

February 28, 1945

4. The owner has requested that the permit be issued based on the general means of egress proposition from third floor as shown on sheet 4 of the plans with two means of reaching the new outside fire escapes, one from existing window in the rear of the public hall and the other from the existing window in the combined living room and bedroom on northeast corner of third floor. It is understood that the actual erection of the fire escape is not included in the permit, but that its erection will be covered by amendment to the construction permit when the plans of fire escape and means of egress has been fully worked out to the satisfaction of the owner.

5. The owner has been considering the installation of an automatic fire detection and alarm system to compensate for deficient location of means of egress from the two apartments with relation to one another and the persons they would be intended to serve and thereby perhaps make some saving in the construction of partitions, fire escapes etc., it being understood that some type of fire escape is required anyway. In this connection the owner's attention is called to the fact that should it be desired at any later time to convert the second floor of the building from offices to apartments or lodging rooms, the means of egress from the second floor, despite the construction of the fire escape now proposed are so arranged with relation to one another that an automatic fire detection and alarm system would probably be required in that case. We are not so particular about the means of egress from the doctor's office because they are not living quarters and so one would be sleeping there.

6. The contractor is no doubt aware of the requirement for notification before closing-in any of the work, and both owner and contractor are aware of the need for final inspection and all features controlled by the Building Code have been completed so that the certificate of occupancy covering the new use may be issued and the thus allowed uses of the building carried on.

Very truly yours,

Inspector of Buildings

WMS/s

7. The Building Code contains some differential between the required strength in live load per square foot in a dwelling house and in a building used for offices. It would be well for the owner to have contractor or architect examine the framing of first floor and the interior supports of the building exposed in the cellar to make sure that strengthening is not needed, and if strengthening should be needed to take care of the additional required loads (this difference is 10 pounds per square foot) then the architect should design the strengthening and contractor should submit it here with application for amendment to the permit to cover it and the work completed before the time of closing-in inspection. It is my recollection that a part at least of the cellar ceiling is plastered and that part of the plaster may have fallen. If that is the case, all openings in the plastered ceiling will have to be tightly patched with plaster or with non-burnable wall board.