UNFINISHED BUSINESS.


On motion of Alderman Fitzgerald the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Buildings and Zoning, deferred and published in the Journal of Proceedings of June 4, 1971, pages 349-349, recommending that the City Council pass a proposed ordinance to amend the Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 79-5, to require fire safety switch for new elevator installations.

Alderman Fitzgerald moved to Concur In the committee’s report and pass said proposed ordinance. The motion prevailed, and said proposed ordinance was Passed, by yeas and nays as follows:


Nays—None.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

Be It Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. The Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 79, Section 79-5, is hereby amended by adding a new sub-section to be numbered 79-5.28, as follows:

“79-5.28 Effective September 1, 1971, the following provisions shall apply to all new elevator installations after said date where the building permit has been issued in conformity with the provisions of this Code.

“(1) A two-position keyed switch shall be provided at the main floor for each single elevator and for each group of elevators. This keyed switch shall be located in the left door jamb of the elevator entrance. Where there is more than one elevator, the left elevator shall have the switch. The keyed switch shall be located not less than 6'-6” above the floor and approximately 4” below the head jamb. When the switch is in the “On” position, the single elevator and all elevators in a group which are in normal service shall return non-stop to the main floor, and the doors shall open. The main floor shall be defined as the floor where keyed switch is located. The main floor shall be determined by The Division Marshal in Charge of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, Chicago Fire Department.

“(a) An elevator traveling away from the main floor shall reverse at the next available floor without opening its doors and return non-stop to the main floor.

“(b) Door re-opening devices for power operated doors which may be affected by smoke or heat so as to prevent door closing shall be rendered inoperative.

“(c) Elevators equipped with power operated doors and standing at a floor other than the main or street floor shall close their doors without delay.

“(d) The emergency stop button in the hall shall be rendered inoperative until the car reaches the main floor.

“(2) A key switch shall be provided in the hall adjacent to the operating panel of each elevator. The switch, when operated, shall stop the elevator on emergency service. The switch shall be the same as required by 79-5.28 of this Code but shall be different from other elevator keys.

“(e) When on emergency service, an elevator shall be operable only by a person on the car.

“(b) Elevators on emergency service shall respond to the car buttons only and shall not be affected in their operation from registers or corridor calls.

“(c) Power operated doors shall remain closed when the elevator stops at any landing except the main floor until opened by continuous pressure on a door-open button switch. As soon as the door open button switch is released, the doors shall automatically reclose.

“(d) Where mechanical-electrical safety devices are installed on the leading edge of the car doors, these devices shall remain operative and doors may be maintained in an open position by operation of the device features that may cause doors to reclose if not being held a pre-determined time shall be interconnected.

“(3) Keys required to call or operate elevators, as described in 79-5.28 (1) and (2) of this Code, shall be kept in a metal box mounted in a conspicuous location at the main floor as approved by the Fire Department. The box shall have a lock type box which can be opened only by the Fire Department's alarm box key. The box shall contain a separate key for each elevator in the group.

“(4) When the elevator or elevators are out of control of an attendant, the operation of the key switch required in 79-5.28 (1) of this Code shall sound a bell mounted under the car platform as a signal to the attendant to return non-stop to the main floor.

“(5) Attendant operated elevators shall comply with all the provisions and operations required by Section 79-5.28(2) (a) (b) (c) of this Code, except that automatic operation is not required when the car comes manual through a car switch.
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(6) For double deck elevator installations, the upper deck is to be used for Fireman’s Emergency Control and as such will comply with all provisions of this Section.

(7) Every group of elevators in a building subject to the provisions of this Section shall be available for firemen’s emergency service. Elevators where there are several groups of elevators and where individual key switches are provided to cause cars to return to the main floor, this arrangement is satisfactory, provided that a separate key box required under 79-6.28 (3) of this Code is provided for each group of elevators.

The provisions of this Section shall not apply to elevators in office, hotel and factory buildings where the vertical travel from the main floor to the top terminal floor is seventy (70) feet or less, or to elevators in hospitals where the vertical travel from the main floor to the top terminal floor is fifty (50) feet or less.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect after due passage and publication, on September 1, 1971.


In motion of Alderman Fitzpatrick the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Buildings and Zoning, deferred and published in the Journal of Proceedings of June 4, 1971, page 348, recommending that the City Council pass a proposed ordinance to amend the Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 80-11, to provide for gauge and thickness of non-canopy prefabricated hoods for cooking appliances.

Alderman Fitzpatrick moved to Concur In the committee’s report and pass said proposed ordinance. Motion prevailed, and said proposed ordinance was Passed, by yeas and nays as follows:


Nays—None.

The following is said ordinance as passed:

It is Ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. The Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 80, Section 80-11 is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph, as shown in Italics below, as follows:

“80-11. Every range or other heat producing appliance where food is cooked in any restaurant or hotel kitchen or food establishment, or where from any cause, grease, or other flammable substances are produced, shall be provided with a noncombustible hood or curtain wall enclosure. Every such hood or curtain wall enclosure shall be connected by an independent duct or other suitable means to a mechanical ventilating exhaust system which shall discharge independently above the roof or by a flue connection to a chimney which will take off all smoke, gases and vapors. Hoods, curtain walls, ceiling inside of curtain walls, and all ducts or flue connections shall be of non-combustible material, and if sheet metal they shall be of not less weight than No. 14 U.S. gauge securely riveted or welded. If a mechanical ventilating exhaust system is installed, ducts exhausting from other portions of the room may be connected to the hood or curtain wall inclosure exhaust duct through a section of No. 14 U.S. gauge sheet metal not less than four feet long, equipped with a damper with fusible link. Every fan used to exhaust from hoods or spaces enclosed by curtain walls shall be provided with a by-pass around the fan, which shall be equipped with a fire damper held in place by a fusible link arranged in such manner that in normal operation all exhaust gases will pass through the fan, but in case of fire in the duct the damper will close against the inlet of the fan and open the by-pass so that products of combustion will pass directly to the atmosphere. Means shall be provided for replacing fusible links and for cleaning the inside of ducts.

“A Non-canopy, prefabricated back-shelf type hood, containing an Underwriters’ Laboratory listed grease extractor and sized according to the manufacturer’s specifications for the type of cooking appliance being served, may be substituted for a canopy type hood provided it is constructed of not less than No. 18 U.S. Standard Gauge Stainless Steel with a nominal thickness of 0.05. Stainless Steel shall be No. 304 or other chrome-nickel steel.”

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the due date of its passage and publication.

Chicago Zoning Ordinance Amended to Reclassify Particular Area.

On motion of Alderman Fitzpatrick the City Council took up for consideration the report of the Committee on Buildings and Zoning deferred and published in the Journal of Proceedings of June 4, 1971, page 352, recommending that the City Council pass a proposed ordinance for amendment of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance to reclassify particular area.

Alderman Fitzpatrick moved to Concur In the committee’s report and pass said proposed ordinance. The motion prevailed, and said proposed ordinance was Passed, by yeas and nays as follows:


Nays—Aldermen Despres, Cousins—2.

The following is said ordinance as passed: