of its wall, and in all such cases the corbelling shall consist of at least five courses of brick.

Section 99. No metal chimney unless approved shall be used, or 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.

SNOW FROM ROOFS

Section 100. 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.

OIL BURNING EQUIPMENT

Section 101. All fuel oil-burning ranges, stoves, appliances, boilers, furnaces and heating or cooking equipment of any type must be inspected annually during the months of September or October by a member of the Southbridge Fire Department, and certified as safe before use for the ensuing 12 months. Unless such equipment is certified as safe for use, the head of the Fire Department shall notify all fuel oil dealers in the town, or who deliver fuel oil within the town limits, that such equipment is unsafe and unfit for use and that no fuel oil shall be delivered for use in said equipment until the same is certified safe. Any fuel oil dealers who deliver fuel oil for use in any equipment not certified as safe, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION

Section 102. 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 Arbitration.
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 agreement of the two thus chosen. The decision of all questions referred to said Board of Arbitration shall be final except as provided in Section 1 of Article XX of these Building By-Laws.

ENFORCEMENT

Section 103. 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 XXI
ENACTMENT

Disapproved by the Attorney General.

A true copy,

Attest: Clare P. Boyer,

Town Clerk of Southbridge, Mass.

Special Town Meeting ..... April 30, 1956

Article 13.

To see if the Town will vote to adopt and make such orders and By-Laws as proposed by the Town By-Law Committee, said proposed By-Laws now on file in the office of the Town Clerk, said proposed By-Laws being dated February 2, 1956, or act anything thereon.

The following motion made and seconded: (presented by: Mr. O. J. Laliberte.)

I move that the proposed Amendments dated February 2, 1956 to the By-Laws of the Town of Southbridge, copies of which were sent to the Board of Selectmen by the Town By-Laws Committee with their letter dated February 28, 1956, and a copy of which has been on file in the office of the Town Clerk, available for inspection by any registered voter of the Town be adopted in the form recommended by the Town By-Laws Committee.

The following amendment presented to above motion. Said amendment seconded and carried:

The following to be added to the proposed Town By-Laws as Article No. 40 (Town Engineer.)

Section 1.

The Selectmen shall appoint an Engineer whose qualifications shall be those of "Grade E-Engineers and Chief Engineers," as provided by amendment to the revised Civil Service—Section 6, Chapter 19 of the revised Laws of the Commonwealth, or of any equivalent revision in said Laws.

Section 2.

The Selectmen may appoint the Engineer for the Town for a period of three (3) years. Said Engineer shall perform all engineering work required by the Town.

Section 3.

He shall have complete charge of the Engineering Department and shall be fully responsible for all employees of the Engineering Department.

Section 4.

The Engineer shall prepare specifications for grades, bounds and materials, depths of all streets, sidewalks, sewers and other construction hereinafter built or charged to the Town he shall recommend to the Board of Selectmen and his recommendations, when approved, shall be binding upon all departments concerned. He shall inspect all work done under

his specifications and shall be responsible for the fulfillment of all his requirements. He shall prepare maps or sketches of all Town property and shall be responsible to the Board of Selectmen for all Town Maps, drawings and records pertaining to streets, sidewalks, sewer location and pipes, retained in his possession.

Section 5.

In his Annual Report, he shall review the work done during the year and shall make recommendations which he may deem best for the welfare of the Town.

Result of vote on Article 13:
(Count of hands by Moderator.)

Affirmative: 42
Negative: 33

It's a vote.

(Town)
(Seal)

A true copy of record,
Attest: s/ Clare P. Boyer,
Town Clerk of Southbridge, Mass.

Boston, Mass., June 6, 1956

The foregoing By-Laws are hereby approved with the exception of Article II and Article XXI, which are hereby disapproved.

s/ George Fingold,
Attorney General

A true copy,
Attest: Clare P. Boyer,
Town Clerk of Southbridge, Mass.

Special Town Meeting ..... April 30, 1956

Article 8.

To see if the Town will vote to discontinue its voting precincts; and vote that subsequent elections within the Town shall be held as if no such division had been made; all as provided by Section 9 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth, or act anything thereon.

The following substitute motion presented, seconded and carried:

VOTED: that the Town discontinue its voting precincts and that subsequent elections within the Town shall be held as if no such division had been made, all as provided by Section 9 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws of the Commonwealth.

Count of hands by Moderator.
Result of Count by Moderator.

Affirmative: 83
Negative: 65

Result of Count challenged.

Moderator named (3) tellers.
Moderator asked voters to vote again (hand vote.)
Result of Count: (Announced by Moderator.)

Affirmative: 112
Negative: 91

It's a vote.

(Town)
(Seal)

A true copy of record,
Attest: s/ Clare P. Boyer,
Town Clerk of Southbridge, Mass.

Boston, Mass., June 6, 1956

The within amendment to By-Laws is hereby approved.

s/ George Fingold
Attorney General

A true copy,
Attest: Clare P. Boyer,
Town Clerk of Southbridge, Mass.

(Town)
(Seal)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON 33.

George Fingold
Attorney General

June 6, 1956

Mrs. Clare P. Boyer
Town Clerk
Southbridge, Mass.

Dear Madam:

I return herewith By-Laws adopted by the Town of Southbridge on April 30, 1956, under Articles 8 and 13, with the action of the Attorney General noted thereon.

Article II of the By-Laws adopted under Article 13 of the warrant is disapproved inasmuch as it conflicts with Article 8.

Article XXI adopted under Article 13 is disapproved inasmuch as G.L. c. 40, s. 32 has preempted the field.

Very truly yours,
s/ Matthew S. Heaphy
Assistant Attorney General

A true copy,
Attest: Clare P. Boyer,
Town Clerk of Southbridge, Mass.