

nor any school houses built, remodeled or removed, nor any indebtedness incurred or money expended for any of the purposes of this act except in the manner provided by law for the purchase, lease, exchange, acquisition and sale of school property, the building, remodeling and removing of school houses and the incurring of indebtedness and expenditure of money for school purposes.

Limitation  
on expendi-  
tures.

Passed the Senate February 27, 1913.

Passed the House March 12, 1913.

Approved by the Governor March 20, 1913.

## CHAPTER 130.

[S. B. 422.]

### RELATING TO ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

AN ACT relating to electrical construction and the maintenance and use of electric wires, apparatus and appliances, and providing penalties for the violation thereof.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful from and after the passage of this act for any officer, agent, or employee of the State of Washington, or of any county, city or other political subdivision thereof, or for any other person, firm or corporation, or its officers, agents or employees, to run, place, erect, maintain, or use any electrical apparatus or construction, except as provided in the rules of this act.

Municipalities, corporations and individuals bound by rules.

Rule 1. No wire or cable carrying a current of less than seven hundred fifty (750) volts of electricity within the corporate limits of any city or town shall be run, placed, erected, maintained or used on any insulator the center of which is less than thirteen (13) inches from the center line of any pole. And no such wire shall be run past any pole to which it is not attached at a distance of less than thirteen (13) inches from the center line thereof. This rule shall not apply to any wire or cable where the same is run from under ground and placed

Wire must be thirteen inches from center of pole (see rule 2 *infra*).

## Exceptions.

vertically on the pole; nor to any wire or cable where the same is attached to the top of the pole; nor to a pole top fixture as between it and the same pole; nor to any wire or cable between the points where the same is made to leave any pole or fixture thereon for the purpose of entering any building or other structure and the point of attachment to such building or structure; nor to any jumper wire or cable carrying a current or connected with a transformer or other appliance on the same pole; nor to bridle or jumper wires on any pole which are attached to or connected with signal wires on the same pole; nor to any aerial cable as between such cable and any pole upon which it originates or terminates; nor to exclusive telephone or telegraph toll lines; nor to aerial cables containing telephone, telegraph, or signal wires, or wires continuing from same, where the cable is attached to poles on which no wires or cables other than the wires continuing from said cable are maintained, provided, that electric light or power wires or cables are in no case maintained on the same side of the street or highway on which said aerial cable is placed.

Within cities  
the distance  
from center  
of pole is  
twenty-four  
inches.

Rule 2. No wire or cable used to carry a current of over seven hundred fifty (750) volts of electricity within the incorporate limits of any city or town shall be run, placed, erected, maintained or used on any insulator the center of which is nearer than twenty-four (24) inches to the center line of any pole. And no such wire or cable shall be run past any pole to which it is not attached at a distance of less than twenty-four (24) inches from the center line thereof: *Provided*, That this shall not apply to any wire or cable where the same is run from under ground and placed vertically on the pole; nor to any wire or cable where the same is attached to the top of the pole; nor to a pole top fixture, as between it and the same pole; nor to any wire or cable between the points where the same is made to leave any pole or fixture thereon for the purpose of entering any building or other structure, and the point of attachment to said building or structure; nor to any

jumper wire or cable carrying a current or connected with transformers or other appliances on the same pole: *Provided, further*, That where said wire or cable is run vertically, it shall be rigidly supported and where possible run on the ends of the cross-arms.

Rule 3. No wire or cable carrying a current of more than seven hundred fifty (750) volts, and less than seven-hundred fifty (7,500) volts of electricity, shall be run, placed, erected, maintained or used within three (3) feet of any wire or cable carrying a current of seven hundred fifty (750) volts or less of electricity; and no wire or cable carrying a current of more than seventy-five hundred (7,500) volts of electricity shall be run, placed, erected, maintained, or used within seven (7) feet of any wire or cable carrying less than seventy-five hundred (7,500) volts.

Parallel  
high tension  
wires.

*Provided*, That the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any wire or cable within buildings or other structures; nor where the same are run from underground and placed vertically upon the pole; nor to any service wire or cable where the same is made to leave any pole or fixture thereon for the purpose of entering any building or other structure, and the point of attachment to said building or structure; nor to any jumper wire or cable carrying a current or connected with a transformer or other appliance on the same pole.

*Provided*, That where run vertically, wires or cables shall be rigidly supported, and where possible run on the ends of the cross-arms.

*Provided, further*, That as between any two wires or cables mentioned in Rules 1, 2 and 3 of this section, only the wires or cables last in point of time so run, placed, erected or maintained, shall be held to be in violation of the provisions thereof.

Rule 4. No wire or cable used for telephone, telegraph, district messenger, or call bell circuit, fire or burglar alarm, or any other similar system, shall be run, placed, erected, maintained or used on any pole at a distance of

Telephone  
and tele-  
graph wires.

less than three (3) feet from any wire or cable carrying a current of over three hundred (300) volts of electricity; and in all cases (except those mentioned in exceptions to Rules 1, 2 and 3) where such wires or cables are run, above or below, or cross over or under electric light or power wires, or a trolley wire, a suitable method of construction, or insulation or protection to prevent contact shall be maintained as between such wire or cable and such electric light, power or trolley wire; and said methods of construction, insulation or protection shall be installed by, or at the expense of the person owning the wire last placed in point of time: *Provided*, That telephone, telegraph or signal wires or cables operated for private use and not furnishing service to the public, may be placed less than three (3) feet from any line carrying a voltage of less than seven hundred and fifty (750) volts.

Transformers,  
how hung.

Rule 5. Transformers, either single or in bank, that exceed a total capacity of over ten (10) K. W. shall be supported by a double cross-arm, or some fixture equally as strong. No transformer shall be placed, erected, maintained or used on any cross-arm or other appliance on a pole upon which is placed a series electric arc lamp or arc light: *Provided*, This shall not apply to a span wire supporting a lamp only. All aerial and underground transformers used for low potential distribution shall be subjected to an insulation test in accordance with the standardized rules of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. In addition to this each transformer shall be tested at rated line voltage prior to each installation and shall have attached to it a tag showing the date on which the test was made, and the name of the person making the test.

Rules of  
American  
Institute of  
Electrical  
Engineers  
to govern.

Curve  
guards.

Rule 6. No wire or cable carrying more than seventy-five hundred (7,500) volts of electricity shall be run, placed, erected, maintained or used on curves or corners of greater than fifteen (15) degrees without maintaining guards sufficient to hold said wire or cable in case of breakage of pins or insulators to which the same are attached,

except where said wire or cable terminates or dead-ends on curves or corners.

No wire or cable, other than ground wires, used to conduct or carry electricity, shall be placed, run, erected, maintained or used vertically on any pole without causing such wire or cable to be at all times sufficiently insulated the full length thereof to insure the protection of anyone coming in contact with said wire or cable.

Vertical insulated wires.

Rule 7. The neutral point or wire of all transformer secondaries strung or erected for use in low potential distributing systems shall be grounded in all cases where the normal maximum difference of potential between the ground and any point in the secondary circuit will not exceed one hundred and fifty (150) volts. When no neutral point or wire is accessible one side of the secondary circuit shall be grounded in the case of single phase transformers, and any one common point in the case of interconnected polyphase bank or banks of transformers. Where the maximum difference of potential between the ground and any point in the secondary circuit will, when grounded, exceed one hundred fifty (150) volts, grounding shall be permitted. Such grounding shall be done in the manner provided in Rule 33.

Low potential grounds.

Rule 8. In all cases where a wire or cable larger than No. 14 B. W. G. originates or terminates on insulators attached to any pin or other appliance, said wire or cable shall be attached to at least two insulators.

Two terminal insulators required.

*Provided, however,* That this section shall not apply to service wires to buildings; nor to wires run vertically on a pole; nor to wires originating or terminating on strain insulators or circuit breakers; nor to telephone, telegraph or signal wires outside the limits of any incorporated city or town.

Rule 9. All poles along which shall be run vertically any wire or cable used to conduct or carry a current of over two hundred fifty (250) volts shall be provided with steps, and no steps shall be placed on any pole nearer the ground than seven (7) feet.

Pole steps.

Roof wires. Rule 10. Fixtures placed or erected for the support of wires on the roofs of buildings shall be of sufficient strength to withstand all strains to which they may be subjected, due to the breaking of all wires on one side thereof, and, except where insulated wires or cables are held close to fire walls by straps or rings, shall be of such height and so placed that all of the wires supported by such fixtures shall be at least seven (7) feet above any point of roofs less than one-quarter pitch over which they pass or may be attached, and no roof fixtures or wire shall be so placed that they will interfere with the free passage of persons upon, over, to or from the roofs.

Guy wires. Rule 11. No guy wire or cable shall be placed, run, erected, maintained or used within the incorporate limits of any city or town on any pole or appliance to which is attached any wire or cable used to conduct electricity without causing said guy wire or cable to be efficiently insulated with circuit breakers at all times at a distance of not less than 8 feet nor more than 10 feet measured along the line of said guy wire or cable from each end thereof: *Provided*, No circuit breaker shall be required at the lower end of the guy wire or cable where the same is attached to a ground anchor, nor shall any circuit breaker be required where said guy wire or cable runs direct from a grounded messenger wire to a grounded anchor rod.

Span wires. Rule 12. In all span wires used for the purpose of supporting trolley wires or series arc lamps there shall be at least two circuit breakers, one of which shall at all times be maintained no less than four (4) feet nor more than six (6) feet distant from the trolley wire or series arc lamp, and in cases where the same is supported by a building or metallic pole, the other circuit breaker shall be maintained at the building or at the pole: *Provided*, That in span wires which support two or more trolley wires no circuit breaker shall be required in the span wire between any two of the trolley wires: *Provided, further*, That in span wires supporting trolley wires attached to wooden poles only the

circuit breaker adjacent to the trolley wire shall be required.

Rule 13. At all points where in case of a breakdown of trolley span wires, the trolley wire would be liable to drop within seven (7) feet of the ground, there shall be double span wires and hangers placed at such points. Trolley wires.

Rule 14. All wires or appliances carrying a current of less than seventy-five hundred (7,500) volts, inside of any building or vault, for the distribution of electrical energy, shall be sufficiently insulated, or so guarded, located, or arranged as to protect any person from injury. All wires or appliances carrying a current of over seventy-five hundred (7,500) volts, shall be insulated, or so located or arranged, as to protect any person from injury; or shall be protected by a grounded metallic guard screen or other device equally as efficient, so arranged that no person may come within three times the arcing distance of the given voltage of such conductor or appliance as rated by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for discharges between needle points; or by a guard rail or other device so arranged that no person may come within three feet of the same. Inside wiring.

Rule 15. The secondary circuit of current transformers, the casings of all potential regulators and arc light transformers, all metal frames of all switch boards, metal oil tanks used on oil switches except where the tank is part of the conducting system, all motor and generator frames, the entire frame of the crane and the tracks of all traveling cranes and hoisting devices, shall be thoroughly grounded, as provided in Rule 33. Grounds.

Rule 16. All generators and motors having a potential of more than three hundred (300) volts shall be provided with a suitable insulated platform or mat so arranged as to permit the attendant to stand upon such platform or mat when working upon the live parts of such generators or motors. Mats.

Rule 17. Suitable insulated platforms or mats shall be provided for the use of all men while working on any live Switchboard mats.

part of switchboards on which any wire or appliance carries a potential in excess of three hundred (300) volts.

Notice of  
voltage.

Rule 18. Every generator, motor, transformer, switch or other similar piece of apparatus and device used in the generation, transmission or distribution of electrical energy in stations or substations, shall be either provided with a name plate giving the capacity in volts and amperes, or have this information stamped thereon in such a manner as to be clearly legible.

Station  
switches.

Rule 19. In all cases there shall be two switches used at the station or substation in each feeder for the transmission of electrical energy at constant potential of seven hundred fifty (750) volts or over; one shall be an oil switch so situated as to insure the safety of the person operating the same; the other shall be a disconnecting switch: *Provided*, That oil switches shall not be required in direct current feeders.

Cutouts for  
repairs.

Rule 20. When lines of seven hundred fifty (750) volts or over are cut out at the station or substation to allow employees to work upon them, they shall be short-circuited and grounded at the station, and shall in addition, if the line wires are bare, be short-circuited, and where possible grounded at the place where the work is being done.

Overload  
switches.

Rule 21. All switches installed with overload protection devices, and all automatic overload circuit breakers must have the trip coils so adjusted as to afford complete protection against overloads and short circuits, and the same must be so arranged that no pole can be opened manually without opening all the poles, and the trip coils shall be instantly operative upon closing.

Railway  
feeders.

Rule 22. All feeders for electric railways must, before leaving the plant or substation, be protected by an approved circuit breaker which will cut off the circuit in case of an accidental ground or short circuit.

Station  
ground  
detectors.

Rule 23. There shall be provided in all distributing stations a ground detecting device.

Rule 24. There shall be provided in all stations, plants, and buildings herein specified warning cards printed on red cardboard not less than  $2\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in size, which shall be attached to all switches opened for the purpose of linemen or other employees working on the wires. The person opening any line switch shall enter upon said card the name of the person ordering the switch opened, the time opened, the time line was reported clear and by whom, and shall sign his own name.

Warning  
cards.

Rule 25. No manhole containing any wire carrying a current of over three hundred (300) volts shall be less than six (6) feet from floor to inside of roof; if circular in shape it shall not be less than six feet in diameter; if square it shall be 6 feet from wall to wall: *Provided, however,* That this paragraph shall not apply to any manhole in which it shall not be required that any person enter to perform work: *Provided, further,* That the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not apply where satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the proper authorities that it is impracticable or physically impossible to comply with this law within the space or location designated by the proper authorities.

Manholes.

Rule 26. All manholes containing any wires or appliances carrying electrical current shall be kept in a sanitary condition, free from stagnant water or seepage or other drainage which is offensive or dangerous to health, either by sewer connection or otherwise, while any person is working in the same.

Manholes  
must be  
clean.

Rule 27. No manhole shall have an opening to the outer air of less than twenty-six (26) inches in diameter, and the cover of same shall be provided with vent hole or holes equivalent to three square inches in area.

Vent holes.

Rule 28. No manhole shall have an opening which is, at the surface of the ground, within a distance of three (3) feet at any point from any rail of any railway or street car track: *Provided,* That this shall not apply where satisfactory proof shall be submitted to the proper authorities

Manholes  
must be  
away from  
rails.

that it is impracticable or physically impossible to comply with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided*, That in complying with the provisions of this rule only the construction last in point of time performed, placed or erected shall be held to be in violation thereof.

Watchman  
at manholes.

Rule 29. Whenever persons are working in any manhole whose opening to the outer air is less than three (3) feet from the rail of any railway or street car track, a watchman or attendant shall be stationed on the surface at the entrance of such manhole at all times while work is being performed therein.

Manhole  
cutouts.

Rule 30. There shall be provided proper cutout switches on all primary and secondary wires in all manholes where the wires are connected with transformers or other electrical devices therein.

Manhole  
platforms.

Rule 31. All persons employed in manholes shall be furnished with insulated platforms so as to protect the workmen while at work in the manholes: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to manholes containing only telephone, telegraph or signal wires or cables.

Two  
electricians  
required.

Rule 32. No work shall be permitted to be done on any live wire, cable or appliance carrying more than seven hundred fifty (750) volts of electricity by less than two competent and experienced persons, who, at all times while performing such work shall be in the same room, chamber, manhole or other place in which, or on the same pole on which, such work is being done: *Provided*, That in districts where only one competent and experienced person is regularly employed, and a second competent and experienced person cannot be obtained without delay at prevailing rate of pay in said district, such work shall be permitted to be done by one competent and experienced person and a helper who need not be on the same pole on which said work is being done.

No work shall be permitted to be done in any manhole or subway on any live wire, cable or appliance carrying more than three hundred volts of electricity by less than two competent and experienced persons, who at all times

while performing such work shall be in the same manhole or subway in which such work is being done.

Rule 33. The grounding provided for in these rules shall be done in the following manner: by connecting a wire or wires not less than No. 6 B. & S. gauge to a water pipe of a metallic system outside of the meter, if there is one, or to a copper plate 1-16 inch thick and not less than 3 feet by 6 feet area buried in coke below the permanent moisture level, or to other device equally as efficient. The ground wire or wires of a direct current system of three or more wires shall not be smaller than the neutral wire at the central station, and not smaller than a No. 6 B. & S. gauge elsewhere: *Provided*, That the maximum cross section area of any ground wire or wires at the central station need not exceed one million circular mils. The ground wires shall be carried in as nearly a straight line as possible, and kinks, coils and short bends shall be avoided: *Provided*, That the provisions of this rule shall not apply as to size to ground wires run from instrument transformers or meters.

Grounding  
rules.

SEC. 2. A copy of this act printed in a legible manner shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place in all electric plants, stations and storerooms.

Copy of act  
to be posted.

SEC. 3. All wires, cables, poles, electric fixtures or appliances of every kind or nature being used or operated at the time of the passage of this act shall be changed, and made to conform with the provisions of this act on or before five (5) years from the date of its passage.

This act to  
govern.

*Provided, however*, That the public service commission of Washington shall have power, upon notice and hearing, to order and require the erection of all guards, protective devices, and methods of protection which in the judgment of the commission are necessary and should be constructed previous to the expiration of the time fixed in this section: *Provided, however*, That it shall be lawful to place additions, wires, cables, electrical fixtures or appliances upon existing poles or cross-arms so long as the new construction shall be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

*Provided, further,* That nothing in this act shall apply to manholes already constructed, except the provisions for guards, sanitary conditions, drainage and safety appliances specified in Rules 20, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31 and 32.

Public service commission may change rules.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the public service commission of Washington to enforce all the provisions and rules of this act and it is hereby empowered upon hearing to amend, alter and change any and all rules herein contained, or any part thereof, and to supplement the same by additional rules and requirements, after first giving reasonable public notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard to all affected thereby: *Provided,* That no rule amending, altering or changing any rule supplementary to the rules herein contained shall provide a less measure of safety than that provided by the rule amended, altered or changed.

Violation of rule.

Violation of act.

A violation of any rule herein contained or of any rule or requirement made by the commission which it is hereby permitted to make shall be deemed a violation of this act.

Rules of public service commission, force of.

SEC. 5. Every public service company, county, city, or other political subdivision of the State of Washington, and all officers, agents and employees of any public service company, county, city, or other political subdivision of the State of Washington, shall obey, observe and comply with every order, rule, direction or requirement made by the commission under authority of this act, so long as the same shall be and remain in force. Any public service company, county, city, or other political subdivision of the State of Washington, which shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of this act, or which fails, omits or neglects to obey, observe or comply with any order, rule, or any direction, demand or requirement of the commission, pursuant to this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every offense. Every violation of any such order, direction or requirement of this act shall be a separate and distinct offense, and in case of a continued violation every day's

Public service company liability.

continuance thereof shall be and be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.

SEC. 6. Every officer, agent or employee of any public service company, the State of Washington, or any county, city, or other political subdivision of the State of Washington, who shall violate or fail to comply with, or who procures, aids or abets any violation by any public service company, the State of Washington, or any county, city or other political subdivision of the State of Washington, of any provision of this act, or who shall fail to obey, observe or comply with any order of the commission, pursuant to this act, or any provision of any order of the commission, or who procures, aids or abets any such public service company, the State of Washington, or any county, city, or other political subdivision of the State of Washington, in its failure to obey, observe and comply with any such order or provision, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Penalty.

Passed the Senate March 6, 1913.

Passed the House March 12, 1913.

Approved by the Governor March 20, 1913.

## CHAPTER 131.

[S. B. 209.]

### RELATING TO LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

AN ACT relating to local improvements in cities and towns and amending section 6, of an Act entitled: "An Act relating to local improvements in cities and towns, repealing certain acts and parts of acts," approved March 17, 1911, being chapter 98 of the Laws of 1911.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:*

SECTION 1. That section 6 of chapter 98, Laws of 1911, being an act entitled "An act relating to local improvements in cities and towns, and repealing certain acts and parts of acts," approved March 17, 1911, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

[Amends  
§ 6, ch. 98,  
L. '11;  
Pierce's  
Code, 1912,  
77 § 699.]

Section 6. Whenever the public interest or convenience may require, the council, or other legislative authority of