

ORDINANCE NO. 1411

AN ORDINANCE governing the installation and operation of stove or range oil burning equipments and the storage and handling of oil fuels in connection therewith and providing a penalty for violation hereof.

The People of the City of Albany do Ordain as follows:

Section 1. Stove or Range Oil Burners and Oil Burning Equipment Defined.

For the purpose of this ordinance Stove or Range oil burners shall mean oil burners designed to burn kerosene, range oil or similar distillate fuel having a flash point of 100 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, as determined by the Tag Closed Tester in accordance with the method of test adopted by the American Society of Testing Materials (A.S.T.M. Designation D56-21), and intended for installation in stoves, ranges or similar devices. Stove or range oil burning equipment shall include the burners and all tanks, piping, pumps, control, devices, and accessories connected to the burners.

This ordinance does not apply to portable burners not requiring connection to a flue, such as oil stoves, oil heaters and oil lamps equipped with a wick or a mechanical device, the movement of which is essential to flame adjustment, or to such portable apparatus as blow torches, soldering pots, etc.

Section 2. Approval of Stove or Range Oil Burning Equipment.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to install any stove or range oil burning equipment unless they shall have been issued a certificate of approval by the Council. Certificates of approval may be revoked by the Council after a hearing, for willful violation of the provisions of this ordinance over which the certificate holder has direct control.

Section 3. Issuance of Certificates of Approval.

(a) Applications for certificates of approval shall be made in writing to the Council in such form and detail as it shall prescribe.

(b) No certificate of approval shall be issued for any kind of stove or range oil burner which has not been tested and examined by the Council and found to be properly constructed.

Section 4. Installations Must be Reported.

Every person, firm or corporation installing stove or range oil burning equipment shall report in writing to the Council not later than the tenth day of each month the location of each installation made in the previous month, together with the name of the burner and the number and size of storage tanks.

Section 5. Fuel Oil.

The grade of fuel oil used with any stove or range burner shall be one which tests and experience have shown to be suitable for use with that burner. The oil shall have a flash point not less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit, determined as specified in Section 1, and shall be free from acid, grit, and fibrous or other foreign matter likely to clog or injure the burners or valves.

Section 6. Installation of Stove or Range Oil Burners.

(a) Stove and range oil burners including their supply tanks and connecting piping shall be installed in accordance with the limitations of their approval and the provisions of this ordinance.

(b) Suitable means for preventing dangerous accumulations of oil vapors in the bottom of the combustion or ash chambers of stoves and ranges shall be provided.

(c) Cracks and crevices between the combustion chamber and the oven or other parts of the stove or range shall be carefully sealed with fire clay.

(d) Burners shall be rigidly secured in place. Dampers which may entirely close the chimney uptake are prohibited.

(e) A card giving complete instructions in regard to the care and operation of the burner shall be posted near the burner.

Section 7. Stove or Range Oil Burner Supply and Storage Tanks and Connections.

(a) Tanks supplying stove or range oil burners directly by gravity shall not exceed a capacity of 6 gallons except that where tanks are an integral part of a complete assembly of stove and burner they shall not have a capacity in excess of 10 gallons.

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Tanks of the inverted-bottle type shall not exceed a capacity of 3 gallons, and not more than two such bottles or tanks shall be connected to a single heating unit.

Such tanks shall be located not less than 2 feet from the device in which the burner is installed or shall be protected with suitable insulation or with baffle plates to assure that during normal operation the temperature of the oil in the tank will not exceed 20 degrees Fahrenheit above the room temperature. They shall be securely attached to non-combustible supports rigidly fastened to the floor or wall.

Such tanks shall be provided with means for determining the oil level which will not involve the possibility of leakage of oil.

(b) Piping between burners, supply tanks and storage tanks shall be standard steel, wrought iron or brass pipe not smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in size, or brass or copper tubing not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch outside diameter and not less than 0.049-inch wall thickness. Joints and connections shall be tightly made with substantial fittings.

Piping shall be protected against mechanical injury and shall be installed with proper allowance for expansion, contraction and vibration.

(c) A shut off valve shall be installed in the discharge line from gravity supply tanks.

(d) Oil storage tanks larger than 10 gallons in capacity shall not be kept in buildings above the lowest story, cellar or basement. Oil shall be drawn from such storage tanks by approved devices only.

(e) Oil storage tanks larger than 10 gallons capacity shall be installed in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Oil supply tanks located inside buildings shall not exceed 275 gallons individual capacity of 550 gallons aggregate capacity (in one building) unless installed in an enclosure or casing constructed as follows:

The walls of the enclosure shall be constructed or reinforced concrete at least 6" thick or of brick at least 8" thick, and shall be bonded to the floor. The space between the tank and the enclosure shall be completely filled with sand or well tamped earth. Where the floor or other construction immediately above the tank is of fire-resistive construction capable of safely sustaining a load of 150 pounds per square foot, the walls of the enclosure shall be carried to a height not less than 1 foot above the tank and the space filled with sand or well tamped earth to the top; otherwise the enclosure shall have a top of reinforced concrete at least 5 inches thick or of equivalent construction.

Instead of an enclosure as above described the tank may be encased in reinforced concrete not less than 6 inches in thickness, applied directly to the tank so as to completely eliminate any air space.

(2) Underground tanks and tanks inside buildings shall be constructed of steel or wrought iron of a minimum gauge (U.S. Standard) in accordance with the following table, except that for tanks of 181 to 275 gallons capacity, installed in buildings and without masonry enclosures the minimum gauge shall be No. 14. Steel or wrought iron thinner than No. 7 gauge used in the construction of underground and enclosed tanks shall be galvanized.

Capacity, Gallons	Minimum Thickness	Weight Lb. per sq.ft.
7 to 285	16 gauge	2.50
286 to 560	14 gauge	3.125
561 to 1,110	12 gauge	4.375

Joints shall be riveted and caulked, brazed, welded or made tight by some equally satisfactory process.

Tanks shall be tight and sufficiently strong to bear without injury the most severe strains to which they may be subjected in practice. Shells of tanks shall be properly reinforced where connections are made. All connections to underground tanks and tanks inside buildings shall be made through the top of tank above the liquid level, except that tanks of not over 275 gallons capacity may have one bottom connection for gravity feed and one opening for an approved key stem gate valve to facilitate cleaning or for a scavenging line to be run to the outside and capped oil tight when not in use. Tanks shall be thoroughly coated on the outside with tar, asphaltum, or other suitable rust-resisting paint.

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Where placed in corrosive soil special protection may be required.

Pressure tanks shall be designed for at least six times the maximum working pressure.

(3) Storage tanks shall (except for hydraulic or inert gas systems) be equipped with an open vent or an approved automatically operated vent, arranged to discharge to the open air. Vent openings and vent pipes shall be of ample size to prevent abnormal pressure in the tank during filling but not smaller than 1½-inch pipe size.

Vent pipes shall be arranged to drain to the tank. The lower end of the vent pipe shall not extend through the top into the Tank for a distance of more than one inch.

Vent pipes shall terminate outside of buildings at a point not less than 2 feet measured vertically or horizontally from any window or other building opening. Outer ends of vent pipes shall be provided with a weatherproof hood. Vent pipes of tanks containing heaters shall be extended to such a height that oil vapors discharging from the vent will be readily diffused without danger of ignition.

Vent pipes shall not be cross-connected with fill pipes or return lines from burners.

(4) Underground tanks and storage tanks inside buildings shall be filled only through fill pipes terminating outside of buildings at a point at least 5 feet from any building opening at the same or lower level. Fill terminals shall be closed tight, when not in use, by a metal cover designed to prevent tampering.

(5) All tanks in which a constant oil level is not maintained by an automatic pump shall be equipped with an approved method of determining the oil level.

Test wells shall not be installed inside buildings and where permitted for outside services shall be closed tight, when not in use by a metal cover designed to prevent tampering.

Gauging devices as liquid level indicators or signals shall be installed so that oil or vapor will not be discharged into the building from the fuel supply system.

(6) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to install any uninclosed storage tanks for the storage of fuel oil of over ten gallons capacity inside commercial buildings, and gravity feed from such tanks exceeding ten gallons capacity in such buildings is hereby prohibited.

Section 8. Modifications.

Where the circumstances or conditions of any particular installation are unusual and such as to render the strict application of this ordinance impracticable, the Council may permit such modifications as will provide a substantially equivalent degree of safety.

Section 9. Penalties.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any provision of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Section 10. Conflicting Ordinances Repealed.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 11. Whereas, the peace, health and safety of the people of the City of Albany require that this ordinance shall become immediately effective upon its final passage by the Council and approval by the Mayor.

Passed by the Council Oct 28 -1936.

Approved by the Mayor Oct 28-1936. W.L.Jackson Mayor.

Attest: F.E. Van Tassel, Recorder.

State of Oregon,
County of Linn.

ss. I, F.E. Van Tassel, Recorder of the City of Albany, Linn County, Oregon, hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing copy of Ordinance No. 1411 has been by me carefully compared with the original Ordinance Bill No. 1521, on file in my office, and that it is a true and correct copy of all of said bill, passed by the Council October 28, 1936, and approved by the Mayor, October 28, 1936. Witness my hand and official signature and the seal of the City of Albany, this 10th day of November, 1936.

F. E. Van Tassel

Recorder of the City of Albany.