

CITY OF EVERETT



Rules and Regulations  
OF THE  
BOARD OF HEALTH  
And Ordinance,  
XXXIX,  
RELATIVE TO PLUMBING.  
1896.

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MARBLEHEAD:  
N. A. LINDSEY & Co., PRINTERS,  
1896.

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# CITY OF EVERETT



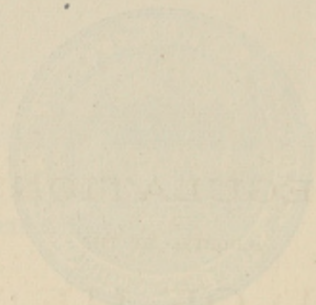
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CITY OF EVERETT



REGISTRATION  
BOARD OF HEALTH  
Laws and Regulations

And Ordinances

MLM

# REGULATIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

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SECTION 1. **Nuisances.** No privy vaults shall be used as cesspools, nor receive drainage from the premises; their contents shall not be allowed to leak out or otherwise become offensive.

SECTION 2. No person shall allow the overflow of any drain constructed for surface water, any house drainage or other offensive water to remain in any cellar, or upon any lot or vacant ground by such person owned or occupied.

SECTION 3. **Premises may be Vacated.** The Board when satisfied upon due examination that a cellar, room, tenement or building in the city, occupied as a dwelling place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness or other cause unfit for such purpose, and a cause of nuisance or sickness to the occupants or the public, may issue a notice in writing to such occupants, requiring the premises to be put in

proper condition; or, if the Board see fit, they may require the premises to be vacated, and the same shall not be again occupied without the written permission of the Board.

**SECTION 4. Dumping of Rubbish.** No person shall throw or put into any public place or pond, or running stream, or body of water, or any other place where the Board of Health may deem it a nuisance, any dead animal, animal matter, decayed fruit or vegetables, dirt or rubbish whatever; nor shall any person throw into or upon any flats or tide-water within the jurisdiction of the city, any dead animals, filth or offensive matter.

**SECTION 5. Offensive Trades.** By virtue of the authority given in Chapter 80 of the Public Statutes, the Board of Health forbids any person using or maintaining within the limits of the city any building or structure as a slaughter-house; for the manufacture or refining of kerosene oil or soap, the trying out of lard, the business of tallow chandler, or the tanning, dressing or coloring of leather or skins; rendering animal matter (except fresh tallow), manufacturing fertilizers, mixing or storing refuse animal or vegetable substances, smoking fish or meat, refining oils, making varnish, glue, gas, gasoline, or any burning fluid, except at such place or places as may be assigned by the Board of Health; such trades or employments being nuisances hurtful to the inhabitants of said city, dangerous to the public health, attended by noisome and injurious odors, and otherwise injurious to the estates of said inhabitants.

**SECTION 6. Collection of Offal, etc.** No person shall collect any house-offal or night-soil, remove the contents of any cesspool or vault, nor drive any cart or other vehicle containing night-soil, house-offal or other offensive matter, or used for conveying the same, in any street of the city, without a written permit from the Board of Health.

**SECTION. 7. Keeping of Fowl.** No person shall keep any fowl or animal in any part of a dwelling-house or in any place in the city where the Board of Health may deem such keeping detrimental to the health of the residents of the neighborhood, or to those that may pass by; and said Board shall have the power to remove or cause to be removed therefrom any such fowl or animal so kept.

**SECTION 8. Burning Refuse.** No person shall burn on premises occupied by him any garbage, refuse, woolen, silken, leather or rubber goods or other substances so that the same shall evolve offensive odors and gases while burning, to the injury of those living in the neighborhood or those passing by.

#### HOUSE OFFAL.

**SECTION 9. Receptacles for Swill.** Every house shall be provided with a suitable water-tight covered receptacle to keep garbage and swill until the same is removed by the city scavengers. This receptacle shall be kept covered at all times except when depositing or removing the garbage.

It shall be kept on the ground floor and be convenient of access.

No person shall deposit in the garbage to be taken by the city scavengers any tin cans, water (dish-water not excepted), ashes, glass, sweepings, oyster or clam shells, sawdust, corkdust, old boots or shoes, dead animals, lawn clippings, or any poisonous substances. Any garbage containing foreign matter of the kind enumerated above, must be cared for by the owners at their own expense.

## FISH, PROVISIONS, ETC.

**SECTION 10. Fish must be Cleaned.** No person shall, at any time, have in his possession with intent to sell for food, fish of any kind, except flounders, smelts and other small fish, salmon and shad, until the same have been cleansed of their entrails and other refuse parts ; nor fish of any kind, unless they are kept in covered stalls, or fish-boxes, or in covered carts, which shall be clean and in good order, and well secured from the rays of the sun.

**SECTION 11. Fruit and Provisions.** No person shall bring into the city, keep or offer for sale for food, any diseased, putrid, stale or unwholesome meat, vegetables, fruit or provisions.

## LICENSES.

**SECTION 12. Swine.** No person shall keep swine within the limits of the city, without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Board of Health, and in all re-

spects complying with the conditions of said permit. All such permits shall expire on the first day of May, annually, and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Health; and no person shall receive such a permit without first paying to the Treasurer for the use of the city the sum of \$1.00 for each swine to be kept, except in case a permit is granted to keep more than ten swine the fee shall not exceed \$10.00. All such licenses must be personally applied for yearly, before May 1st.

**SECTION 13. Grease Collecting.** No person, without first obtaining a permit so to do from the Board of Health shall collect or carry through the streets of the city any bones or soap grease.

The vehicles or receptacles must be neat and clean, not leak and have painted on them in letters and figures at least two inches in height the name of the person collecting and the number given him by the Board of Health. All such permits shall expire on the first day of May, annually, and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Health; and no person shall receive such a permit without first paying to the Treasurer for the use of the city the sum of \$1.00.

Extract from Ordinances, 1893, relating to Hawkers and Pedlers:

#### CHAPTER XXXV.

**SECTION 1.** Every hawker or peddler exposing for sale or selling any of the articles enumerated in Section 1 of Chapter 68 of the Public Statutes shall record his name with the Board of Health, who shall assign him a number.

SECTION 2. The said articles shall be so carried and conveyed that they shall not tend to injure or annoy the public health or comfort, and only in vehicles or receptacles which do not leak.

SECTION 3. Every such vehicle or receptacle shall have the name and number of the person selling painted thereon in letters and figures at least two inches in size, shall be kept neat and clean within and without, and shall be submitted to the inspection of the Board of Health or its agent at least once every month at such time and place as may be designated by said Board.

SECTION 4. No person, unless duly licensed by the Board of Aldermen so to do, shall ring a bell or cause to be rung or cry his wares in a public street, for the purpose of giving notice of the exercise of a business or calling, or for the sale of an article; and no person shall use or cause to be used in a public street for said purpose a horn or other noise-making instrument.

SECTION 5. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars. (See page 16 for Public Statute, numbered above).

SECTION 14. **No Old Rags and Junk in Dwelling-Houses.** No old rags, old paper or like refuse material, gathered or secured from any source, shall be brought into or allowed to remain within any building used as a dwelling.

SECTION 15. **Stables.** No owner or occupant of a stable shall permit the stable or grounds connected therewith to be foul or unclean. All manure from stables except on premises used for agricultural purposes and where no nuisance is created shall be kept in a ventilated manure pit, or in a building for the purpose outside, that is satisfactory to the Board of Health

SECTION 16. No manure shall be removed or carried through the streets of this city except in a tight vehicle so as to prevent the manure in process of removal from

being dropped or left in any street or way of the city. No manure shall be loaded into a vehicle in or upon any street, lane or passageway nor upon or across any sidewalk without a written permit from the Board of Health.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

SECTION 17. The diseases which are regarded by the Board of Health as dangerous to the public health within the meaning of Section 79 Chapter 80, of the Public Statutes, and which attending physicians and householders must report to the Board of Health, are smallpox, diphtheria, membranous croup (so called), measles, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, yellow fever and cholera.

In all houses where either diphtheria, membranous croup (so called), or scarlet fever is found to exist, a placard shall be displayed in a conspicuous place informing the public of the presence of such disease.

SECTION 18. **Disinfection.** Immediately upon the recovery or removal of a case of contagious disease, the room or rooms occupied by the patient must be disinfected to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

This work is performed under the charge of the Board of Health and at the public expense.

SECTION 19. **School Permit Cards.** At the time of disinfection where an infectious disease has existed a permit card will be issued by the Board of Health to any child a resident in the house authorizing re-admission to school on and after a date two weeks from date

of disinfection, provided that no other case of infectious disease shall have appeared in the house in the meantime.

In case of measles and whooping-cough the Board will issue such card on receipt of a certificate from physician or other evidence that danger of contagion is passed.

**SECTION 20. No Public Funeral.** No public funeral, and no funeral attended by other persons than those occupying the dwelling in which the funeral is held, or those whose business calls them there, shall be held in case of death from Asiatic cholera, diphtheria (membranous croup), measles, scarlet fever, smallpox, typhoid fever or typhus fever, except by written consent of the Board of Health.

In case of death from any of the above diseases, the undertaker shall immediately, in the room where death occurred, wrap the *whole* body in a sheet saturated with a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate, and shall as soon as possible place it in a tight coffin which shall be made absolutely tight, and shall not thereafter be opened; or shall prepare the body in such a manner as shall prevent all danger to the public, under the direction of the Board of Health.

When the body is to be sent by railroad, the coffin or box must be hermetically sealed in metallic case.

**SECTION 21. Time of Burial.** The undertaker shall at once notify the Board of Health of the time when the body is to be removed, and shall sign a certificate containing a true statement of the facts, that he has complied with the foregoing rules; and he and every

other person having charge or custody, or the right of disposal of the body, shall cause the burial to take place before sunset of the same day, if possible; or, in any event, within twenty-four hours.

No stand with draperies that are to be used at any other funeral shall be used in case of death from any infectious disease.

**SECTION 22. Public Carriage not to be Used.**

No person having charge of any hackney carriage shall receive or permit to be placed therein, or convey in or upon the same, any person sick or infected with any contagious disease, or the body of any person deceased from such disease, except by written consent and under such regulations as the Board may prescribe.

**SECTION 23.** No person shall open a grave or tomb between the first day of June and the first day of October for any other purpose than that of interring the dead, except in accordance with a permit from the Board of Health.

**SECTION 24. Library Books.** No books from the Public Library shall be given out to any person living in a family where any disease of a contagious character may exist. The librarian will be informed of all such cases and will not issue books to such family until a written permit has been given by the Board of Health. Books from any circulating library that have been exposed to infection must be destroyed.



EXTRACTS  
FROM THE  
STATUTES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

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NUISANCES.

[Chapter 80, Section 21.]

The board or the health officer shall order the owner or occupant at his own expense to remove any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness found on private property, within twenty-four hours, or such other time as it deems reasonable, after notice served as provided in the following section; and if the owner or occupant neglects so to do, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every day during which he knowingly permits such nuisance or cause of sickness to remain after the time prescribed for the removal thereof.

The board may order the removal of a nuisance without previous notice to the owner or occupant, and without any opportunity by him to be heard.

City of Salem *v.* Eastern Railroad Company, 98 Mass. 443.

In the above case, Wells, J., says in relation to boards of health: "Their action is intended to be prompt and summary. They are clothed with extraordinary powers for the protection of the community from noxious influences affecting life and health, and it is important that their proceedings should be embarrassed and delayed as little as possible by the necessary observance of formalities. Although notice and opportunity to be heard upon matters affecting private interests ought always to be given when practicable, yet the nature and object of those proceedings are such that it is deemed to be most for the general good that such notice should not be essential to the right of the board to act for the public safety. Delay for the purpose of giving notice, involving the necessity either of public notice or of inquiry to ascertain who are the parties whose interests will be affected, and further delay for such hearings as the parties may think necessary for the protection of their interests, might defeat all beneficial results from an attempt to exercise the powers conferred upon boards of health. The necessity of the case and the importance of the public interests at stake justify the omission of notice to the individual."

The adjudication of the board that a nuisance exists is conclusive, and no appeal lies therefrom.

## SEWER CONNECTIONS.

[Chapter 152, Acts 1890.]

SECTION 1. Every building situated on a public or private street, court or passageway, in which there is a public sewer, shall, when required by the board of health of the city or town in which it stands, be connected by a good and sufficient particular drain with such public sewer.

SECTION 2. Any person owning, leasing or maintaining any building not connected with a public sewer as provided in the preceding section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

### PRIVY VAULTS.

[Chapter 74, Section 1, Acts 1890.]

No privy vault shall be established in a city which accepts this act, either upon premises situated in a public or private street, court, or passage-way where there is a public sewer opposite thereto, or upon premises connected with a public or private sewer, without permission in writing first obtained from the board of health of said city, and whenever there is in such city a privy vault so situated which in the opinion of the board of health of such city is injurious to the public health, said board shall declare the same to be a nuisance, and forbid its continuance; and Sections 21-23 inclusive of Chapter 80 shall apply to such nuisances so declared. [Accepted by city of Everett, Nov. 21, 1893.]

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

[Chapter 80, Section 84.]

The board of health of a town shall from time to time assign certain places for the exercise of any trade or employment which is a nuisance or hurtful to the inhabitants, or dangerous to the public health, or the exercise of which is attended by noisome and injurious odors, or is otherwise injurious to their estates, and may prohibit

the exercise of such trade or employment in places not so assigned; the board may also prohibit such exercise within the limits of the town or in any particular locality thereof. All such assignments shall be entered in the records of the town, and may be revoked when the board shall think proper.

### POULTRY TO BE PROPERLY DRESSED.

[Acts 1887, Section 1 and 2.]

No poultry, except it be alive, shall be sold or exposed for sale until it has been properly dressed, by the removal of the crop and entrails when containing food.

Whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale poultry contrary to the provisions of section one of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offence. The boards of health in the several cities and towns shall cause the provisions of this act to be enforced in their respective cities and towns.

### HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

[PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 68.]

SECTION 1. Any person may go about from town to town, or from place to place in the same town, exposing for sale and selling fruits, provisions, live animals, brooms, agricultural implements, hand tools used in making boots and shoes, fuel, newspapers, books, pamphlets, agricultural products of the United States, and the product of his own labor or of the labor of his

family; *but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to include among the things that may be so exposed for sale or sold any articles of the growth or production of foreign countries.*

### UNWHOLESOME FOOD.

[Acts 1894, Chapter 491, Section 15.]

Whoever knowingly sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with the intent to sell, for food, any diseased animal, or any product thereof, or any tainted, diseased, corrupted, decayed or unwholesome carcass, meat, fish, vegetables, produce, fruit or provisions of any kind, or the veal of a calf killed under four weeks old, shall be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

[Acts 1894, Chapter 491, Section 29.]

Every person, except the members of Board of Cattle Commissioners, who has knowledge of or has good reason to suspect the existence of any contagious disease among any species of domestic animals within the limits of this Commonwealth, or that any domestic animal is affected with any such contagious disease, whether such knowledge is obtained by personal examination or otherwise,

shall immediately give written notice thereof to the board of health of the city or town where such diseased animal or animals are kept and for failure so to do shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year.

### QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS.

[Acts 1894, Chapter 491, Section 32.]

Every animal quarantined or isolated by order of the Board of Cattle Commissioners or any of its members, or by any board of health or inspector, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall, during the continuance of such quarantine or isolation, be deemed to be infected with a contagious disease. Any person who shall knowingly break or authorize or cause to be broken any quarantine imposed under the provisions of this Act, or who shall knowingly remove, authorize or cause to be removed from any building, place or enclosure where the same is quarantined or isolated, any animal contrary to such order of quarantine or isolation, or who shall knowingly place or cause or authorize to be placed any other animal or animals within a building, place or enclosure where any animals or animals are quarantined, or in contact therewith, contrary to any order or notice of quarantine, or who shall knowingly conceal, sell, remove or transport, or knowingly cause or authorize to be concealed, sold, removed or transported, any animal, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that such

animal is affected with a contagious disease or who shall knowingly authorize or permit any such animal to go at large upon any way, street or highway within the limits of this Commonwealth, or who shall knowingly bring or authorize or permit to be brought from any other country, state, district or territory into this Commonwealth, any animal that is affected with or has been exposed to any contagious disease, or who shall disobey any lawful order or regulation of any board of health or any inspector in the discharge of his or their duty under the provisions of this Act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

[Public Statutes, Chapter 80. Acts 1890, Chapter 102.]

**When a Householder** knows that a person within his family or house is sick of smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any other infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the board of health of the city or town in which he dwells, and upon the death, recovery or removal of such person, such of the rooms of said house and such of the articles therein as, in the opinion of the board of health, have been subjected to infection or contagion shall be disinfected by such householder to the satisfaction of said board of health. Any person

neglecting or refusing to comply with either of the above provisions shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

**When a Physician** knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any other disease dangerous to public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature, to the selectmen or board of health of the town ; and if he refuses or neglects to give such notice he shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty or more than two hundred.

When a disease dangerous to the public health breaks out in a town, the board shall immediately provide such hospital or place of reception for the sick and infected as is judged best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants, which shall be subject to the regulations of the board ; and the board may cause any sick and infected person to be removed thereto, unless his condition will not admit of his removal without danger to his health, in which case the house or place where he remains shall be considered as a hospital, and all persons residing in or in any way concerned within the same shall be subject to the regulations of the board as before provided.

When such disease is found to exist in a town, the selectmen and board of health shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection, and to give public notice of infected places to travelers by displaying red flags at proper distances, and by all other

means which in their judgment shall be most effectual for the common safety. And whoever obstructs the selectmen, board of health, or its agent, in using such means to prevent the spreading of the infection, or wilfully removes, obliterates, defaces, or handles the red flags or other signals so displayed, shall forfeit for each offence not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

If a physician or other person in any of the hospitals or places of reception before mentioned, or who attends, approaches, or is concerned with the same, violates any regulation lawfully made in relation thereto, either with respect to himself or his or any other person's property, he shall for each offence forfeit not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN.

[Acts 1885, Chapter 198.]

The school committees shall not allow any pupil to attend the public schools while any member of the household to which such pupil belongs is sick of small-pox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and any pupil coming from such household shall be required to present to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend, a certificate from the attending physician or board of health of the facts necessary

to entitle him to admission in accordance with the above regulation.

## VACCINATION.

[Acts 1894, Chapter 515.]

SECTION 1. Parents and guardians shall cause their children and wards to be duly vaccinated before they attain the age of two years, except as provided in Section 2 of this Act. For every year's neglect the party offending shall forfeit the sum of five dollars.

SECTION 2. All children who shall present a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician that they are unfit subjects for vaccination, shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 47 of the Public Statutes excluding unvaccinated children from public schools, and all children upon such a certificate shall be exempted from the provisions of this Act, and the parents and guardians of such children shall not be liable to the penalties imposed by Section 1 of this Act.

SECTION 3. The board of health in any city or town shall require and enforce the vaccination and re-vaccination of all the inhabitants thereof whenever in the opinion of said board the public health or safety requires such action. Every person over twenty-one years of age, not under guardianship, who neglects to comply with such requirement shall forfeit the sum of five dollars.

CIRCULAR ISSUED TO PHYSICIANS BY THE  
EVERETT BOARD OF HEALTH.

When a positive or suspected case of diphtheria occurs, a report card (name, age, residence, etc.,) must be delivered to the Board of Health before taking culture tubes. If diagnosis is in doubt so state on report card, and the case will not be recorded as diphtheria and a card put upon house until bacteriological examination or clinical appearance (of which physician is expected to notify the Board) prove it to be true diphtheria, PROVIDED THAT THE PHYSICIAN will see to it that other children are kept from school and the patient properly quarantined. If a case presents marked symptoms, it is better to report it as diphtheria at once. The bacteriological examinations are to decide doubtful cases, and, after patients have apparently recovered, to determine *when danger of contagion is over*. Physicians are expected to make cultures for these purposes. In no case will patients be released from quarantine until bacteriological examination shows that the bacilli are no longer present. Tubes can be obtained at the office of the Board, at City Hall, (Sundays at Dr. Norton's) and must be returned before 4, P.M. An answer will be given the next evening. Anti-toxine can be obtained of Dr. Norton, to be used only in cases where the patient cannot afford to pay for it.

## PLUMBING LAWS.

[Chapter 39, City Ordinances.]

SECTION 1. No person shall do or carry on the business of plumbing in this city unless he shall first have registered his name and place of business in the office of the Board of Health or its agent and have been duly licensed so to do, and notice of any change in the place of business of a registered plumber shall be immediately given to said Board.

SECTION 2.—**Water-Closets.** Every dwelling house must be provided with a suitable water-closet or privy. Every dwelling house must have at least one water-closet or privy for every two families, and in no case will more than two families be allowed to use one and the same water-closet or privy. Every privy vault shall be constructed of stone or hard-burned bricks, laid not less than eight (8) inches thick, in cement mortar, and made water-tight, and the inside thereof shall be at least three feet from the line of the adjoining lot or street.

SECTION 3. Vaults, privies or cesspools shall not be allowed in premises that are accessible to sewer, without a special permit from the Board of Health.

SECTION 4. Every building shall be separately and independently connected with the public sewer, when such sewer is provided; and, if such sewer is not provided, shall be connected with a cesspool. The Board of Health

shall order any building that now is, or any building that shall hereafter be connected to a cesspool, to be connected with the public sewer when such sewer is provided, if deemed by them necessary for the public health.

No person shall connect the plumbing of any building with any sewer without a permit from the Board of Health.

SECTION 5. Cesspools receiving waste from water-closets shall be of a size sufficient to hold at least 125 cubic feet, and where not water-tight, must be at least fifteen (15) feet from the cellar wall of any tenement or dwelling, and three feet from the line of any adjoining lot or street if possible, and two rods distant from any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for culinary purposes.

SECTION 6. No steam exhaust shall be connected with any soil or waste pipe, or drain which communicates with a public sewer.

SECTION 7. **Filing Plans and Specifications.** No person shall proceed to construct, add to or alter any portion of the drainage system of any building (except to repair leaks) until they have filed at the office of the agent of the Board of Health, upon blanks in such form as the Board of Health shall order, a notice of the work to be performed. No person shall commence work on such drainage or plumbing until the plans are approved by the Board of Health. Plans and specifications will be approved or rejected within five days from the time of filing. After a plan has been approved, no alteration

of the same will be allowed except on written application of the owner.

**SECTION 8. Changes When Sewer Connection is Made.** In buildings where the plumbing was done before these regulations were in force, if the work be altered, added to or connected to the public sewer, such changes of the old work shall be made as the Board of Health or its agent shall deem necessary for the health of its occupants.

**SECTION 9. Inspection.** The Board of Health or its agent must be notified when any work is ready for inspection, and all work must be left uncovered and convenient for examination until inspected and approved, and a certificate of inspection must be obtained of them by the plumber when his work is completed.

**SECTION 10. Testing.** All plumbing work in new buildings, or new work in old buildings, shall be tested its entire length by the plumber, in the presence of the Inspector, with the hydraulic or such other test as the Board shall direct, and all imperfect or cracked pipe or fittings shall be removed and the work made tight. All soil, drain and vent pipes and connections thereto must be in position when the test is made.

**SECTION 11.** Unless the Board of Health shall permit otherwise, the drainage system of every building in the City of Everett shall be constructed as follows :

**SECTION 12. Main Drain.** That portion of the drain through foundation walls, and for four feet outside thereof shall be extra heavy cast-iron soil pipe.

Connections therewith to cesspools or sewers shall be made with extra heavy soil pipe or vitrified drain pipe.

That portion inside foundation wall must be cast-iron pipe with a fall of at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the foot.

When run along the walls or overhead or under the floor joist it must be securely fastened thereto or suspended therefrom by clamps, iron hangers of not less than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch round iron, or by 1 inch by 1 I-6 flat iron; all vertical pipes shall be secured by hooks or clamps, and all pipes shall be secured at least every 10 feet.

Where soil and waste pipes are laid in trenches the hand holes of all traps and clean-outs shall be left so as to be accessible at any time.

**SECTION 13. Cast-Iron Pipes.** All cast-iron pipes must be free from holes and other defects, of a uniform thickness of not less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch for a diameter of four inches or less, and not less than 5-32 of an inch for five and six inch pipe, and shall have the full weight of the following table for the corresponding diameters:

<i>Internal Diameter.</i>	<i>Ordinary Pipe.</i>	<i>Extra Heavy Pipe.</i>
2 inches,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per foot.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per foot.
3 inches,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
4 inches,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	13 " " "
5 inches,	8 " " "	17 " " "
6 inches,	10 " " "	20 " " "

And before being connected shall be thoroughly coated inside and out with coal-tar pitch, applied hot by im-

mersion, or some equivalent substance satisfactory to the Board of Health.

**SECTION 14. Soil Pipe.** All pipes receiving the discharge from water-closets must be of iron, at least four (4) inches internal diameter, and continued of undiminished size at least two (2) feet above the roof, and away from all windows. Any openings left for additional fixtures, to be put in at some future time, shall be closed by iron stoppers, caulked in with molten lead. There shall be a clean-out at all angles of horizontal pipes, and at foundation walls provided with a brass cover. The clean-out shall be attached to the length in the foundation walls in such a position that its cover shall be at right angles with the sewer or cesspool connections, so that the opening shall be in direct line with said pipe through wall.

**SECTION 15. Branches.** All branches over ten feet in length must be continued of undiminished size to the roof, and carried up at least four inches internal diameter through the roof, and project at least two feet above it, and left open. Soil and vent pipes opening within fifteen (15) feet of any window of a building, or the window of any adjacent building, must be carried above any such windows.

**SECTION 16. Connections.** All waste connections to soil and waste pipes shall be made with Y branches or sanitary T's and all changes in direction shall be by curved pipe, and no trap shall be placed at the foot of a vertical soil pipe.

**SECTION 17. Traps.** The drain must have a trap located beyond all building connections, and inside foundation walls, of the same size as the drain, provided with a hand hole with brass cover for convenience in cleaning. Every pipe connecting a water-closet with the soil pipe must be trapped close to the connection with the water-closet, and no waste pipe shall be connected to a water-closet trap. One round trap can be used for a sink and wash trays, and one round trap for a bath tub and bowl if the length of a waste pipe from its connection with fixture to its connection with trap does not exceed three feet; if over three feet in length, it must be trapped separately. All fixtures except as mentioned above shall be trapped separately.

**SECTION 18. Ventilation of Traps.** All traps must be furnished with a vent pipe run from the top of the trap. The vent pipe from a water-closet trap must be at least two (2) inches internal diameter for thirty (30) feet or less, and three (3) inches in diameter for more than thirty (30) feet in length. Other vent pipes must be as large as the waste pipe and be carried to top of fixture. All ventilation pipes from a soil or waste pipe must be run of undiminished size, separately or combined together, through the roof and at least two feet above it, and left open, or may be run into a soil pipe above all connections. In no case shall a soil, waste or ventilating pipe from a soil or waste pipe be connected with a chimney. No brick, earthenware, sheet-metal or wrought-iron pipes shall be used for ven-

tilation of traps, and no return bends in vents shall be allowed except by consent of the Board of Health or its agent. All soil, waste and vent pipes concealed in walls or partitions, not accessible by means of removable casings or covers shall be of cast-iron.

**SECTION 19. Seat Vents.** Every water-closet bowl shall be provided with a local vent, run to a heated chimney flue where possible, if impracticable so to do, it shall be run as directed by the Board of Health or its agent. All vents shall be run as direct as possible, and no return bends shall be allowed except by special permission of the Board of Health or its agent.

**SECTION 20. Waste Pipes.** All waste pipes from sinks, basins, bath tubs, wash tubs, etc., of two inches or less internal diameter, shall be of lead; all over two inches must be of iron.

**SECTION 21. Safe Wastes.** All waste pipes from safes under fixtures must be run separately to basement or cellar, and left open; in no case must they be connected with the soil pipe or any other waste pipe.

**SECTION 22. Refrigerator Wastes.** No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle in which food or provisions are stored shall be connected with a drain, soil or other waste pipe, but must be separated therefrom by an open sink or tray furnished with a trap.

**SECTION 23. Tank Overflow.** All overflow pipes from tanks must be left open and in sight. In no case shall it be run into a soil or waste pipe.

**SECTION 24. Rain Water Conductors.** Wherever rain water conductors are connected with any pipe of the drainage system of the house, that portion within the house, or under ground, shall be of cast-iron pipe with lead joints and in all cases provided with a trap having a brass screw cover where it enters the house drain. No rain water conductor shall be used as a soil pipe.

**SECTION 25. Quality of Joints.** Every joint in earthen pipe shall be made in hydraulic cement, care being taken that the joints and inside of the pipe are properly cleaned out while being laid, and before connection is made with the house. Every joint in lead pipe shall be made in solder, and all joints shall be wiped joints. Every joint of an iron and lead pipe shall be made by a brass ferrule of same size as lead pipe, set in the hub of the branch of the iron pipe, and caulked with lead; the lead pipe to be attached to the ferrule by a round wiped solder joint. Every joint in a cast-iron bell and spigot pipe to be made with packed oakum and molten lead well caulked, at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and made water and air tight, and no paint or putty shall be allowed until tested. When screw joints are used, they shall be packed in red lead and made tight. Water-closets having earthenware traps shall be connected to soil pipes with brass floor flanges soldered to lead connections and to which the closet shall be bolted.

**SECTION 26.** Every water-closet or line of water-closets on the same floor shall be supplied with water

from a tank or cistern, and the flushing pipe to each shall not be less than one inch in diameter; but this requirement shall not apply to water-closets substituted for vaults where the same are located outside of the building proper, and water-closets may be arranged so as to receive their supply directly from the main, with such fixtures as shall be approved by the Board of Health. Outside closets may be put in without back-air vents if separate and disconnected from the building.

SECTION 27. Every supply pipe where it enters a building shall have a round way union stop cock of same size as supply pipe. All service pipes from street to building shall be  $\frac{5}{8}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per foot lead pipe.

SECTION 28. All plumbing work shall be so constructed that at any time it may be accessible for inspection, and in no case shall it be enclosed in the walls of the building, or concealed from view unless suitable removable casings or covers are provided. The location of pipes and fixtures shall be such as to protect them from freezing.

SECTION 29. Every plumber licensed to do plumbing in the City of Everett, shall keep conspicuously posted at his place of business, a copy of these plumbing regulations.

SECTION 30. Any person or persons receiving a written notice from the Board of Health or its agent, served upon him or them, of any violation of these regulations, shall within ten days, make such alterations as are called for in such notice; and refusing or neglecting

to comply with such notice, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars for each day's delay after the serving of such notice.

SECTION 31. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, and to have his license revoked.

The following additional regulation has been adopted by the Board of Health :

**All Vent Pipes** upon the outside of buildings must be of cast iron or galvanized wrought iron pipes and fittings.





