

Office of the Borough President of the Borough of Manhattan,
In The City of New York.

THE BUREAU OF BUILDINGS FOR THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
Office, No. 220 FOURTH AVENUE,
S. W. Corner 18th Street.

Plan No. 133 N. B. }
Alt. } 190 / Filed 190 .

NOTICE.—The approval of this application is in accordance with section 4 of the Building Code, to wit: "Any approval which has been issued by the Superintendent of Buildings pursuant to the provisions of law, but under which no work has been commenced within one year from the time of issuance, shall expire by limitation."

APPLICATION is hereby made to the Superintendent of Buildings for the Borough of Manhattan, of The City of New York, for the approval of the plans and specifications herewith submitted for the **Plumbing and Drainage** of the building herein described. The applicant agrees to be governed by the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Buildings for the Borough of Manhattan, and to comply therewith and with every provision of law, whether herein specified or not.

Date 190 .
Location 450 E 11th Street
Number of Buildings 1 Description of Buildings Tenement
Front or rear of Lot Front
How occupied Tenement Dimensions of each Building 25 x 81-8"
Dimensions of each Lot 25 Feet front 25 Feet deep 94-8"
Owner Chas R. Froudo Address 45 E Houston St
Architect Samuel J. Stocker Address 19 Union Sq
Plumber None will be filed Address _____

	Cellar.	Basement.	First Story.	Second Story.	Third Story.	Fourth Story.	Fifth Story.	Sixth Story.	Seventh Story.
Number of families on each floor.....			2	4	4	4	4	4	

How will the sewage and drainage of the buildings be disposed of?
to public sewer in street

If other than a public sewer, describe same _____

108. The sizes for traps must not be less than those given in the following table:

Traps for water-closets.....	4 inches in diameter.
Traps for slop sinks.....	2 "
Traps for kitchen sinks.....	2 "
Traps for wash-trays.....	2 "
Traps for urinals.....	2 "
Traps for other fixtures.....	1 1/2 "

Traps for leaders, areas, floor and other drains must be at least 3 inches in diameter.

XI.

Safe and Refrigerator Waste-pipes.

- 109. Safe and refrigerator waste-pipes must be of galvanized iron, and be not less than one and one-quarter (1 1/4) inches in diameter, with lead branches of the same size, with strainers over the inlet secured by a bar soldered to the lead branch.
- 110. Safe waste-pipes must not connect directly with any part of the plumbing system.
- 111. Safe waste pipes must discharge over an open, water supplied, publicly placed, ordinarily used sink, placed not more than three and one-half feet above the cellar floor.
- 112. The safe waste-pipe from a refrigerator must be trapped at the bottom of the line only and cannot discharge upon the ground or floor. It must discharge over an ordinary portable pan, or over some properly trapped, water-supplied sink, as above. In no case shall the refrigerator waste-pipe discharge over a sink located in a room used for living purposes.
- 113. The branches on vertical lines must be made by Y fittings, and be carried up to the safe with as much pitch as possible.
- 114. Lead safes must be graded and neatly turned over bevel strips at their edges.
- 115. Where there is an offset on a refrigerator waste-pipe in the cellar, there must be cleanouts to control the horizontal part of the pipe.
- 116. In tenement-houses the refrigerator waste-pipes must extend above the roof, and must not be larger than one and one-half inches, nor the branches smaller than one and one-quarter inches.
- 117. Refrigerator waste-pipes, except in tenement-houses, and all safe waste-pipes, must have brass flap-valves at their lower ends.

XII.

- 118. In lodging-houses, factories, workshops and all public buildings, the entire water-closet apartment and side walls to a height of six inches from the floor, except at the door, must be made waterproof with asphalt, cement, tile, metal or other waterproof material as approved by the Bureau of Buildings.
- 119. In lodging-houses the water-closet and urinal apartments must have a window opening to the outer air; if three stories or less in height, they may have such window opening on a ventilating shaft not less than ten square feet in area.
- 120. In all buildings the outside partition of such apartment must extend to the ceiling or be independently ceiled over, and these partitions must be air-tight. The outside partitions must include a window opening to outer air on the lot whereon the building is situated, or some other approved means of ventilation must be provided. When necessary to properly light such apartments, the upper part of the partitions must be made of glass. The interior partitions of such apartments must be dwarfed partitions.
- 121. The general water-closet accommodations for a lodging-house cannot be placed in the cellar.
- 122. No water-closet can be placed outside of a building.
- 123. The closets must be set open and free from all inclosing woodwork.
- 124. Where water-closets will not support a rim seat, the seat must be supported on galvanized-iron legs, and a drip-tray must be used.
- 125. Every earthenware closet in all new work and in all alterations where it is not impossible to use it because of water-pipes or other obstructions, must be set on a natural stone slab. Sand or artificial stone or tile will not be allowed.
- 126. All water-closets must have earthenware flushing rim bowls. "Pipe-wash" bowls or hoppers will not be permitted.
- 127. Fan, valve, plunger, offset-washout and other water-closets having an unventilated space, or whose walls are not thoroughly washed at each discharge, will not be permitted.
- 128. Long hoppers will not be permitted, except where there is an exposure to frost.
- 129. The connections of traps must be made to main soil, waste or vent-pipe, by means of lead calked or screwed joints. Drip-trays must be enameled on both sides and secured in place.
- 130. In all sewer-connected occupied buildings there must be at least one water-closet, and there must be additional closets so that there will never be more than 15 persons per closet.
- 131. In lodging-houses there must be one water-closet on each floor, and where there are more than fifteen persons on any floor there must be an additional water-closet on that floor for every fifteen additional persons or fraction thereof.
- 132. Water-closets and urinals must never be connected directly with or flushed from the water supply pipes.
- 133. Water-closets and urinals must be flushed from separate cisterns on each floor, the water from which is used for no other purpose; where flushometers are used, they must be supplied from separate tanks provided for that purpose, and in no case are connections to be made direct with the water service pipe.

- 134. The overflow of cisterns may discharge into the bowls of the closet, but in no case connect with any part of the drainage system.
- 135. Iron water-closet and urinal cisterns and automatic water-closet and urinal cisterns are prohibited.
- 136. The copper lining of water-closet and urinal cisterns must not be lighter than ten (10) ounce copper.
- 137. Water-closet flush-pipes must not be less than one and one-fourth inches and urinal flush-pipes one (1) inch in diameter, and if of lead must not weigh less than two and one-half pounds and two pounds per linear foot. Flush couplings must be of full size of the pipe.
- 138. Latrine's trough water-closets and similar appliances may be used only on written permit from the Superintendent of Buildings, and must be set and arranged as may be required by the terms of the permit.
- 139. All urinals must be constructed of materials impervious to moisture and that will not corrode under the action of urine. The floor and wall of the urinal apartments must be lined with similar non-absorbent and non-corrosive material.
- 140. The platforms or treads of urinal stalls must never be connected independently to the plumbing system, nor can they be connected to any safe waste-pipe.
- 141. Iron trough water-closets and trough urinals must be enameled or galvanized.
- 142. In lodging-houses sinks must be entirely open, on iron legs or brackets, without any inclosing woodwork.
- 143. Wooden wastitubs are prohibited. Cement or artificial stone tubs will not be permitted unless approved by the Bureau of Buildings.

XIII.

Water Supply for Fixtures.

- 144. All water closets and other plumbing fixtures must be provided with a sufficient supply of water for flushing, to keep them in a proper and cleanly condition.
- 145. When the water pressure is not sufficient to supply freely and continuously all fixtures, a house supply tank must be provided, of sufficient size to afford an ample supply of water to all fixtures at all times. Such tanks must be supplied from the pressure or by pumps, as may be necessary; when from the pressure, ball-cocks must be provided.
- 146. If water pressure is not sufficient to fill house-tank, power-pumps must be provided for filling them in lodging-houses, factories and workshops.
- 147. Tanks must be covered so as to exclude dust, and must be so located as to prevent water contamination by gas and odors from plumbing fixtures.
- 148. House supply-tanks must be of wood or iron or of wood lined with tinned and planished copper.
- 149. House-tanks must be supported on iron beams.
- 150. The overflow-pipe should discharge upon the roof, where possible, and in such cases should be brought down to within six (6) inches of the roof, or it must be trapped and discharged over an open and water-supplied sink not in the same room, not over 3/4 feet above the floor. In no case shall the overflow be connected with any part of the plumbing system.
- 151. Emptying pipes for such tanks must be provided, and be discharged in the manner required for overflow-pipes, and may be branched into overflow-pipes.
- 152. No service-pipes or supplying-pipes should be run, and no tanks, flushing cisterns or water-supplied fixtures should be placed where they will be exposed to frost.
- 153. Where so placed they shall be properly packed and boxed in such a manner as to prevent freezing.

XIV.

Testing the Plumbing System.

- 154. The entire plumbing and drainage system within the building must be tested by the plumber, in the presence of a Plumbing Inspector, under a water or air test, as directed. All pipes must remain uncovered in every part until they have successfully passed the test. The plumber must securely close all openings as directed by the Inspector of Plumbing. The use of wooden plugs for this purpose is prohibited.
- 155. The water test will be applied by closing the lower end of the main house drain and filling the pipes to the highest opening above the roof with water. The water test shall include at one time the house drain and branches, all vertical and horizontal soil, waste and vent and leader lines and all branches therefrom to a point above the surface of the finished floor and beyond the finished face of walls and partitions. Deviation from the above rule will not be permitted, unless upon written application to and approval by the Superintendent of Buildings. If the drain or any part of the system is to be tested separately, there must be a head of water at least six (6) feet above all parts of the work so tested, and special provision must be made for including all joints and connections in at least one test.
- 156. The air test will be applied with a force-pump and mercury columns under ten pounds' pressure, equal to twenty inches of mercury. The use of spring ganges is prohibited.
- 157. After the completion of the work, when the water has been turned on and the traps filled, the plumber must apply a smoke test in the presence of a Plumbing Inspector and as directed by him, and no device shall be used to apply said smoke test unless it has been approved by the Bureau of Buildings.
- 158. The material and labor for the tests must be furnished by the plumber.

Charles R. Froude Owner.

Sommefeldt & Stickel Architect.

(name will be filed) Plumber.

Dated, 190 .

These plans and specifications were referred to Inspector

..... District, on the day of , 190 .

..... Clerk.

MAY 25 1908