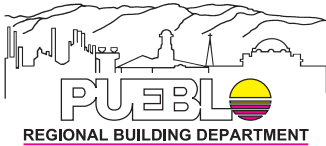


PRBD CHAT

WE ARE MOVING!!!



On October 21, 2011, we will be moving to our new locations at **830 N. Main Street** across from Wells Fargo Bank Building. The new location is much easier to access and has better parking to accommodate you.

Holidays in the Next Quarter:

Columbus Day	October 10, 2011
National Boss Day	October 16, 2011
Halloween	October 31, 2011
Daylight Saving Ends	November 6, 2011
Election Day	November 8, 2011
Veterans Day	November 11, 2011
Thanksgiving	November 24, 2011
Christmas	December 25, 2011
New Year's	January 1, 2012

MARK YOUR CALENDARS FOR THESE HOLIDAYS COMING UP!

Our office will be closed on Friday October 21, 2011 in order to complete the move and we will re-open on Monday, October 24, 2011 at 7:30 a.m. There will be no inspection requests taken on Friday and our phones will not be in service for that day. Please plan your schedules accordingly.

Also, online services will be affected for periods of time during the day. We anticipate those services to be completely restored by Saturday, October 22, 2011. Please be sure to update our mailing address in your files.

- Mike Colucci -

CODES – WALL CONSTRUCTION

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST:

- WE ARE MOVING
- Code Changes
- Pueblo Workshop Information
- Mechanical
- Plumbing
- Electrical
- History of the Jack O'lantern

This month, one of the topics we need to talk about is bracing of exterior walls in residential home construction and the terminology associated with this chapter. We all know Chapter 6 “Wall Construction” can be a very confusing chapter to read, interpret, and apply. There is a term that we at the building department are hearing a lot of lately that is adding to the confusion of this chapter, “narrow wall bracing”. You will not find the term “narrow wall bracing” in the building code anywhere, so lets not get hung-up on this term when describing certain wall bracing problems.



Dave Vaughn, Building Official

You will find the terms “Braced wall lines and Braced wall panels” in reference to all exterior wall bracing requirements. Yes, there are certain situations where narrowly framed walls (i.e. 4 ft or less) adjacent to large door or window openings, bay windows, or outside corners may need to meet additional bracing requirements. The code addresses these issues as Portal Frame with Hold-downs (PFH), Portal Frame at garage Door Openings (PFG), or Alternate Braced Wall Panels (AWB), but narrow wall bracing is not among them.

Now available at the front counter and online at www.prbd.com are “How Are We Doing Customer Survey” forms and “The Customer Complaint” forms for anyone wishing to file a complaint or evaluate the Department’s customer service. These forms can be mailed, dropped off or e-mail to Dave at dvaughn@prbd.com.

- Dave Vaughn -

Economic & Workforce Development

UPCOMING CLASSES

Public Training Events

Safety Training

(7 hours)

New class every Wednesday through December 21, 2011
8:00 am – 4:00 pm
Cost: \$129/person

This course is ideal for anyone with safety and health responsibilities and for employee safety & health awareness. Attendees will be introduced to safety and health principles.

Fundamentals of Sensors & Transducers

(20 hours)

Nov 1-17, 2011 (Tuesdays & Thursdays)
7:30 – 11:30 am
Cost: \$450/person

This course is an introduction to sensor technology used in robotics, automated manufacturing, and process control. It is important because sensing and measurements are a critical and failure prone part of all automated systems. Hands-on activities are emphasized in the testing and integration of sensors in simple control systems which the students construct and troubleshoot.

OSHA 30-hr General Industry

(30 hours)

Nov 7-11, 2011 (Monday - Friday)
8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Cost: \$445/person

This course covers all the topics in the OSHA 10-Hour General Industry course plus additional OSHA approved topics. Participants who attend the required time will receive a certificate of completion from the US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Basic Metallurgy

(8 hours)

November 7 & 9, 2011 (Monday & Wednesday)
7:30 – 11:30 am
Cost: \$195/person

This course covers types, properties, & classifications of steel, tool steels, carbon & alloy steels.

Piping

(24 hours)

November 8-December 8, 2011 (Tuesdays & Thursdays)
7:30-10:30 am
Cost: \$595/person

This course is designed to cover thread designations, American standard taper pipe threads, pipe measurements, takeout allowances, commercial pipe sizes, copper water tube, plastic pipe, offsets, rolling offsets, flange pipe connections, pipe flange bolt hole layout and valves

Programmable Logic Controllers

(32 hours)

November 8 –December 16, 2011 (Tuesday, Thursday, Friday)
7:30 – 11:15 am
Cost: \$595/person

This course is designed as an introduction to programmable logic controller systems. Participants learn what programmable logic controller systems are, how they work, and how they can be used to control various processes and machines. The course is taught in a hands-on environment, featuring the Allen-Bradley ControlLogix systems. Even though the course utilizes Allen-Bradley products, the course covers topics that are universal to the use of PLC's in the field.

Visit our website for the latest training events at:
www.pueblocc.edu/tec

*Bringing customized workforce training
to you...*



900 West Orman Avenue
Gorsich Advanced Technology Center, Room 201B
Pueblo, CO 81004

Phone: 719-549-3320
Toll Free: 866-478-3256
Fax: 719-549-3462

E-mail: Technology@pueblocc.edu

ELECTRICAL NEWS

In this issue of the newsletter I would like to address the requirements for clearances of electrical equipment from natural gas and L. P. meter sets. These clearance requirements are not found in the National Electrical Code, but can be found in the Gas Standards Manual of your local Gas Utility and the Manufactures installation requirements of the service valve and regulators.

The minimum clearance between gas meter sets, sources of ignition, and electric equipment, as an example: electric meter, breaker box or service panel, air conditioning unit, electrical disconnects electric outlet, etc. The clearance from a gas service valve and regulator for residential, commercial and industrial applications is 3 foot radially measured from the regulator vent. That distance is increased to 5 foot radially from an L. P. regulator vent. No electrical equipment shall be installed above a gas meter or in an area 12 inches on either side of the gas meter set. In all cases, sufficient working space in front of and on either side of the gas meter and associated piping shall allow access for inspection, reading, replacement, or necessary maintenance. Note: the working space in front of electrical equipment shall not be less than 30 inches wide, or less than 3 foot in front of such equipment, refer to **Article 110.26 - Spaces About Electrical Equipment**.

Please be aware of these clearance requirements. If you would like more information, about these requirements please contact the Mechanical Inspectors at Pueblo Regional Department. As always if you have any questions about code enforcement issues and the National Electrical Code, please feel free to contact Mr. Montoya or myself.

LOW VOLTAGE PERMITS? All new low voltage wiring in a commercial building requires a permit. Low voltage wiring includes, Voice, Data, Security, and Mechanical control wiring. Fire alarm wiring requires a Fire alarm permit. All wiring must comply with all the articles in the 2008 national electrical code that pertains to the type of wiring method installed. Thanks, work safe!!!! -Aaron Bartolo-

MECHANICAL NEWS

Appliance protection from vehicle impact damage, review section 303.4

International Fuel Gas Code.

Gas flex connectors - need to be installed per manufactures installation instructions.

The Gas flex connector manufacturers recommend a one time use application only. - Terry Nothaft -

DEEP THOUGHTS FROM THE PLUMBING DEPARTMENT

REMINDER!!! Before you call in for a ground work or Rough-in inspection, make sure you are done and holding **ALL TESTS**.

We are also seeing a lot of homeowners buying sinks and faucets that are not approved or listed fixtures – “DO NOT INSTALL THEM”.

Please contact Dan Daniels if you are interested in a International Plumbing Code class.

Remember “Workmanship”

- Dan Jones -

Wall Construction – Continued

Remember, there are 11 different prescriptive wall bracing methods that can be used (see Table R602.10.2) to brace exterior walls. You, as the builder, need to talk to your building designer in order to figure out which method will work best for your particular project. Then, this wall bracing information must be submitted to the building department with your set of house plans for review. The building department will then, review your plans with the wall bracing information included, to determine if the bracing meets the building code wall bracing requirements.

As a builder and/or designer you need to know Chapter 6 Wall Construction. Familiarize your self with sections R602.10 Wall bracing, R602.10.1.4 Braced wall panel location, R602.10.3 Minimum length of braced panels, Table R602.10.2 Intermittent Bracing Methods, and R602.10.4 Continuous sheathing. These sections are the meat & potatoes of the wall bracing requirements, know them and apply them.

The next item we want to discuss is handrails, specifically the design requirements. Yes, you can use a 2x6 or larger lumber for a handrail, if you follow the design requirements in section R311.7.7.3 Grip-size, Type II Handrails. The requirements are as follows: Type II. Handrails with a perimeter **greater than** 6 1/4 inches shall have a graspable finger recess area on **both sides** of the profile.

The finger recess shall begin within a distance of 3/4 inch measured vertically from the tallest portion of the profile and achieve a depth of at least 5/16-inch within 7/8 inch below the widest portion of the profile. This required depth shall continue for at least 3/8 inch to a level that is not less than 13/4 inches below the tallest portion of the profile. The **minimum width** of the handrail above the recess shall be 1 1/4 inches to a maximum of 2 3/4 inches. Edges shall have a minimum radius of 0.01 inch.

Now, I know this sound very confusing, but the key is to apply the finger grooves in the material per this code section in order to achieve a grippable surface. Also, remember to sand the material smooth so that a person can slide their hand along the handrail without encountering abrasions.

Looking forward to seeing everyone at our new location at 8th & main!

- Charlie Carty -

HISTORY OF THE JACK O' LANTERN



Pueblo Regional Building Dept.
316 W. 15th Street
Pueblo, CO 81003

Website: www.prbd.com

Phone: 719-543-0002
Fax: 719-543-0062
Email: prbd@prbd.com

Pumpkin carving is a popular part of modern America's Halloween celebration. Come October, pumpkins can be found everywhere in the country from doorsteps to dinner tables. Despite the widespread carving that goes on in this country every autumn, few Americans really know why or when the jack o'lantern tradition began. Or, for that matter, whether the pumpkin is a fruit or a vegetable. Read on to find out!

People have been making jack o'lanterns at Halloween for centuries. The practice originated from an Irish myth about a man nicknamed "Stingy Jack." According to the story, Stingy Jack invited the Devil to have a drink with him. True to his name, Stingy Jack didn't want to pay for his drink, so he convinced the Devil to turn himself into a coin that Jack could use to buy their drinks. Once the Devil did so, Jack decided to keep the money and put it into his pocket next to a silver cross, which prevented the Devil from changing back into his original form. Jack eventually freed the Devil, under the condition that he would not bother Jack for one year and that, should Jack die, he would not claim his soul. The next year, Jack again tricked the Devil into climbing into a tree to pick a piece of fruit. While he was up in the tree, Jack carved a sign of the cross into the tree's bark so that the Devil could not come down until the Devil promised Jack not to bother him for ten more years.

Soon after, Jack died. As the legend goes, God would not allow such an unsavory figure into heaven. The Devil, upset by the trick Jack had played on him and keeping his word not to claim his soul, would not allow Jack into hell. He sent Jack off into the dark night with only a burning coal to light his way. Jack put the coal into a carved-out turnip and has been roaming the Earth with ever since. The Irish began to refer to this ghostly figure as "Jack of the Lantern," and then, simply "Jack O'Lantern."

In Ireland and Scotland, people began to make their own versions of Jack's lanterns by carving scary faces into turnips or potatoes and placing them into windows or near doors to frighten away Stingy Jack and other wandering evil spirits. In England, large beets are used. Immigrants from these countries brought the jack o'lantern tradition with them when they came to the United States. They soon found that pumpkins, a fruit native to America, make perfect jack o'lanterns.

- internet -



Prbdchat graphics, computer
imaging and set up by Mark
Gurule and Joyce Bergemann