

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
NOTICE

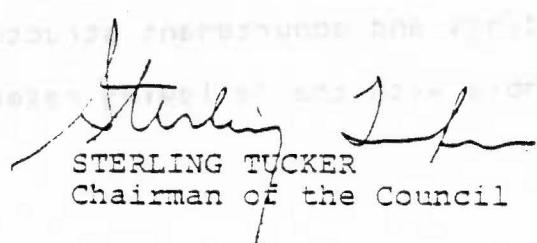
October 4, 1977

D.C. LAW 2-17

"District of Columbia Electrical Code
Act".

Pursuant to Section 412 of the District of Columbia
Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act (PL 93-198),
the Act, the Council of the District of Columbia adopted Bill
No. 2-29 on first and second readings April 5, 1977, and
May 3, 1977, respectively. Following the signature of the
Mayor on May 24, 1977, this legislation was assigned Act
No. 2-39, published in the June 17, 1977, edition of the
D.C. Register, and transmitted to both Houses of Congress for
a 30-day review, in accordance with Section 602(c)(1) of the Act.

The Council of the District of Columbia hereby
gives notice that the 30-day Congressional Review Period has
expired and, therefore, cites the following legislation as
D. C. Law 2-17, effective September 21, 1977.


STERLING TUCKER
Chairman of the Council

D.C. LAW

2-17

IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 21, 1977

To regulate the installation, maintenance and repair of electrical wiring and electrical equipment in the District of Columbia.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
That this act may be cited as the "District of Columbia
Electrical Code Act".

Sec. 2. (a) The Council of the District of Columbia adopts the 113 page regulation entitled "1977 Electrical Code of the District of Columbia", which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein, as the "1977 Electrical Code of the District of Columbia" (hereinafter referred to as the "Code"). Provisions of the National Electrical Code, 1975 Edition (NFPA No. 70-75) are incorporated therein by reference.

(b) The Code shall control the installation, maintenance, alteration, conversion, changing, repairing, removal and inspection of electrical wiring and equipment in buildings and appurtenant structures within the District of Columbia with the following reservations:

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(1) In those buildings occupied by or for any foreign government as an embassy or chancery, compliance with the Code is not required. A courtesy inspection will be made by the Elevator Section of the Department of Housing and Community Development upon the receipt of a formal request from the Chief of Protocol of the United States Department of State to make such an inspection.

(2) The provisions of the Code shall be inapplicable to public buildings or premises owned by the government of the United States, including appurtenant structures and portions of buildings, premises or structures, which are under the exclusive control of an officer of the government of the United States in his official capacity.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful to perform any work on service equipment, any compartment of a switchboard, a motor control center, a transformer, or a panel whose ampacity is 1000 amperes or larger or whose voltage rating is over 250 volts regardless of ampacity without first completely disengaging the electrical power within that piece of equipment or compartment.

Sec. 4. No electrical work within the scope of the Code, except for emergency work as stated therein, shall be installed in the District of Columbia without a permit

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therefor issued before any part of the installation is begun.

Sec. 5. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions or requirements of the Code or its amendments or orders authorized thereby shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) or imprisoned for not more than ten (10) days, or both, for each and every violation.

Sec. 6. The Act of April 26, 1904 (33 Stat. 307; D.C. Code, sec.1-720) and the Act of April 26, 1904 (33 Stat. 307; D.C. Code, sec. 1-723) are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. Upon the effective date of the Code, the 1972 Electrical Code of the District of Columbia, effective February 14, 1972 (Resolution 72-1) shall be repealed: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the rules and regulations effective February 14, 1972 shall be considered as remaining temporarily in effect for the purpose of permitting the completion of new electrical installations, including the installation, maintenance, alteration, conversion, changing, repairing and removal of all work in existing buildings for which plans were filed or permits issued prior to the effective date of this act, but permits issued for such work shall not be renewable: PROVIDED FURTHER, That the 1972 Electrical Code of the District of Columbia shall continue

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in full force and effect with respect to offenses committed during the effective period of that code and with respect to the prosecution of such offenses, whether such prosecutions are commenced before or after the effective date of this act.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect according to the provisions of section 602(c) of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act.

Considered in Council

First Vote 4-5-77**RECORD OF COUNCIL VOTE**

COUNCIL MEMBER	A.Y.E.	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	A.Y.E.	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	A.Y.E.	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	
TUCKER					MASON					SPAULDING					
HARDY					MOORE, D.					WILSON					
BARRY					MOORE, J.					WINTER					
CLARKE					ROLARK										
DXON					SHACKLETON										

X—Indicates Vote A. E.—Absent N. V.—Not Voting

/X/ VOICE VOTE:

4-5-77 Unanimously adopted
 (date) (vote result)

Robert A. Williams

(Secretary of the Council)

Final Vote in Council 5-3-77**RECORD OF COUNCIL VOTE**

COUNCIL MEMBER	A.Y.E.	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	A.Y.E.	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	COUNCIL MEMBER	A.Y.E.	NAY	N.V.	A.B.	
TUCKER					MASON					SPAULDING					
HARDY					MOORE, D.					WILSON					
BARRY					MOORE, J.					WINTER					
CLARKE					ROLARK										
DXON					SHACKLETON										

X—Indicates Vote A. E.—Absent N. V.—Not Voting

/X/ VOICE VOTE:

5-3-77 Unanimously adopted
 (date) (vote result)

Robert A. Williams

(Secretary of the Council)

Presented to the Mayor _____

Robert A. Williams

(Secretary of the Council)

Mayor's Action:

✓ 24 MAY 1977Malter Washington(Mayor's Signature) 24 MAY 1977

Approved: _____

Disapproved: _____

Enacted without Mayor's Signature _____

(Secretary of the Council)

TITLE SB-2

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INTRODUCTION

1977 ELECTRICAL CODE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL

The 1977 D. C. Electrical Code and the 1975 National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70), are to be considered concurrently as the Electrical Code of the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia with the promulgation of its 1977 D. C. Electrical Code has inaugurated the adoption by reference of the 1975 National Electrical Code. The 1977 D. C. Electrical Code in the form in which it appears, amends, supplements, revises and enlarges upon the details and provides for local District of Columbia requirements not contained in the 1975 National Electrical Code. In case of a conflict between the 1977 D. C. Electrical Code and the 1975 National Electrical Code, the requirements of the 1977 D. C. Electrical Code shall govern.

The National Electrical Code, hereinafter referred to as N. E. C. prepared by the National Fire Protection Association, is continuously revised and republished on a three year cycle. The adoption of the National Electrical Code, hereby authorized is limited to the 1975 Edition. All future revisions and republication of the National Electrical Code shall be considered as new proposals requiring staff study and evaluation. Adoption of such proposal or revisions shall be made only upon authority of the Government of the District of Columbia. An official copy of the 1975 National Electrical Code is on file in the Office of the Administrator, Building and Zoning Regulation Administration, Department of Housing and Community Development.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the 1977 D. C. Electrical Code, hereinafter referred to as this Code is the practical safeguarding of persons and of buildings and their contents from electrical hazards arising from the use of electricity for light, heat, power, radio, signalling and for other purposes. It covers the electric conductors and equipment installed within or on public and private buildings and other premises, including yard, carnival and parking lots, and industrial sub-stations, also the conductors that connect the installations to a supply of electricity, and other outside conductors adjacent to the premises. It does not cover installations in mines, ships, railway cars, automotive equipment, or the installation of equipment employed by a railway, electric, or communication utility in the exercise of its function as a utility, and located outdoors or in buildings used exclusively for that purpose.

The provisions of this Code constitute a minimum standard. Compliance therewith and proper maintenance will result in an installation reasonably free from hazard but not necessarily efficient or convenient. This Code is to be regarded neither as a design specification nor as an instruction manual for untrained persons.

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Good service and satisfactory results will often require larger sizes of wire, more branch circuits, and better types of equipment than the minimum which is here specified.

WIRING LAYOUT

It is recommended that architects, and engineers, when drawing plans and specifications, make provision for ample raceways for wiring, spaces for equipment, and allowances for future increases in the use of electricity. In laying out an installation for constant potential systems provision should be made for distribution centers located in easily accessible places for convenience and safety of operation.

It is elsewhere provided in this Code that the number of wires and circuits confined in a single enclosure be varyingly restricted. It is strongly recommended that architects and others provide similar restrictions where practicable, to the end that the effects of breakdowns from short-circuits or grounds, even though resulting fire and similar damage is confined to wires, their insulation and enclosures, may not involve entire services to premises nor interruptions of essential and independent services.

ENFORCEMENT AND INTERPRETATION

The Director shall be the authority supervising enforcement of the Code and shall have the responsibility for making interpretations of the rules, for deciding upon the approval of equipment and materials, and for granting the special permission contemplated in a number of the rules.

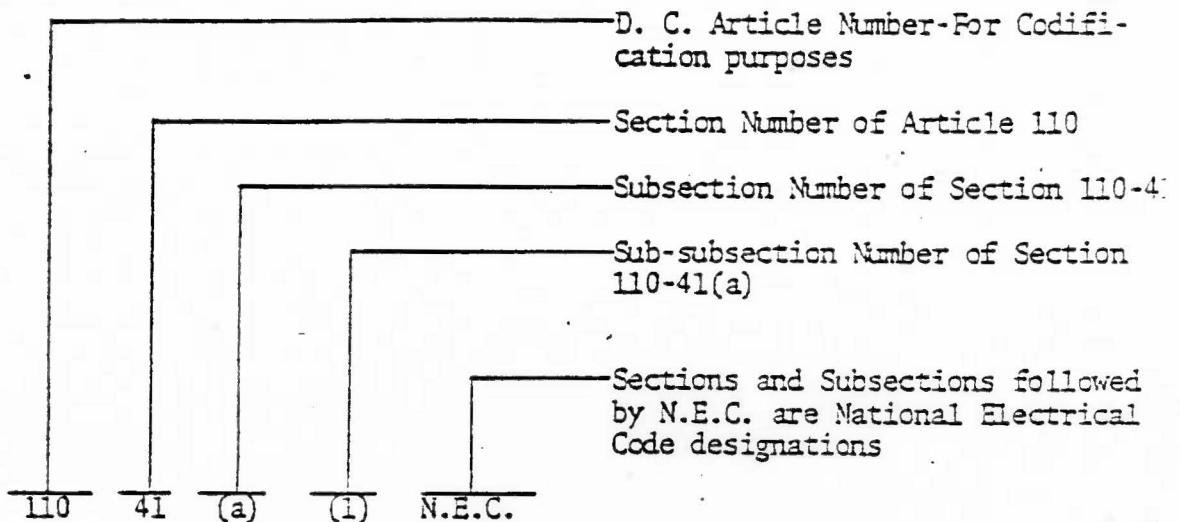
PENALTIES

Any person, persons, owner, constructing contractor, agent or corporation who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this Code, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Code and upon conviction shall be liable to the penalties prescribed herein.

TITLE 5B-2

CONCURRENCE OF NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND D. C. ELECTRICAL CODE

The D. C. Electrical Code follows exactly the chapter numbers and headings and the article numbers and headings of the National Electrical Code. Consistent with the District of Columbia Title Scheme for new D. C. regulations, this Code is identified as Title 5B-2. Sections will be indicated as follows:



A lapse of numbers is provided between the last section number of the National Electrical Code and the addition of a new section of the D. C. Electrical Code. In this manner space for future changes in both codes is provided for.

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Reserve for future use.

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CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL

DEFINITIONS

Article 100 of the National Electrical Code contains definitions of a number of terms used in this Code which will facilitate their correct interpretation and application. For definitions of terms not so listed, reference may be made to the ANSI Standard Definitions of Electrical Terms, (ANSI C42). Where reference is made in this Code to:

"Authority Having Jurisdiction" means the Director of the Department of Housing and Community Development of the District of Columbia or his agent.

"Building Code" means the 1972 D. C. Building Code, as amended, (Title 5A-1).

"Director" means the Director, Department of Housing and Community Development of the District of Columbia or his agent.

"Director of Transportation" means the Director, Department of Transportation of the District of Columbia or his agent.

"Director of Environmental Services" means the Director, Department of Environmental Services of the District of Columbia or his agent.

"Director of General Services" means the Director, Department of General Services of the District of Columbia or his agent.

"Fire Chief" means the Chief of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia or his agent.

"Mayor" means the Mayor of the District of Columbia or his designated agent.

"Permit Branch" means the Permit Branch of the Office of Licenses and Permits, Department of Economic Development.

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ARTICLE 110 - REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

GENERAL - DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGULATIONS

110-40 WIRING APPROVED UNDER PREVIOUS CODES.

Electrical wiring and equipment installed and approved under previous codes, under applicable permits, and conforming to the provisions of such codes, may remain in use so long as such wiring and equipment has not deteriorated to a point where the Director determines that its continued use is no longer safe, or until such installation has become overloaded as determined by Article 220.

Any of the foregoing wiring, or equipment required to be renewed, replaced, or heavied up, shall be installed in compliance with the provisions of this Code.

EXCEPTION: Emergency lighting and fire alarm equipment for existing buildings, (those meeting the definitions set forth in Section 640.2 of the Building Code), shall comply with the applicable requirements of Sections 640.0 through 643.0 of the Building Code.

110-41 REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY AND ABANDONED WIRES.

Temporary conductors, abandoned, dangerous, or defective wires or equipment, or wires for which permits have expired or their use has accomplished its purpose, shall be disconnected and removed as far as practicable. If it is impracticable to remove them, they shall be so disposed of that they cannot be readily used.

110-42 DISCONNECT DEFECTIVE WIRING, ETC.

Any person or persons, whether as owner, agent, or occupant, who shall fail, or refuse to disconnect any dangerous, defective, damaged, or not approvable electric wiring, apparatus, or devices, upon written notice so to do, and within the time prescribed therein, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed therefor.

110-43 CONDUITS NOT TO REDUCE BUILDING STRENGTH.

Conduits, fittings, equipment, etc. shall be so installed as not to reduce below allowable limits in any detail, the strength or structural integrity of a building or structure, or any part thereof, as determined by the Director.

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110-44 APPROVAL REQUIRED BEFORE TURNING ON CURRENT.

Electric current shall not be used on any wiring, fixtures, or apparatus, for light, heat, or power purposes, for the installation of which a permit is required by this Code, without authorization from the Director.

110-45 APPROVAL OF APPARATUS AND MATERIAL IN GENERAL.

The specifications and standards of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Canadian Standards Association, and testing laboratories listed in the directory published by the American Society for Testing and Materials, are standards for approval of apparatus and materials. The standards of other recognized testing laboratories may be applied upon approval of the Director.

110-46 COVERING AND CONCEALING.

No electric wiring or apparatus shall be covered and concealed from view until the same shall have been inspected and approved.

110-47 CONFORMANCE WITH CODE.

All electrical work for which a permit is required shall conform to the requirements of this Code.

PERMITS

110-50 PERMIT REQUIRED.

Except as otherwise provided by law and as provided for emergency work in Section 110-51(b), no electrical work within the scope of this Code shall be installed in the District of Columbia without a permit therefor in writing issued by the Permit Branch, before any part of the work of installation thereof is begun.

(a) **PERMIT TO ERECT SIGNS.** Permits for the erection, repair, painting, repainting, or as otherwise provided in the sign regulations, are issued by the Permit Branch. No permit shall be issued for the erection of a sign on or in which lights of any description are to be used, or which will be illuminated by artificial means, until the application for such permit shall have been approved. No such permit is required for the erection of signs of one square foot or less in area.

(b) **TO WIRE AND CONNECT ELECTRIC SIGNS.** Permits to wire and connect electric signs, including signs of one square foot or less in area, shall be secured from the Permit Branch.

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(c) PERMIT AND PLANS AT SITE. Applicable permits and one full set of officially approved plans, if required, shall be kept on the site of the work being done at all times during the working hours and available for inspection.

110-51 APPLICATION FOR PERMITS.

(a) Application for permits to install wiring, apparatus, and fixtures, for light, heat, and power purposes, shall be filed in writing at the Permit Branch on forms furnished by them, before any part of the work of installation thereof is begun. Approval shall be obtained from one of the following before the use of current on any wiring is permitted;

- If on private property, the Director.
- If on public space, the Director of Transportation.
- If on property controlled by the Department of Environmental Services, The Director of Environmental Services.
- If on property controlled by the Department of General Services, the Director of General Services.

(b) When necessary to make emergency repairs or replacements to electrical installations, or to make branch circuit extensions for switches, receptacles, etc. incidental to such emergency work, the contractor shall register his intent to do such work at the Permit Branch, if that office is open at the time of such emergency, giving his name and business license, the address where the work is to be done, nature of work, and when it is to be started. The Permit Branch shall keep a register of all such cases. The contractor shall file an application for a permit to cover all emergency work and branch circuit extensions incidental to such emergency work on the first business day following the performance of such emergency work.

110-52 PERMITS FOR WORK INSIDE AND OUTSIDE BUILDINGS.

(a) Plans and supporting data, if so required, showing in detail the electrical system to be installed in any building shall be submitted in each case as a part of the application for permit.

Such plans and supporting data shall be submitted as a part of every application for permit to install electrical work in any apartment house, hotel, theater, or other place of public assembly.

All plans and supporting data required by this rule shall be filed with and approved by the Director before any work is begun.

(1) CERTIFICATION OF PLANS. Each set of electrical plans submitted in connection with an application for a permit shall bear a statement signed on the drawings by a Professional Engineer or a Master Electrician registered or licensed in the District of Columbia to the effect that the electrical work in the proposed building or structure is designed in accordance with this Code.

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(2) CERTIFICATION OF ELECTRICAL PORTIONS. When the electrical plans have been prepared or examined by a professional engineer registered in the District of Columbia, practicing in the field of electrical engineering, the owner may at his option, submit with such plans the certificate of such electrical engineer, that the electrical portion thereof complies with the requirements of this Code.

(3) ACCEPTANCE OF CERTIFICATION. The Director may in his discretion, accept the electrical portion of plans for the erection or alteration of a building or other structure, based on certification by an electrical engineer, registered in the District of Columbia; the certificate to be duly notarized and witnessed; Provided that nothing herein contained shall relieve the Director from determining that the erection or alteration of such building or other structure complies with all other applicable requirements of other regulations; and Provided Further, that if at any time the Director finds the said electrical portion of such plans, or the building or other structure constructed in accordance therewith, fails to meet the requirements of this Code, he may require the making of such changes as he, in his discretion, determines necessary.

(b) Permits for the introduction of electric wires and apparatus into buildings, and certificates relating to the proper installation of such wires and apparatus, where electric fixtures or other apparatus are attached to or form any part of the plumbing or gas-fitting systems in any building, shall not be issued unless the contractor who is to do the above described work shall have registered in the Office of the Director as required by the Plumbing Code.

(c) Permits for the installation of electric wiring or apparatus shall be valid and in force for a period not exceeding 6 months, except that work started within this time and continuously under construction for more than 6 months may proceed to completion under authority of the original permit.

(d) No permit shall be issued to a contractor unless he is duly licensed and bonded.

(e) No permit shall be issued to a firm or corporation unless they regularly employ a master electrician, or a master electrician limited, licensed to supervise or perform the intended work.

(f) A permit may be issued to a firm or corporation for the performance of electrical work in existing buildings or premises under its ownership or occupancy, provided a licensed master electrician or licensed master electrician limited is regularly employed.

(g) Permits for electrical wiring on or within District owned property lying outside the District of Columbia may be issued to a contractor licensed by the District of Columbia, or by other Government agencies having jurisdiction over the area adjoining the reservation or site on which the contracted work is performed for the District of Columbia.

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(g) A permit may be issued to a person to perform branch circuit extensions from existing overcurrent devices in a single family dwelling if owned and occupied by the applicant, and the Director, after oral interrogation of the applicant, deems such person qualified to perform the intended work in conformity with this Code.

(h) No permit shall be required to repair portable electrical equipment or lighting fixtures, or to repair or replace ballasts, sockets, receptacles, or snap switches, or to make other minor repairs at existing outlets.

(i) PERMITS FOR ELECTRIC MOTOR WORK. A permit to install or relocate any electric motor, or to install electric wiring for a motor, shall be issued only after the Director has approved the application and when such an application would not be in conflict with the provisions of the Zoning Regulations.

110-53 PERMITS FOR TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) Temporary permits may be issued for 90-day periods for the installation of electrical wiring of a temporary nature for light, heat, or power purposes, contingent upon the removal of said wiring and apparatus at a stated time.

(b) Temporary permits may be issued for temporary obstruction lamps on or over an authorized temporary enclosing fence or barricade on public property and for other temporary lighting in public space back of the inner edge of a public sidewalk, such temporary permits to be approved by the Electrical Engineer, Department of Transportation.

(c) When a temporary permit is issued for the installation of building material hoists used in building construction, approval shall be obtained as per Section 110-51(a).

(d) Temporary permits shall be issued to expire at a stated time; they shall automatically expire upon accomplishment of the purpose for which they were issued.

(e) Permits for 90-day periods for the temporary use of electric current for light, heat, or power purposes on any permanent system of wiring, pending completion and final approval thereof, may be issued on recommendation of the Director.

(f) When such a temporary permit is for the use of current for testing or operating elevator motors, a recommendation from the Chief Elevator Inspector shall first be obtained.

(g) Temporary permits shall be revocable for cause.

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110-54 QUARTERLY PERMITS.

Quarterly permits for the installation of lighting and appliance branch circuits and replacement of motor branch circuits, motors, and controls, may be issued for three-month periods by the Director, to owners or occupants of a building regularly employing one or more licensed electricians on the premises in accordance with the following:

(a) No quarterly permits shall be issued to a firm or corporation unless they regularly employ a master electrician or a master electrician limited to supervise or perform the intended work.

(b) Quarterly permits do not authorize the installation or use of any apparatus, motor, or other equipment, for which other permits may be required by this or other regulations.

(c) For the purpose of this subsection, the words "regularly employ" shall mean that the master electrician or the master electrician limited shall be available to supervise the installation whenever such work is being performed by any electrician under his supervision for whose work he is responsible.

110-55 PERMITS FOR CONDUITS, POLES, AND WIRES.

Permits shall be obtained to install manholes, underground conduits, for the erection of poles and stringing of overhead wires, or increasing the height of a pole in accordance with the following:

(a) IN PUBLIC SPACE. The Permit Branch will issue permits in writing upon approval by the Electrical Engineer, Department of Transportation, of an application to install manholes, underground conduits, erect poles or string overhead wires for telegraph, telephone, signal, railway, trolley, light, heat, or power purposes. Overhead wires shall also include service drops to buildings, private wires strung along curb or public sidewalk for decorative or other lighting, and the installation of all wiring incidental to the Department of Transportation, such as motors for drawbridges and for underpass ventilation. Said permits shall be issued to electrical contractors, public utilities, and such persons, firms, companies, or corporations, as are authorized by law to use said public space, roads, avenues, alleys and highways, for such purposes.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) The Permit Branch will issue permits in writing upon approval by the Electrical Engineering Section, Building and Zoning Regulation Administration for private wiring in public space for the erection of private lamp posts, yard lights, step or similar lighting, pertaining to residential type occupancies, back of the public sidewalk line. Applications for electrical permits for private wiring in public space for the erection of private lamp posts, yard lights, step or similar lighting shall, in addition to the required outside

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light agreement, be accompanied by a sketch showing the distance from the public sidewalk or street, as the case may be, to the said lighting and at least one lateral distance from the property line to the said lighting.

Such sketch shall be presented to the Department of Transportation clerk who will, upon approval, affix his stamp of approval on the electrical application.

Electrical permits shall not be issued until the Department of Transportation's stamp appears on the electrical application.

(2) Permits for private wiring in connection with awnings, entrance awnings, sidewalk cafe enclosures, and the like in public space, may be issued by the Permit Branch when accompanied by special permit specified in Article 740-2 of this Code.

(b) SPECIAL REVOKABLE PERMITS. Special revokable permits may be issued with the approval of the Director of Transportation, in accordance with authority granted by the Mayor, for erecting poles and stringing wires, for telephone purposes, in accordance with Section 4 of an Act regulating the use of telephone wires in the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1902. (D.C.CODE, Sec. 43-1405).

(c) ON PRIVATE PROPERTY. The Director will issue permits in writing on approval of an application to erect poles or string wires for trolley, light, heat or power purposes, as well as for changing the voltage on any such wires, on or over private property in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

110-56 MASTER SERVICE OR MASTER METER COVENANTS FOR MASTER SERVICE OR
MASTER METERING.

No covenant shall be approved in order to provide master service to more than one building on a single lot, or to buildings on different lots in the same square, unless the following conditions shall be fulfilled:

(1) The form of covenant shall be satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel or to any of his assistants he may designate. A covenant between the owners of the lots and the District of Columbia, in a form substantially as follows, acceptable to the Corporation Counsel, shall be used:

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AGREEMENT

Know all men by these presents, Whereas
is the owner of the following property, to wit:

Whereas, the Electrical Code of the District of Columbia provides
that each building be provided with individual electrical service, and

Whereas,
as owner of said property, desires to install one or more master metering
services to serve all the buildings in one square of the hereinbefore de-
scribed property; and,

Whereas, the Electrical Code of the District of Columbia requires
in granting permission for said master metering electrical service or
services that the owner of said property enter into a covenant to run with
the land, to wit: That before the sale or transfer of ownership or control
of any one or more of the individual buildings other than the sale or
transfer of all of the buildings on a single service as an entirety,
separate electrical services will be provided to each building of such group.

Now, Therefore, in consideration of said permission to install said
master metering service to the hereinbefore described property and building,
.

does hereby covenant and agree for -- itself, its successors and assigns, --
himself, his heirs and assigns, -- to and with the District of Columbia and
its successors, that before any sale or transfer or ownership or control of
any one or more of the individual buildings other than the sale or transfer
of all of the buildings on a single service as an entirety, separate electri-
cal services will be provided to each individual building or such single
service so sold or transferred, and that said covenant shall run with the
land so long as said buildings shall remain thereon, and no longer.

In Testimony Whereof, the said
. has/have on this
day of, 19, caused these presents
to be signed with its corporate name by
.
its President, attested by
its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereunder affixed and does hereby
constitute and authorize and appoint
its true and lawful attorney for it and in its name, place and stead to
acknowledge this agreement as the act and deed of
. all done this
day of, 19

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATEMENT OF TITLE COMPANY

(2) Two copies of the instrument shall be filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, D. C., of which one copy, with the Recorder's record of its having been filed for recording noted thereon, shall be filed with the Director accompanied by a statement from the Title Company certifying that there are no mortgage or trust holders or other parties in interest. If there are such parties in interest, they shall be made parties to the covenant in a manner satisfactory to the Corporation Counsel, D. C.

(3) Permit shall not be issued before the aforesaid covenant shall have been approved and accepted by the Mayor of the District of Columbia.

INSPECTIONS

110-60 When approval is desired for any electrical work for which a permit has been issued, the person, firm, or corporation by whom the said work was installed shall request in writing inspection thereof from the applicable authority listed in Section 110-51(a). Work done under permit issued in accordance with Section 110-55 Exceptions (1) and (2) shall be inspected by the Director.

EXCEPTION: Electric work installed on legal projections, private yard, step or similar lights back of the public sidewalk, signs, marquees, vaults and wiring permitted in Sections 230-72, 600-1(a) and 740-1 through 740-22, shall be inspected by the Director.

110-61 Upon receipt of request for inspection duly made, within two working days, an inspection of the work described therein shall be made. If it be found in conformity with these rules and regulations, it shall be approved. If in the opinion of the jurisdiction inspecting it may present a hazard to property or persons, the utility company may be ordered to disconnect their service conductors from the pole, manhole or other point of supply. Such order to disconnect shall be in writing to the utility company with a copy to the owner or agent of the property involved, stating the time limit of the notice based on the degree of hazard present. If no great degree of hazard exists, a written notice shall be sent to the electrical contractor, owner or agent as the case may be, stating the violations and the limit of time allowed to correct same.

110-62 PRELIMINARY CERTIFICATES.

Upon the completion, of any part of any installation, the whole of which has not been completed, the jurisdiction involved may issue in writing a certificate of approval for that part only. Said certificate shall

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contain the address of the premises involved, the permit number and date of issue of said permit. It shall show that at the time of inspection, the wiring and apparatus described were in compliance with these rules and regulations, but in no case shall it authorize the use of current on any part of the installation.

110-63 FINAL CERTIFICATES.

(a) On application and after the payment of all fees, a final certificate of approval may be issued in writing by the jurisdiction involved upon satisfactory completion of the installation of any electric wiring or apparatus. Said certificate shall contain the address of the premises involved, the permit number and date of issue of said permit. It shall show that at the time of inspection, the wiring and apparatus described were in compliance with these rules and regulations and shall authorize the use of current upon the same.

(b) Unless permitted in accordance with Section 110-53, the use of electric current previous to issuance of said certificate is hereby declared unlawful, and any person, firm, or corporation who shall cause electric current from any source to be connected to said wiring or apparatus previous to the issuance of said certificate, shall be subject to the penalties provided therefor in this Code.

(c) In addition the applicable authority involved may cause said connection to be removed and refuse to permit said connection to be restored until final certificate has been issued.

110-64 REVOCATION OF ELECTRICAL PERMITS.

The Director may revoke any electrical permit and refund, in the manner prescribed by law for the refunding of erroneously paid taxes, the fee paid therefor if:

(a) The work authorized thereby would be in violation of this Code or other District of Columbia laws or regulations applicable to the work.

(b) Such permit is found to have been issued on the basis of an application which was not properly and completely approved by the proper officials and employees of the District of Columbia.

(c) Such permit is found to have been erroneously issued by an employee of the District of Columbia.

(d) The Director may revoke any electrical permit without refunding the fee paid therefor if:

(1) In his opinion, the applicant for such permit intentionally made a false statement or misrepresentation on the application, the consideration and approval of which was the basis for the issuance of such permit.

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(2) When an electrical contractor's license expires, or is suspended or revoked by the Electrical Board, the Director may revoke any and all electrical permits which have been issued to said electrical contractor and are valid at the time of such expiration, suspension or revocation of his license, without refunding the fees paid therefor.

110-65 INSPECTION - NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS.

The chief inspector of electrical work and his assistants are hereby empowered and required, under the direction of the Director, to inspect any building in course of erection and during reasonable hours to enter into and examine any building where electrical current is produced or utilized for lighting, heating, or for power, for the purpose of ascertaining violations of any of the provisions of this Act; and upon finding any devices aforesaid defective or dangerous shall cause to be delivered a written notice of any violation of any provision of this Act, or of any regulation of the District of Columbia Government duly adopted, to the constructing contractor, owner, or agent of any building directing him or them to remove or amend the same within a period to be fixed in said notice; and in case of neglect or refusal on the part of the party so notified to remove or amend the same within the time and the manner prescribed by the chief inspector of electrical work, and approved by the Director, the party so offending shall be subject to the penalties provided herein for the violation of this Code.

110-66 CONNECTING CURRENT BEFORE INSPECTION - AUTHORITY TO REMOVE CONNECTION.

It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation generating current for electric light, heat, or power in the District of Columbia, to connect its system and furnish current for electrical purposes to any building or premises, the wiring of which shall not have been inspected and approved by the chief of electrical work.

Any person, company, or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall, upon written notice from the chief inspector of electrical work to do so, immediately remove said connection and cut off the current, and shall not again supply said current until authorized by said inspector. For failure to comply with said notice the offending person, company, or corporation shall be subject to penalties provided herein for failure or neglect to remove said connection and to cut off the current.

The chief inspector of electrical work is hereby authorized and empowered, with the approval of the Director, to cause said connection to be removed and the current cut off upon such failure of the offending person, company, or corporation, and to refuse to permit said connection to be replaced and the current to be used until the wiring shall be put in proper and safe condition.

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CHAPTER 2

WIRING DESIGN AND PROTECTION

ARTICLE 210 - BRANCH CIRCUITS

210-5 (e) COLOR CODE.

Where practicable three phase, four wire circuits operating at a nominal 120/208 voltage shall be color coded as follows: one black, one white, one red, one blue: three phase, four wire circuits operating at a nominal 265/460 voltage shall be color coded as follows: one yellow, one brown, one orange, one gray.

210-30 COMMON NEUTRAL.

A common grounded neutral shall not be employed except for a multi-wire circuit as provided in Section 210-4 N.E.C.

ARTICLE 215 - FEEDERS

215-4 (a) FEEDERS WITH COMMON NEUTRAL

A common neutral shall not be employed for more than one feeder.

ARTICLE 220 - BRANCH-CIRCUIT AND FEEDER CALCULATIONS

220-3 (h) SEPARATE APARTMENT CIRCUITS.

Branch circuits, other than special circuits, shall not supply more than one apartment.

(i) FURNACES. Branch circuits supplying an oil burner, stoker, gas furnace or gas-fired unit heaters with their controls and associated equipment shall supply no other loads.

ARTICLE 230 - SERVICES

230-2 NUMBER OF SERVICES TO A BUILDING.

EXCEPTION NO. 8 Accessory Buildings. Small buildings accessory to the main building and located on the same lot with the main building may be served from the same service as the main building. In such case a covenant will not be required.

EXCEPTION NO. 9 Separate portions of a structure separated by dividing walls, where it has been determined by the Director that the purpose of this Code has been served, or where a covenant has been executed so as to consider it a single building.

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230-3 SERVICE FROM ONE BUILDING THROUGH ANOTHER.

No overhead service, underground service, nor service from a private plant shall supply one building through another except where there is furnished a Master Service or Master Metering Covenant of the type specified under Section 110-54 of this Code or a covenant of the type specified under Section 108.7 of the Building Code.

No service may cross property not included in the covenant.

When such master service is requested, a building plat showing the location of all buildings and feeders connecting them, shall be attached to one copy of the proposed covenant.

Any through service connection or any wiring interconnection between buildings shall be discontinued or removed on the lapse of any condition upon which the approval is based. Such Master Service or Master Metering Covenants may be approved in the following cases:

(a) BUILDINGS ON THE SAME LOT.

(1) If all the buildings are of a single ownership, management, or control.

(2) If all of the buildings are under single ownership but different management or control. The provisions of Subsection 230-3(a)(3) shall apply as to accessibility and protection of through service conductors.

(3) If the buildings are used only for commercial or industrial purposes by different tenants, but are of single ownership or lease, more than one building may be supplied by the same service provided that if such through service conductors are protected and controlled or metered in the first building, the device for such purposes shall be confined to a compartment readily accessible to every tenant of the building served, and if not so protected and controlled, the through service conductors, where run within the building, shall be carried in conduit or duct placed beneath a building and covered with not less than 2 inches of concrete or be imbedded in not less than 2 inches of solid masonry in a wall or other structure.

(b) BUILDINGS ON DIFFERENT LOTS IN THE SAME SQUARE.

(1) If all of the buildings are under single ownership and management or control.

(2) If all of the buildings are under single ownership but different management or control. The provisions of Section 230-3(a)(3) above shall apply as to accessibility and protection of through service conductors.

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(3) If the buildings are in separate ownership but single management, lease, or control, and occupied as a single project. All owners shall be parties to the covenant, and separate services shall be provided when the single project control no longer operates.

C. SERVICE DROPS

230-21 SERVICE DROP LIMITATIONS.

(a) No premises shall be supplied by a service drop (overhead service) or a piped house service (connected to either overhead or underground mains), if:

(1) Within the overhead limits of outside conductors of the District of Columbia, except upon special permission of the Director of the Department of Transportation, to be obtained in writing in advance of any work being done in the premises, or

(2) An underground service is required or used and additional service connections are necessary.

(b) No change or increase in capacity of an existing overhead service supply to a building will be permitted if an underground distribution system of utilization voltage is adjacent thereto.

(c) Buildings located in areas outside the overhead limits of outside conductors where the mains of the public utility company's distribution system are not located underground, may be served overhead, except where an underground service is required by the provisions of Section 230-35(b).

230-24 (b)(1) Clearances not specified in the National Electrical Code shall be as specified in Table 12 of this Code.

230-26 POINT OF ATTACHMENT TO BUILDINGS.

In general, the point of attachment of a service drop to a building or structure shall:

(a) Be to that portion (not a party wall) nearest the pole supporting the service drop.

(b) Be at a height to permit a minimum clearance of service drop conductors of 15 feet above sidewalks, 20 feet above public driveways, alleys and public roads, and other clearances specified in Table 12.

(c) Be not less than 11 feet nor more than 30 feet above ground unless a greater height is necessary for proper clearance.

(d) Be not readily accessible, nor located within reach of any door, window, or fire escape.

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(e) Be not less than 10 inches above, nor less than 24 inches from the side of, nor under, a window, door, or other access opening.

(f) Be not to a fire escape, chimney, nor a parapet wall above a roof.

In some cases, special brackets or masts may be necessary to obtain required clearances. Such brackets or masts shall be constructed of iron of approved design for the purpose, adequately braced and secured.

(g) ADJOINING BUILDINGS SERVED FROM ONE SERVICE DROP. Adjoining buildings separated by a party wall may have separate sets of service entrance conductors tapped from one service drop if the point of attachment of the service drop is located on or adjacent to the dividing line of the buildings. The service raceway or cable for each building shall be located entirely on the respective building served.

D. - UNDERGROUND SERVICES

230-35 (a) SEPARATION OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.

Each set of service conductors from a different distribution system shall be run in a separate raceway, conduit, or duct into a premises.

Where service conductors of different systems enter the same trough, junction box, or other similar enclosure, a metal barrier shall be installed to definitely separate the conductors of the different systems.

(b) UNDERGROUND SERVICES REQUIRED. An underground service connection shall be installed if:

(1) A building is more than three stories or 40 feet in height, or

(2) The height of the point of attachment required by this Article would exceed 40 feet above ground, or

(3) The total length of service raceway would exceed 50 feet, or

(4) The capacity requirements exceed 300 amperes per terminal.

(5) A premises is served underground and load or other requirements make additional service necessary.

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(6) Due to the height, form, or design of a building or structure, it is impracticable to (1) install a service raceway on or in the building wall, or (2) install a service cable on the building where such cable is permitted, or (3) secure a service drop to the structure and maintain minimum clearance as provided in Sections 230-24 (b)(1), 230-26, and Table 12.

(7) An underground distribution system of utilization voltage is adjacent thereto.

E. - SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS

230-41 SIZE OF SERVICE-ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS.

EXCEPTION NO 6. Service conductors installed and maintained by the electric utility company shall be sized in accordance with the demand determined by the utility company.

F. - INSTALLATION OF SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS

230-43 WIRING METHODS.

Service entrance raceways and conductors shall conform to the following:

(a) ON EXTERIOR OF AND ENTERING BUILDING. Service conductors on the exterior, or entering buildings, shall be installed in cables approved for the purpose or enclosed in rigid conduit, trough, or other approved metal enclosure of the service equipment, or for circuits not exceeding 600 volts, as busways.

(b) Electrical metallic tubing is not acceptable for service raceway.

(c) LIMITATIONS ON LENGTH. Service raceways or cables must extend from the point of attachment on the building of the service drop downward, and into the service equipment, except that: If a service raceway or cable is exposed on the exterior of a building, it may be run horizontally for a distance not exceeding 25 feet. The total length of service raceway or cables on or in a building, in any case, shall not exceed 50 feet. Unnecessary runs of service raceway or cable must be avoided by placing the service equipment as close to the incoming conductors as is practicable.

(d) LIMIT OF UNPROTECTED SERVICE CONDUCTORS WITHIN A BUILDING. The length of a service connection within a building from the point of service entrance to the terminals of one or each of a group of service equipments, shall be as short as practicable and in general shall not exceed 15 feet for new buildings or 20 feet for old buildings where space limitations make a shorter installation impracticable.

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(e) PUBLIC SPACE. A service raceway or service cable shall not be located in public space except on the face of a building wall that is erected on the building line. It shall not be located less than 15 feet above grade on a wall abutting an alley nor through or in a public sidewalk.

230-50 SERVICE RACEWAY OR CABLE.

Service raceways or cables shall conform to the following conditions:

(d) EXPOSED. Service raceways or cable shall be exposed on the outside of an exterior wall (not a party wall) of a building except that a service raceway may be built in a wall as provided in Section 230-50(e).

(e) BUILT-IN. A built-in service raceway shall be embedded in not less than 2 inches of concrete or solid masonry.

(f) LENGTH. The length of service raceway or cable shall conform to the provisions of Section 230-43(c), (d), and (e).

(g) TROUGH. Trough used to enclose service conductors shall be constructed of sheet steel in accordance with Section 374-9 N.E.C.

(h) BUILDING WALL THICKNESS FOR SERVICE RACEWAY. The following are the maximum sizes of raceways that may be built in a wall:

WALL THICKNESS	CONDUIT SIZE RUN VERTICALLY
9 inches	1 1/2 inches
13 inches	3 1/2 inches
18 inches	5 inches

PIPED HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTION TO ROW OF BUILDINGS

230-56 SCOPE.

Semi-detached and row dwellings may be supplied by individual service connections from a piped house service main on the exterior and extending from building to building in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) CONNECTIONS TO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. A piped house service main may be connected to the utility company's overhead or underground distribution system, except that inside the overhead limits of outside conductors, all connections to the utility company's distribution system shall be made underground.

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(b) WIRING METHOD. Piped house service conductors shall be installed in rigid conduit made raintight and arranged to drain. Conductors underground between buildings will not be permitted.

(1) FASTENINGS. Where ever possible the conduits shall be attached to continuous walls of brick or other incombustible material. In no case shall any portion of the raceway be enclosed within any structure or be attached to frame portions of a building unless separated therefrom not less than 1 1/2 inches. The raceway shall be securely fastened in place at least every six feet with pipe hooks, straps, or hangers.

(2) JOINTS. All joints in the conduits shall be made up tight and the exposed threads painted with weatherproof paint as soon as made, to prevent corrosion.

(3) BOXES. All boxes and fittings shall be of metal of approved weatherproof type. Boxes shall be securely fastened to the walls and be independent of the conduits.

(4) LIGHT-WELLS, ETC. If light-wells or other open spaces exist in a row of dwellings, the conduit shall be carried along the walls and sides of said wells and open spaces, rigidly secured to walls of the building.

(5) CROSSING PUBLIC SPACE PROHIBITED. No such building-to-building connections shall be permitted to cross any public space, alley, highway, street, avenue, or reservation.

(c) MINIMUM CONDUCTOR CAPACITY. The minimum current carrying capacity of the conductors of a piped house service main shall be not less than the computed load for multi-family dwellings as determined by Section 220-10 and 220-32 N.E.C. with the following minimum capacity.

AMPS. PER TERMINAL

No. of Houses	3-wire 115/230 V	4-wire 120/208 V
2 - 3	90	60
4 - 8	130	90

(d) LIMIT OF CONNECTIONS. Not more than two semi-detached dwellings nor more than eight dwellings in a row shall be supplied from one overhead or underground connection from the utility company's distribution system, except by special permission.

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(e) INDIVIDUAL CONNECTIONS. The individual service connections to each building shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 230.

H. - SERVICE EQUIPMENT-DISCONNECTING MEANS

230-72

Service equipment shall be located at a readily accessible point nearest to the entrance of the service conductors, either inside or outside the building or structure. Sufficient access and working space shall be provided about the service equipment.

(g) IN PUBLIC SPACE. Service equipment shall not be installed in public space, except when;

(1) Enclosed within approved structures.

(2) There is a minimum distance of 42 inches between the exterior building wall and the inner edge of the sidewalk.

(h) VAULTS IN PUBLIC SPACE. One or more service equipments together with main distribution equipment may be installed in a vault in public space where dry and suitable space is available. Service equipment shall not be installed in narrow passageways leading to street lifts or similar spaces. No other electrical equipment shall be installed in such vault space, except that where machinery or other equipment has been authorized in existing vaults under previous Codes, the necessary electrical work in connection with the maintenance and repair of such machinery or other equipment, may be installed therein.

For meter locations consult the utility company.

(i) TWO OR MORE SERVICE CONNECTIONS. Service conductors from different distribution systems entering at the same or adjacent location may supply a total of not more than six disconnects. Service connections located at different and remote locations may supply a total of not more than six disconnects at each location. Such remote service locations shall have a remote control switch or contactor adjacent to the service location nearest the main entrance to the building so that all power in the building may be shut off at one location in case of emergency. Disconnects serving emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances, fire pumps, or other emergency equipment shall not count in the six permitted.

(j) In buildings of multiple occupancy, if a separate service disconnect is installed for each tenant, each such service disconnect shall be in a separate enclosure and shall be marked with the electrical characteristics of the service controlled and the use or portion of the building supplied.

(k) MOUNTING HEIGHT. In general, service disconnecting means shall be mounted so that the top of the enclosure is not higher than seven feet above the floor and the operating handle is not higher than six feet above the floor. Enclosures shall be separated by a minimum distance of

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six inches horizontally or vertically in order to insure adequate space for operation of all operating handles.

METERS

230-85 METERS.

Meters shall be installed in conjunction with meter connection boxes or meter devices according to the regulations of the utility company.

K. - SERVICES EXCEEDING 600 VOLTS

230-200

(a) Plans drawn to scale showing in detail the methods of entering the premises, the location and description of all apparatus and equipment, shall be submitted to the Director for approval before work is started. After approval of the plans, no deviation therefrom shall be made without prior approval.

230-202

(b) WIRING METHODS. Service-entrance conductors of more than 600 volts shall enter the building underground whether connected to an overhead or an underground system, except in the case of outdoor transformer substations outside the overhead limits of outside conductors, and temporary transformer houses, which are separated at least 5 feet from other buildings. Service conductors shall enter the building in rigid conduit or duct. If the voltage exceeds 7,500 volts, the conductors shall enter a vault conforming with the requirements of Sections 450-41 to 450-44 and 450-50 and 450-51, except that if the service entrance equipment consists of metal-clad switchgear in a fire-resistive room in a fire-resistive building at not exceeding 15,000 volts between conductors a vault is not required. In a building where the service conductors do not enter a transformer vault, they shall be enclosed in a raceway surrounded by not less than 2 inches of concrete, to the location of the service equipment. Conductors in conduit or duct and enclosed by concrete not less than 2 inches thick shall be considered outside of the building.

ARTICLE 240 - OVERCURRENT PROTECTION

240-24 LOCATION IN CR ON PREMISES.

(f) Not over 7 feet above the floor, and where practicable, not over 6 feet.

(g) Not on a ceiling.

(h) Not in storage closets.

(i) In each apartment, flat, store, or other subdivision of a multiple occupancy building.

(j) Not in bathrooms or toilets.

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C. - ENCLOSURES

240-35 CIRCUIT DIRECTORY.

Enclosures of overcurrent devices shall have a circuit directory installed on the inside of the enclosure, in the appropriate space when so provided, otherwise in a location most suitable and practicable.

The circuits shall be labeled properly and legibly as to load served.

E. - PLUG FUSES AND FUSEHOLDERS

240-54

(h) Where it is found that Edison base fuses have been installed of greater rating than the safe carrying capacity of the conductors they protect, the Director, at his discretion may order fuses to be installed in Edison base fuse holders in accordance with Section 240-54 N.E.C.

ARTICLE 250 - GROUNDING

250-23

(d) REMOVAL OF GROUNDING CONNECTION PROHIBITED. No person shall disconnect or remove and leave disconnected any electrical grounding connection or any portion thereof required by any of the provisions of this Article.

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CHAPTER 3

WIRING METHODS AND MATERIALS

ARTICLE 300 - WIRING METHODS GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

300-22

(c) Hollow spaces which are used as ducts or plenum chambers for lower velocity environmental air, other than those described in Paragraph (b) above, may contain MI cable, ALS cable, electrical metallic tubing, rigid metal conduit, flexible metal conduit, metal clad cable and other electrical equipment that is permitted within the concealed spaces of such structure, provided:

(1) The wiring materials, including fixtures, are suitable for the expected ambient temperature to which they will be subjected.

(2) The wiring system, including fixtures, in no way reduces the fire protective rating of the construction in which they are installed.

(3) Flexible metal conduit shall be limited to the connection of devices, equipment, and fixtures in length not exceeding six feet. The connectors used with flexible metal conduit shall effectively close any openings in the connection.

EXCEPTION NO. 1: The above provisions shall not apply to integral fan systems specifically approved for the purpose.

EXCEPTION NO. 2: This section does not include habitable rooms or areas of buildings, the prime purpose of which is not air handling.

300-24 EQUIPMENT UNDER PIPES LIKELY TO DRIP.

Equipment, boxes, panelboards, switchgear, and the like shall not be installed under water pipes or other liquid containers that might sweat or drip through condensation or spillage, unless the equipment is of the water proof type, or is provided with a barrier.

A copper pan or trough suspended beneath the pipes, fittings, or other liquid containers, will suffice in lieu of the barrier.

300-25 UNMETERED CONDUCTORS.

Unmetered conductors on the load side of the service equipment shall be installed in rigid conduit, trough or auxiliary gutters, or for circuits not exceeding 600 volts, in flexible conduit.

(a) IN SAME ENCLOSURE. Metered and unmetered conductors shall not be run in the same conduit, metal raceway, or other enclosure.

For unmetered service conductors, see Section 230-43(d).

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300-26 WIRING METHOD RESTRICTIONS.

Wiring shall, unless otherwise provided elsewhere in this Code, be installed in approved metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, leaded armored cable, service entrance cable, MI cable, ALS cable or U.F. cable when run:

(a) In damp cellar or basement except as provided in Article 354-6 N.E.C.

(b) On the outside of any building, including wires to signs and outside lights.

(c) In any building used as a public market, if damp or wet.

300-27 CONNECTIONS BETWEEN SERVICE AND METER EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURES.

Service or feeder tap connections to supply two or more service or metering equipments shall be made in an approved metal trough, busway, or auxiliary gutter, except:

(a) In Utility Co's. C. T. Cabinet on lug plates in a manner acceptable to the Utility Company.

(b) As provided in Section 701-6 for exit and emergency lights.

(c) In outdoor meter connection boxes.

300-28 CLEARANCE.

The following clearances shall be maintained:

(a) GAS-METERS. Electric meters, equipment, etc., shall be so set that:

(1) No portion of an electric meter, meter connection box, or meter device, is less than 3 feet from the nearest side or bottom of a gas meter or regulator assembly or an area approved for a gas meter installation.

(2) No electric meter, meter connection box or meter device shall be so installed that a gas meter, or gas meter location, will be within the area under this electrical equipment

(3) No switch, cutout, circuit-breaker, motor, socket, receptacle, or any other electrical device which may open a circuit or cause an arc or spark, shall be so set that no part thereof is closer than 3 feet from the nearest side of a gas meter, or an area for a gas meter location, unless such electrical equipment is enclosed in an explosion-proof fitting or fixture.

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For gas meter rooms, see Section 560-2.

(b) HOT PIPES. Metal raceways, armored cable, metal enclosure for conductors, non-metallic surface extensions, or open conductors, shall not be placed:

- (1) Within 4 inches of hot water pipes, steam pipes, hot air ducts, or other heated objects, where they are parallel to each other and in the same space; nor
- (2) Less than 1 inch apart where they cross each other, nor
- (3) In the same chase, duct, or slot, with hot water pipes, steam pipes, hot air ducts, or other heated objects.

(c) TELEPHONE SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUIT. Metal raceways, cable armor, conduit and fittings and supports, shall have a clearance of not less than 6 inches from any telephone service entrance conduit (and associated supports and boxes) extending from the point of attachment of an aerial telephone service wire to the location of the telephone protector, except as follows:

(1) The service heads on electric light or power service entrance shall be so located that at least 2 feet separation is obtained from the telephone service entrance.

(2) Metal raceway, cable armor, conduit and fittings and supports shall have a clearance of not less than 12 inches from any telephone protector or telephone protector cabinet.

All clearances referred to under this item shall not contain any other cables, conduit, raceways or metal other than nails or screws.

(d) TELEPHONE CABLE. The clearance from telephone cable or wire shall be not less than the following:

(1) Metal raceways, armored cable, or other metal enclosures for conductors, including their supports, shall not be placed within 1/2 inch of a telephone cable or conductor.

(2) Open work or non-metallic wiring construction, including their supports, shall not be placed within 2 inches of a telephone cable or conductor.

ARTICLE 524 - CONCEALED KNOB-AND-TUBE WORK

524-3 USE.

- (a) Not permitted, for new installations in the District of Columbia.

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(b) Where a change is made from existing concealed knob-and-tube work to conduit or armored cable, an approved terminal fitting having a separate bussed hole for each wire shall be used, through which fitting the wires shall pass without splice, joint, or tap. This terminal fitting need not be accessible.

ARTICLE 328 - BARE CONDUCTOR FEEDERS

328-1

Not approved for installation in the District of Columbia.

ARTICLE 346 - RIGID METAL CONDUIT

346-1

(f) RESTRICTIONS ON ALUMINUM CONDUIT. Aluminum conduit and fittings shall not be imbedded in any concrete slab, wall, pier, column, or other concrete or masonry construction.

(g) DIRECT BURIAL. Aluminum conduit shall not be used for direct burial in earth.

ARTICLE 348 - ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING

348-1

(a) USE. Use shall be as stated in Section 348-1 N.E.C. with the further provision that electrical metallic tubing shall not be used as service raceway.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON ALUMINUM ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING. Aluminum electrical metallic tubing and fittings shall not be imbedded in any concrete slab, wall, pier, column, or other concrete or masonry construction.

(c) DIRECT BURIAL. Aluminum electrical metallic tubing shall not be used for direct burial in earth.

ARTICLE 384 - SWITCHBOARDS AND PANELBOARDS

384-29 JUNCTION PULL BOX.

An approved junction box shall be placed on the top or the bottom of each switchboard for the purpose of terminating conduits and facilitating the connection and distribution of conductors. The junction box length shall not be less than that of the switchboard; the width and depth shall be sufficient to insure ample space for the distribution of conductors without jamming. Conductors shall be run from junction box to switchboard terminals through separate close fitting holes in insulating material secured to the box, or by other approved means. Where practicable, such holes shall be placed directly over the terminals of switchboard to which the conductors are connected. All conductors of a circuit shall be run through the same opening in the metal enclosure.

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Where metal-clad switchgear is installed and the conduits terminate in the enclosure, in a wireway or in the same compartment with its conductor terminals, the junction box herein referred to will not be required.

C. - CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

384-30 GUARDING.

Switchboards not of the enclosed dead front type located as provided in Section 384-31, or installed under provisions of previous codes, shall be guarded as follows:

(a) The space back of switchboards which contain exposed live parts shall be enclosed by an approved grill or by other approved means.

(b) One end of the enclosure shall be provided with a hinged door with suitable latch capable of being operated from either inside or outside of the enclosure.

384-31 DEAD FRONT TYPE.

Switchboards, panelboards, distribution boards, and other assemblies of overcurrent devices, shall be of the enclosed dead front type.

384-32 MOUNTING HEIGHTS.

Switchboards, panelboards, distribution boards, and other assemblies of overcurrent devices, shall be so located that no operating handle or overcurrent device will be over 7 feet above the floor, and where practicable, not over 6 feet.

D. - PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

384-33 SWITCHBOARDS OF 1000 AMPERES OR LARGER.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a switchboard having a capacity of 1000 amperes or larger, or his responsible agent, to have a licensed master electrician disconnect said equipment once every three years or less to perform prescribed preventive maintenance. Preventive maintenance shall consist of, but not be limited to:

- (a) Vacuum entire interior of switchboard.
- (b) Clean bus and contacts with a suitable nonconductive solvent.
- (c) Lubricate all moving mechanisms.
- (d) Check all conductors for abrasions.
- (e) Torque bus and conductor connections to manufacturers' recommended specifications.
- (f) Check calibration of overcurrent trip units and protective devices.
- (g) Megger board to manufacturers' specifications before re-energizing.
- (h) Replace worn, damaged, or deteriorating components.
- (i) Submit report of preventive maintenance performed to D. C. Electrical Inspection Section within thirty days.

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CHAPTER 4

EQUIPMENT FOR GENERAL USE

ARTICLE 410 - LIGHTING FIXTURES, LAMPHOLDERS,
LAMPS, RECEPTACLES, AND ROSETTES

410-4 FIXTURES IN SPECIFIC LOCATIONS.

(e) FIXTURES IN BATHROOMS, ETC. Porcelain, porcelain-metal sheath, or approved composition keyless lampholders shall be used on all fixtures in bathrooms, washrooms, toilet rooms, lavatories and kitchens. Outlets for these fixtures shall be controlled by one or more switches of the push-button, tumbler, or snap type, placed in the same room or adjacent to the entrance of the room in which the fixtures are located, except in public places.

(f) FIXTURES OVER TILE AND CEMENT FLOORS. Lampholders less than 8 feet above the floor and located within reach of any grounded surface, or in rooms or spaces with floors of concrete, tile or the like, shall be porcelain, porcelain-metal sheath, or approved composition, and, regardless of the kind of socket or receptacle, shall be equipped with an insulator in the chain when of the pull-chain type.

N. - SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR FLUSH AND RECESSED FIXTURES

410-64

(a) PLASTIC LUMINOUS CEILINGS. Where plastic luminous ceilings are installed, the electrical installation shall be in accordance with this Code and the ceiling shall comply with Section 923.2 of the Building Code.

P. - CONSTRUCTION OF FLUSH AND RECESSED FIXTURES

410-68

(a) RECESSED FIXTURES IN FIRE-PROTECTIVE CEILING. Flush or recessed fixtures in fire-resistive buildings where steel construction is protected by a fire-protective ceiling, shall have ceiling construction extended around the sides and back of such fixtures as required by the Building Code.

EXCEPTION: Fixtures classified and approved for fire resistance need not have such ceiling construction.

Q. - SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ELECTRIC DISCHARGE
LIGHTING SYSTEMS OF 1,000 VOLTS OR LESS

410-73

(g) Transformers and reactors shall have the power factor corrected to within 10 percent of unity, except fixtures of 20 watts and less in dwelling occupancies.

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ARTICLE 440 - AIR-CONDITIONING AND REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

G. - PROVISION FOR ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS

440-62 BRANCH CIRCUIT REQUIREMENTS.

(d) Window and similar type air conditioning units with a total rating in excess of 7.5 amperes shall be supplied by an individual branch circuit.

Similar type units with a total rating in excess of 12 amperes shall be supplied by an individual branch circuit with not smaller than No. 12 conductors or larger if required under Section 440-62 N. E. C., except that existing circuits of less than No. 12 conductors properly fused with 15 ampere non-tamperable fuses may be approved by the Director for units served by such circuits. If a receptacle outlet exceeding 150 volts between conductors is installed, it shall be of the 3 pole type designed for grounding.

(e) Receptacles connected to individual branch circuits shall have a rating of not less than the rating of the branch circuit, providing the unit is not in place or its proposed rating is not furnished in writing by the owner or his authorized agent.

(f) The air conditioning unit shall be provided with a name plate which shall give the makers name and the unit's total rating in volts and amperes, including fan motor and other current consuming parts.

The name plate shall be placed in a readily accessible location on the room side of the unit where it may be viewed without removing covers or access plates.

ARTICLE 450 - TRANSFORMERS AND TRANSFORMER VAULTS

C. - TRANSFORMER VAULTS

450-41 LOCATION.

Transformer vaults shall be located at the point of entrance of the service conductors into the building or as near this point as practicable and shall be ventilated.

(a) Transformer vaults shall not be located in public space opposite the major entrances of a building, nor within 30 feet of any major entrance or exit to a theater or other place of public assembly.

(b) Transformer vaults shall not be located on private property outside of a building opposite the major entrance or exit to a theater or other place of public assembly.

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(c) Transformer vaults shall not be located inside a building under any major entrance thereof, nor under any part of such building used as a theater or place of public assembly.

(d) If vault is located above the ground level, the floor and walls to the height of the sill shall be given a hard impervious finish and treated to prevent the absorption of oil.

450-42 CONSTRUCTION.

Vaults enclosing electrical equipment rated at not over 7,500 volts shall have walls and roof of not less than 7 inches of reinforced concrete or not less than 8 inches of brick. Vaults enclosing electrical equipment rated over 7,500 volts shall have walls and roof of not less than 10 inches of reinforced concrete or not less than 13 inches of brick. The vault shall have a concrete floor at least 4 inches thick. The height of the inside of a vault shall be such that the bottom of air-break disconnecting switches and exposed fuse contacts, or other exposed live parts, will not be less than 8 feet above the floor. If the size of room or arrangement of equipment is such that the entrance door is not readily accessible from any part of the vault in case of fire or other emergency, one or more additional exits should be provided if practicable and equipped with fastenings that may be opened from inside the enclosure without the use of keys. If practicable, the outside walls of the building, if of standard vault construction should form one of the walls of the vault. Each transformer rated over 7,500 volts and 250 kva shall be installed in a separate cell or compartment with curtain walls extending above the top of the transformers.

450-43 DOORWAYS.

(a) SILLS. A door sill or curb of sufficient height shall be provided, to confine the oil from the largest transformer within the vault. In no case shall the height be less than 6 inches.

(b) HARDWARE. Entrance doors shall be equipped with locks, and doors shall be kept locked, access being allowed only to qualified persons. Doors shall be provided with suitable approved panic hardware.

(c) SWING. Doors shall be so installed that they swing out. Sliding doors are not approvable for transformer vault openings.

(d) SIGNS. There shall be a "DANGER" sign installed on the vault door and on the outlet and inlet vents.

450-44 STRUCTURAL STEEL.

Structural steel used in vault construction shall be protected in an approved manner so as to provide a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours.

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450-50 LIGHTING.

Each vault shall be provided with one or more electric light outlets controlled by a switch placed inside of the vault. Lighting outlets shall be so located as to effectively light the vault. Lighting fixtures or lampholders shall be so installed that they cannot drop or swing into dangerous areas about high voltage or bare live parts, or necessitate persons approaching within such dangerous areas when relamping. Lampholders shall be located on the wall where practicable and not over 8 feet above the floor.

450-51 TEMPORARY VAULTS.

Vaults for the temporary installation of apparatus and equipment, for periods of 90 days, covered by this Article may, by special permission of the Director be constructed in some other approved manner than that called for by the preceding paragraphs of this Section.

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CHAPTER 5 - SPECIAL OCCUPANCIES

ARTICLE 520 - THEATRES AND SIMILAR LOCATIONS

H. - AUDITORIUM LIGHT-CONTROL

520-85 REMOTE CONTROL FOR LIGHTS IN AUDITORIUMS.

Remote control for lights in auditoriums shall be provided as follows:

(a) AUDITORIUMS WITH A STAGE. In all theaters, motion-picture theaters, and similar places of public assembly where the auditorium (or house) lights are controlled from the stage or the stage side of the proscenium arch, there shall be installed a remotely controlled switch, so connected that, regardless of the position of other switches, dimmers, etc., a sufficient number of auditorium (or house) lights may be turned on to adequately illuminate the auditorium in case of emergency. The remote-control switch shall be operable from the following stations:

- (1) An "On and Off" station on or adjacent to the stage switchboard.
- (2) An "On" station adjacent to the fireman's station on the stage.
- (3) An "On" station adjacent to the curtain-control station on the stage.
- (4) An "On and Off" station in the auditorium near the main entrance.
- (5) An "On" station in each balcony and gallery.
- (6) An "On" station in the motion-picture machine booth.

(b)* AUDITORIUMS WITHOUT A STAGE. In theaters, motion-picture theaters, and similar places of public assembly without a stage, there shall be installed a remotely controlled switch so connected that, regardless of the position of other switches, dimmers, etc., a sufficient number of auditorium (or house) lights may be turned on to adequately illuminate the auditorium in case of emergency. The remote-control switch shall be operable from the following stations:

- (1) An "On and Off" station on or adjacent to the switchboard.
- (2) An "On and Off" station in the auditorium near the main entrance.
- (3) An "On" station in each balcony and gallery.
- (4) An "On" station in the motion-picture machine booth.

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(c) CONTROL LOCATION. The locations of the switches required this section shall be readily accessible and be approved by the Direct
520-86 ELECTRICIANS AT STAGE SWITCHBOARD REQUIRED.

A competent electrician shall be in charge of the stage switchboard in theaters, motion picture houses, and similar places of public assembly during (a) Presentation of stage shows, or (b) Any period when the audience is in attendance if the switchboard is not equipped with remote control for the auditorium lights as provided in Section 520-85.

A competent electrician is one who has sufficient experience in operation of stage electrical equipment, both fixed and portable, which will qualify him as being "competent" to handle such equipment in compliance with this Code.

520-87 INSPECTION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

(a) ELECTRICAL STAGE EQUIPMENT. Portable electrical equipment other than completely wired and assembled units provided with cord and attachment plug designed for use on not greater than 20 amperes existing receptacle circuits, used in any place of public assembly, shall be inspected and approved previous to connection or use.

(b) Portable electrical equipment of larger capacity that may be plugged into 20 amperes receptacle circuits, such as radio and television broadcasting equipment, where frequent use at a location is anticipated shall be inspected annually as complete units, including cord connections and supplementary extensions and a charge made for same in accordance with the schedule of fees.

This will permit the user to plug such portable equipment into permanently installed receptacles of appropriate size, or into temporary receptacles installed by a licensed electrician under regular permits, without further inspection of above portable equipment.

(c) PERFORMANCE. A performance or show shall be construed to include any play, opera, exhibition, concert, lecture, showing of motion pictures, or other attraction at which an audience is in attendance.

ARTICLE 540 - MOTION PICTURE PROJECTORS

B. - EQUIPMENT AND PROJECTORS OF THE PROFESSIONAL TYPE

540-10 PROFESSIONAL PROJECTOR - DEFINITION.

The professional projector employs a 35 millimeter or wider film

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540-23 BOOTHS FOR PROJECTORS OF THE PROFESSIONAL TYPE.

Projectors of the professional type shall be located in enclosures complying with Section 403.3 of the Building Code.

(a) WIRING METHOD. The wiring method shall be rigid metal conduit or electrical metallic tubing except where a flexible connection is necessary.

ARTICLE 560 - MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPANCIES AND USES

560-1 GENERAL.

This Article shall be in addition to and amendatory to the provisions of other Articles of this Code.

560-2 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN GAS METER ROOMS.

Electrical equipment in a gas meter room shall conform to the following:

(a) EQUIPMENT. No electric meter, switch, cutout, circuit breaker, motor, receptacle, or any other electrical device which may open a circuit or cause an arc or spark, shall be set in the same room or enclosure with 10 or more gas meters, or gas meter locations, unless such electrical equipment is enclosed in an explosion-proof fitting or fixture.

(b) LIGHTING FIXTURES. Lighting fixtures in a room or enclosure for 9 or less gas meters shall be equipped with unswitched porcelain or composition sockets controlled by an indicating switch of the pushbutton or tumbler type. If located in a room or enclosure for 10 or more gas meters, the fixtures shall be of the explosion-proof type and the switch, unless in an explosion-proof case, shall be located outside of and adjacent to the entrance thereto.

For clearances see Section 300-23.

560-3 LIGHTS FOR STAIRS OR STEPS.

There shall be an artificial white light to illuminate a step or flight of steps that are attached to a building, either on the inside or the outside, regardless of the height of the building, or type of occupancy.

560-4 COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATOR ROOMS.

Wiring in cold storage and refrigerator rooms shall conform to the general provisions of Article 300, and the following:

(a) Approved weatherproof threaded or threadless fittings shall be used.

NOTE: Knock-out boxes are not approvable.

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- (b) Where wiring is above 8 feet from the floor, approved open-work construction with weatherproof fittings, etc., may be used.
- (c) All joints and splices shall be painted with approved weather-proof paint after installation.
- (d) Fixtures, receptacles, switches, etc., shall be of an approved weatherproof type.

560-5 OIL-BURNER EMERGENCY SWITCH.

At some readily accessible point within the premises, outside the entrance door to the furnace room, or inside the entrance door at the head of a cellar stairway, or at a location to be approved by the Fire Chief, there shall be installed an externally-operable disconnecting means, not employing shunt trip circuit breakers, whereby the current may be shut off from the oil-burner and its associated equipment. This disconnect shall be painted red and plainly and permanently marked "Oil Burner Emergency Switch." It shall be mounted not less than five feet nor more than seven feet above the floor or step.

560-6 ELECTRIC FENCES PROHIBITED.

Electrified fences, gates, doors, windows, or other similar anti-burglar systems consisting of an electrically charged conductor or other electrically charged device intended to enclose, exclude, or restrict persons or animals by electric shock shall not be installed or used.

EXCEPTION: Pulse generator used to energize a wiring system designed and so placed as to prevent birds from roosting on ledges or other building projections. The pulse generator shall be controlled by a double-pole switch capable of being locked in the off position. No part of the secondary wiring system shall be installed less than 8 feet above grade. A pilot light shall be provided to indicate when the system is energized.

560-7 MECHANICAL EXHAUST SYSTEMS IN DOMESTIC KITCHENS, LAVATORIES, BATH OR TOILET ROOMS.

(a) Kitchens. Systems for kitchens serving habitable rooms shall be centrally controlled or the exhaust fan or fans shall be operated either by the electric light switch controlling the electric light in the kitchen or by a separate switch wired to operate only the fan or fans; except that where one fan serves more than one such kitchen, the fan may be separately controlled from the light switch in each such kitchen. For commercial kitchens see Article 11, Section 1111.0 of the 1972 D. C. Building Code, as amended.

(b) Lavatories, Baths and Toilet Rooms. Systems for lavatories, bath or toilet rooms shall be centrally controlled or the exhaust fan or fans shall be operated either by the electric light switch controlling the electric lights in the lavatories, baths or toilet rooms or by a separate switch wired to operate only the fan or fans; except that where one fan

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serves more than one lavatory, bath or toilet room, the fan may be separately controlled from the light switch in each such room.

Reserved for future use.

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CHAPTER 6 - SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

ARTICLE 600 - ELECTRIC SIGNS AND OUTLINE LIGHTING

600-1

(a) RESTRICTIONS. For restrictions see Chapter 14 of the Building Code.

600-13 INSPECTION OF ELECTRIC SIGNS.

Electric signs or similar structures or enclosures shall be inspected and approved, and an Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., inspection label affixed thereto before erection. Electric signs shall conform to the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Standard U.L. 48, for their manufacture and assembly, and to requirements of the Sign, Zoning, and Building regulations applicable thereto.

600-14 SIGNS BUILT IN OR A PART OF A BUILDING.

Signs built-in or made a part of a building or structure shall conform to the general requirements of accepted standards for electric signs, other sections of this Code, and the plans showing in detail the wiring method, enclosures for transformers, tube terminals, etc., shall be submitted and approved before beginning any work.

ARTICLE 620 - ELEVATORS, DUMBWAITERS,
ESCALATORS AND MOVING SIDEWALKS

620-1

(a) Installations in hazardous locations shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 500 through 517 N. E. C.

(b) AUTHORITY TO INSPECT. The District of Columbia Elevator Code shall govern the installation of all wiring and equipment beyond the one or more final disconnecting means and inspection of said wiring and equipment shall be under the supervision of the Chief of the Elevator Section.

(c) ELEVATOR FEEDER. The final feeder to the one or more disconnecting means shall supply only loads within the scope of Section 620-1 N.E.C.

ARTICLE 680 - SWIMMING POOLS, FOUNTAINS
AND SIMILAR INSTALLATIONS

680-6

(b)(8) EXTERIOR LIGHTING. Electric Lighting shall be provided at a private swimming pool used or intended for use at night. The lighting fixtures shall be so arranged as to provide uniform overhead illumination. Overhead illumination shall consist of at least one watt per square foot of pool surface. (See Section 510.7 of the Building Code.)

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ARTICLE 690 - FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

PRIVATE FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

690-1 SCOPE.

The following sections 690-2 to 690-84, inclusive, govern the installation of local fire alarm systems required by the Building Code, and shall also apply to any other local fire alarm system. See also the Means of Egress Act; Act of Congress approved December 24, 1942; Public Law 838, 77th Congress. Sections 690-91 to 690-99 inclusive, govern the installation of municipal fire alarm connections in buildings.

690-2 REQUIREMENTS TO INSTALL.

It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, lessee, occupant, or any other person, entitled to the beneficial use, rental, or control of any building, to provide, install, and maintain, therein, a fire alarm system with sufficient alarm bells, striking stations, or automatic detectors, of such type and character as hereinafter described.

690-3 APPROVAL OF EQUIPMENT.

All apparatus, materials, equipment, and systems, used in connection with an alarm system, except the wiring thereof, to be installed under the provisions of these regulations, shall be designed and of a type suitable for the voltage and current available and be specifically approved for the purpose by the Fire Chief before installation.

690-4 FIRE BELLS FOR OTHER USES PROHIBITED.

Private fire alarm systems shall not be used for any other purpose than as a fire alarm or as an alarm to evacuate the building.

690-5 PERMITS.

Permits shall be secured from the Permit Branch for the installation of any alarm wiring or equipment in advance of doing any work in conjunction with such systems.

690-6 CONNECTION WITH MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

The connection of a local fire alarm system to the municipal fire alarm system may be made only in accordance with the provisions of Sections 690-91 to 690-99 inclusive, and by special permission of the Fire Chief.

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690-7 TYPE SYSTEM REQUIRED.

All buildings in which local fire alarm systems are required by the Building Code shall be equipped with an approved electrically supervised coded or non-coded fire alarm system of the vibrating bell type, with not less than one non-supervised annunciation.

EXCEPTION: Small installations requiring not more than 6 striking stations may omit the annunciation and electrical supervision.

690-8 SEPARATE SYSTEMS IN FIRE ZONES.

Separate local alarm systems may, by special permission of the Fire Chief, be installed in large buildings containing two or more wings with corridors or hallways cut off or isolated by approved fire resistive doors, or walls, or, in two or more buildings with connecting corridors or hallways which contain approved fire resistive doors separating or isolating fire zones.

690-9 BUILDINGS REQUIRING FIRE ALARMS.

For buildings requiring fire alarm systems see Section 701-2 and the Building Code Article 6.

690-10 OCCUPIED STORIES:

For the purpose of this Article in determining fire alarm requirements, any occupied basement or cellar will be considered to be a story.

SOURCE OF POWER

690-11 SOURCE.

Local alarm systems shall, in general, be supplied by a 3-wire source of 115/230 or 120/208 nominal voltage A. C., with the bells connected to both the grounded and one outside conductor for coded systems, and the disarrangement signals connected to the grounded and other outside conductor of the 3-wire source.

690-12 CONNECT TO EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM.

In buildings with an emergency lighting system, the fire alarm system shall be connected to the emergency lighting system on the line side of the switch used for the normal control of emergency lights.

690-13 CONNECTIONS NORMALLY "ON".

The fire alarm system shall be connected to a source of power which is normally "On" all times and not switched except by the main emergency disconnect.

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690-14 SUPPLIED THROUGH TRANSFORMER.

When the source of supply for a fire alarm system is through a transformer, even though low voltage, the wiring method and manner of installation shall conform to the provisions of this Article.

690-15 VOLTAGE.

Fire alarm circuits shall be operated at not more than 125 volts.

INSTALLATION OF WIRING

690-21 WIRING METHOD.

Rigid conduit or electrical metallic tubing shall be the wiring method employed, except that armored cable may be used for concealed fished work only in existing buildings.

690-22 HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS.

Wiring method and fire alarm equipment to be installed in a hazardous location shall be subject to special approval by the Fire Chief.

690-23 OUTLETS.

Outlet and junction boxes on exposed work shall be provided with threaded hubs. Exposed junction or pull boxes shall be painted Fire Alarm Red.

690-24 SEPARATE CONDUITS.

Fire alarm conductors or circuits and associated annunciation wires shall not be installed in the same outlet box, junction box, conduit, raceway, or armor, with conductors of any other signal, light, or power system.

690-25 CONDUITS AND CONDUCTORS IN ELEVATOR HOIST-WAYS, ETC., PROHIBITED.

Fire alarm conduits, cables or conductors part of a fire alarm system, shall not be installed in any flue, heating or ventilating duct, incinerator, trash chute, garbage chute, laundry chute, dumbwaiter, lift, elevator, or similar shaft, nor in a trash or baling room, except for the connection of an automatic fire detector located in such a trash or baling room.

690-26 SEPARATE CIRCUITS.

Fire alarm circuits shall not supply any lights, apparatus, or appliances not essential to, nor a part of, the fire alarm equipment. No manual control device or switch shall be inserted in a circuit or feeder serving a fire alarm system other than the disconnecting means at the service or on the control panel of a special current source.

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690-27 CONDUCTORS.

Conductors shall be not smaller than No. 14 and be of a type approved for general use.

690-28 OVERCURRENT PROTECTION.

Overcurrent protection shall conform to the following:

(a) Local alarm systems shall be protected by fuses only. Fuses shall comply with Section 240-54 N.E.C. Type S. C. cartridge fuses may also be used in control panels and fuse panels.

(b) The load on any branch circuit overcurrent device shall not exceed twelve amperes and the rating of the overcurrent device shall not exceed fifteen amperes.

690-29 OVERCURRENT ENCLOSURE.

Connections to a source shall be made through fuses enclosed in a metal box or cabinet of a type which shall be capable of being sealed or locked. The box shall be painted Fire-Alarm Red and bear the legend "Fire Alarm Fuses."

SYSTEMS

690-31 OPERATION.

All alarm bells shall, unless herein otherwise provided, operate simultaneously from any striking station or automatic detector.

690-32 SILENT ALARM SYSTEM.

Silent alarm systems may, by special permission of the Fire Chief, be installed in hospitals or buildings of similar occupancy. Such systems shall comply with all applicable provisions of this Article.

690-33 PRE-SIGNAL SYSTEM.

Pre-signal systems may be used only upon special written permission of the Fire Chief.

690-34 EXISTING SYSTEM.

Existing battery operated and other local alarm systems for fire alarm use which have been installed in accordance with the provisions of previous regulations, and which are maintained in an operable condition with bells and striking stations in such numbers and locations satisfactory to the Fire Chief, will be considered as acceptable under these regulations until such time as their operation is unsatisfactory to the

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Fire Chief. Existing fire alarm systems installed under the provisions of previous regulations may be (1) repaired; (2) extended to additional striking stations in the existing building or (3) extended to one additional bell per floor in the existing building provided that no floors shall have more than two bells. Existing installations complying with this Section may be of the non-supervised, non-coded, vibrating bell type, without an annunciation panel. The wiring method and equipment used in an extension of an existing fire alarm system shall conform to other provisions of this Article.

NON-CODED SYSTEMS

690-41 GENERAL.

Non-coded bell systems shall be so arranged that the bells will continue to operate after the sending of a signal from any station or detector until that station or detector is restored manually to its normal position.

690-42 ANNUNCIATORS.

Annunciators shall be of the lamp type, so arranged and connected as to provide a visible signal for each zone or area from which a fire alarm signal originates. The annunciation shall incorporate a test switch whereby the operation of the light bulbs may be checked without energizing the fire alarm system.

For the purpose of this Article in determining the number of annunciation signal lamps, a zone or area shall consist of not more than 10,000 square feet and there shall be not less than one annunciation lamp for each floor of a multi-story building.

Where two or more buildings are covered by one local fire alarm system, an annunciation shall be installed in each building, together with a pilot signal lamp on each annunciation to indicate in which building the alarm originates.

The annunciation location shall be adjacent to the main entrance to the building, or adjacent to the telephone switchboard, or as directed by the Fire Chief.

690-43 BELLS.

Bells shall be of an approved type and conform to the provisions of Section 690-61.

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690-44 NUMBER ON A CIRCUIT.

The number of series connected bells on any one circuit shall be determined by the voltage of the bell. The voltage of the series connected bells shall not exceed the rated voltage of the circuit.

CODED SYSTEMS

690-51 GENERAL.

The code ringing type of local fire alarm system shall be such that all alarm circuits, striking station circuits, instruments, and apparatus, are constantly under electrical supervision so arranged that failure of any circuit of the system or failure of operating current will be automatically indicated by approved disarrangement signal devices giving a visual and audible signal.

690-52 TYPE.

Coded systems shall be of the approved closed circuit type, electrically supervised.

690-53 BELLS.

Bells shall conform to the provisions of Section 690-81.

690-54 NUMBER ON A CIRCUIT.

Alarm bells used with an electrically supervised code ringing system shall have not more than 14 bells on direct current, or 10 bells on alternating current, connected in series on a loop from the control panel. The circuits from the control panel shall be so arranged that no load on any branch circuit shall exceed 12 amperes.

690-55 OPERATION IN BUILDINGS USED FOR SLEEPING.

In buildings used for sleeping purposes, except hospitals, such a system shall be so arranged that after sounding not less than four rounds of the code, within a period of not over twenty seconds thereafter, the bells will ring continuously until purposely silenced.

690-56 CONTROL PANEL.

Each coded fire alarm system shall be equipped with a control panel expressly designed and approved for the operation and supervision of the system with which it is to be used. The control panels shall be enclosed in substantial metal cabinets of suitable gage having hinged doors with effective lock and catch. Doors shall be fitted with suitable glass panels of a size not greater than is necessary for observation of indicating instruments.

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690-57 CONTROL PANEL LOCATION.

Control cabinets shall be located in a clean, dry, readily accessible, conspicuous place, where least subject to tampering or damage. If from necessity a control panel is located away from the path of travel or cannot be readily observed, additional trouble bells shall be installed as may be required.

690-58 TROUBLE SIGNAL.

Trouble signaling devices shall be so arranged as to sound continuously during the time that the current through the supervised circuit is interrupted. Control panel shall be fitted with silencing switches connected in such manner that the act of silencing the bell by the operation of the switch will automatically and positively transfer the trouble signal to a lamp and buzzer signal located in the quarters of some responsible person. The signal shall be of a type that will automatically continue disarrangement indication until the silencing switch has been returned to its normal position.

STRIKING STATIONS - LOCAL FIRE ALARM BOXES

690-61 DESIGN.

Striking stations shall be of the enclosed pull-lever type or of the pull-lever type. The design shall conform to the following:

(a) ENCLOSURES. Enclosures shall be of such design that wires, other objects, vermin, or bugs, will not interfere with its normal operation after installation.

(b) FINISH. Striking stations shall be finished in Fire-Alarm Red with letters and directions in raised cast letters integral with the covers finished in white, silver, or aluminum, and shall be marked with the proper designation for the type of station.

(c) MARKING.

The term "FIRE ALARM" shall not be used unless the system is connected to the municipal fire alarm system. Other systems shall be marked "LOCAL FIRE ALARM," or other marking especially approved for the purpose.

(d) PLACARDING OF STRIKING STATIONS. Suitable signs shall be permanently affixed and maintained at each striking station, and at such other locations as may be required by the Fire Chief, which shall state, in clearly legible lettering, whether the alarm system is or is not connected to the municipal fire alarm system.

690-62 MOUNTING.

Alarm bells shall be set in operation from striking stations placed in plain view in the normal path of travel, or other required place, with the center of the box not lower than 4 1/2 feet nor higher than 6 feet above

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the floor level. Striking stations entirely recessed in a wall shall not be permitted.

690-63 LOCATION.

Striking stations shall be installed in the following locations:

- (a) Directly under, or within 10 feet measured horizontally, of each 6 inch or larger gong, except if a striking station location adjacent to a stairway or major entrance to a building is within 25 feet of and within view from the gong location.
- (b) In exit corridor or public corridor adjacent to each major entrance to the building.
- (c) In exit corridor or public corridor adjacent to each stairway.
- (d) Exit corridor or public corridor of basement and sub-basements, if any.
- (e) Commercial Kitchens.
- (f) In or adjacent to the room containing the building heating plant and/or the mechanical equipment room.
- (g) At least one striking station shall be installed on each floor, basement, and cellar.
- (h) A sufficient number of striking stations shall be installed so that it will not be necessary to travel more than 100 feet to a striking station.
- (i) At least one striking station shall be installed in each open area such as a store, salesroom, shop, etc. of more than 1,500 square feet in area in a building in which fire alarms are required.

NON-CODED STRIKING STATIONS

690-66 TYPE.

Non-coded stations shall be of the pull lever type and shall be listed by the Underwriters' Laboratories. They shall also conform to the provisions of Subsection 380-14(b)(2), N.E.C. for inductive loads. Stations in conjunction with systems requiring annunciator panels shall be of the non-interfering type so that actuation of one station cannot override the action of a previously operated station.

TITLE SB-2

CODED STRIKING STATIONS

690-71 TYPE.

Coded stations shall be of the enclosed pull-lever type.

690-72 DESIGN.

Coded fire alarm stations shall be wound automatically when the lever is pulled to send an alarm. Pre-wound stations will not be approved, except that transmitter stations used in conjunction with automatic heat detectors may be pre-wound. Coded local fire alarm stations shall be provided with a code mechanism sending not less than four complete rounds of a definite code of signals to indicate the floor or section in which it is located. Stations shall be of the non-interfering type so that once started, the proper transmission of a complete set of signals cannot be interfered with by again actuating that station or actuating any other station on that system.

690-73 ENCLOSURE.

Coded fire alarm stations shall have the mechanism enclosed in a dust-tight, metal compartment or case.

690-74 CODE DESIGNATION.

The code number of each coded fire alarm station shall be plainly marked on the case, visible from the front after installation, by numbers either raised or depressed in the casting or on a permanently secured metal plate. Painting or stenciling on the surface will not be approved. Coded local fire alarm stations shall be provided with a code mechanism and be so located that the code signals will indicate the location of the sending station in accordance with the following schedule:

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CODE NUMBERS FOR STRIKING STATIONS

Floor	Tier	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2d Sub-										
basement		3-3-1	3-3-2	3-3-3	3-3-4	3-3-5	3-3-6	3-3-7	3-3-8	3-3-9
Sub-basement		3-2-1	3-2-2	3-2-3	3-2-4	3-2-5	3-2-6	3-2-7	3-2-8	3-2-9
Basement		3-1-1	3-1-2	3-1-3	3-1-4	3-1-5	3-1-6	3-1-7	3-1-8	3-1-9
First Floor		4-1-1	4-1-2	4-1-3	4-1-4	4-1-5	4-1-6	4-1-7	4-1-8	4-1-9
Second	"	4-2-1	4-2-2	4-2-3	4-2-4	4-2-5	4-2-6	4-2-7	4-2-8	4-2-9
Third	"	4-3-1	4-3-2	4-3-3	4-3-4	4-3-5	4-3-6	4-3-7	4-3-8	4-3-9
Fourth	"	4-4-1	4-4-2	4-4-3	4-4-4	4-4-5	4-4-6	4-4-7	4-4-8	4-4-9
Fifth	"	4-5-1	4-5-2	4-5-3	4-5-4	4-5-5	4-5-6	4-5-7	4-5-8	4-5-9
Sixth	"	4-6-1	4-6-2	4-6-3	4-6-4	4-6-5	4-6-6	4-6-7	4-6-8	4-6-9
Seventh	"	4-7-1	4-7-2	4-7-3	4-7-4	4-7-5	4-7-6	4-7-7	4-7-8	4-7-9
Eighth	"	4-8-1	4-8-2	4-8-3	4-8-4	4-8-5	4-8-6	4-8-7	4-8-8	4-8-9
Ninth	"	4-9-1	4-9-2	4-9-3	4-9-4	4-9-5	4-9-6	4-9-7	4-9-8	4-9-9
Tenth	"	5-1-1	5-1-2	5-1-3	5-1-4	5-1-5	5-1-6	5-1-7	5-1-8	5-1-9
Eleventh	"	5-2-1	5-2-2	5-2-3	5-2-4	5-2-5	5-2-6	5-2-7	5-2-8	5-2-9
Twelfth	"	5-3-1	5-3-2	5-3-3	5-3-4	5-3-5	5-3-6	5-3-7	5-3-8	5-3-9
Thirteenth	"	5-4-1	5-4-2	5-4-3	5-4-4	5-4-5	5-4-6	5-4-7	5-4-8	5-4-9
Fourteenth	"	5-5-1	5-5-2	5-5-3	5-5-4	5-5-5	5-5-6	5-5-7	5-5-8	5-5-9

When only one striking station is located on a floor in a building the last digit indicating the tier may be omitted.

When the number of fire alarm stations per floor exceeds those in the above schedule, or when the code numbers are to be applicable to groups of buildings, a special schedule therefor may be approved by the Fire Chief.

BELLS OR GONGS

690-81 DESIGN.

Bells shall not be of the electrical "make-and-break" contact design. Electrical and mechanical parts shall be enclosed in approved cases made as bug-proof as possible. Pre-wound electro-mechanical bells are not approvable.

(a) SIZE. Bells shall not be smaller than 6 inches in diameter.

EXCEPTION: Where a separate bell is provided to serve a single location not within an area served by a bell on the same floor, such as a public office, manager's office, superintendent's office, janitor's quarters, or engineer's office, such bell may be 4 inches in diameter.

TITLE 5B-2

(b) DIFFERENT TONE. Bells used in buildings containing other signal systems shall have a readily distinguishable tone.

(c) DISTINCTIVE SOUND. Bells, or other approved sounding devices, shall be capable of being distinctly heard above the usual noises or sounds which might be expected by the use of the building. Silent alarm systems may, by special permission of the Fire Chief, be installed in hospitals or other buildings of similar occupancy.

(d) GUARDS. If bells are subject to mechanical injury, they shall be protected by approved guards.

(e) SINGLE STROKE IN PUBLIC PLACES. Bells for use on coded systems in places of public assembly, large stores, and similar places where the public is present in large numbers, shall be of the single stroke type only. In other than places of public assembly the coding may be accomplished by using multiple stroke bells.

(f) OTHER SOUNDING DEVICES. If the use of bells is impracticable, other approved devices suitable for the service shall be used.

690-82 MOUNTING.

Bells shall be located not less than eight feet above the floor if the ceiling height permits.

690-83 LOCATION.

Bells or other approved sounding devices shall be installed in the following locations:

(a) Exit or public corridor on each floor.

(b) Public office, manager's office, or superintendent's office, janitor's quarters, and engineer's office, if these locations are not within an area served by a bell on the same floor.

(c) Room containing the heating plant and the mechanical equipment room for the building when in an isolated area.

EXCEPTION: A gong shall not be required in small buildings in which the heating plant is only infrequently attended.

(d) Open areas such as stores, salesrooms, shops, lofts, etc., one gong for each 10,000 square feet of floor space or fractional part thereof, spaced not more than 200 feet apart.

EXCEPTION: No alarm gong will be required for such area with less than 1,500 square feet of floor space.

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(e) Three story rooming and lodging houses having an open stairway, and three story apartment houses having all apartments opening directly into an enclosed stair without an intervening exit or public corridor, may have one gong located at the second story landing, instead of on each floor as required above, provided the total net floor area, inside of enclosing walls, served by such gong shall not exceed 3,000 square feet above the main floor. If a basement or any story used or intended to be used for human habitation, is isolated, additional gongs will be required to serve this area as herein provided.

(f) In buildings without exit corridors or public corridors, gongs will be required in such numbers and locations as to serve the purpose of these regulations.

(g) Gongs shall be so located that no point in a straight exit corridor or public corridor will be further than 25 feet from an alarm gong and no point in any intercepting or other communicating exit corridor or public corridor will be further than 15 feet from an alarm gong.

EXCEPTION: In buildings where all doors open directly into an exit corridor or public corridor, these distances may be increased to 50 and 25 feet, respectively. Entries or small halls less than 10 feet in length intercepting an exit corridor or public corridor will not be considered as intercepting hallways within the meaning of this paragraph.

(h) A sufficient number of gongs shall be installed to adequately serve an area for the purpose of these regulations and no gong shall serve a distance greater than 100 feet.

690-84 AUTOMATIC DETECTORS.

In all buildings where local fire alarm systems are required, a complete automatic heat detecting system shall be installed and integrated with the local fire alarm system. In all school buildings and school adjuncts heat detectors of the fixed temperature type shall be installed in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms, kitchens, all storage rooms, all shops and laboratories and in all areas infrequently attended.

In all other buildings, heat detectors of the fixed temperature type shall be installed in boiler rooms or mechanical equipment rooms, in kitchens of public dining rooms, all storage areas, shops and laboratories and in all areas infrequently attended.

An alarm bell not less than 10 inches in diameter connected to the local fire alarm system shall be placed outside the building at a place where it can be easily heard from the street to alert passers-by when the building is unoccupied.

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Heat detectors may be installed in loops or circuits to cover a designated area. There shall be an indication on an annunciation panel to indicate the loop or circuit actuated.

The number and location of automatic fire detectors shall be determined by the Fire Chief.

Heat detection devices may be omitted in areas where an approved sprinkler system is installed.

Smoke detectors shall also be integrated with the local alarm system.

690-91 CONNECTION TO MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

The connection of any fire alarm system or fire alarm station with the municipal fire alarm system shall be made only by special written permission of the Fire Chief obtained in advance of doing any work.

690-92 EQUIPMENT AT NO COST TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The furnishing and installing of fire alarm stations, equipment, wiring, and connections for a private fire alarm system or station to be connected to the municipal fire alarm system, other than in a municipal building, shall be made without cost to the District of Columbia.

690-93 CONNECTIONS TO MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM MADE BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Final connection to the municipal fire alarm system shall be made by the Director of Transportation.

690-94 COST OF CONNECTIONS TO MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

The District of Columbia shall be reimbursed for any and all expense incurred in conjunction with connecting a private fire alarm system or box to the municipal fire alarm system.

690-95 TEST AND MAINTENANCE OF PRIVATE CONNECTIONS.

Private connections to the municipal fire alarm system shall be subject to test and maintenance standards satisfactory to the Fire Chief before such a connection is made. Upon failure to meet the required tests or maintenance standards, the said private connection shall be disconnected from the municipal fire alarm system.

690-96 FIRE ALARM STATIONS REQUIRED IN THEATERS.

Every theater with a seating capacity of 500 or more with a stage equipped for movable scenery, shall be provided with one or more manually-operable fire alarm stations connected to the municipal fire alarm system.

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The cost of installation shall not be borne by the District of Columbia. The number and location of these stations shall be subject to the approval of the Fire Chief.

690-97 APPROVAL OF STATIONS, ETC.

Fire alarm stations, apparatus and equipment connected to the municipal fire alarm system shall be specifically approved by the Fire Chief before installation.

690-98 WIRING METHOD.

Conductors shall be installed in rigid conduit in accordance with the requirements of Articles 300, 310 and 346, except as follows:

(a) MINIMUM SIZE CONDUIT. No conduit shall be smaller than 3/4 inch electrical trade size.

(b) CONDUCTORS. Conductors shall be not smaller than No. 14 and be of a type approved for general use.

(c) CUTLETS. Outlet and junction boxes shall be provided with threaded hubs.

(d) PAINT RED. Exposed conduit, outlet, pull and junction boxes shall be painted Fire Alarm Red. Pull and junction boxes shall be stenciled "CITY FIRE ALARM" using black paint.

(e) CONDUCTORS OUTSIDE. The type and size of cable proposed for a municipal fire alarm connection and the type of construction to be used for the installation of cable outside of a building, shall be specifically approved for the purpose by the Director of Transportation.

690-99 SPRINKLER SYSTEMS IN SCHOOLS.

Where an approved sprinkler system is installed in elementary and secondary school buildings having a municipal fire alarm box within the building, the sprinkler system shall have an electrical connection which shall actuate the municipal fire alarm box.

TITLE SB-2

CHAPTER 7 - SPECIAL CONDITIONS

ARTICLE 700 - CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE

700

Article 700 N.E.C. shall apply, except as modified by the following sections of this Code. Special exception may be given to Life Safety Code, (NFPA No. 101-1973) and NFPA Inhalation Anesthetics (NFPA No. 56A-1973), as they pertain to hospitals and other institutional occupancies.

ARTICLE 701 - EMERGENCY (EXIT) LIGHTING

701-1 SCOPE.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to the installation, operation and maintenance of circuits, systems, and equipment intended to supply illumination in the event of failure of the normal supply or in the event of accident to elements of a system supplying illumination essential to life and property where such circuits are installed or are required elsewhere in this Code, the Building Code, Police Regulations, the Fire Prevention Code or other regulations, or Acts of Congress.

The intent of these regulations is to provide for general and emergency lighting of exits and exit facilities in normal and emergency use.

701-2 BUILDINGS REQUIRING EMERGENCY LIGHTING AND FIRE ALARM APPLIANCES.

Emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances are required in buildings of the following occupancies:

(a) RESIDENTIAL AND SIMILAR OCCUPANCY.

(1) RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS (GROUP L-1) shall be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION 1.: Single and two-family dwellings, flats, or religious communities housing not more than 15 persons, may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances (it is recommended that general lighting be provided at such emergency light locations).

EXCEPTION 2.: Buildings used exclusively for apartments, not more than three stories in height, and having one apartment per floor only, may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances. (Where there are habitable rooms on any floor not a part of the apartment, this exception does not apply).

EXCEPTION 3.: Private clubs, hotels, rooming houses, lodging or boarding houses, and similar uses, not more than three stories in height, and having enclosed stairs, and in which there are sleeping accommodations for not more than 15 persons above the main floor may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

TITLE 5B-2

(2) All places whose inmates are detained under restraint, such as jails, prisons, reformatories, psychiatric hospitals and institutions for narcotic or alcoholic treatment, shall be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION: Two story buildings containing sleeping accommodations for not more than 15 persons above the main floor, and in which the stairs are enclosed may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

(3) (Group H-2). Hospitals, orphanages, convalescent and nursing homes, day nurseries, homes for the aged and infirm, personal care and similar buildings, shall be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

(b) OFFICE AND LOFT BUILDINGS (GROUP E). All buildings shall be equipped with emergency lighting, and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION: Buildings not more than three stories in height, used exclusively for office purposes, and having at least two enclosed stairways, three feet or more in width, extending from the ground floor, and separated from each other by a distance of at least 30 feet, one of which stairways extends to the roof and further provided, the gross area per floor does not exceed 3,000 square feet in buildings of non-fire-resistive construction, nor 5,000 square feet in buildings of fire-resistive construction may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

(c) STORES (GROUP C). All buildings shall be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION: Buildings not more than three stories in height, used exclusively for store purposes, and having no sales basement or cellar, and having at least two enclosed stairways, three feet or more in width, extending from the ground floor and separated a distance of at least 30 feet, one of which stairways extends to the roof, and further provided, that the gross area per floor does not exceed 3,000 square feet in buildings of non-fire-resistive construction, nor 5,000 square feet in buildings of fire-resistive construction may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

(d) SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES, SEMINARIES, COLLEGES (GROUP F-4A). All buildings shall be equipped with emergency lighting, and fire alarm appliances.

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(e) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (GROUP D). All buildings shall be equipped with emergency lighting, and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION: Buildings not more than three stories in height, having not more than 3,000 square feet in gross floor area per floor above the main floor, may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances: Provided, that not more than 9 persons are employed above the second floor and: Provided Further, that all stairways and vertical shafts are enclosed according to Sections 907.0 and 908.0 of the D. C. Building Code.

(f) WAREHOUSES AND STORAGE HOUSES (GROUP B). All buildings shall be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION: Buildings not more than three stories in height and having not more than 5,000 square feet in fire area per floor may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances, provided that all stairways and vertical shafts are enclosed as required in Sections 907.0 and 908.0 of the D. C. Building Code, and that where the gross area per floor exceeds 5,000 square feet there are at least two stairways extending to the ground, one of which also extends to the roof.

(g) GARAGES. All buildings shall be equipped with emergency lighting, and fire alarm appliances including garages located in the basement or lower stories of buildings of other uses required to be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances, shall also have emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances located in the garage portion.

EXCEPTION 1: Fire-resistive buildings, not more than three stories in height, which have no garage space below grade, having not more than 4,000 square feet of gross floor area at the third floor, and having two enclosed stairs, or having one enclosed stairs and a ramp, may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION 2: Mechanical parking garages may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances, but the stairs, corridors, and walkways, shall be provided with general artificial illumination.

EXCEPTION 3: Parking garages which have two or more sides of the building completely open to the outside air, except for necessary structural members and safety parapet railings or solid spandrels of incombustible material not over 3' 6" high, constructed of unprotected steel deck floors, structural members, parapet railings or spandrels, and roof construction, may omit emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances. Floors below grade shall have emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

TITLE 5B-2

(h) PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY. All places of public assembly with a seating capacity of 75 or more including Theaters, Halls, Roof Gardens, Ballrooms. Clubs, Night Clubs, Taverns, Bars, Cafes, Restaurants, Dining Rooms, Churches, and Auditoriums used for Religious or Social Purposes (When adjuncts to Churches), Grandstands, Reviewing Stands, Stadiums, and Other Open Air Stands, shall be equipped with emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances.

EXCEPTION: Churches located on the main and ground floor, emergency lighting and fire alarm appliances may be omitted: provided, that no doors other than those used for entrances are used as exits, that the floor of the auditorium is of fire-resistive construction, that no stair or corridor is used as an exit, and that the church is not located in a building containing other uses which require the building to be equipped with such appliances.

(i) BUILDINGS OF LARGE AREA. All buildings one or more stories in height having a grade area of 10,000 square feet or more, shall be equipped with emergency lighting only. All buildings one or more stories in height having a grade area of 20,000 square feet or more shall also be equipped with fire alarm appliances.

(j) REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING BUILDINGS. Emergency lighting and fire alarm requirements for existing buildings (those meeting the definitions set forth in Section 640.2 of the D. C. Building Code), shall conform with applicable requirements of Sections 640.0 through 643.0 of the D. C. Building Code.

701-3 EMERGENCY SERVICE SWITCH.

An emergency service switch shall be provided and connected on the line side of all other service disconnects.

701-4 EMERGENCY CONTROL SWITCH.

An emergency control switch (in addition to the emergency service switch) shall be provided for the normal control of emergency lighting.

701-5 AUTOMATIC TRANSFER SWITCH.

Where the auxiliary service consists of a storage battery, separate service or generator, an automatic transfer switch, to transfer the load from the normal source to the auxiliary source, shall be provided. The switch shall be electrically located between the emergency service switch and emergency control switch.

701-6 CURRENT SUPPLY.

(a) Emergency lighting shall be supplied from a normal and auxiliary source such that in the event of an emergency within the building or group of buildings, or an interruption to the normal source, emergency lighting shall be available.

TITLE 5B-2

(b) The normal source shall be the normal building electrical service.

(c) The auxiliary source shall consist of a storage battery generator set, or separate service as defined in the National Electrical Code, Article 700, paragraph 700-6(a), (b) and (c).

EXCEPTION: As an auxiliary source, residential, offices, lofts, stores, factories, workshops, warehouses, storage houses and garages, which are no more than 3 stories in height and having less than 3000 square feet per floor, may utilize unit equipment complying with the National Electrical Code, Section 700-6(e). Unit equipment shall provide power for auxiliary white lights and a second source for the exit signs.

701-7 CONTROL.

(a) Circuits for emergency illumination shall be controlled through one switch accessible only to authorized persons, except buildings in which occupancy or use by tenants make more than one switch necessary. Clock operated switches are not approvable for this use.

(b) In addition to the above switch, there may be a switch at the main service or on the control panel of a special current source or a switch located adjacent to the emergency switch, or an automatic light-actuated device approved for the purpose, to control separately those lights on the exterior of the building which are not required for illumination when there is sufficient daylight.

(c) Circuits shall not be connected to or controlled by a stage lighting control.

701-8 OVERCURRENT PROTECTION.

(a) Type S or Type SC fuses without switches or other interrupting devices shall protect the individual branch circuits not exceeding 125 volts. Circuits exceeding 125 volts but not exceeding 600 volts shall be protected by fuses or circuit breakers of the proper voltage.

EXCEPTION: Where it is determined that plug fuse equipment for three phase 120/208 volt operation is not available, circuit breakers of the proper rating may be used on circuits of less than 125 volts.

(b) The branch-circuit overcurrent devices shall be accessible to authorized persons only.

(c) In apartment houses, etc., hall or emergency lights shall not be connected to individual meters of tenants.

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701-9 INDEPENDENT WIRING.

Conductors shall be kept entirely independent of all other conductors and equipment and shall not enter the same fixture, raceway, box, or cabinet with other conductors.

701-10 EXISTING INSTALLATIONS.

(a) Buildings wired under the provisions of previous codes using common raceways, outlets, and fixtures for general lighting and emergency circuits, may continue the use of such wiring methods until replacements are necessary due to repairs, remodeling, etc.

(b) Additional emergency outlets may be added to an existing installation that is not provided with a separate current supply for the emergency lights.

701-11 CONNECTION OF APPLIANCES.

No appliances or lamps, other than those specified as required for emergency illumination, shall be supplied by such circuits.

701-12 CONDUCTORS FOR EMERGENCY LIGHTS PROHIBITED IN SHAFTS, DUCTS, ETC.

Conduits, cables, or conductors supplying exit or emergency lights shall not be installed in any flue, heating or ventilating duct, trash chute, garbage chute, laundry chute, dumbwaiter, lift, elevator or similar shaft, nor in any trash or bailing room.

701-13 LOCATIONS OF GENERAL AND EMERGENCY LIGHTING.

General and emergency lighting include the following provisions:

(a) STAIRWAYS. There shall be within the stair or major landing enclosure, at least one artificial white light at each floor, and an internally illuminated sign at the exit door leading outside or to the street, connected to the emergency lighting system. A sign may be omitted if there are no other doors, corridors, or continuing stairways at this location. There shall be an artificial white light between each floor where there is an intermediate landing, or change of direction, not connected to the emergency system. See Section 560-3 for lighting in stairways where emergency systems are not required.

(b) CORRIDORS, WINDOWS, OR DOORS TO EXITS. There shall be an emergency white light at each intersection or change of direction of exit corridors, or public corridors, at any step or steps or change of elevation of exit corridor or public corridor; at each guide sign, and over all required exit doors on the outside of the building, except where determined by the Director that adequate public street lighting is present.

Each exit corridor, public corridor, outside area, or fire escape, used as an exit passageway shall have at least one emergency white light for each 80 feet of length, or fraction thereof, and additional general illumination not connected to the emergency system, shall be installed to provide a white light for each 40 feet of length or fraction thereof. Lighting outlets shall be as evenly spaced as practicable. An emergency light may be accepted as the required general illumination light if there is not less than one emergency and one general illumination light provided in the exit corridor or public corridor. The emergency light at an intersection or change of direction of exit corridors or public corridors may serve as the required emergency white light for an intersecting exit corridor or public corridor not more than 40 feet in length. An internally illuminated sign shall be placed in each exit corridor or public corridor at each approach to a fire escape or fire exit, except where such fire escape or exit is designed to serve only a room or suite in a rooming house, lodging house, apartment house, office, or hotel, where such room or suite has direct access to it. Internally illuminated signs shall be provided at all doors or windows leading to or serving as exits to stairs, ramps, horizontal exits, corridors, outside stairs, or fire escapes.

(c) SIGNS IN THEATERS AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY. Each doorway and exit which may be used for egress in case of fire shall be indicated by the words "EXIT" or "THIS WAY OUT" on an internally illuminated sign, conspicuously placed above the door or exit. Letters shall be white, not less than 6 inches high on a red translucent field, and shall be plainly legible from the opposite side of the room. No red lights or signs other than those at exits may be installed. Exit signs of the edge illuminated type shall not be considered as internally illuminated for purposes of this Code. At least one emergency white light shall be provided to each 1500 square feet of area or fraction thereof, and one such light shall be located within 40 feet of each exit.

(d) SIGNS IN OTHER THAN PLACES OF PUBLIC ASSEMBLY. In places other than of public assembly, such as stores, offices, apartment houses, hotels, etc., where emergency lighting is required, all doors leading to stairs or to the outside shall bear the words "STAIRS" or "EXIT" on an internally illuminated sign with white letters four inches high on a red translucent field. Directional arrows, or guide signs, either internally or externally illuminated, with letters not less than two inches high, shall be provided in corridors or passages where the exit or exit sign is not visible from any point.

Exit signs of the edge illuminated type shall not be considered as internally illuminated for purposes of this Code.

At least one emergency white light shall be located within 40 feet of each exit.

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701-14 SIGNS.

In any building where exit and emergency lighting is required as provided in Section 701-2, signs and directional arrows shall be installed so as to face the line of travel.

Directional arrows shall be placed at the intersection or change of direction of a corridor or passageway to indicate the direction to a door or other exit.

Such arrow shall be internally illuminated or adequately lighted by an emergency white light installed at the intersection or change of direction.

701-15 FIXTURES.

(a) Lampholders for all emergency lights shall be of the unswitched type and not individually controlled except as provided in Section 701-7. Other general lighting may be locally controlled.

(b) LAMPS. Stairway incandescent lamps shall not be less than 40 watts, except that step or aisle lights may be less. Other incandescent lamps and guide signs lamps shall not be less than 25 watts. Incandescent lamps in internally illuminated signs shall not be less than 10 watts. Fluorescent lamps of equivalent illumination may be used in place of incandescent lamps. Fluorescent lamps shall not be used in occupancies requiring a second source of power which is DC.

EXCEPTION: Fluorescent fixtures utilizing solid state devices designed to operate the fluorescent fixtures from a DC source may be used.

Emergency lamps shall not be obscured, except in approved step or aisle light fixtures, and no emergency lamps shall be dimmed or extinguished when there is an audience in attendance. Exit and guide sign lamps shall not be used to indicate an unauthorized exit.

701-16 TIME OF BURNING EMERGENCY LIGHTS.

(a) Whenever emergency (exit) lighting is installed in buildings as required by the Electrical Code, the Building Code, the Police or other regulations, or by other law, such lighting shall be kept burning at all times when the building is occupied in whole or in part by any person other than the administrative officers or custodians, except where there is a diversified occupancy, such as an auditorium in a school, where the only lights required would be the auditorium lights and exit signs, and exit lights serving all required corridors, stairs, and egress passages from the auditorium. This would apply also to a store or other occupancy with an office or other building above, not occupied at night.

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(b) In theaters and places of assembly, the emergency lights shall be arranged and controlled so as to provide emergency illumination during the time of use of the place of assembly.

(c) Emergency lights in buildings other than specified in Section 701-16(b) shall be arranged and controlled so as to provide emergency illumination when the building is used or occupied at night, and at other times when daylight does not provide sufficient illumination.

ARTICLE 730 - OUTSIDE BRANCH CIRCUITS AND FEEDERS

730-1 GENERAL LIMITATIONS.

(a) In general, open wires, yard wires, and overhead connections, shall not be installed within the overhead limits of outside conductors. On special approval of the Director, where other approved wiring methods of construction are impracticable, and for temporary installations for 30 days or less, open wires, yard wires, or overhead connections may be permitted. On special approval of the Director of Transportation, poles and overhead lines and service drops may be installed inside the overhead limits of outside conductors, when such connections constitute replacements of existing equipment or extensions of existing lines within the block or square, except that no new overhead service, or increase in an existing overhead service, connected to a building will be approved if there are underground mains adjacent to the building.

(b) Open wires, yard wires, or overhead connections outside the overhead limits of outside conductors, or elsewhere when specially permitted, shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(c) Open conductors on exterior of building walls will be approved only for temporary installations on special application.

STREET DECORATIONS

730-27 TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS.

Temporary electrical wiring for street decorations on, over, or across, any public street, avenue, or highway in the District of Columbia may be installed under the authority of a permit or permits issued by the Director of Transportation, with the approval of the Fire Chief, subject to the following conditions:

(a) That such decorations shall not be operative earlier than November 26 in any year, nor later than the following January 1.

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EXCEPTION: Such decorations may be installed within a reasonable period of time prior to November 26, and be dismantled during a reasonable period of time subsequent to the following January 2. Street decorations to be erected at any other time than specified above, shall require special approval of the Mayor.

(b) That the applicant furnish written permission from the owner of any property to which any attachments of such decorations may be made, authorizing such attachment.

(c) That all necessary electrical permits, both for electrical wiring on private property and in public space shall be obtained.

(d) That all permits necessary for the erection of the display in public space shall be obtained.

(e) That there shall be compliance with such requirements as the Director of Transportation, and the Fire Chief, at their discretion, may consider necessary in the interest of public safety.

(f) That evidence of insurance coverage acceptable to the Mayor shall be furnished prior to the issuance of a permit for any work in connection with the installation of such decorations, such insurance coverage to name the District of Columbia as an insured, either separately or with one or more other insureds, and, if the District be named as one of two or more insureds, providing that all liability of the District of Columbia shall first be satisfied before the policy may protect the other party or parties insured. Further, the policy evidencing such insurance coverage shall contain endorsements reading substantially as follows:

(1) "It is understood and agreed that premises covered by this policy shall consist of the public space described in a permit authorizing the use of such space for the installation of street decorations, and the insuring agreements and definitions of hazards as set forth in the policy shall include bodily injury and property damage occurring in or on said public space resulting from the construction, installation, operation, repair, alteration, maintenance, existence, or dismantling of said street decorations over or on such public space.

"It is further understood and agreed that the insuring agreements and definitions of hazards as set forth in the policy shall include bodily injury and property damage occurring in, on, or to private property as a result of the construction, installation, operation, repair, alteration, maintenance, or dismantling of said street decorations, as aforesaid, in the event the insured shall be liable in law for such bodily injury and property damage occurring on such private property.

"It is further understood and agreed that the company will not plead, in any suit brought against the insured as a result of construction, installation, operation, repair, alteration, maintenance, existence, or dismantling

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of the street decorations described in the declarations of this policy, the defense that the insured was exercising or had available to it the defense of governmental function, unless the insured shall have authorized the company in writing to plead such defense."

(g) That the insurance required by the previous paragraph shall provide no less than a \$100,000 limit of liability for bodily injury or death sustained by any one person in one accident, no less than a \$300,000 limit of bodily injuries or death sustained by more than one person in any one accident, and no less than \$25,000 limit for property damage.

(h) That any cancellation clause contained in the policy, evidencing the insurance coverage required by this Section shall provide that the policy may be cancelled by the insurance company only after written notice of the proposed cancellation of the policy has been received by the Mayor of the District of Columbia, with the effective date of such cancellation to be not less than 30 days after such receipt.

730-28 PERMITS AND INSPECTION FEES.

A permit must be secured in advance of any work from the Permit Branch. For administration and determination of fees, all wiring and equipment from a service connection shall be considered as a separate installation.

730-29 INSPECTION.

The electrical installation shall be completed to permit inspections during regular working hours. It shall be approved before current is turned on, and be maintained in an approveable condition.

730-30 GENERAL.

Decorations shall match the design of the project and no individual advertising shall be used.

730-31 APPLICATION.

The provisions of this Article are amendatory to and in addition to other applicable sections of this Code.

730-32 VOLTAGE.

Branch circuits shall not serve equipment in excess of 150 volts between conductors nor in excess of 150 volts to ground.

730-33 PROHIBITED INSTALLATIONS.

Decorative lighting shall not be installed within 20 feet of, or in a position where the light therefrom would be confusing, interfere with, or be in conflict with any existing public, fire, police or traffic lights.

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730-34 WIRES ALONG STREET.

If specifically authorized by the law or by the Mayor of the District of Columbia, guy wires and conductors may extend in public space back of and parallel with the street curb lines.

730-35 SUPPORTS.

Poles or other supports for conductors shall be located back of the curb line, and shall not be installed less than 6 feet from a fire hydrant. No poles shall be installed closer than 20 feet behind the established line of buildings of the intersecting streets.

730-36 LAMPS.

Individual lamps shall not exceed 50 watts.

730-37 CONNECTIONS TO SOURCE.

The number of service connections within a block shall be kept at the lowest practicable minimum. If it is necessary to extend temporary wires into an existing building for a service connection, etc., all such wiring and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of other sections of this Code applicable to permanent wiring.

ARTICLE 740 - OUTSIDE LAMPS

740-1 SCOPE.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to the installation and maintenance of outside lamps, fixtures, and standards located on or over private or public space and shall be amendatory to and in addition to those of other sections of this Code.

A. - PRIVATE LAMPS

740-2 PERMITS.

No private lamp post or lamp shall be erected or placed in public space or in any public street, avenue, alley, or road of the District of Columbia, unless authorized by a special permit in each case to be obtained from the Permit Branch previous to the erection of the lamp post or lamp; such permit to be conditioned on the right of the Mayor of the District of Columbia to require such lamp post or lamp to be removed whenever he deems such removal necessary or advisable. The application for such permit must be accompanied by a written agreement signed by the owner or occupant, or both, of the premises in front of which it is desired to erect such lamp post or lamp, agreeing to remove the same when called upon by the Mayor to do so.

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740-3 PUBLIC SPACE.

No private lamp post shall be erected in any public street, avenue, alley, or road of the District of Columbia, nor beyond the inner edge of a sidewalk without special approval of the Mayor except as provided in Subsections 110-55(a)(1) and (a)(2).

740-4 PUBLIC SPACE RESTRICTIONS.

Private lamps if placed on or over public space shall:

(a) Be mounted not less than 8 feet above a public sidewalk or grade when of 100 watts or less.

(b) Be mounted not less than 14 feet above a public sidewalk or grade when over 100 watts, whether attached to a building or on a post.

(c) Be enclosed within a fixture or structure, except that outside bracket lights on porches, etc., with 60 watt lamps or less need not be enclosed and may be mounted less than 8 feet above grade.

740-5 TYPE OF STANDARD.

Private lamp posts erected in public space more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line shall not exceed 18 inches in diameter, and shall be of an approved single-light type.

740-6 WATTAGE LIMITATIONS.

The wattage of private lamps, other than spot and floodlights, in public space shall not exceed that established for the public street lamps for the vicinity. The mounting heights shall be not less than that of public street lamps of similar wattage. For residential zones, see Section 740-20.

740-7 ENCLOSING GLOBE.

Every private lamp erected in public space shall be enclosed in some form of ground, opalescent, or alabaster glass of sufficient density to remove the glare from the light source. This shall not be construed to apply to lamps less than 25 watts in capacity, used as borders for outline lighting, or illuminated signs, when placed not less than 3 feet above the sidewalk.

740-8 COLORED LIGHTS.

Colored lamps, colored globes on private lamps, or colored gas-tube systems shall not be used when placed more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line.

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740-9 SMALL SIGNS.

No private electric sign of one square foot or less shall be located in public space more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line unless installed flat against an authorized building projection. These signs shall be subject to the general provisions of the Code as applied to electric fixtures.

740-10 LAMPS ON SIGNS.

Electric lamps may be placed on or over signs authorized under the provisions of the law relating to real estate signs approved March 4, 1913, and on or over other signs authorized by the Sign Regulations subject to the provisions of Article 600.

740-11 SIGNS PROHIBITED.

No private lamp post or lamp, or any part thereof, projecting or extending more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line shall be used as a sign or advertisement.

740-12 LIGHT RAYS ACROSS STREETS.

Lamps or clusters of lamps shall be so installed that the light rays shall not be directed on, against, or across public sidewalks, streets, alleys or roadways, or private property zoned or used as residential, except that spot or flood lights may be installed so as to direct their rays into public space to serve police purposes on special approval of the Director.

740-13 PROJECTIONS.

Private lamps or any part thereof shall not, in general, be installed in public space more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building restriction line, except for temporary barricade lights and as provided in Section 740-14. Private lamps may be installed in commercial zones farther than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line when, in the opinion of the Mayor such private lamps are desirable to illuminate (1) public or monumental buildings, monuments and other similar structures, and (2) shrubbery, trees and other similar landscape architecture: provided that the illumination is in the public interest, the direct rays are confined to premises served, and a nuisance is not created. Such private lamps may be mounted less than 8 feet above the ground.

740-14 ON AUTHORIZED PROJECTIONS.

The Director may permit the installation of outside lights, and white electric discharge systems on existing authorized building projections extending more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line if installed flat against the building projection or if on the underside of a marquee when not less than 8 feet above grade.

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740-15 ELEVATION.

No portion of any outside light or lighting fixture attached to a building or to its supporting bracket shall be less than 8 feet above the surface of the sidewalk, nor less than 14 feet if projecting from an alley wall, nor, unless by special permission in writing from the Director, shall extend more than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line.

740-16 SPOT AND FLOODLIGHTS.

Spot and floodlights shall conform to the following:

(a) They shall not be erected on or over public space more than 3 feet 6 inches from the building line.

(b) They shall not be erected beyond the building line in a residential zone.

(c) If projecting beyond the building line, they shall not be erected within 22 feet of an adjoining premises which, on the same street frontage is zoned or used for residential purposes, except when effectively shielded so direct rays will not fall on the residential area.

(d) They shall not be erected on standards beyond the inner edge of a public sidewalk.

(e) Spot and floodlight standards erected in public space shall not exceed 20 feet in height.

(f) Spot or floodlights placed on or near the ground to illuminate the face of a building, or structure, or shrubbery, trees and similar landscape architecture, shall be so screened or shielded that the reflector projecting the light will not be visible from the street or sidewalk. Metal enclosures shall be grounded in accordance with Article 250.

(g) The above provisions do not apply to lights erected to serve police purposes in accordance with Section 740-12 or as permitted in Section 770-17.

740-17 PRIVATE SIGNAL LIGHTS.

Private signal call lights operated in conjunction with a telephone or similar device shall not be placed in public space unless mounted on a building at the building line or on an authorized building projection extending not more than 42 inches from the building line.

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B. - RESIDENTIAL ZONE RESTRICTIONS

740-20 PUBLIC SPACE RESTRICTIONS IN RESIDENTIAL ZONES.

Private lamps when placed on or over public space in a residential zone shall:

(a) Not exceed 100 watts.

(b) Be mounted not less than 8 feet above grade, except as provided in subsection (c).

(c) Be enclosed within a fixture or structure, except that outside bracket lights on porches, etc., with 60 watt lamps or less need not be enclosed and may be mounted less than 8 feet above grade.

(d) Not extend beyond the inner edge of a public sidewalk.

740-21 SPOT AND FLOODLIGHTS IN RESIDENTIAL ZONES.

Spot and floodlights in residential zones shall:

(a) Not be erected beyond the building line.

(b) Shall not exceed 250 watts except, this wattage may be increased to meet special conditions when approved by the Mayor, provided the light rays are directed only on premises where located.

(c) The above provisions do not apply to lights erected to serve police purposes in accordance with Section 740-12 or as permitted in Section 770-17(b).

(d) A permit for the erection of spot and flood lights farther than 3 feet 6 inches beyond the building line in the Residential and Special Purpose Districts may be issued when, in the opinion of the Mayor, such spot and flood lights are desirable to illuminate (1) public or monumental buildings, monuments, and other similar structures, and (2) shrubbery, trees, and similar landscape architecture; provided that the illumination is in the public interest, the direct rays are confined to the premises served, and a nuisance is not created. Such spot and flood-lights may be mounted less than 8 feet above the ground.

740-22 GROUNDING.

Metal fixtures, metal floodlight standards, and metal lamp posts shall be grounded.

C
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C. - PUBLIC LAMPS

740-25 SCOPE.

The provisions of Sections 740-25 to 740-30 inclusive, shall apply generally to public lamps and lamp posts located in public space.

740-26 ATTACHMENTS.

No person shall attach, place, or paste any sign, advertisement, or other matter on any public lamp post, lantern, or appurtenance thereof, except that temporary permits for a period not exceeding thirty days may be granted, at the discretion of the Mayor, for attaching or displaying on any public lamp post, matters of a public, semi-public, or charitable nature.

740-27 GUYS.

No person shall attach any guy line to any public lamp post.

740-28 DAMAGE.

No person shall break, damage, mutilate, or carry away any lantern, glass, frame, street designation, fixtures, or other parts or appurtenances of any public lamp, or lamp post or appurtenance thereof.

740-29 DESTROY.

No person shall injure, destroy, or deface any public lamp post or appurtenance thereof by means of lime, mortar, paint, or other material, or pile material of any kind against any public lamp post.

740-30 REMOVAL OR EXTINGUISHING.

No person shall, without permission from the Mayor, remove, take up, or carry away any public lamp post or extinguish or obstruct the light in any public lamp.

ARTICLE 770 - TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS.

For outside wiring, festoons, street decorations, etc., See Article 730.

770-1 SCOPE.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to the installation of temporary wiring and equipment. Except as modified by this Article, all other applicable rules contained in this Code shall apply. Temporary wiring for construction purposes is included in the scope of this Article.

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770-2 PERMITS AND INSPECTION FEES.

A permit must be secured in advance of any work from the Permit Branch. In general, permits will not be issued for more than a 90-day period. Temporary permits for wiring for construction purposes will be renewable on payment of the minimum fee for a 90-day period until disconnected and removed. For administration and determination of fees, all wiring and equipment from a service connection shall be considered as a separate installation.

770-3 INSPECTION.

The electrical installation shall be completed to permit inspection during regular working hours. It shall be approved before current is turned on, and be maintained in an approved condition.

770-4 APPLICATION.

Temporary installations outside shall comply with the requirements of applicable sections of Article 730. The provisions of this Article are amendatory to and in addition to those of other sections of this Code.

770-5 VOLTAGE.

Branch lighting circuits supplying lampholders of the screwshell type shall not exceed 150 volts between conductors and shall not exceed 150 volts to ground. Except by special permission, other circuits shall not exceed 150 volts to ground.

770-6 WIRING METHOD.

Conductors inside shall be installed by the methods indicated in Chapter 2. Conduit, armored cable, or other especially approved construction must be used if less than 8 feet from the ground, sidewalk, floor, etc., or if subject to mechanical injury or personal contact. Conductors outside shall conform to the provisions of Article 730.

770-7 INSULATION.

Conductors shall be rubber-covered or thermoplastic-covered.

770-8 GROUPING CONDUCTORS.

On temporary installations for not exceeding 90-day use, open branch circuit and feeder conductors may be grouped by taping together. Branch circuit groups and feeder groups will be considered as the equivalent of a multi-conductor cable.

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770-9 CONNECTION TO SOURCE.

(a) Service connection may be made on the service side of an existing service equipment if an additional service equipment is installed and the service conductors are of sufficient capacity. Temporary service connections in a building shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of other sections of this Code applicable to permanent wiring.

(b) Temporary overhead service for building construction may be permitted to a structure or to an independent support, provided:

(1) The independent support shall be a 4 inch x 6 inch timber upright or its equivalent, extending 4 feet below grade, 14 feet minimum above grade, and shall be adequately braced and secured.

(2) Supports attached to and extending above a structure shall be not less than a 4 inch x 6 inch timber upright, or its equivalent, attached securely to the structure, and adequately braced, if necessary.

(3) A sound tree or pole equivalent to a braced 4 inch x 6 inch timber support may be considered as acceptable. It is recommended that the approval of the utility company and the Director for such supports be secured before starting the installation.

(c) Arrangements for other temporary service connections shall be based on requirements of each installation. Consult the utility company and the Director.

770-10 SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

Additional approved service equipment may be installed for a temporary installation.

770-11 FEEDER SIZE.

Feeder sizes shall be in accordance with the allowable current capacity given in Tables 310-16 through 310-19 N.E.C. The demand factor shall be 100 per cent of the connected load.

770-12 OVERCURRENT PROTECTION.

Conductors in or on a structure shall have overcurrent protection in accordance with Article 240.

770-13 CONTROL.

All temporary wiring and equipment shall be controlled by a switch or switches installed as close as possible to the source and accessible to authorized persons only.

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770-14 ENCLOSURES.

Switches shall be externally operable. Switches, overcurrent devices, etc., shall be enclosed in metal cabinets. Cabinets installed outside shall be rain-tight.

770-15 CLEARANCE.

Open conductors outside shall have clearances as shown in Table 12. If open conductors are permitted inside, they shall, in general, have a clearance of not less than 8 feet above the floor where practicable.

770-16 LAMPHOLDERS.

Lampholders shall conform to the provisions of Paragraph J. of Article 410 N.E.C. All lampholders shall have concealed contacts.

770-17 PUBLIC SPACE.

(a) Wires shall not cross public sidewalks, or alleys, nor be run from building to building, without special written permission of the Director, or by the Director of Transportation, if beyond the line of established projection.

(b) Rays from spot or floodlights may be directed into or across public space or highways only by special permission where the Mayor determines that special public interest will be served, such as premiers of shows, public gatherings, etc. Such illumination shall be so controlled that the direct rays or beams will not be directed on premises adjacent to the space served.

770-18 REMOVAL.

Temporary wires for which permits have expired or their use has accomplished its purpose, shall be disconnected and removed as far as practicable. If it is impracticable to remove them, they shall be so disposed of that they cannot be readily used.

ARTICLE 780 - OUTSIDE LINES

NOTE: It is impracticable to include in this Code rules which will cover in detail all cases which may arise and it is recommended that the inspection department be freely consulted as to the specific methods to be followed in any case of doubt, and that the rules of the National Electrical Safety Code, Part 2, be followed. Copies of this Safety Code may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

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780-1 SCOPE.

The provisions of this Article apply to outside work and overhead supply conductors of the companies engaged in the production and distribution of electric current, telephone, and signal service, for public service and use, and shall be in addition to or amendatory to those prescribed in other Articles of this Code.

780-2 PERMITS.

Poles and wires for outside supply lines shall not be erected, replaced, or removed, without a permit. Extension of conductors on existing poles shall not be made without a permit. Permits for poles and wires are issued by the Permit Branch.

780-3 OVERHEAD LINE LIMITATIONS.

Poles and overhead lines shall not be installed inside the overhead limits of outside conductors, in areas where such lines are prohibited by the law, nor in such other areas where they are specifically prohibited by the Mayor, except that permits may be issued for:

(a) House connections for light and power purposes to overhead lines now existing adjacent to the premises. See also Section 230-35(b), for requirements for light and power connections underground.

(b) Erection and maintenance of poles and house top fixtures for overhead lines for telephone conductors in alleys in one square to poles or house-top fixtures in another square for the purpose of enabling house connections to be made.

(c) Extensions and replacements of existing lines as provided in Sections 780-8 and 780-9.

(d) No poles, open wires, yard wires, service drops, overhead connections, telephone or telegraph wires, or other public utility wires, shall be installed, erected, enlarged, or moved, within the area defined below, except as provided in Section 730-1(a) of this Code. The boundaries of this area, as approved by the Mayor of the District of Columbia, are: from the intersection of 19th Street and Benning Road easterly along Benning Road to Anacostia River, thence along the channel of Anacostia River to intersection with P Street south, thence west along P Street to channel of Washington Channel, thence, along this channel to intersection with prolongation of 14th Street west, thence along 14th street to intersection of B Street north, thence along B Street and B Street prolonged to intersection with channel of the Potomac River, thence along this channel to intersection with the prolongation of 37th Street west, thence along 37th Street to P Street north, thence along P Street to 35th Street west, thence along 35th Street to intersection with Wisconsin Avenue, thence due east to Rock Creek Drive, thence along Rock Creek Drive to 28th Street,

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28th Street to Calvert Street, Calvert Street and Cleveland Avenue to intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet west of the west building line of 29th Street, thence north along this line to intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet north of the north building line of Cathedral Avenue, thence along this line to intersection with the west boundary of Zoological Park, thence along the west boundary of Zoological Park, the south boundary of Rock Creek Park, and Spring Road to 16th Street west, thence along 16th Street to Arkansas Avenue, thence along Arkansas Avenue to intersection with a line parallel to and 100 feet east of the east building line of 16th Street, thence along this line to intersection with Decatur Street, thence along Decatur Street to Iowa Avenue, thence along Iowa Avenue to Buchanan Street, thence along Buchanan Street to 7th Street, thence along 7th Street to Varnum Street, thence along Varnum Street to Rock Creek Church Road, thence along Rock Creek Church Road to Park Place, thence along the west boundary of Soldiers' Home to Michigan Avenue, thence easterly along Michigan Avenue and the south boundary of Trinity College grounds to Lincoln Road, thence south along Lincoln Road to Channing Street, thence along Channing Street to 7th Street east, thence along 7th Street to intersection with the tracks of the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thence in a southwesterly direction along the railroad to R Street north, thence easterly along R Street and the prolongation thereof to intersection with the prolongation of Mount Olivet Road, thence along Mount Olivet Road to Bladensburg Road, thence along N Street to intersection of the prolongation of 19th Street, thence due south to the point of beginning. Whenever any street is designated herein the center line of that street is referred to unless otherwise specifically stated.

780-4 APPLICATION OF NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE.

Overhead electric supply and communication lines shall be designed, installed and maintained in accordance with the provisions of the National Electrical Safety Code, Part 2, except as otherwise provided in this Code.

780-5 COMMON NEUTRAL, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY.

A common neutral conductor shall be employed for primary and secondary light and power feeder circuits. Such a conductor shall have at least four ground connections in each mile of line. Ground connections at individual services are to be counted only if made to underground water piping system.

780-6 CLEARANCE.

The minimum clearance of conductors at the lowest point of sag above ground and over or along a building shall be in accordance with the National Electrical Safety Code as modified in Table 12 of this Code.

780-7 LOADING.

Overhead lines shall be of suitable design and construction for the service and conditions under which they are operated. The assumed loadings due to weather conditions shall be not less than those specified in the

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National Electrical Safety Code for Medium Loading Districts.

780-8 EXTENSION OF EXISTING LINES.

Existing pole lines installed under the provisions of previous Codes may be extended within a block or square with the same line design as used for the existing line.

780-9 REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING POLES.

Existing poles may be replaced with line construction of the same design as used for the remainder of the line.

780-10 MAINTENANCE.

If a pole line becomes impaired by the failure of insulation, broken poles, cracks arms, or other fastenings, etc., it shall be repaired or renewed without unnecessary delay. Whenever the insulation of conductors becomes impaired, particularly near the insulating supports on poles and fixtures, it shall be renewed without unnecessary delay.

POLES

780-11 LOCATION.

No pole shall be located less than 10 feet from any lamp post, nor less than 6 feet from any catch-basin, fire hydrant, or tree. Poles on private property for electric power or lighting service shall be so located as to maintain a distance between such poles and any building of not less than 10 feet if the poles are not equipped with a transformer platform. Where poles are equipped with transformer platforms no part of the transformer or platform shall be nearer than 10 feet from any building.

780-12 POLE SPACING.

Poles shall be spaced as uniformly as practicable and not in excess of 150 feet, except that in such cases as in the judgment of the Director of Transportation, a lesser spacing may be required due to street lighting, fire alarms, or other reasons.

780-13 MARKING.

All poles now standing or hereafter to be erected shall be plainly stenciled, marked, or branded with the owner's name or initials, and be given individual numbers so that they may be readily identified. These marks and numbers shall be placed on the poles at a point not less than 5 feet nor more than 7 feet from the ground.

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780-24 RESERVED SPACE FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WIRES.

The top gain on every pole outside the overhead limits of outside conductors (except those erected for light, heat, or power purposes) shall be reserved for the wires of the District of Columbia. A similar reservation of the top gain shall be made on any such poles inside the overhead limits of outside conductors when requested by the Director of Transportation.

780-25 ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES FOR STREET LAMPS.

Fixtures, hangers, or booms for street lamps, may be attached to poles jointly used, and street lamps operated upon either the arc or incandescent system may be maintained upon the same, provided the lamps and electrical connections shall be effectively insulated from supporting fixtures. The insulation used shall be of approved mechanical strength, and shall be able to withstand, when wet, a high voltage breakdown test potential at least double that of the operating voltage of the circuit to which the lamp is connected.

780-26 SERVICE DROPS.

Service drops shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of Article 230. Service drops shall be so attached to buildings that they will not obstruct fire escapes nor interfere with the raising of fire ladders.

780-27 UNUSED SERVICE DROPS.

No unused loops nor service drops from electric light or power circuits shall be allowed to remain in place after lamps, transformers, or motors have been removed, or their use discontinued, except in cases when it is positively known that they will be used again within 90 days. If, for any reason, it is desired by the owners thereof that such unused loops should remain beyond the above time limit, they can only do so by permission of the Director of Transportation, but in case such permission is granted, if it is possible, they shall be disconnected from the active portion of the circuit.

780-31 LINE CONDUCTOR COVERING.

Ungrounded line conductors for electric light and power purposes of 1000 volts or less between conductors shall have an approved weatherproof, thermoplastic, or rubber insulating covering. Ungrounded line conductors in excess of 1000 volts between conductors shall have a weatherproof, thermoplastic, or rubber insulating covering, unless controlled by an automatic overcurrent device which will disconnect them from the power source when short circuited. On series street lighting circuits, uninsulated (bare) conductors may be used for line conductors where adequate clearance from trees or structures are provided. The drop conductors shall have an approved insulation from the line conductors to the street lighting fixture. The service drop may have an approved weatherproof insulating covering if kept free from awnings, signs, shutters, etc.

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780-32 CONDUCTORS NEAR BUILDINGS, ETC.

Conductors shall not be stretched within 3 feet of any pole, building, or any other structure without being securely attached thereto and insulated therefrom.

780-33 ATTACHMENTS TO FIRE ESCAPES, ETC.

Conductors shall not be attached to chimneys, fire escapes, nor to the uprights or braces of fixtures, and conductors shall not be installed near fire escapes in such a way that they will interfere with the free use of same nor be within easy reach of persons standing thereon.

TITLE 5E-1

CHAPTER 8 - COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

ARTICLE 810 - RADIO AND TELEVISION EQUIPMENT

810-5 CLEARANCE ABOVE ROOF.

A radio antenna, counter-poise, guy or other wire which crosses the roof of any building, shall have a clearance of not less than 8 feet above the roof.

810-6 ATTACHMENTS TO FIRE ESCAPES PROHIBITED.

No wire, mast, guy, or support for any antenna, counter-poise, or lead-in, shall be attached to, or strung over, any fire escape or fire ladder.

810-7 ATTACHMENTS TO PLUMBING PIPES PROHIBITED.

No pole, mast, guy, or support for any antenna, counter-poise, or lead-in, shall be placed in, or attached to, any soil stack, vent pipe, or other plumbing appurtenance.

810-8 PERMITS REQUIRED FOR OVER 20 FOOT POLES.

No pole, mast, or support exceeding 20 feet in height, shall be erected without the approval of, and a permit from the Permit Branch. When deemed necessary by the Director, a sketch showing the dimensions and proposed methods of securing such pole or mast, shall be submitted.

810-9 PROHIBITED ON OR OVER PUBLIC SPACE.

No part of any radio equipment shall be erected in, on, or over any public street, avenue, highway, alley, or other public space, unless owned, operated, and maintained by a public service communications utility company, the U. S. Government, or the District of Columbia.

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Researched for future use.

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TABLE 12 - CLEARANCES

MINIMUM CLEARANCE OF WIRES ABOVE GROUND OR RAILS
 ALL VOLTAGES ARE BETWEEN WIRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED
 SUPPLY WIRES INCLUDE TROLLEY FEEDERS

Nature of space underneath wires	Guys; messengers; communication, span and lightning protection wires; permanently grounded continuous metal-sheath cables; all voltages	Open supply line wires, arc wires and service drops		
		0-	601- 600	15, 15,000 volts
	FEET	FEET	FEET	FEET
Building, where wires cross over	8	8	(1)	(1)
Building, where parallel or adjacent to, horizontal clearance	0	3	8	10
Driveway across public space to residence garage	15	15	22	30
Driveway on private property	12	15	22	30
Private property installations, except Article 770	12	12	22	30
Commercial area, not public space	12	12	22	30
Residential area, not public space, not over 150 volts to ground	10	10	---	---
Residential area, not public space, over 150 volts to ground	10	12	22	30
Private property installations covered in Article 770, not service drop	15	15	22	30
Service drop ⁽²⁾	12	12	(1)	(1)
Public space not otherwise listed	15	15	22	30
Railroad tracks (steam)	28	28	23	35
Sidewalks	15	15	22	30
Streets, alleys, roads	18	20	22	30
Alleys, where communication wires are at the side of, and parallel with alley	15	---	---	---
Transformers mounted on poles or transformer platforms (not outside substations, etc., within special enclosures)				
Private property, open area	10	---	---	---
Driveway on private property	15	---	---	---
Driveway across public space	18	---	---	---
Public space	15	---	---	---
Public alley, at side of	15	---	---	---
Public street or highway	20	---	---	---

(1) Open supply line wires in excess of 600 volts shall not pass over buildings.

(2) Service drop, Section 230-24 N.E.C., and 230-26 of this Code, for point of attachment.

(1) See Section 230-L N.E.C. for services exceeding 600 volts.

TITLE SB-2

Reserve for future use.

TITLE 5B-2

APPENDIX A

ACTS OF CONGRESS

FALSE PERSONATION OF INSPECTOR OF DEPARTMENTS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
(Act of Congress, March 2, 1897; 29 Stat. 619, ch 364; as amended;
D. C. Code Section 22-1505, 1967 Edition).

It shall be unlawful for any person in the District of Columbia to falsely represent himself or herself as being an inspector of the health department of said District, or an inspector of any department of the District Government; and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction in the police court of said District shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the District not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

.....
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEATING, OR POWER COMPANIES
(Act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, 31 Stat. 1189, ch. 1529, sec. 826a, as added by the Act approved June 30, 1902, 32 Stat. 520, 543, sec. 1; D. C. Code Section 22-3115, 1967 Edition.)

Whoever shall knowingly connect or disconnect any electrical conductor belonging to any company using or engaged in the manufacture and supply of current for purposes of light, heat, and power, or either of them, or makes any connection with any such electrical conductor for the purpose of using or wasting the electric current, or who in any wise tampers with any meter used to register current consumed, or who interferes with the operating of any dynamo or other electrical appliance of such company, or tampers with or interferes with the poles, wires, conduits, or other apparatus used by such companies, unless such person or persons shall be duly authorized by or be in the employ of such company, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

.....

TITLE SB-2

Reserve for future use.

TITLE SB-2

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July 25, 1977

There was no knowledge of existing Building Code, Elevator Code, or Electrical Code attachments until after the bills had become acts. Upon preparation to transmit these bills to Congress, Ed Webb informed LSU that the above attachments should accompany the bills. At this time the LSU contacted Cynthia Matthews to ascertain if she was aware of what should be transmitted. She then escorted me (Rachel) to the 5th floor (Secretary's Office) and showed me a box in that office containing the above codes to be attached to the bills. There were also several other editions of the Building, Elevator & Electrical Codes. This was on approximately June 1, 1977. Further, on this date I informed the Legislative Counsel that I needed the correct attachments to transmit to Congress with the above acts.

Rachel Clay *RC*

CC B 2-28
B 2-29L
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