

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

(1.1). §C26-9.0 General Provisions Respecting Definitions.-

a. For the purposes of this title, the words and terms listed in this article shall have the meanings herein given, except as they are defined in any other law or regulation which may in particular cases apply.

b. The use of the present tense includes the future tense; the masculine gender includes the feminine and neuter; the singular number includes the plural and the plural number includes the singular. The word “person” includes a corporation as well as an individual; “writing” includes printing and typewriting; “oath” includes affirmation; “signature” or “subscription” include a mark made by a person who cannot write, if his name is written near to such mark.

(1.2). §C26-10.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.3). §C26-11.0 Alteration.-The term “alteration,” as applied to a building or structure, shall mean any change or rearrangement in the structural parts or existing facilities of any such building or structure, or any enlargement thereof, whether by extension on any side or by any increase in height, or the moving of such building or structure from one location or position to another.

(1.4). §C26-12.0 Amusement Device.-The term “amusement device” shall mean a device used to convey persons in any direction as a form of amusement.

(1.5). §C26-13.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.6). §C26-14.0 Approved.-The term “approved”, as applied to any material, device or mode of construction, shall mean approved by the board or legally approved by the superintendent under the provisions of this title or by any other authority legally designated to give approval of the matter in question.

(1.7). §C26-15.0 Apron Wall.-The term “apron wall” shall mean that part of a panel wall between the window sill and the support of the panel wall.

§C26-15.1 Arc Welding.-A group of welding processes wherein coalescence is produced by heating with an electric arc or arcs, with or without the application of pressure and with or without the use of filler metal. Pressure as herein used refers to pressure necessary to the welding process.

(2.4.1.4.1). §C26-16.0. Area.-The term “area” shall mean an open space below the ground level immediately outside of a structure, and enclosed by substantial walls.

(1.8). §C26-17.0 Area Of A Structure.-

a. The term “area of a structure” shall mean, except in the application of the building zone resolution, the horizontal area within the exterior walls or between fire walls. Premises between fire walls shall be considered as separate structures, if the fire walls comply with article eleven of this title.

b. For the purposes of the building zone resolution the term “area of a structure” shall mean the total horizontal area including the exterior walls.

(1.9). §C26-18.0 Ashlar Facing.-The term “ashlar facing” shall mean facing composed of solid rectangular units of burnt clay or shale, natural or manufactured stone, larger in size than brick, with sawed, dressed or squared beds, and joined laid in mortar and used in facing masonry walls.

(1.10). §C26-19.0 Ashlar Masonry.-The term “ashlar masonry” shall mean masonry of natural or manufactured stone rectangular units larger in size than brick having sawed, dressed or squared beds, and the joints of which are laid in mortar with proper bond.

(1.11). §C26-20.0 A. S. T. M.-The term “A. S. T. M.” shall mean The American Society for Testing Materials.

(1.12). §C26-21.0 Automatic Doors, Shutters and Windows.-The term “automatic”, as applied to fire doors, fire shutters, fire windows and other opening protectives shall mean doors shutters, windows and other opening protectives which are normally held in an open position and which close automatically upon the action of some heat actuated releasing mechanism.

(1.13). §C26-22.0 Basement.-The term “basement” shall mean a story partly underground, but having at least one-half of its height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling, above the curb level at the center of the street front.

(1.14). § C26-23.0 Bearing Wall.-The term “bearing wall” shall mean any wall which carries any load other than its own weight.

(1.15). §C26-24.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.16). §C26-25.0 Board.-The term “board” shall mean the board of standards and appeals, unless specifically designated otherwise.

(1.17). §C26-26.0 Brick.-The term “brick” shall mean a structural unit of burned clay or shale, formed while plastic into a rectangular prism, usually solid and approximately eight inches by three and three-quarters inches by two and one-quarter inches in size, the net cross-sectional area of which shall be at least seventy-five percent of the gross cross-sectional area. Similar structural units made of other substances such as lime and sand, cement and suitable aggregates or fire clay which meet the strength requirements of subdivision a of section C26-307.0, or section C26-359.0, shall be considered as brick within the meaning of this title.

(1.18). §C26-27.0 Bulkhead.-The term “bulkhead” shall mean any structure above the roof of a structure enclosing stairways, shafts, tanks, elevator machinery, ventilating apparatus and other accessories to the structure, except where otherwise specifically provided.

(1.19). §C26-28.0 Buttress.-The term “buttress” shall mean a masonry structure built against and bonded into a wall.

(1.20). §C26-29.0 Cabaret.-The term “cabaret” shall mean any room, place or space in the city in which any musical entertainment, singing, dancing or other similar amusement is permitted in connection with the restaurant business or the business of directly or indirectly selling to the public food or drink.

(1.20.1). §C26-29.1 Car Port-The term “car port” shall mean a structure not more than one story in height, without walls, doors or other enclosure, on at least two sides, the floor of which rests upon the ground, used exclusively for the storage or parking of not more than two motor vehicles, and which is accessory to a private dwelling.

(1.21). §C26-30.0 Cellar.-The term “cellar” shall mean a story having more than one-half of its height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling, below the curb level at the center of the street front.

(1.22). §C26-31.0 Chimney.-The term “chimney” shall mean chimneys, stacks, or smoke flues intended for the purpose of removing the products of combustion from solid, gas or liquid fuel.

(1.23). §C26-32.0 Closed Shaft.-The term “closed shaft” shall mean a shaft enclosed at the top.

(1.24). §C26-33.0 Column.-The term “column” shall mean an upright compression member the length of which exceeds three times its least lateral dimension.

(1.27). § C26-36.0 Repealed December 1962

§C26-36.1 Combustible Occupancy Permit.-The term “combustible occupancy permit” shall mean a permit issued by the fire department under the provisions of part I, of title C of chapter nineteen of the administrative code, except that such permit when issued for class C refrigerating

systems containing not more than twenty pounds of refrigerant, or for the transfer of carbonic acid to a container of lower pressure for use only by the operator at his own retail soda water stand, shall not be considered as a combustible occupancy permit for purposes of chapter twenty-six of the administrative code.

(1.28). § C26-37.0 Commercial Building.-The term “commercial building” shall mean a structure occupied as described in subdivision c of section C26-235.0.

§C26-37.1 Commissioner. - The term “commissioner” when used in this title shall mean the commissioner of housing and buildings unless specifically designated otherwise.

(1.29). § C26-38.0 Concrete.-

a. The term “concrete” shall mean a mixture of Portland cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate and water.

b. Average concrete.-The term “average concrete” shall mean concrete mixed in accordance with the provisions of section C26-1477.0 and any other applicable section of this code.

c. Controlled concrete.-The term “controlled concrete” shall mean concrete mixed in accordance with the provisions of section C26-1478.0 and any other applicable section of this code.

d. Grade I cement concrete.-The term “Grade I cement concrete” shall mean concrete in which the coarse aggregate consists of limestone, trap rock, blast furnace slag, cinders or calcareous gravel.

e. Grade II cement concrete.-The term “Grade II cement concrete” shall mean concrete in which the coarse aggregate consists of granite or silicious gravel.

(1.30). §C26-39.0 Concrete Products.-The term “concrete products” shall mean bricks, blocks or other units made of cement, aggregates, and water.

(1.31). §C26-40.0 Consistency.-The term “consistency” shall mean the relative plasticity of freshly mixed concrete or mortar.

(1.32). §C26-41.0 Construction.-The term “construction” shall mean and include alterations and repairs and operations incidental to construction.

(1.33). §C26-42.0 *Repealed December 1962*

(1.34). §C26-43.0 Coursed Rubble.-The term “coursed rubble” shall mean masonry composed of roughly shaped stones, laid in mortar, fitting approximately on level beds.

(1.35). §C26-44.0 *Repealed December 1962*

(1.36). §C26-45.0 Curb.-

a. The term “curb”, when used in defining the height of a structure, shall mean the legally established level on the curb in front of the structure, measured at the center of such front. When a building faces on more than one street, the term “curb” shall mean the average of the legally established level of the curbs at the center of each front.

b. The term “curb”, when used in fixing the depth of an excavation, shall mean the legal curb level at the nearest point of that curb which is nearest to the point of the excavation in question.

§C26-45.1 Curb levels.-Where no curb has been established a curb level shall be established by the agency empowered to fix curb levels.

§C26-45.2 Curb Level in Front of Multiple Dwellings.-When an open unoccupied space in front of any multiple dwelling is above the curb level and also extends along the entire street lot line on any street and is not less than five feet in depth. The level of such open unoccupied space shall be considered the curb level, provided it is not more than three feet above the level of the established curb in front of the building measured at the center of such front.

(1.37). §C26-46.0 Curtain Wall.-The term “curtain wall” shall mean a nonbearing wall built between piers or columns for the enclosure of the structure, but not supported at each story.

(1.38). §C26-47.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.39). §C26-48.0 D.-The term “D” shall mean designation.

(1.40). §C26-49.0 Dance Hall.-The term “dance hall” shall mean any room, place or space in which dancing is carried on and to which the public may gain admission, either with or without the payment of a fee.

(1.41). §C26-50.0 Dead Load.-The term “dead load” when applied to a structure, shall include the weight of walls, permanent partitions, framing, floors, roofs, columns and their fireproofing, and all other permanent stationary construction entering into a structure.

(1.42). §C26-51.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.43). §C26-52.0 Department.-The term “department” shall mean the branch office of the department of housing and buildings in each borough unless specifically designated otherwise.

(1.46). §C26-55.0 Repealed December 1962

(8.3.2.6.5). §C26-56.0 Driving to Refusal.-The term “driving to refusal” as used in connection with concrete filled steel piles, shall mean inability to drive a pile further under a hammer of approved adequate weight after the tube has been completely washed and blown at the bottom, and before filling with concrete.

(1.49). §C26-59.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.50). §C26-59.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.51). §C26-60.0 Elevator.-

a. The term “elevator” shall mean a hoisting and lowering mechanism equipped with a car or platform which moves in guides in a substantially vertical direction.

b. The term “elevator” excludes dumbwaiters, hoists, endless belts, conveyors, chains, buckets, and similar machines used for the purpose of elevating materials and tiering or piling machines.

(1.52). §C26-60.0 Enclosure Wall.-The term “enclosure wall” shall mean an exterior non-bearing wall in skeleton construction anchored to columns, piers, or floors, but not necessarily built between columns, or piers, nor wholly supported at each story.

(1.54). §C26-62.0 Faced Wall.-The term “faced wall” shall mean a wall faced with masonry in which the facing and backing are so bonded, or so bonded and anchored, with masonry as to exert common action under load.

(1.55). §C26-63.0 Fire Door.-The term “fire door” shall mean a door and its assembly, capable of resisting fire as specified in this title.

(1.56). §C26-64.0 Fire Partition.-The term “fire partition” shall mean a partition provided for the purpose of protecting life by furnishing an area of exit or refuge and having a fire resistive rating of at least three hours.

(1.57). §C26-65.0 Fire Resistive Materials.-The term “fire resistive materials” shall mean those materials which offer a degree of resistance to the passage or to the effects of fire or heat sufficient to meet the minimum requirements of this title.

(1.58). §C26-66.0 Fire Shutter.-The term “fire shutter” shall mean a shutter capable of resisting fire as specified in this title.

New. §C26-67.0 Fire Tower.-The term “fire tower” shall mean an interior stairway constructed and arranged as provided in section C26-294.0.

(1.59). §C26-68.0 Fire Wall.-The term “fire wall” shall mean a wall provided primarily for the purpose of resisting the passage of fire from one structure to another or from one area of a structure to another, and having a fire resistive rating of at least four hours.

(1.60). §C26-69.0 Fire Window.-The term “fire window” shall mean a window frame with sash and glazing having a fire resistive rating of three-quarters of an hour in accordance with the rules of the board.

(1.61). §C26-70.0 Fireproof Partition.-The term “fireproof partition” shall mean a partition, other than a fire partition, provided for the purpose of restricting the spread of fire, and having a fire resistive rating of at least one hour.

(1.62). §C26-71.0 Foundation Wall.-The term “foundation wall” shall mean any wall or pier built below the curb level or the nearest tier of beams to the curb which serves as a support for walls, piers, columns, or other structural parts of a structure.

(1.64). §C26-73.0 Floor Area.-

a. The term “floor area” shall mean any floor space within a story of a structure enclosed on all sides by either exterior walls, fire walls, or fire partitions. Adjoining rooms having openings in dividing partitions in excess of one-quarter of the length of such partitions, whether or not separated by rolling, folding, sliding or other forms of movable enclosures, shall be considered as one area.

b. The term “net area” for any floor shall mean the gross area within the exterior walls less the area occupied by enclosed stair, elevator and other permanent shafts completely enclosed in fire partitions.

(1.64.1). §C26-73.1 Repealed December 1962

(1.65). §C26-74.0 Footing.-The term “footing” shall mean a structural unit used to distribute loads to the bearing materials.

(1.68). §C26-76.0 Garage.-The term “garage” shall mean a building, shed or enclosure or any portion thereof in which a motor vehicle, other than one in which the fuel storage tank is empty, is stored, housed or kept.

(1.69) §C26-77.1 Gas Welding.-A group of welding processes where coalescence is produced by heating with a gas flame or flames, with or without the application of pressure and with or without the use of filler metal. Pressure as herein used refers to pressure necessary to the welding process.

(1.70). §C26-78.0 Gasoline Selling Station.-The term “gasoline selling station” shall mean any structure or premises or any portion thereof in which volatile inflammable oil is stored or furnished to motor vehicles and in which motor vehicles are not stored.

(1.71). §C26-79.0 Gravel.-The term “gravel” shall mean rounded particles, larger than sand grains, resulting from the natural disintegration of rocks.

(1.72). §C26-80.0 Gypsum Block or Tile.-The terms “gypsum block” or “gypsum tile” shall mean a solid or hollow building unit of gypsum, or of a suitable aggregate with a gypsum binder.

(1.73). §C26-81.0 Hallway.-

a. The term “hallway” shall mean an enclosed hall or corridor leading to a stairway, fire tower or other required exit.

b. The term public hallway shall mean a corridor or hallway leading directly to a stairway, fire tower or other required exit, within a story of a structure which story is occupied by more than one tenant or lessee, or within a structure included in section C26-235.0a.

(1.74). §C26-82.0 Height.-

a. The term “height” of a structure shall mean the vertical distance from the curb level to the highest point of the roof beams in the case of flat roofs or to a point at the average height of the gable in the case of roofs having a pitch of more than one foot in four and one-half, except that in the case of structure where the grade of the street has not been legally established or where the structure does not adjoin the street, the average level of all the ground adjoining such structures shall be used instead of the curb level.

b. The term “height,” as applied to walls, shall mean the distance above the base of the wall or its means of support, but shall not include the parapet if the latter is four feet or less in height.

c. The term “height,” as applied to a story, shall mean the vertical distance from top to top of two successive tiers of floor beams.

(1.75). §C26-83.0 Hollow unit.-The term “hollow unit” shall mean any masonry unit whose net cross-sectional area is less than seventy-five percent of its gross cross-sectional area in any plane, measured in the same plane.

(1.76). §C26-84.0 Hollow Masonry.-The term “hollow masonry” shall mean masonry consisting wholly or in part of hollow units meeting the strength requirements of sections C26-308.0, C26-309.0 and C26-310.0, and in which the units are laid contiguously with the joints filled with mortar.

(1.77). §C26-85.0 Hollow Wall.-The term “hollow wall” shall mean a wall built of solid masonry units so arranged as to provide an air space within the wall.

(1.78). §C26-86.0 Horizontal Exit.-The term “horizontal exit” shall mean the connection of any two floor areas, whether in the same structure or not, by means of a vestibule, or by an open air balcony or bridge, or through a fire partition or fire wall.

(1.79). §C26-87.0 Human Occupancy.-The term “human occupancy” for the purposes of Article 6. Ventilation shall mean the use of any space or spaces in which any human does or is required to live, work or remain for continuous periods of two hours or more.

(1.80). §C26-88.0 Incombustible Material.-The term “incombustible material” shall mean any material which will not ignite nor actively support combustion in a surrounding temperature of twelve hundred degrees Fahrenheit during an exposure of five minutes and which will not melt when the temperature of the material is maintained at nine hundred degrees Fahrenheit for a period of at least five minutes.

(1.81). §C26-89.0 Legal Curb Level.-The term “legal curb level” shall mean the curb level established by the borough president.

(1.82). §C26-90.0 Lintel.-The term “lintel” shall mean a structural member providing support for masonry above an opening in a wall or partition.

(1.83). §C26-91.0 Livable Room.-The term “livable room” shall mean any room used for normal living purposes in a residence structure and shall not include kitchens, laundry rooms, bathrooms or storerooms.

(1.84). §C26-92.0 Live Load.-The term “live load” shall mean all loads other than dead loads.

(1.85). §C26-93.0 Masonry.-The term “masonry” shall mean stone, brick, concrete, hollow tile, concrete block or tile, or other similar building units or materials or a combination of them, bonded together with mortar.

(1.87). §C26-95.0 Motor Vehicle Repair Shop.-The term “motor vehicle repair shop” shall mean a building, shed or enclosure or any portion thereof wherein is conducted the general business of repairing motor vehicles.

(1.88). §C26-96.0 Negative Bending Moment.-The term “negative bending moment” shall mean that moment of which the intensity is greatest at the supports.

(1.89). §C26-97.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.90). §C26-98.0 Non-Bearing Wall.-The term “non-bearing wall” shall mean any wall which carries no load other than its own weight.

(1.91). §C26-99.0 Non-Storage Garage.-The term “non-storage garage” shall mean a garage in which no volatile inflammable oil, other than that contained in the fuel storage tanks of motor vehicles, is handled, stored or kept.

(1.92). §C26-100.0 Occupied.-The term “occupied”, as applied to any structure, shall mean, occupied or intended, designed or arranged to be occupied.

(1.93). §C26-101.0 Occupied Space.-The term “occupied space” shall mean any room or space in which any person normally does or is required to live, work or remain for any period of time.

(1.94). §C26-102.0 Open Shaft.-The term “open shaft” shall mean a shaft extending through the roof of a structure and open to the outer air at the top.

(1.96). §C26-103.0 Owner.-The term “owner” shall mean and include the owner or owners of the freehold of the premises or lesser estate therein, a vendee in possession, a mortgagee or receiver in possession, an assignee of rents, a lessee or joint lessees of the whole thereof, an agent or any other person, firm or corporation directly in control of such building.

§C26-103.1 Oxygen Cutting.-A group of cutting processes wherein the severing of metal is effected by means of the chemical reaction of oxygen with the base metal at elevated temperatures. In the case of oxidation-resistant metals the reaction is facilitated by the use of a flux.

(1.98). §C26-105.0 Repealed December 1962.

(1.99). §C26-106.0 Panel Wall.-The term “panel wall” shall mean a non-bearing wall in skeleton construction built between columns or piers and wholly supported at each story. Window and other openings shall be included in the wall dimensions.

(1.100). §C26-107.0 Parapet Wall.-The term “parapet wall” shall mean that portion of a wall extending above the roof.

(1.101). §C26-108.0 Partition.-The term “partition” shall mean a non-bearing interior wall one story or less in height.

(1.102). §C26-109.0 Party Wall.-The term “party wall” shall mean a wall used or adapted for joint service between two structures.

(1.103). §C26-110.0 Passageway.-The term “passageway” shall mean an enclosed passage or corridor connecting a stairway, fire tower or elevator with a street or open space communicating with a street.

(1.105). §C26-111.0 Pedestal.-The term “pedestal” shall mean an upright compression member, the height of which does not exceed three times its least lateral dimension.

(1.106). §C26-112.0 Pedestal Footing.-The term “pedestal footing” shall mean a column footing which projects less than one-half its depth from the faces of the column on all sides and the maximum depth of which is three times its least width.

(1.107). §C26-113.0 Penthouse.-The term “penthouse” shall mean any closed roof structure, other than a bulkhead, which extends twelve feet or less above the roof of a structure and occupies thirty percent or less of the roof area.

(1.107.1). §C26-113.1 Perlite.-An acid, igneous, glassy rock of the composition of obsidian expanded by heating and divided into small spherical bodies by the tension developed by its contraction on cooling.

(8.3.2.2) (part). §C26-114.0 Permanent Water Level.-The term “permanent water level” shall mean sea level unless special conditions exist. If special conditions exist, the term “permanent water level” shall mean such lower level as the superintendent in his opinion may deem to represent the permanent water level.

(1.108). §C26-115.0 Pier.-The term “pier” shall mean an isolated column of masonry.

(1.109). §C26-116.0 Place of Assembly.-The term “place of assembly” shall mean a room or space which is occupied by seventy-five or more persons and which is used for educational, recreational or amusement purposes and shall include assembly halls in school structures; dance halls; cabarets; night clubs; restaurants; any room or space used for public or private banquets, feasts, socials, card parties or weddings; lodge and meeting halls or rooms; skating rinks; gymnasiums; swimming pools; billiard, bowling, and table tennis rooms; halls or rooms used for public or private catering purposes; funeral parlors; markets; recreation rooms; concert halls; broadcasting studios; school and college auditoriums; and all other places of similar type of occupancy. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to instruction rooms, libraries, lecture rooms, recreation rooms, lunchrooms or classrooms in elementary or high schools as defined in section C26-132.0 of this code, or in colleges which are licensed to operate by the state board of regents, when such rooms are used solely and exclusively by the students of such schools or colleges.

The term “licensed place of public assembly” as used in this article shall mean any room or space which is used or occupied as a “place of assembly” as defined in this section, when the lawful use, occupancy or operation of such place is contingent upon the issuance of a license by the fire department, the police department or the department of licenses.

Whenever the words “place of assembly” are used in this chapter, such words shall be construed as if followed by the words “or any room or space which is occupied for or is intended, arranged, or designed to be occupied for such use.”

Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to any room or space used exclusively for dwelling purposes in a private dwelling as defined in section C26-122.0 of this code or used exclusively for dwelling purposes as defined in subdivision one of section four of the multiple dwelling law, nor shall this section be applicable to places of incarceration, an asylum, a convent, a monastery, a church, a synagogue, or a theatre, motion picture theatre, opera house or concert hall subject to and complying with the provisions of article thirteen of this code and which are required to obtain a license as a “licensed place of public assembly.”

(1.110). §C26-117.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.111). §C26-118.0 Positive Bending Moment.-The term “positive bending moment” shall mean that moment the intensity of which is least at or near the supports.

(1.112). §C26-119.0 Positive Reinforcement.-The term “positive reinforcement” shall mean reinforcement so placed as to resist tensile stress due to positive bending moment.

(1.113). §C26-120.0 Premises.-The term “premises” shall mean land including improvements or appurtenances or any part thereof.

(1.115). §C26-122.0 Private Dwelling.-The term “private dwelling” shall mean a structure occupied exclusively for residence purposes by not more than two families.

(1.116). §C26-123.0 Protective Assembly.-The term “protective assembly” shall mean an opening protective including its surrounding frame, casings and hardware attachments.

(1.116.1). §C26-123.1 Public Museum.-The term “public museum” shall mean a structure owned by the city of New York and operated by an institution no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, which maintains a

supervised public education program, and which operates a structure or structures in which are preserved and exhibited objects of permanent interest in one or more of the arts and sciences available to school children and to the general public.

(1.117). §C26-124.0 Random Rubble.-The term “random rubble” shall mean masonry composed of roughly shaped stone, laid in mortar without regularity of coursing, but fitting together to form well-defined joints.

(1.118). §C26-125.0 Ratio of Reinforcement.-The term “ratio of reinforcement” shall mean ratio of the effective area of the reinforcement cut by a section of a beam or slab to the effective area of the concrete at that section.

(1.119). §C26-126.0 Rectangular Direction.-The term “rectangular direction” shall mean a direction parallel to a side of a flat slab panel.

(1.120). §C26-127.0 Reinforced Concrete.-The term “reinforced concrete” shall mean concrete in which metal is embedded in such a manner that the two materials act together in resisting stresses.

(1.121). §C26-128.0 Retaining Wall.-The term “retaining wall” shall mean any wall designed to resist lateral pressure.

(1.122). §C26-129 Root of Weld.-The points as shown in cross-section at which the bottom of the weld intersects the base metal surfaces.

(1.123). §C26-130.0 Rough or Ordinary Rubble.-The terms “rough rubble” or “ordinary rubble” shall mean masonry composed of unsquared or field stones laid in mortar without regularity of coursing.

(1.126). §C26-131.0 Sand.-The term “sand” shall mean small grains one-quarter of an inch or less in size resulting from the natural disintegration of rocks.

(1.127). §C26-132.0 School.-The term “school” shall mean an elementary school or a high school or a college where regular supervised fire drills are held in which pupils are trained in rapid dismissal from the building. Such fire drills shall be held several times each semester, including summer classes.

(1.128). §C26-133.0 School Structure.-The term “school structure” shall mean a structure devoted entirely to school purposes and activities incidental to school use.

(1.129). §C26-134.0 Self-Closing Doors.-The term “self-closing doors”, as applied to fire doors or other opening protectives, shall mean doors which are normally kept in a closed position by some mechanical device and which are closed automatically after having been opened, except as otherwise provided in section C26-832.0.

(1.130). §C26-135.0 Shaft.-The term “shaft” shall mean an enclosed space for the transmission of light, air, materials or persons through one or more stories of a structure which connects a series of two or more openings in successive floors, or floors and roof, except as may be otherwise provided in paragraph two of section C26-262.0.

(1.131). §C26-136.0 Solid Masonry.-The term “solid masonry” shall mean masonry consisting of stone, brick, sand-lime or concrete brick, or other solid masonry units, or a combination of these materials, laid contiguously with the spaces between the units filled with mortar, or monolithic concrete.

(1.132). §C26-137.0 Solid Structural Unit.-The term “solid structural unit” shall mean a building unit having a gross volume at least fifty per cent greater than a brick, with a net cross-sectional area in any plane at least seventy-five per cent of the gross cross-sectional area measured in the same plane.

(1.133). §C26-138.0 Space Below Grade.-The term “space below grade” shall mean a space or portion thereof or a room, whose height measured from finished floor to finished ceiling is more than fifty per cent below the level of the nearest point of the nearest curb or whose ceiling is less than four feet six inches above such level.

(1.134). §C26-139.0 Spandrel Wall.-The term “spandrel wall” shall mean that part of a panel wall above the window and below the apron wall.

(15.0). §C26-140.0 Sprinkler System.-The term “sprinkler system” shall mean a system of piping connected to one or more acceptable sources of water supply, which system is provided with distributing devices so arranged and located as to discharge an effective spray over the interior of the building area.

(1.135). §C26-141.0 Sprinklered.-The term “sprinklered”, as applied to a structure, shall mean equipped throughout with an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

§C26-141.1 Stage.-The term “stage” shall mean the raised platform with its scenery and theatrical accessories on which the performance in a theatre, concert hall, auditorium, or place of entertainment, takes place.

This definition shall not include an unenclosed raised platform placed on an open floor to elevate the performers, musicians or speakers, provided no curtain, scenery or other theatrical accessories associated with the stage are provided. A back drop of incombustible materials, or materials treated so as not to ignite or support combustion, may be provided.

(1.136). §C26-142.0 Stair Exit.-The term “stair exit” shall mean a direct connection of any floor area to a stairway constructed in accordance with the requirements of this title for required stairs.

§C26-143.0 Steel joist.-The term “steel joist” shall mean any approved form of open webbed beam or truss nominally twenty-four inches or less in depth, produced directly by rolling, cold-forming or pressing or fabricated from rolled, cold-formed or pressed shapes by welding riveting or expanding.

(1.137). §C26-144.0 Storage Garage.-The term “storage garage” shall mean a garage in which volatile inflammable oil, other than that contained in the fuel storage tanks of motor vehicles, is handled, stored or kept.

(1.138). §C26-145.0 Story.-The term “story” shall mean that part of any building comprised between the level of one finished floor and the level of the next higher finished floor, or if there is no higher finished floor, then the term “story” shall mean that part of the building comprised between the level of the highest finished floor and the top of the roof beams. A basement shall be counted as a story. A cellar shall not be counted as a story.

(1.139). §C26-146.0 Structural Clay Tile.-The term “structural clay tile” shall mean a hollow building unit made from burned clay, shale, fire clay or admixtures thereof.

(1.140). §C26-147.0 Structure.-The term “structure” shall mean a building or construction of any kind.

(1.141). §C26-148.0 Strut.-The term “strut” shall mean a compression member other than a column or pedestal.

(1.142). §C26-149.0 Superintendent.-The term “superintendent” shall mean the administrative official in charge of the branch office of the department of housing and buildings in a borough of the city.

(1.143). §C26-150.0 Repealed December 1962

(8.7.2.7.1). §C26-151.0 Temporary Wood Frame Structures and Tents.-The term “temporary wood frame structures and tents” shall mean platforms, reviewing stands, gospel tents, circus tents, and other structures that are erected to serve their purpose for a limited time.

(12.10.2.9). §C26-153.0 Tier.-The term “tier”, as used in connection with exits or seats in special occupancy structures, shall mean an orchestra floor, mezzanine, loge, balcony, gallery, or other similar level in the auditorium of such special occupancy structure in which seats are provided for the audience.

(1.146). §C26-154.0 Unsanded Gypsum Plaster.-The term “unsanded gypsum plaster” shall mean gypsum plaster containing a maximum of thirty-five percent of sand by weight.

(1.147). §C26-155.0 Unsprinklered.-The term “unsprinklered”, as applied to a structure, shall mean not equipped throughout with an approved system of automatic sprinklers.

(2.4.2.18.1); C.O. Ch. 23, Art. 17, §240(1). §C26-156.0 Vault.-The term “vault” shall mean every opening below the surface of the street, that is covered over as limited by sections 82d5-1.0 through 82d5-5.0 of the code, in front of any improved or unimproved property, except cesspools and openings which are used exclusively as places for descending by means of steps to the cellar or basement floor of any building or buildings.

(1.148). §C26-157.0 Veneered Wall.-The term “veneered wall” shall mean a wall with a masonry facing which is attached to, but not bonded so as to form an integral part of, the wall for purposes of load bearing and stability.

(1.148.1). §C26-157.1 Vermiculite.-A micaceous mineral, or hydrous silicate, derived generally from the alteration of some kinds of mica which expand when heated. Used in the expanded form as a lightweight aggregate.

(1.149). §C26-158.0 Welds, Butt, Groove, Fillet, Length and Dimensions of.-

a. The term “butt weld” shall mean a weld in a butt joint. The term “groove weld” shall mean a weld made in the groove between two members to be joined. The size of a groove weld shall be expressed in terms of joint penetration or depth of chamfering plus the root penetration.

b. The term “fillet weld” shall mean a weld of approximately triangular cross-section joining two surfaces approximately at right angles to each other in a lap joint, tee joint or corner joint. The size of an equal leg fillet weld shall be expressed in terms of leg length of the largest isosceles right-triangle which can be inscribed within the fillet-weld cross-section. The size of an unequal leg fillet-weld shall be expressed in terms of the leg lengths of the largest right-triangle which can be inscribed within the fillet-weld cross-section.

c. The term “weld length” shall mean the unbroken length of the full cross-section of the weld exclusive of the length of any craters.

d. The term “weld dimensions” shall be expressed in terms of their size and length.

(1.151). §C26-159.0 Repealed December 1962

(1.152). §C26-160.0 Repealed December 1962