

PART C

SECTION VI SIGNS

ARTICLE 16 Miscellaneous Requirements [EDITING NOTE: a number of the provisions of this Article have been superseded by building and fire code provisions. See those codes that are applicable]

The provisions of this ARTICLE are designed with particular emphasis on public safety and are derived substantially from the Sign Law of the City of Syracuse adopted in 1948. Where reference is made to a dimension which exceeds those allowable in a given district, including locational types, this shall not be construed to authorize a waiver of such district regulations and such controls shall be applicable to existing signs as well as to new signs for which waivers or administrative permits are required. References to all miscellaneous codes, specifications and standards shall be construed to apply to all amendments and/or modifications thereof subsequent to the date referred to as relevant to any such document. Fire zones are based upon the classification set forth in the Building Code of the City of Syracuse, the pertinent provisions of which are hereinafter set forth for reference only and such zones, as amended from time to time, shall be deemed amendments to this ARTICLE.

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FIRST FIRE DISTRICT

Beginning at the intersection of East Jefferson and McBride Streets and extending north on McBride Street to Burnet Avenue, then west on Burnet Avenue to North State Street, then northerly on North State Street to Laurel Street, then easterly on Laurel Street to Prospect Avenue, then northerly on Prospect Avenue to Ash Street, then easterly on Ash Street to North Townsend Street, then northerly on North Townsend Street to Isabella Street, then westerly on Isabella Street to North State Street, then southerly on North State Street to West Division Street, then westerly on West Division Street to Fulton Street, then southerly on Fulton Street to Laurel Street, then westerly on Laurel Street to North Franklin Street, then south on North Franklin Street to West Belden Avenue, then west on West Belden Avenue to West Street, then south on West Street and South West Street to West Onondaga Street, then easterly on West Onondaga Street to Seymour Street, then southerly on Oneida Street to West Adams Street, then easterly on West Adams Street to South Clinton Street, then south on South Clinton Street to Tallman Street, then east on Tallman Street to South Salina Street, then north on South Salina Street to Burt Street, then east on Burt Street to Montgomery Street, then north on Montgomery Street to Madison Street, then east on Madison Street to South Townsend Street, then north on South Townsend Street to East Jefferson Street, then east on East Jefferson Street to South McBride Street, which is the point of beginning, shall define the limits of the First Fire District.

SECOND FIRE DISTRICT

Beginning at the intersection of Renwick Avenue and East Raynor Avenue, northerly on Renwick Avenue to Harrison Street, then east on Harrison Street to South Crouse Avenue, then north on South Crouse Avenue to East Fayette Street, then east on East Fayette Street to University Avenue, then north on University Avenue to East Washington Street, then east on East Washington Street to the point of the intersection of New York Central Railroad Company's tracks with Erie Boulevard East, then east along the Erie Boulevard East to the intersection of Ellis Street, then due north to Burnet Avenue and Sheridan Road, then westerly on Burnet Avenue to North McBride Street, then north on North McBride Street to Hawley Avenue, then west on Hawley Avenue to North Townsend Street, then northerly on North Townsend Street to Laurel Street, then easterly on Laurel Street to North McBride Street, then northerly on North McBride Street to Lodi Street, then northwesterly on Lodi Street to Bear Street, then southwesterly on Bear Street to North Clinton Street, then south-easterly on North Clinton Street to Kirkpatrick Street, then westerly on Kirkpatrick Street to North Geddes Street, then south on North Geddes Street to a point midway between West Genesee Street and Park Avenue, then east parallel to West Genesee Street and including the lots facing on West Genesee Street to a point 100 feet west of the west line of Plum Street, from this point south and parallel to Plum Street to Wilkinson Street, then west from Wilkinson Street to Matty Avenue, then continuing south on a line following the extension of Matty Avenue to a line which is the easterly extension of the center line of Richmond Avenue, then west on this line and between lots No. 13 and 14 on the east side of Van Rensselaer Street to Richmond Avenue, then west on Richmond Avenue to Wall Street, then south on Wall Street to Erie Boulevard West, then westerly on Erie Boulevard West to West Genesee Street, then west on West Genesee Street to West Fayette Street, then southerly on West Fayette Street to Magnolia Street, then south on Magnolia Street to Seymour Street, then east on Seymour Street to a point 100 feet west of the west line of South Geddes Street then from this point parallel to South Geddes Street and south to Fitch Street, then east on Fitch Street to a point 100 feet east of the east line of South Geddes Street, then northerly from this point and parallel to South Geddes Street to Otisco Street, then easterly on Otisco Street to Wyoming Street, then southerly on Wyoming Street to Gifford Street, then from a point 100 feet west of the west line of South West Street and running parallel to South West Street to Shonnard Street, then east on Shonnard Street to Oswego Street, then south on Oswego Street to Merriman Avenue, then east on Merriman Avenue to Kellogg Street, then easterly on Kellogg Street to Slocum Avenue, then southeasterly on Slocum Avenue to West Onondaga Street, then south on South Avenue to a point 200 feet south of the south line of West Onondaga Street, then from this point running northeasterly and parallel to West Onondaga Street to Midland Avenue, then southeasterly on Midland Avenue to Temple Street, then easterly on Temple Street to the intersection of Onondaga Creek, then south along the center of Onondaga Creek to the intersection of Tallman Street, then east on Tallman Street to Cortland Avenue, then south on Cortland Avenue to Alexander Avenue, then south on Alexander Avenue to West Castle Street, then easterly on West Castle Street and East Castle Street to South State Street, then north on South State Street to East Raynor Avenue, then east on East Raynor Avenue to the intersection of Renwick Avenue, which is the point of beginning, shall define the limits of the second Fire District.

(Note: The Third Fire District is not described in the Building Code but is referred to as those areas of the City of Syracuse not contained within the First or Second Fire Districts.

All references to "fire zones" in the accompanying text should be construed to mean "fire districts.")

A. GROUND SIGNS

1. Materials:

- (a) Within the inner or first fire zone, no ground sign for which a permit is required shall be erected of combustible materials, unless the face is constructed of sheet metal or other approved facing materials.

- (b) The bottom of the facing of every ground sign shall be at least thirty (30) inches above the ground, which space may be filled with platform or decorative trim of light wood or metal construction.
2. Height: No ground sign constructed in accordance with 4 - 1, a) and b), shall be erected to a height exceeding forty (40) feet above the ground except by permission of the building official. No ground sign constructed entirely of combustible material shall be erected to a height exceeding twenty (20) feet above the ground.
 3. Combustible Materials: No ground sign constructed entirely of combustible material shall be placed nearer than three (3) feet from the side or rear lot lines, nor nearer than six (6) feet from any building.
 4. Reflectors: Lighting reflectors may project beyond the top or face of the sign, not less than ten (10) feet above any sidewalk or other public thoroughfare. Ground reflectors may not be located beyond the front building or street property line.
 5. Supports and Anchorage:
 - (a) Ground signs shall be adequately supported to resist dead load and the wind load specified in Section 3. - Loads, Allowable Stresses, and Materials, acting in any direction on the sign.
 - (b) Signs which do not exceed forty (40) feet in height may have vertical cantilever supports driven into or set in the soil, or rigidly attached to bases embedded in the soil. There shall be two (2) or more such vertical supports except that a sign which does not exceed fifty (50) square feet in area per face and which does not exceed twenty five (25) feet in height may be supported by a single member.
 - (c) All signs over forty (40) feet in height shall be braced by adequately supported inclined braces or trussed frames placed in vertical planes. At least two (2) such braces shall be provided.
 - (d) The members (or bases for rigidly attached members) supporting unbraced signs shall be so proportioned that the bearing loads imposed upon the soil in either a horizontal or vertical direction shall not exceed safe values. Braced signs shall be anchored to resist the specified wind load acting in any direction. Anchors and supports shall be designed for safe bearing loads on the soil and for an effective resistance to pullout amounting to a force 25% greater than the required resistance to overturning.
 - (e) The soil used for back-fill for the dug-in type of anchor or cantilever support shall be carefully placed and thoroughly compacted. The anchors and supports shall penetrate to a depth below ground greater than that of the frost line.
 - (f) Portable signs supported by frames or posts rigidly attached to bases shall be so proportioned that the weight and size of the base is adequate to resist the wind pressure specified in Section 3. - Loads, Allowable Stresses, and Materials. Such signs shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - (g) Whenever anchors or supports consist of wood embedded in the soil, the wood shall be treated under pressure with creosote or other approved preservative before erection. This requirement shall not apply to temporary signs which will not remain in place for more than six (6) months.

- (h) The minimum thickness of hot-rolled, structural steel members furnishing structural support for signs shall be one-quarter (1/4) inch, provided that if galvanized such members may be not less than one-eighth (1/8) inch thick if galvanizing complies with the American Society for Testing Materials Standard Specifications for Zinc (Hot-Galvanized Coatings on Structural Steel Shapes, Plates and Bars, and their Products (ASTM A123-47; ASA G8.1-1947) revised to and including 1947 and provided further, that the galvanizing shall be applied after fabrication.

Members formed of light gage steel may be used for support of ground signs, provided that they are designed in accordance with the Specifications for the Design of Light Gage Steel Structural Members of the American Iron and Steel Institute April, 1946, shown in Light Gage Steel Design Manual January, 1949; and provided that the thickness, exclusive of the facing, shall be not less than 12 gage (0.105 inch) and they are galvanized to comply with American Standard Specifications for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Iron or Steel Sheets (ASTM A93-48T; ASA G8.2-1949).

Steel members may be connected by one (1) galvanized bolt, provided the connection is adequate to transfer the stresses to which the members are subjected.

6. Maintenance: Any person or persons, partnership, firm or corporation occupying any vacant lot or premises by means of a ground sign shall be subject to the same duties and responsibilities as the owner of the lot and premises with respect to keeping the same clean, sanitary, inoffensive, and free and clear of all obnoxious substances and unsightly conditions on the ground in the vicinity of such ground sign or said premises for which they may be responsible.

B. ROOF SIGNS

1. Materials: Within the first or inner fire zone, every roof sign shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, including the uprights, supports, and braces, except that the ornamental molding, battens, cappings, and nailing strips, platforms, and the decorative trimmings may be constructed of combustible materials. Outside the first or inner fire zone, roof signs constructed of combustible materials will be permitted, provided that the maximum height above grade shall not exceed the limits of height set forth in the building code for noncombustible buildings in the particular zone in which the sign is located, and provided further that the height of such sign above the roof shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.
2. Projection:
- (a) No roof sign shall project beyond the exterior wall or walls except by permission of the building official, but, if illuminated, lighting reflectors may project beyond the face of the sign.
- (b) When necessary for fire protection, roof signs shall be so constructed as to leave a clear space, except for the structure supporting said sign, not less than four (4) feet between the roof and the lowest part of such sign.
3. Supports and Anchorage:
- (a) Roof signs shall be thoroughly secured and anchored to the building over which they are constructed and erected. The dead and wind loads from the signs shall be distributed to the structural elements of the building in such a manner that no element shall be overstressed.

- (b) Uplift due to overturning of roof signs shall be adequately resisted by proper anchorage to the building walls or structure, or by sufficient concrete counterweights to resist uplift. Proper anchorage to the buildings, walls or structure shall include such alterations to the buildings as may be needed to integrate and adequately interconnect sufficient dead load to equal not less than 10% in excess of the computed uplift applied to the building by the sign. Where uplift is resisted by counterweights, their weight shall exceed the amount of the uplift by 10%.

C. WALL SIGNS

1. Supports and Attachments: Wall signs attached to exterior walls of solid masonry or concrete shall be safely and securely attached to the same by means of metal anchors, bolts, or expansion screws of not less than three-eighths (3/8) inch in diameter which shall be embedded at least five (5) inches. No wooden blocks or anchorage with wood used in connection with screws or nails shall be considered proper anchorage, except in the case of wall signs attached to buildings with walls of wood. No wall sign shall be entirely supported by an unbraced parapet wall. (See Section 2-6.)

Wall signs exceeding a height of thirty (30) feet above grade shall have a surface of incombustible material but may have ornamental moldings and lattice work of combustible material. No wall sign shall extend beyond the building or property line more than fifteen (15) inches except that if illuminated, lighting reflectors may project beyond the face of sign not less than ten (10) feet above grade.

D. PROJECTING SIGNS

1. Materials: All projecting signs for which a permit is required shall be constructed of noncombustible materials approved by the building official.
2. Projection: Signs projecting from a building or structure shall not project beyond a point within eighteen (18) inches of a line drawn perpendicularly upward from the curb line, and no projecting sign shall at the lowest point be less than ten (10) feet above sidewalk or ground level.
3. Supports and Attachment:
- (a) Projecting signs shall be securely attached to a building or structure by metal bolts, anchors, supports, chains, wire ropes, or steel rods. No staples or nails shall be used to secure any projecting sign to any building or structure.
- (b) The dead load of projecting signs, not parallel to the building or structure, and the load due to wind pressure shall be supported by structural shapes, chains, wire ropes, or steel guy rods. When chains, wire ropes, or steel guy rods are used, such supports shall be erected and maintained preferably at an angle of forty five (45) degrees or more with the horizontal to resist the dead load, and at an angle of forty five (45) degrees or more with the face of the sign in an approximately horizontal plane to resist wind pressure. The lateral supports shall be spaced not more than eight (8) feet apart and shall be secured to a bolt or expansion screw capable of developing the strength of the supporting chain, wire rope, or steel rod. The expansive device and details of the anchorage shall be subject to the approval of the building official. Turn buckles or other approved means of adjustment shall be placed in all chains, wire ropes, or steel rods supporting or bracing projecting signs.

- (c) Chains, wire ropes, or steel rods used to support the dead or wind load of projecting signs may be fastened to solid masonry walls with expansion bolts or other devices approved by the building official, but no such support shall be attached to an unbraced parapet wall. Where the supports must be fastened to walls made of wood, the supporting device must be fastened securely in a manner approved by the building official.
- (d) All chains, wire ropes, and their attachments shall be galvanized or of corrosive-resistant material. Other metal supports and braces shall be painted.

E. MARQUEE SIGNS

Marquee signs constructed of noncombustible material may be attached to the sides and front of a marquee, and such signs may extend the entire length and width of said marquee, provided such signs shall be at least ten (10) feet at their lowest level above the sidewalk level. Such marquee signs may also be attached to, or hung from, a marquee and when hung from a marquee shall be at least ten (10) feet at their lowest level above the sidewalk level, and further, no such signs shall extend outside the line of such marquee.

F. LOADS, ALLOWABLE STRESSES, AND MATERIALS

1. Intensity of Wind Pressure:

- (a) For the purpose of determining wind pressure, all signs shall be classified as either open or solid. Signs in which the projected area exposed to wind consists of 70% or more of the gross area as determined by the overall dimensions shall be classified as solid signs; those in which the projected exposed area is derived from open letters, figures, strips, and structural framing members, the aggregate total area of which is less than 70% of the gross area so determined, shall be classed as open signs.
- (b) All signs shall be designed and constructed to withstand wind pressure of not less than the following intensities applied to the projected exposed area:

Height in Feet From Ground to Top of Sign	Wind Pressure in Pounds Per Square Foot	
	Solid Signs <u>All Types</u>	Open Signs <u>All Types</u>
Less than 50	25*	35+
50 to 99	30	42
100 to 199	35	49
200 to 299	38	53
300 to 399	40	56
400 to 499	42	58
500 to 599	43	60
600 to 799	44	61
800 to 999	45	63
1000 to 1199	46	65
1200 to 1399	48	67
1400 to 1599	49	68
1600 and Over	50	70

*Solid ground signs less than forty (40) feet in height shall be designed to resist a wind pressure of fifteen (15) pounds per square foot.

+Open ground signs less than forty (40) feet in height shall be designed to resist a wind pressure of twenty five (25) pounds per square foot.

2. Projected Exposed Area: The exposed area subjected to wind pressure shall be the total area of all parts of the sign, including structural framing projected on a plane perpendicular to the direction of the wind. In determining the stress in any member, the wind shall be assumed to blow from that horizontal direction and from that inclination from the vertical (but not to exceed twenty (20) degrees above or below the horizontal) which produces the maximum stress in that member. No shielding effect of one (1) element by another shall be considered where the distance between them exceeds four (4) times the smaller projected dimension of the windward element.

3. Earthquakes:

- (a) Signs adequately designed to withstand wind pressures specified in Section 3 - 1, Intensity of Wind Pressure, are considered capable of withstanding earthquake shock except in areas subject to high-intensity shocks where all signs shall be designed in accordance with local requirements to resist earthquake shock.
- (b) Wind loads and earthquake loads need not be combined to determine the maximum horizontal loads acting on a sign. Only the larger of the two (2) loads need be used for design.

4. Allowable Stresses, Materials, and Details of Design:

- (a) In all signs, the allowable stresses, materials, and details of design shall, in the absence of specific requirements, conform to the following latest approved specifications:

- (1) For Steel: American Standard Building Code Requirements for Structural Steel, A57.1-1943, approved by the American Standards Association June 11, 1943, except that: (a) members in ground signs may be less than one-quarter (1/4) inch thick if they conform to the provisions of Section 4, Paragraph 4 - 4, h); and (b) secondary members in contact with, or directly supporting the facing may, in all types of signs, be formed of light gage steel, provided such members are designed in accordance with the Specifications for the Design of Light Gage Steel Structural Members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, April, 1946, shown in Light Gage Steel Design Manual January, 1949, and are galvanized to comply with the American Standard Specifications for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Iron or Steel Sheets (ASTM A93-48T; ASA G8.2-1949) issued 1948.

Although no minimum thickness for the facing of a sign is specified, secondary facing members when formed integrally with the facing shall be not less than twenty four (24) gage in thickness (0.024 inch); when not formed integrally with the facing, the minimum thickness of secondary members shall be twelve (12) gage (0.105 inch).

- (2) For Wood: National Design Specification for Stress-Grade Lumber and its Fastenings, 1944, recommended by National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

- (b) The working stress of chains, wire ropes, and steel guy rods and their fastenings shall not exceed one-quarter (1/4) of their ultimate strength.
- (c) Applications for permits to erect signs in which plastic materials will be employed shall set forth either the manufacturer's tradename for, or the common name of the plastic material to be used; and shall certify either that the plastic material is noncombustible or that the plastic material has been tested by a recognized testing laboratory and rated as an "approved combustible plastic" as defined in Section 1 - 1, o), of this code.
- (d) If plastics are employed in any part of a sign, the finished plastic unit shall be identified either with the manufacturer's trade name for the plastic material or with the common name of the plastic material.

5. Recommended Design Details:

- (a) Beams which support sign frames, guys, or anchorages should be made adequate to resist any bending about the vertical axis of the beam due to the sum of the horizontal wind loads applied to the beam, in addition to bending about the horizontal axis due to the vertical, or inclined loads caused by dead weight and wind. The combined stresses should not exceed those recommended in Section 3. Loads, Allowable Stresses, and Materials. Local bending of the web of a beam, due to applying a horizontal or inclined load at only the upper flange of a beam, and buckling of the web, due to application of a concentrated load, should be considered and the web stiffened where necessary.
- (b) The center of gravity line of intersecting frame members should meet at a point, or bending stresses due to the resulting eccentricities should be added to the direct axial stresses.
- (c) Where secondary members which support letters or other display are connected to the frame posts between panel points of the frame, stresses in the posts due to bending should be considered, in addition to the axial stresses in the posts.
- (d) Secondary members which support letters or other display, between supporting sign frames, should be designed as simple beams. Letters or other display should be adequately secured to the sign framework to resist the maximum wind loads.
- (e) Longitudinal wind bracing should be provided to resist wind applied at a small angle of inclination to the front or rear faces of the sign, without any shielding of similar exposed sign frames. The bracing may be installed in the front and rear faces of the sign, or only in the front face if two (2) or more horizontal trusses are provided.
- (f) All connections between wire-rope guys and eye-bolts and shackles should be made by the guy bent around a standard thimble of proper size. Guys should not be bent over the sharp edge of structural shapes or masonry. Fastenings should be made by drop forged U-bolt clips as follows:

Diameter of Wire Rope Inches	Number of Clips	Minimum Spacing Inches
3/8	2	2 1/4
1/2	3	3
5/8	4	3 3/4

The U-bolt of the clip should bear on the loose or short end of the guy. The clips should be tightened occasionally.

- (g) Drop forged turnbuckles should have eye, shackle, or jaw end connections; hooks should not be permitted. The pins in shackles or jaws should have screw or bolt fastenings; cotter pins alone should not be permitted. The ultimate strength of turnbuckles, including end connections, should be least equal to the ultimate strength of the chain of wire rope containing the turnbuckle.
- (h) When roof signs are attached to roof construction they should not be attached to roof planks. They should be attached by through-bolts well flashed with asphalt to building framework or to walls as specified in Section 5 - 3, Supports and Anchorage. Very large signs on concrete roofs should be anchored directly to column tops, beams or walls, rather than to concrete slabs alone.
- (i) Steelwork, in direct contact with exposed masonry or with roofs, should be flashed with asphalt.
- (j) Ladders should be adequately secured in position. Well-anchored metal walkways are preferred, but, if wooden planks are used, they should be well bolted to the framework and preferably given preservation treatment to resist decay.

G. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

1. All electrical equipment used in connection with the construction, erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising display signs shall, in the absence of specific requirements, be installed in accordance with the Syracuse Electrical Code and be subject to approval by the Electrical Inspector.
2. In addition to permits elsewhere required (Section 2 - 1), no electric advertising sign shall hereafter be installed and connected up until a permit for same has been approved by the Electric Inspector.
3. The fee for every such permit shall be one dollar (\$1.00).
4. Such permits shall be issued only to qualified electricians duly licensed by the City of Syracuse to do electrical work.

H. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF APPROVED COMBUSTIBLE PLASTICS

1. Letters and Decorations:
 - (a) If all parts of the sign other than the letters and decorations are made from noncombustible material, the area of the display surface or facing which may be occupied or covered by letters and decorations made from, or faced with, approved combustible plastics shall not exceed an approved total area calculated on the following basis:

GROUND SIGNS AND WALL SIGNS

<u>Area of Facing or Display Surface</u>	<u>Area Occupied or Covered by Plastics</u>
100 square feet or less	100% of display surface area
Over 100 square feet but not over 2000 square feet	100 square feet plus 50% of the difference between 100 square feet and the area of the display surface
Examples:	
300 square feet -- 200 square feet	
500 square feet -- 300 square feet	
1000 square feet -- 550 square feet	
1500 square feet -- 850 square feet	
2000 square feet -- 1050 square feet	
Over 2000 square feet	Not over 1050 square feet without permission of the building official

ROOF SIGNS, PROJECTING SIGNS, AND MARQUEE SIGNS

<u>Area of Facing or Display Surface</u>	<u>Area Occupied or Covered by Plastics</u>
100 square feet or less	100% of display surface area
Over 100 square feet but not over 2000 square feet	100 square feet plus 25% of the difference between 100 square feet and the area of the display surface
Examples:	
300 square feet -- 150 square feet	
500 square feet -- 200 square feet	
1000 square feet -- 325 square feet	
1500 square feet -- 450 square feet	
2000 square feet -- 575 square feet	
Over 2000 square feet	Not more than 575 square feet without permission of the building official

GROUND SIGNS AND WALL SIGNS

<u>Area of Facing or Display Surface</u>	<u>Area Occupied or Covered by Plastics</u>
300 square feet or less	50% of display surface area
Over 300 square feet but not over 2000 square feet	100 square feet plus 25% of the difference between 100 square feet and the total area of the display surface
Examples:	
500 square feet -- 200 square feet	
1000 square feet -- 325 square feet	
1500 square feet -- 450 square feet	
2000 square feet -- 575 square feet	
Over 2000 square feet	Not over 575 square feet without permission of the building official

ROOF SIGNS

<u>Area of Facing or Display Surface</u>	<u>Area Occupied or Covered by Plastics</u>
1000 square feet or less	25% of display surface area
Examples:	100 square feet -- 25 square feet 500 square feet -- 125 square feet 1000 square feet -- 250 square feet
Over 1000 square feet but not over 2000 square feet	250 square feet plus 10% of the difference between 1000 square feet and the total area of the display surface
Examples:	1500 square feet -- 300 square feet 2000 square feet -- 350 square feet
Over 2000 square feet	Not more than 350 square feet without special permission of the building official
(b)	If combustible material is employed in the structure or structural trim, the area of the display surface or facing which may be occupied or covered by letters and decorations made from, or faced with, approved combustible plastic shall not exceed an approved total calculated on the basis given in the above tables.

2. Facings: The facings of ground signs, roof signs, wall signs, marquee signs, and projecting signs for which a permit is required may be made of approved combustible plastics provided that the structure and structural trim of the sign is made from noncombustible material and provided that the surface area of each face is not in excess of one hundred (100) square feet. The letters and decorations mounted upon such plastic facings may be made of plastics.

I. LIMITATIONS ON USE OF GLASS

Glass used in signs shall be of the size, thickness and type given below:

MAXIMUM SIZE OF EXPOSED GLASS PANEL

<u>Any Dimension in Inches</u>	<u>Area in Square Inches</u>	<u>Minimum Thickness of Glass In Inches</u>	<u>Type of Glass</u>
30	500	1/8	Plain, Plate or Wired
45	700	3/16	Plain, Plate or Wired
144	3600	1/4	Plain, Plate or Wired
Over 144	Over 3600	1/4	Wired Glass Only

J. CODES ADOPTED

Attached hereto and made part of this Ordinance are the following trade codes or parts thereof:

Exhibit 1: American Society for Testing Materials.

Standard Method of Text for Flammability of Plastics Over 0.050 Inches in Thickness.
A.S.T.M. Designation: D 635-44 Adopted, 1944

Exhibit 2: American Standard Building Code Requirements for

Structural Steel. A 57-1943. Approved by American
Standards Association, June 11, 1943.

Exhibit 3: Light Gage Steel Design Manual of American Iron and

Steel Institute, Dated January 1949.

Exhibit 4: American Society for Testing Materials.

Tentative Specifications for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized)
Iron or Steel Sheets.

A.S.T.M. Designation: A 93-48T.
A.S.A. C 8-2-1949 Issued 1948.

Exhibit 5: National Design Specifications for Stress-Grade

Lumber and Its Fastenings 1944.

Exhibit 6: American Society for Testing Materials.

Standard Specifications for Zinc (Hot Galvanized) Coatings
on Structural Steel Shapes, Plates, and Bars, and Their
Products.

A.S.T.M. Designation: A 123-47.
A.S.A. G 8-1-1947.