

CHAPTER 458—H. F. No. 873.

An act to validate certain bonds heretofore purchased by the state board of investment with the funds of the state of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Definitions.—The word "municipality" as used herein shall be held to mean and include the various counties, cities, villages, boroughs, towns and school districts in the state of Minnesota.

Sec. 2. Bonds of municipalities validated.—Whenever the state board of investment shall have heretofore purchased with the funds of the state of Minnesota the bonds of any municipality in this state, the validity of any such bond shall never be questioned except on the ground that the same and the loan made thereon was not approved by the state board of investment; that the bond in question made the entire bonded indebtedness exceed fifteen (15) per cent of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of the municipality issuing such bonds; that such bonds bear a lower rate of interest than three (3) per cent; that such bonds run for a shorter period than five years, or for a longer period than twenty years; or that the principal thereof was never paid by the state to, or received by the officers of the municipality issuing the same; and no change of the boundary lines of any such municipality shall relieve the real property therein at the time of the issuing of such bonds from any liability from taxation to pay for the same, and all such bonds so purchased are hereby declared to be the valid and subsisting indebtedness of each municipality respectively issuing the same.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 23, 1921.

CHAPTER 459—H. F. No. 883.

An act providing for the construction, maintenance and inspection of dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings and establishments; defining certain terms as used herein, and prescribing penalties for violations of the provisions hereof.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Dry cleaning and dyeing establishments must be licensed.—For the purpose of this act a dry cleaning or dry dyeing business is defined to be the business of cleaning, or dyeing cloth, clothing, feathers, or any sort of fabrics or textiles by the use of carbon bi-sulphide, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, benzol, or other light petroleum or coal tar products or inflammable liquid, or clean-

ing or dyeing by processes known as dry cleaning and dry dyeing where inflammable volatile substances are used.

No person, firm or corporation shall advertise as conducting a dry cleaning or dry dyeing business, or either, until such person, firm or corporation shall have made application to the State Fire Marshal for permission to engage in such business and paid the fee as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. State fire marshal to approve use of building.—No building or establishment shall be used for the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing as above defined, or for the storage of inflammable or volatile substances for use in such business until an application for permission to do so shall have been filed with and approved by the state fire marshal of the State of Minnesota, and on blanks provided by him for that purpose.

Sec. 3. Fee.—Upon the filing of every such application, the applicant shall pay to the state fire marshal a filing and inspection fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars.

Sec. 4. Inspection—Permit.—When any application is filed with the state fire marshal and the fee paid as above mentioned the state fire marshal by himself, his deputies or assistants shall make an inspection of such building, buildings, or establishments and if the same conforms to the requirements of law and rules which may be prescribed by the state fire marshal for such places, then the state fire marshal shall issue a permit to the applicant for the conduct of such business, which permit shall extend until the first day of January next after the date of the issuing of same.

Sec. 5. Renewal of permit.—The permits may be renewed at any time within thirty days after the termination thereof, by the filing of an application for such renewal and the payment of a fee of five dollars therefor, provided the applicant for such renewal permit has complied with the provisions of this act, and with the laws of the State of Minnesota, and the ordinances of the municipality where the business or establishment is located.

Sec. 6. Permits must be exhibited.—All permits must be exhibited for inspection to the state fire marshal or any of his deputies or assistants whenever the same are requested, and no one except the person to whom the same are issued shall have the right to operate a business or establishment under any permit.

Sec. 7. Permits may be refused, etc.—Permits may be refused, suspended, or revoked by the state fire marshal, for fraud in procuring the same, a violation of any law of the State of Minnesota, or ordinance of the municipality in which the business is located, or a violation of any rule or regulation lawfully provided for the conduct of any business or establishment.

Sec. 8. Buildings to be fire proof.—All buildings or establishments used or to be used for the purpose of the business of dry cleaning or dry dyeing as above defined shall be of fire resisting design and construction and not to exceed three stories

in height and shall be without basement, cellar or open space below the ground floor, the workroom where all dry cleaning is done to be located on the ground floor. Such building must also comply in all other respects with the provisions of this act. Fire resisting construction is defined to consist of the use of fire resisting material as follows: brick, hollow tile, steel and concrete or re-inforced concrete. Any building in which gasoline, naphtha, benzol, carbon bi-sulphide or light petroleum or coal tar products are used in connection with a dry cleaning or dry dyeing business must be at least fifteen (15) feet from any other building or lot occupied for business, dwelling, manufacturing, or storage purposes, except the buildings used for operating a dry cleaning or dry dyeing business.

Sec. 9. Construction.—All walls of such dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings or establishments shall be of brick laid in cement mortar, or of reinforced concrete not less than twelve inches in thickness, or of stone, laid in cement mortar not less than sixteen inches in thickness, or of other noncombustible and fire-resisting material constructed of a thickness of not less than twelve inches. The roof of such building shall be of fire-resistive construction.

Sec. 10. Same.—There shall be no sewer connection with such dry cleaning and dry dyeing building or establishment, and the floor of the same shall be of concrete construction laid not lower than the surface of the earth surrounding the wall, and be pitched at such grade from all of its walls as to secure perfect drainage, flow of all liquids to an underground cement lined pit or well on the outside of said building, and of sufficient capacity below the level of the floor of said building to hold twice the quantity of liquids that may be used or kept in said building at any one time, the top of said pit or well to extend not less than twelve inches above the level of the floor of said building, and to be provided with a tight fitting cover, and kept locked when not in use.

Sec. 11. Same.—Ventilating apertures of size not less than sixty square inches in area shall be placed in the walls of such dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings at or near the level of the floor, and spaced not over six feet apart from center to center; such openings shall be covered with 2x2 wire mesh, number sixteen galvanized wire web or its equal, and shall be kept clear of all obstructions and such ventilating apertures shall be so arranged as to completely change the air volume every five minutes while the plant is in operation. Other ventilating systems may be substituted for the above, which will completely change the air every five minutes while the plant is in operation provided same are approved before constructed by the state fire marshal.

Sec. Same.—Skylights and windows must be of wired glass set in steel frames, skylights to be stationary and for lighting purposes only. All windows shall be so arranged so as to

close automatically, the automatic release to consist of fusible links which will melt at one hundred twenty (120) degrees Fahrenheit. Such windows shall be covered with 12x12 mesh, or equivalent brass wire screen to prevent the entrance of sparks.

Sec. 13. Same.—As a means of fire extinguishment in any such buildings, the same shall be equipped with a high pressure boiler of sufficient size and horse power, such boiler to be located in a fire proof building at least ten (10) feet from any building used for the purpose of dry cleaning or dry dyeing, such boiler to be connected with a two inch steam supply pipe in the dry cleaning or dry dyeing room so installed as to give as nearly as possible an equal distribution of steam, and to be so placed that the steam when turned in will immediately fill the entire room; such steam pipes shall be provided with perforations or jets of one-quarter of one inch in diameter, equally spaced, so that there is one opening to each twenty-five square feet of floor space; a standard globe valve shall be placed in the steam service line or lines connected to this perforated steam pipe outside of the building, and to be accessible for operation in case of fire. The steam supply for such pipes shall be continually available for service while the plant is in operation, and shall be sufficient to completely fill the room space in less than one minute, and continue the flow of steam sufficient to keep the room space filled with steam for a period of at least thirty minutes.

Sec. 14. Same.—All steam or hot water pipes must be protected by wire screen or otherwise so as to prevent contact of pipes and inflammable goods. All windows, doors or other openings in the dry cleaning building or drying rooms within one hundred feet of exposed openings or combustible structures or materials shall be provided with wired glass in metal frames, or fireproof shutters, doors or covers. All doors shall be arranged for ready opening from either side in case of emergency.

Sec. 15. Fire extinguishers.—One approved hand chemical extinguisher, especially efficient for such conditions shall be provided for each five hundred feet of floor space.

Sec. 16. Construction of machinery.—All dry cleaning, washing, extracting and redistilling shall be carried on in closed machines which shall be fluid tight; the outside, or shell of washers shall be made of metal and shall have hinged metal doors and shall be arranged so that in case of an explosion the doors will automatically close; the inside or cylinder of the washers may be made of wood. The transfer of all liquids shall be through continuous piping, and all outlet or drain lines shall be drained by gravity to settling or storage tanks. No dry cleaning liquid shall be settled in any open or unprotected vessels or tanks. All piping and all metallic parts of each machine shall be properly grounded by at least number ten copper insulated wire to a water pipe or other grounded de-

vice. Scrubbing and brushing may be performed in the dry cleaning rooms, but not more than one gallon of volatile fluid shall be used in any one container, and shall be so used in a metallic pan or container, and such volatile substance shall be returned to the settling or storage tanks as soon as the brushing or cleaning operation is completed.

Sec. 17. **Same.**—Settling tanks shall be constructed, located and vented essentially as given for the storage tanks. At the close of the day's operations all liquid contained in washers, extractors, stills or otherwise shall be returned to the stock of settling tanks. The location of all tanks, buried or otherwise, and their contents and hazards shall be plainly marked by signs as approved by the state fire marshal.

Sec. 18. **Same.**—No gas or gasoline engine, steam generator or heating device nor any electrical dynamo or motor shall be located, maintained or used inside of nor within a distance of ten feet of any building used for the business of dry cleaning and dry dyeing as above defined, except that an electrical motor may be placed within such ten feet but without a solid fire-proof wall.

Sec. 19. **Same—lighting.**—The lighting of such building shall be secured only by keyless socket incandescent electric lights with globe or bulbs in vapor proof receptacles, and all switches, cutoffs or fuses used in the installation or operation of such lights shall be located and operated from the outside of such building. The interior electrical equipment must conform with the most advanced stage of the art at the time of installation.

Sec. 20. **Same—heating.**—The heating of such building shall be secured only by the use of steam or hot water systems.

Sec. 21. **Same—drying rooms.**—Drying rooms if under the same roof as the dry cleaning and dry dyeing rooms must be separated from such rooms by a fire-resistive wall, the entrance of such drying room or rooms shall be provided with standard, self-closing fire doors. Means for the ventilating of such drying room shall conform to the conditions provided in relation to dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings and the provision for the presence of steam jets for fire extinguishment must be complied with. If the drying room be a separate building, it must conform in all respects of construction and equipment to the conditions named relative to dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings as above described.

Sec. 22. **Storage tanks.**—All volatile substances received for use in the business of dry cleaning and dry dyeing as above defined shall be stored in steel tanks, the shell of which may not be less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick, the exterior of such tank to be coated with an approved rust preventative, and all joints in same shall be calked in an approved manner.

Sec. 23. **Same.**—No storage tank shall be placed, con-

structed or maintained under a public sidewalk or in a sidewalk area.

Sec. 24. Underground tanks.—All such tanks shall be buried underground to such a depth as to secure a covering of earth of at least two feet above the top of the tank at the surface level of the ground.

Sec. 25. Same—construction.—All such tanks shall be provided with a vent pipe not less than one inch in diameter, extending from the top of the tank to the outer air, and discharging at a point not less than two feet above the roof of said dry cleaning and dry dyeing building, and also be provided at the discharge end with an inverted "U" cap or gooseneck.

Sec. 26. Same.—All such tanks must be provided with a filling pipe of not less than one inch in diameter, extending from the top of the tank shell to within one inch of the bottom of the tank. Such filling pipe must be laid with inclination toward the tank to secure proper drainage; the intake end of said filling pipe shall be fitted with a controlling feed cock or valve which shall be kept closed except while in use, and the intake end of the pipe above such cock or valve shall be provided with a screw cap securely in place by an iron or other metal chain; such screw cap to be securely screwed on the feed pipe inlet when the same is not in use. Both the controlling cock or valve and the feed pipe inlet must be enclosed in an iron box or hood set level or above the surface of the ground, and be kept securely locked when not in use; such feed pipe inlet and controlling cock or valve shall in no case be located inside of any building.

Sec. 27. Same.—All pipes connected to the said storage tanks used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business must enter or be attached to same at their tops; service pipes carrying volatile substances from the storage tanks to the dry cleaning and dry dyeing machines or apparatus shall extend from the top of the tank shell, and the controlling cock or valve in said service pipes shall be kept closed when not in use.

Sec. 28. Pumps.—No volatile substances shall be carried or converted into the dry cleaning and dry dyeing buildings or any of its machines or apparatus, or be returned to the storage tanks from such devices except through service pipes as above described; the movement or transmission of such volatiles through such service pipes shall be secured by pumps or siphon, only; such device to be so located as to insure the return of all volatile substances remaining in the service pipes when delivery is shut off to the storage tanks by gravity.

Sec. 29. Separate buildings for gas, etc.—No carbon bisulphide, gasoline, naphtha, benzol or light petroleum or coal tar product used in the dry cleaning and dry dyeing business shall be distilled or re-distilled in connection with the said dry cleaning or dry dyeing business except in a building of fire-proof

construction, which building must be located more than fifteen (15) feet from any other building or lot occupied for business, dwelling, manufacturing or storage purposes, except the buildings used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business.

Sec. 30. Application.—The provisions of this act shall not be held to apply to any building, business or establishment now in use, so as to cause the same to be rebuilt, remodeled, or repaired so as to conform to the provisions hereof, but should any building or establishment, or part thereof, be reconstructed, rebuilt or repaired, the same shall be so constructed, built or repaired in conformity to the provisions hereof. Nothing in this act shall be held to in any manner limit the laws which provide against fire hazards in this state. Nothing in this section shall permit any person to operate a business or establishment mentioned in this act without first securing a license as provided herein, for so doing, but the provisions of this section shall be given full consideration by the state fire marshal in issuing licenses to persons now engaged in said business.

Sec. 31. Abandoned buildings.—Should any building, business or establishment of dry cleaning or dry dyeing as herein defined, be discontinued or not carried on in any building which does not conform to the provisions herein set forth, for a period of three months, such business shall be considered as having been abandoned, and before the same can again be carried on in such building, the said building must be so constructed, repaired or rebuilt as to conform to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 32. Inspection.—All buildings, structures; pipes, storage tanks, electrical wiring, connections and apparatus constructed and used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business shall be inspected and approved by the state fire marshal or a deputy or assistant before being used in said dry cleaning and dry dyeing business.

Sec. 33. Violations—penalties.—Any person or persons being the owner, occupant, lessee or agent, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order or regulation made thereunder, within ten days, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement of specifications or plans submitted and approved thereunder, or any certificate or permit issued thereunder shall severally for each and every such violation and non-compliance respectively be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not less than ten dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and for the second offense shall be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in a county jail or workhouse not to exceed six months.

Sec. 34. Fire marshal to enforce act.—It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants, to enforce

the provisions of this act, and he shall have the same power and authority in the enforcement of the provisions hereof as are given to the state fire marshal under the provisions of the state fire marshal law, namely sections 5129-5166 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913.

Sec. 35. Disposition of fines.—All fees, penalties or forfeitures collected by the state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the state treasury.

Approved April 23, 1921.

CHAPTER 460—H. F. No. 893.

An act providing for the appointment of court reporters, fixing the salaries thereof, defining their duties and fixing their fees, in the eleventh judicial district of this state, and repealing all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Court reporters in eleventh judicial district—Salaries.—That each judge of the District Court of the Eleventh (11th) Judicial District of the State of Minnesota may, by duplicate orders filed with the clerk of the district court and with the county auditor of the several counties included in such judicial district, appoint a competent stenographer as official reporter of the Court, to hold office during the pleasure of such judge, and to act as his secretary in all matters pertaining to his official duties. Such reporter shall give bond to the state in the sum of Two Thousand Dollars (\$2000 00), to be approved by the judge appointing him, conditioned for the faithful and impartial discharge of all his duties, which bond, with his oath of office shall be filed with the clerk of the district court in the county in which the judge making such appointment, resides.

Sec. 2. Duties of reporter.—Such reporter shall make a complete stenographic record of all testimony given and all proceedings had before the judge upon the trial of issues of fact, with or without a jury, or before any referee appointed by such judge. In so doing he shall take down all questions in the exact language thereof and all answers thereto, precisely as given by the witnesses or by the sworn interpreter. He shall also record verbatim all objections made and the grounds thereof as stated by counsel and all rulings thereon, all exceptions taken, all motions, orders and admissions made, and the charge to the jury. When directed so to do by the judge, he shall make a like record of any other matter of proceeding and shall read to such judge, or referee, any records made by him, or transcribe the same without charge, for any purpose in furtherance of justice, unless payment for such transcript shall be ordered by the court.

Sec. 3. Shall file record and furnish transcript.—As soon as