

1990
HANDBOOK
OF THE
Building Trades Employers'
Association
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK



BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION**ITS OBJECTS**

This Association exists for the promotion and protection of the building industry of the City of New York. Its objects as set forth in its Constitution are:

1. To foster the interests of those engaged in the erection and construction of buildings and other structures.
2. To reform abuses relating to the business of persons so engaged.
3. To secure freedom from unjust and unlawful exactions.
4. To obtain and diffuse accurate and reliable information as to all matters affecting such persons.
5. To procure uniformity, harmony and certainty in the relations existing between employers and employees, mechanics and laborers, and in all lawful ways to promote and protect the business interests of the members of the Association.
6. There is no intention nor shall there be any action on the part of this Association to control or in any way deal with prices or restrict competition.

**BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK**

PAST PRESIDENTS

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1903-1905, | * CHARLES L. EIDLITZ |
| 1905-1906, | * WILLIAM H. McCORD |
| 1906-1909, | * ISAAC A. HOPPER |
| 1909-1912, | * BENJAMIN D. TRAITTEL |
| 1912-1916, | * WILLIAM CRAWFORD |
| 1916-1918, | * HUGH GETTY |
| 1918-1921, | * RONALD TAYLOR |
| 1921-1922, | * HUGH GETTY |
| 1922-1940, | * WALTER S. FADDIS |
| 1940-1944, | * ROBERT C. WHITING |
| 1944-1947, | * PETER W. ELLER |
| 1947-1948, | * CARL BRANDT |
| 1948-1949, | * PETER W. ELLER |
| 1949-1951, | * H. M. HUGHES |
| 1951-1954, | * FRED J. DRISCOLL |
| 1954-1957, | * WILLIAM B. F. DREW |
| 1957-1960, | JOSEPH A. COURTER |
| 1960-1962, | * I. ROY PSATY |
| 1962-1965, | * JACK W. ZUCKER |
| 1965-1968, | JEREMIAH BURNS |
| 1968-1971, | * ROGER H. CORBETTA |
| 1971-1974, | * FRED MUNDER |
| 1974-1976, | * H. LEE TURNER |
| 1976-1978, | ARTHUR T. GAFFNEY |
| 1978-1979, | JOSEPH P. CLARKE |
| 1979-1981, | LESLIE V. SHUTE |
| 1981-1983, | MORTON D. HOFFMAN |
| 1983-1985, | FRED C. STOLL |
| 1985-1987, | FELIX HIRSCH |
| 1987-1989, | DAVID SHATZ |
| 1989- | JOHN A. CAVANAGH |

*Deceased

PAST CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1903-1905, | * OTTO M. EIDLITZ |
| 1905-1906, | * JAMES R. STRONG |
| 1906-1908, | * LEWIS HARDING |
| 1908-1910, | * ROSS F. TUCKER |
| 1910-1912, | * CHRISTIAN G. NORMAN |
| 1912-1921, | * CHARLES J. KELLY |
| 1921-1948, | * CHRISTIAN G. NORMAN |
| 1949-1960, | * PETER W. ELLER |
| 1961-1979, | H. EARL FULLILOVE |
| 1980- | WILLIAM A. CANAVAN |

*Deceased

BRICKWORK

1

Agreement between the Building Contractors' and Mason Builders' Association and the Bricklayers' Unions and Mason Tenders.

Article VII.—Work Included.

Section 1.—Construction.—(a) Members of the Building Contractors' and Mason Builders' Association shall include in their work for a building, alteration or other form of construction all mason materials and bricklayers work including:

* Brickwork (see footnote).

Architectural Terra Cotta (Setting and Cutting).

Faience.

Paving of brick floors.

Installation of concrete blocks.

Brickwork of the dampproofing system.

All fireproofing with Terra Cotta and brick floor arches.

Precast concrete units for floor arches (except where set without mortar), slabs, partitions, furring, roof block.

Gypsum blocks, cinder blocks and lead units.

Caulking of window frames.

(b) Plastering and Cement Finishing when performed in the territory of mixed Bricklayer Local Unions shall be under the jurisdiction of the Bricklayer Unions.

(c) The building of sewers, telegraph or telephone conduits made of clay products shall be done by bricklayers.

* Brickwork:—This shall include, but shall not be limited to, brickwork with bricks made of clay, cement, slag, cinders, lime (and any combination thereof) and bricks of glass.

(d) Where cork blocks, one and one half inches (1 1/2") or over in thickness, used for partitions, furring or vertical lining, are set in mortar or other plastic materials, or where used for floor slabs, one and one-half (1 1/2") or over in thickness, laid in sand or cement, or other plastic material, the work of installing said cork blocks shall be done by bricklayers.

(e) The washing down and pointing of all bricklayer's work shall be done by bricklayers on old and new buildings.

(f) Where mortar is used to set, point, or grout, units of light weight mineral building material (such as Zeprex), the work of installing said units shall be done by bricklayers.

(g) All new block known as gravity wall or interlocking block laid with or without mortar or grout shall be the exclusive work of Bricklayers.

Section 2.—Cutting—(a) The cutting of all bricklayer's work shall be done by bricklayers.

(b) Where pneumatic guns or other mechanical devices are used, the bricklayers shall cut all beam holes, chases, toothing, and all openings twenty-four (24) square feet or less in walls of any thickness in bricklayer's work. Where mechanical devices are used for the cutting out of bricklayer's work, the cutting of brick or terra cotta, the bricklayers employed thereon, must be selected from those already employed on the operation.

(c) If any bricks have to be cut on the building, this cutting shall be done by bricklayers.

(d) Where cutting machines are used to cut terra cotta, or brick-tile, the employer shall furnish a regulation mask to cover the mouth and nose and also furnish to the man that is working on the machines a pair of goggles. All portable cutting machines which are used by bricklayers to cut terra cotta brick or brick-tile are to be furnished with some mechanical device to draw the dust away from the man at the machine. Bricklayers operating cutting machines or where time would be needed for the purpose of cleaning up shall be allowed a reasonable time for the purpose of washing up. The last sentence is to take care of those bricklayers employed on

extraordinary dirty work (not covered under cutting machines) so that they may take care of personal cleanliness.

(e) If the jambs of an opening have to be rebuilt, the cutting out of the toothing for bonding the new work to the old work shall be done by bricklayers.

(f) Any members of the Building Contractors' and Mason Builders' Association may sublet the caulking of windows as mentioned in Section 1 hereof when the subcontractor is a party to an agreement with the bricklayers' unions and on condition that the caulking is sublet before the exterior walls are completed.

2

Agreement between the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association of Greater New York and the Mason Tenders District Council of Greater New York.

Article IV.—Work Included.

Where any Masonry Contractor or any Employer, party to this Agreement, does any of the following work which has not otherwise been awarded to other trades with the consent of the Union and its International Union, Mason Tenders (Laborers) exclusively shall perform the following:

(a) If any party to this Agreement does unloading of materials to fence in job site or the cleaning and sweeping of sidewalks or their maintenance from the inception of the job to its completion, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(b) If any party to this Agreement does jacking up of trailer offices or the erection and dismantling of shanties on the job site, or the opening and closing of windows on the job, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(c) If any party to this Agreement does installation and maintenance of temporary heat in trailers, shanties, or temporary toilet facilities on the job site, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(d) If any party to this Agreement does installation and maintenance of fire preventive equipment, including fire extinguishers on the job site, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(e) If any party to this Agreement supplies laborers to assist the Project Engineer at the inception of the job to perform the routine marking of locations for the placement of temporary facilities and signs, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(f) If any party to this Agreement employs Masons or Bricklayers on construction jobs of every nature and description including bridges, tunnels and sewer jobs, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to tend said Masons.

(g) If any party to this Agreement mixes and places concrete in the foundations for masonry bearing walls and foundations for structural steel, frame, or stone buildings, according to the International Union ruling of January 28, 1948, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(h) If any party to this Agreement does rough concrete of the cellar floor to the underside of the finished concrete cellar floor, except where reinforcing is used, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(i) If any party to this Agreement does wheeling or carrying of materials in or about the job (construction, reconstruction, remodelling or alteration) or assists in the preparation of masonry materials to be used by mechanics whether such preparation is by hand or by other process, or supplies, conveys, stock piles, cleans, loads or unloads material which has not otherwise been awarded to other trades, whether by hand or any other mechanical device, including the operation of fork lifts when used at levels not in excess of nine (9) feet, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform the said work.

(j) If any party to this Agreement cleans or scrapes mortar or plaster from door bucks, window frames, or does rough cleaning only (except the cleaning in connection with the removal of protection) of porcelain and china bath fixtures or cleans floors or

refuse and deposits in chute or in trucks until the building is completed, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work. It is agreed, however, that the debris resulting from the cleaning and removal of protection from the porcelain and china bath fixtures remains the work of the Mason Tender.

(k) If any party to this Agreement does temporary sheeting of floors or runways or scaffolds for the use of Bricklayers and Mason Tenders or help carpenters on handling and erection of fences and all protection work on the job site, and the application, maintenance and removal of all protective materials (grease, paper, and tape, etc.) used to protect finished surfaces of elevators door bucks, window frames, doors, etc., during construction, (except the protective materials applied prior to delivery to the job site) Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work. It is agreed, however, that the debris resulting from the removal of protective materials shall remain the work of the Mason Tender.

(l) If any party to this Agreement builds scaffolds and runways for the use of Bricklayers, Masons and Mason Tenders, or runways built for the placing of concrete, mentioned in Paragraph (g) above, or the erecting and planing of free-standing scaffolds, not exceeding 14 feet, or the planking of all scaffolds over 14 feet, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work. However, the work shall not include erecting those patented and extraordinary ones for theater auditoria, or similar buildings.

(m) If any party to this Agreement does the hanging of centers for the use of Bricklayers, where hollow tile or brick arches are used, and pouring of rough concrete on Republic or Kahn Arches, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(n) If any party to this Agreement does the working of hand pumps for all work covered by this Agreement when the Employer elects to do the pumping by hand, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(o) If any party to this Agreement does the operation of mortar or concrete mixers other than those driven by steam or compressed air, for work covered by this Agreement, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(p) If any party of this Agreement operates pumps not driven by steam or compressed air for all work covered by this Agreement, except where five (5) or more pumps are being used on any one operation, Mason Tenders, (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(q) If any party to this Agreement does any alteration work; removal of partitions, ceilings, all floor coverings, fixtures, and ducts, any of which are not to be reused, the removal of walls which have been erected by Bricklayers or Plasterers and all floors, except reinforced concrete floors, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(r) If any party to this Agreement does cleaning and removal of all combinations of masonry rubbish in remodeling or alteration work, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(s) If any party to this Agreement does any cutting or opening in walls of any thickness in Bricklayers' work when the opening exceeds 24 square feet in area, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be used exclusively to perform said work.

(t) If any party to this Agreement uses Mason Tenders to pour concrete the stripping of all forms and cutting of concrete, whether performed by hand or machine, shall be exclusively performed by Mason Tenders (Laborers).

(u) If any party to this Agreement places steel forms for concrete foundations where same has been awarded to Mason Tenders, said work shall be performed exclusively by Mason Tenders (Laborers).

(v) If any party to this Agreement, loads or unloads materials for Bricklayers and materials for Mason Tenders to and from trucks at the job site, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall exclusively perform said work, except that the driver may assist such loading and unloading.

(w) If any party to this Agreement does any alteration or remodeling jobs, the tearing down of work and removal of materials on work originally performed by Masons, Bricklayers or Plasterers,

shall be performed exclusively by Mason Tenders (Laborers) except that it shall not include the demolition of an entire building.

(x) If any party to this Agreement uses salamanders, stoves or other heating equipment which uses solid (coal, coke, etc.) or liquid (kerosene, LPF, etc.) fuel for the sole protection against the weather of masonry or concrete work installed under this Agreement in conjunction with canvas or plastic covers over open spaces to permit the continuation of work on the job site, the Mason Tenders shall install and maintain the canvas and plastic coverings and shall unload, place, maintain and tend the salamanders, stoves and other heating equipment. The tending of salamanders and other heating equipment shall be the exclusive work of Mason Tenders. All such work performed between midnight Sunday and midnight Friday shall be compensated at straight time rates if the Mason Tender has been employed on a regular shift of eight (8) consecutive hours. All work in excess of such 8-hour shift or during the weekend period midnight Friday through midnight Sunday and on stipulated holidays shall be compensated at time and one-half. Coke and oil fired salamanders shall have a minimum of two men at all times where 5 or more of these types are used.

(y) 1. Where the material hoist is either owned by or in the possession or control of the member of the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association, Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall be employed as bell ringers on such material hoist on all materials so hoisted. There shall be two (2) Mason Tenders, members of the Mason Tenders District Council of New York and Long Island, so assigned. One (1) shall be stationed at the bottom of the hoist and the other Mason Tender on the floor where work is in progress. Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall assist in loading or unloading all material onto and from the hoist and shall be in sole charge of signalling the engineer for hoisting such materials, when necessary, whether by bell or other methods, and shall be in absolute control of the signalling rope for raising or lowering the hoist from floor to floor.

2. If the hoist is not owned nor in the possession or control of a member of the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association the above does not apply and the membership thereof are responsible only for the employment of Mason Tenders (Laborers) when masonry materials are hoisted.

(z) Mason Tenders (Laborers) shall also continue to do all of the work which they have performed in the past.

3

—Brickwork and fireproofing, cutting of (pipe chases).

Electrical Contractors' Association and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers vs. Mason Builders' Association and Bricklayers Unions.

New York.—1. Builders shall do the cutting necessary for the installation of electric conduits, of all solid brick work, also of all fire proofing where three or more conduits run together, and for panels and cut-out boxes at their own expense.

2. The electricians shall cut on all fireproof partitions where less than three conduits run together, and may drill holes through floors or walls, and cut any brick work for slight changes.

3. Contracts entered into prior to the date of this award shall be executed as heretofore. That is, if the cutting is in the electrician's contract he shall employ his own men, at his option, to cut. If in the builder's contract he shall employ the men he now employs; but after the date of this award the cutting of solid brick work, and of all fireproofing, where three or more conduits run together, and all panels and cut-out boxes shall be eliminated from the electrician's contract.

Old or Repair Work.—4. Where cutting or piercing is through or on old walls the electrician shall cut with whom he may choose. Where cutting is through or on new walls, the builder shall do the cutting necessary for the installation of electric conduits of all solid brick work; also, of all fireproofing where three or more conduits run together and of all panel and cut-out boxes at his own expense, and electricians shall cut the fireproofing partition where less than three conduits run together, and may drill holes through floors or walls, or cut any brick work for slight changes.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (James J. Daly, J. W. Harrison, Wm. Koenig, Robert A. Keasbey), November 18, 1903.

3a

—Brickwork, cutting of for the electrical trade.

Agreement between the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Executive Committee of the Electrical Workers' Unions.

At a joint meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bricklayers' Unions and the Executive Committee of the Electrical Workers' Union, held on Wednesday, October 31, 1923, at 34 West 33rd St., these unions agreed among themselves as to the question of the cutting for the electrical trade.

It was agreed that the bricklayer is to do all cutting of brickwork of every description, including the cutting of back-up tile on exterior walls, and the cutting of all chases for riser lines, and all openings or recesses in either brick or terra cotta for panel boxes or panel boards. The electrician is to do all cutting for circuit work in terra cotta partitions and furring, and the cutting of floor arches in connection with the circuit work.

The bricklayer is to do all patching on work installed by him.

3-2a

—Openings through masonry walls and partitions, cutting of.

Steamfitters vs. Bricklayers—Creedmore Hosp., Creedmore, L. I.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the cutting of openings for the steam pipes through masonry at the Creedmore Hospital, is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 18, 1930.

4

—Terra cotta, setting and backing up with brick.

Bricklayers' Unions vs. Tile Layers' Local No. 52—Power House, 39th St. and First Ave.

The work in question, setting of terra cotta and backing up same with brick work, is in possession of the bricklayers—Decision of Executive Committee, May 13, 1908.

4a

—Magnesia block insulation of boilers, installation of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Bricklayers, Local No. 1—Hudson Avenue Power House, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The committee finds that where the magnesia blocks are carried up with the brickwork, the installation is the work of the bricklayer; where the magnesia blocks are installed after the brickwork, it is the work of the asbestos worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 24, 1945.

5

—Terra cotta blocks and tiles, setting of.

Tile Layers' Local No. 52 vs. Bricklayers' Executive Committee.

The erecting of the terra cotta blocks used on the jobs in question (Stations of N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. at Port Morris, Hunt's Point, Westchester and Morris Park) is work that is in possession of the bricklayers. The setting of the tiles used in the panels on these jobs is work that is in possession of the tile layer.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 19, 1908.

6

—Soap brick, laying of.

Bricklayers' Unions vs. Tile Layers' Union—Firehouse, Flushing and Steinway Aves., Astoria, L. I.

The work in question, the setting of soap brick, is not in the possession of the bricklayers or the tile layers—Decision of Executive Committee, November 17, 1909.

7

—Scaffolds, building of.

Carpenters vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., and Masons' Laborers—Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

7a

—Scaffolds, patent, erection of.

Derrickmen and Riggers vs. Mason's Laborers, George A. Fuller Company, Hanover Square and William Street, and Starrett Brothers, Inc., 34th St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 17, 1930.

7-2a

—Scaffolds, patent, for setting stone, erection of.

Derrickmen and Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No. 197 vs. Bricklayers' Helpers—Rockefeller Center, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 48th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 16, 1932.

8

—Tile on a roof, porch or veranda, laying of.

Tile Layers vs. Bricklayers and A. H. Jeter—Guggenheim residence, Long Island.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 26, 1917.

8a

—Armored Paper, Installation of, in masonry cavity walls.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood Local No. 8 vs. Bricklayers New York Executive Committee, Andrew Jackson Houses, Park Avenue and East 158th Street, Bronx, New York and Lafayette Houses, DeKalb & Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

When armored paper is used in masonry cavity walls to prevent mortar from dropping into the space between the inner and outer wythes it is the work of the Bricklayer.—Decision of the Executive Committee, August 11, 1961.

After rehearing, the Executive Committee adheres to its decision of August 11, 1961. The evidence in its entirety shows the only purpose of the use of the material in question was to act as a mortar stop. The Executive Committee reserves for future presentation and determination any question on any other job where the evidence will show that the purpose of the use of this or similar material is to act as waterproofing.—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 15, 1961.

9

—Brickwork, tile, roofing, laying of.

Tile Layers' Union vs. T. New Construction Co. and Bricklayers—Elks Club, Summit Ave., Jersey City.

Following the precedent of former decisions, the last of which was made on October 26, 1917, on the Guggenheim job, the complaint is dismissed, and for the additional reason that this tile product is a wearing surface over the waterproofing that is laid underneath, for all of which the waterproofing contractor is responsible.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 26, 1919.

10

—Wood block floors, laying of.

Bricklayers vs. G. B. Beaumont Co.—39th St. and Seventh Ave.

The G. B. Beaumont Co. is directed to employ bricklayers on the work, and this order shall not be considered as a precedent or as prejudicing the claim of any other trade for the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1919.

CARPENTRY

10a

Agreement between the Master Carpenters' Association, The Cement League and Hollow Metal Door and Buck Association, Inc., and the District Council of New York City of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Article III.—Jurisdiction:

Section 2.—Subject to the provisions of Article XVI, Section 1, this agreement covers the work of carpenters and joiners, the layers of wood floors, rubber, cork, linoleum, asphalt and vinyl tile floors, sheet linoleum and rubber for walls and ceilings, and the laying of all carpets, also stair builders, cabinet makers, bench hands, millwrights, and operators of woodworking machinery, including kalamein work and the erection of hollow metal work. Ribs required for centers may be cut in the shop, but all other parts for centers shall be cut on the job, and all centers shall be assembled on the job. All concrete form work shall be under the supervision of the Carpenter Foreman.

Stripping of all concrete forms shall be done as follows: Stripping of all columns, beam sides and beam bottoms, wall and footing forms, flat arch forms of all types and construction, in fact, the stripping of all concrete forms on building construction shall be performed with an equal number of carpenters and laborers under the supervision of the Carpenter Foreman: (Stripping of Concrete Forms Agreement between New York District Council of Carpenters and Cement and Concrete Workers District Council dated May 21, 1956.)

Section 3.—The handling, unpacking, distributing and hoisting of materials to be installed and/or erected by employees covered by this agreement shall be done by apprentices and carpenter helpers.

Work not covered by this agreement:

- (a) Carrying and hoisting of lumber for concrete work.
- (b) Hanging joists with steel wires from steel beams which act as carrying members on concrete form work.

11

—Carpentry, centers for concrete arches, cutting and fitting of lumber for.

Brotherhood of Carpenters vs. Guy B. Waite Co.—Broadway and Great Jones St.

The cutting and fitting of lumber for centers shall be done by carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 10, 1905.

12

—Centers for concrete arches, cutting and fitting of.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Guy B. Waite Co.—70th St. and Central Park West.

The work referred to in the complaint shall be done by carpenters; provided, there are four hours consecutive work cutting and fitting.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 22, 1905.

12a

—Notches in wooden beams for radiator branches, cutting of.

Request of the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors New York City Association for a decision in the matter of a dispute between the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 and the Carpenters' District Council—Boulevard Gardens, Hobart Street, Queens County, New York.

The committee finds that the work in question is not in possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 30, 1934.

13

—Weather strips, installation of.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Gillis & Geoghegan and Harry Alexander—Church, 96th St. and Central Park West.

The installation of the weather strips on this job is work that is in possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 9, 1906.

14

—Millwright work.

Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council.

The secretary is instructed to notify the Carpenters' Joint District Council that millwright work is in the possession of the Elevator Constructors and Millwright's Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1906.

Note—The Elevator Constructors have ceased doing millwright work and the millwrights have joined the Carpenters' Union.

15

—Scaffolds, building of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Davis Brown

Mr. Brown is instructed to immediately employ carpenters, members of the recognized union, on the work referred to in the complaint, building of scaffolds on church, DeKalb and Tomkins Avenues, Brooklyn.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 20, 1907.

15a

—Scaffolds, erection of.

Carpenters vs. James Stewart & Co., Inc.—Mecca Temple, Seventh Ave. and 55th St.

The scaffolding being built within the auditorium is work that is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 29, 1924.

15b

—Scaffolds, extraordinary and free-standing, erection of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Mason's Laborers—176 Broadway.

The question of the erection of free-standing scaffolds and extraordinary scaffolds, in the disputes between the mason's laborers, the plasterers' laborers and the carpenters, is referred to a special board of arbitration, consisting of a representative of the Plasterer's Laborers, the Mason's Laborers and the Carpenters and a representative of each of their respective Employer's Association.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 28, 1927.

15-2b

—Scaffolds, extraordinary and free-standing, erection of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Masons' Laborers.

All independent or free-standing scaffold built of wood, when over three horses or 14 feet high is extraordinary scaffold and requires the use of carpenters' tools and shall be built by carpenters no matter what trades are to use it thereafter. It is further decided that the planking of any such scaffold, when such planking is to be used by bricklayers, is to be placed or replaced for their use by bricklayers' laborers.—Decision of Special Board of Arbitration (John Halkett, William A. Hannan, L. R. Davidson, Frederick T. Youngs; Robert D. Kohn, Umpire), February 29, 1928.

15c

—Scaffolds, steel tubular (Safeway), erection of.

Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 40 vs. Carpenters District Council—Coca Cola Building, 34th Street and East River Drive, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the scaffolding in dispute is composed of built-up, all steel members, the erection and removal of which comes well within the traditional jurisdictional claims of the iron workers; but, it further finds that through custom and practice of

many years, the trades in dispute have been working together in equal numbers on the erection and dismantling of similar types of scaffolds, therefore, on the work in question, such an arrangement for the division of the work should not be disturbed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 22, 1947.

16

—Treads (temporary), wooden on iron stairs.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Hecla Iron Works.

The work of placing temporary wooden treads on stairs, requiring the cutting and fitting of lumber, is work that must be performed by carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 27, 1907.

17

—Centering for Waite type of fireproof arches, installing of.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Guy B. Waite Co.

In the installing of the centering known as the Waite type of fireproof arches, at least one carpenter must be employed to every five laborers, and no job shall be run without a carpenter being employed thereon.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 11, 1907.

17a

—Soffits (beam bottoms) on cinder concrete arches, hanging of.

Cement and Concrete Workers, District Council No. 859 vs. Carpenters' District Council—Knickerbocker Village, Cherry, Catherine, Monroe and Markets Streets, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the hanging of soffits and/or beam bottoms for cinder concrete arches is work that is in the possession of the concrete laborers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 26, 1934.

17-2a

—Soffits (beam bottoms) on cinder concrete arches, hanging of.

In the matter of the request of the Carpenters' District Council to rehear the above-captioned case.

Having granted the carpenters' request and having heard the issues in the above matter, the committee finds:

1. That the handling and hoisting of form work is the work of the laborer, and the installation of form work is the work of the carpenter.

2. That a soffit is a form which is raised to position by the laborer before being hung.

3. That it is impractical to separate these operations, therefore, one carpenter should be engaged for each laborer used in the hanging of soffits.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 15, 1939.

18

—Doors, tin covered, manufacture of.

Carpenters vs. Hedden Construction Co.—Tuttle & Bailey Building, North Tenth and Berry Sts., Brooklyn.

The charge is sustained (the doors should have been manufactured by Carpenters).—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1909.

18a

—Doors, metal covered, for toilets, hanging of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Housesmiths, Local No. 52—City Service Building, 60 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the work in question, toilet room doors as being erected at 60 Wall Street, is metal covered woodwork,

and, therefore, shall be performed by carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 11, 1932.

19

—Door trim and doors, iron or steel, setting of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council.

The setting of iron or steel door trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the sheet metal workers. They are thick castings, and not of the kind of sheet metal which the sheet metal workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw, and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears or bent, or united, or worked, or soldered, after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the sheet metal workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the sheet metal workers but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenters. Even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel, the case is the same.—Decision of Umpire (Wm. J. Gaynor), April 23, 1909.

19a

—Doors, hollow steel, in elevator openings, installation of.

Carpenters vs. Iron Workers, Local 52—Bank of America, Wall and William Sts.

The evidence in the case shows that the work in question is not the sole possession of either the carpenters or the iron workers, and therefore the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 11, 1925.

19-2a

—Metal Trim, Interior, Installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters District Council—United Airlines Terminal Building, Idlewild Airport, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is interior metal trim and therefore is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 26, 1959.

19-3a

—Ceiling, Extruded Aluminum Grid, Fibreglas Acoustical, Erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters District Council—Time-Life Building, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is not a metal panel ceiling. The aluminum extrusions, part of which are slotted, are primarily for the support of the ceiling. The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 26, 1959.

19-4a

—Strips, metal, whose primary function is an architectural feature, installation of.

Metallic Lathers Union Local No. 46 vs. Carpenters District Council—Hillcrest High School, Hillside Avenue and Parsons Boulevard, Queens.

The installation of a metal member whose primary function is an architectural feature rather than a plaster stop, is the work of the Carpenters.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 9, 1971.

Upon rehearing, it is the decision of the Executive Committee that their decision 19-4a of September 9, 1971 is reaffirmed.—Decision of the Executive Committee, December 7, 1971.

19-5a

—Ceiling, Donn Acoustic, Installation of.

Sheet metal Workers Local Union No. 28 vs. Carpenters District Council—North Central Bronx Hospital, Bronx, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the Donn Acoustic Ceiling as presented to the Board of Arbitration on the above captioned job is not a metal pan ceiling. The installation is the work of the Carpenters.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 30, 1972.

19-6a

—Air Bars, Installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28 vs. Carpenters District Council—Customs Court House, Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y.

The Executive Committee finds the work in question is covered by Decision 19-3a and is therefore the work of the Carpenters District Council.—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 12, 1976.

19b

—Doors, elevator, of pressed steel, hanging of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters, the Cauldwell-Wingate Co. and the Art Metal Co.—Saks Building.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 11, 1923.

19c

—Bucks, metal elevator shaft doors, setting of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Federal Reserve Bank.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 11, 1923.

19-2c

—Steel framing, hollow tube, in connection with lifting doors and forming front of wardrobes, setting of.

Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 580 vs. District Council of Carpenters—Public School No. 31, Bell Boulevard and 46th Avenue, Bayside, Queens, New York.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 6, 1940.

19-3c

—Wardrobes and closets, metal, pupils', erection of.

Carpenters District Council vs. Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 580—New York City Schools, per Board of Education detail, dated February 20, 1941.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1941.

19d

—Doors and windows, hollow bronze, installation of.

Ornamental Ironworkers and Bronze Erectors, Local No. 52, vs. Carpenters—In the basement of the New York Life Building, 27th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

From the evidence presented, the Executive Committee decides that the installation of bronze doors and windows is not in the sole possession of either the Carpenters or Bronze and Iron Workers of Local No. 52, and further recommends that a special board be convened promptly to determine who shall perform the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 26, 1928.

19e

—Interviewers, Knockers and Mechanical Chimes, Installation of.

Carpenters District Council vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Apartment House, A. D. Harrison, builder, Broadway and Bleecker Streets, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds the word in question is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of the Executive Committee, April 19, 1961.

20

—Carpentry, boxes (4x4), placed in concrete for electrical purposes, making of.

Carpenters vs. George H. Pride & Co.—Sea View Hospital, Staten Island.

George H. Pride & Co. is directed to employ carpenters on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 26, 1909.

20a

—Wood and/or Metal Boxes to Concrete Forms, fastening of.

New York District Council of Carpenters vs. Plumbers' Local 2—River Investing Corp., Carol Management, 237th to 239th Streets and Independence Avenue, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the locating of the wood and/or metal boxes on concrete forms to provide openings in the floor slab to allow for the Plumbers' piping is the work of the Plumber. The permanent fastening of the wood and/or metal boxes to concrete forms is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 29, 1963.

20-2a

—Styrofoam Blocking To Form Openings, Installation of.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters Local Union 638 vs. Carpenters District Council—Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of blocking, whether styrofoam or other material, to form a void or opening in a concrete wall, is the work of the Carpenters.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 4, 1976

21

—Bakeshop equipment, installation of.

Machinists vs. Millwrights—National Biscuit Company building, 15th St. and Tenth Ave.

The machinists are to install the machinery in thirty-four (34) reel ovens, and assemble nineteen (19) pan conveyors and the packing tables and motors. The millwrights are to install the shafting, pulleys, belting, mixers, sifters, brakes, cutting machines, dry kiln machinery, cracker meal mills, sack cleaners, buffing and nailing machines, and wrapping and closing machines.—Decision of conference of representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Carpenters' and Machinists' Unions (Chas. J. Kelly, T. M. Guerin, M. T. Neyland), November 11, 1913.

21a

—Brewing machinery for malt mill, installation of.

Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights Local No. 740) vs. Machinists, District No. 15—Hupfel Brewery, 229 E. 38th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 7, 1934.

21b

—Conveyors, vertical, in connection with malt mills, installation of.

Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights, Local No. 740) vs. Machinists, Local No. 125, District No. 15—Eichler Brewery, 169th Street and Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 28, 1938.

22

—Forms, for fireproofing columns with concrete.

Carpenters vs. Thompson-Starrett Co.—Equitable Building.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1914.

23

—Motors and fans, direct connected, setting and aligning of.

Machinists vs. Millwrights—Equitable Building.

The committee finds that the work in question (setting and aligning of direct-connected motors and fans) has not been in the sole possession of either the millwrights or the machinists.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 15, 1915.

24

—Tile, cork, laying of.

Tile Layers vs. Carpenters—Parsons Residence, 86th St. and Fifth Ave.

The work of laying the material, that was placed on the floors of the Parsons residence, shall be done by the carpenters.—Decision of Umpire (John G. Archer), April 20, 1916.

24a

—Concrete Sealant, Component of Carpet Tile Systems, Application of.

Painters District Council No. 9 vs. Carpenters District Council—85 Broad Street, New York City.

The application of a concrete sealant as a component of a carpet tile system installation is the work of the Carpenters.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 20, 1983.

25

—Carpentry, forms for concrete.

Carpenters vs. Lewis H. Woods—Jamaica Ave. extension of Elevated Railroad.

The work of erecting the forms at the stations is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 22, 1916.

26

—Roofing strips or grounds for slate roof.

Slate and Tile Roofers vs. Carpenters—Port Washington, L. I.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 8, 1917.

26a

—Celotex, on pitched roofs, application of.

Slate & Tile Roofers, Locals No. 7 and 25 vs. Carpenters District Council—The Court of States Building, World's Fair, Flushing, L.I.

The committee finds that the applications of celotex, when nailed in the construction of a pitched roof, is the work of the carpenter.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1939.

27

—Forms, column, placing sheet metal lining in wooden forms.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters and J. Odell Whitenack—14th St. and Van Alst Ave., Long Island City.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

28

—Partitions, steel, erection of.

Carpenters vs. S. H. Pomeroy Co. and Sheet Metal Workers—Telephone Exchange Building, Beaver and Broad Sts.

The committee finds that the complaint of the carpenters is sustained, and the S. H. Pomeroy Co. is directed to employ carpenters to erect the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 19, 1917.

28a

—Partitions, steel, with laminated panels, erection of.

Carpenters vs. Iron Workers, Local 52—12th St. and 5th Ave.

The Committee finds that the testimony developed that the panels of the steel partitions and the doors to be installed have laminated wood filler, and that carpenters should be employed to erect this work.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 6, 1925.

29

—Running boards, erection of.

Electrical Workers vs. Turner Construction Company and the Carpenters' Union—Fort Hamilton Barracks.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work (putting up running boards) has not been in the sole possession of either the carpenters or the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 10, 1917.

30

—Asphalt shingles, applying of.

Composition Roofers vs. Carpenters; and Slate and Tile Roofers vs. Composition Roofers and Waterproofers and John Kientsch—Bronx Amusement Buildings.

The work in question (the applying of asphalt shingles) is not in the sole possession of any one of the three parties to the case.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 11, 1918.

31

—Cabinets, metal, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters; also, Plumbers vs. Carpenters—Pennsylvania Hotel.

The complaint of the sheet metal workers against the carpenters is dismissed.

We find that the access door to pipe shaft with mirror and recess shelf, and the cabinets set in the pipe shaft openings, shall be installed by the carpenters; and, that the medicine cabinets with shelf and with mirror set in blind openings shall be installed by the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 24, 1918.

31a

—Cabinets, medicine, and plumbing accessories, installation of.

Plumbers vs. Carpenters—Columbia Medical Center, 168th St. and Broadway.

Supplementing Decision 31, the Executive Committee finds that where medicine cabinets and other plumbing accessories are installed in connection with the plumbing fixtures outside of

bathrooms, they shall be installed by plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 23, 1928.

31b

—Cabinets, metal laboratory, installation of.

—Cabinets, dressers, metal, in diet rooms or kitchens, installation of.

Housesmiths vs. Carpenters—Jewish Hospital, Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The committee finds from the evidence produced that the installation of metal cabinets in laboratories is in the possession of the Iron Workers. The Committee further finds that the installation of metal cabinets or dressers made up of stock sizes in sectional units, used in diet rooms or kitchens, is not in the sole possession of the Iron Worker or Carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 9, 1928.

31b—31c

(Clarification)

The Executive Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday, May 27, 1953, rendered the following decision:

The installation of the metal member fastened to the wall and to which the metal cabinets are separately attached is included in the work of metal cabinet installation in Handbook Decisions 31b and 31c.

31-2b

—Cabinets, metal, in kitchens, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters' District Council—80th St. and West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1936.

31-3b

—Cabinets, metal under sinks and drain boards in kitchens, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Carpenters' District Council—Rockefeller Apartments, 17 West 54th Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the installation of the cabinets, consisting of a nest of drawers and doors, in the kitchen on the job in question, is work that is in the possession of the carpenters. The committee further finds that the setting of the top, consisting of sink, a drain board and splash back is the work of the plumber.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 4, 1936.

31-4b

—Metal work table with sinks in nurses' stations and laboratories, installation of.

In the matter of the dispute between Plumbers, Local No. 463 and the Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 447, on complaint of Jarcho Bros., Inc.—Jewish Memorial Hospital, Broadway and 196th Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that on the evidence presented the table tops with sinks as installed on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1937.

31-4b**(Interpretation)**

The Executive Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday, October 18, 1950, rendered the following decision:

From the evidence submitted, the complaint of the Plumbers, Local No. 2 concerning the interpretation placed by the Iron Workers, Local No. 580 on decision No. 31-4b as listed in the handbook, is not sustained.

31c

—Cabinets, metal, installation of.

Housesmiths vs. Carpenters—Doctors Hospital, 87th and 88th Sts. and East End Ave.

After hearing the complaint in regard to the possession of metal cabinets, of the type being installed at the Doctors Hospital, 87th and 88th Streets and East End Avenue, the Committee finds that the installation of metal cabinets of the type is in the possession of the iron worker; except, that the installation of metal cabinets or dressers made up of stock sizes in sectional units, used in diet room, g and kitchens, is not in the sole possession of the iron worker or the carpenter.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 26, 1929.

31b & 31c**(Clarification)**

The Executive Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday, May 27, 1953, rendered the following decision.:

The installation of the metal member fastened to the wall and to which the metal cabinets are separately attached is included in the work of metal cabinet installation in Handbook Decisions 31b and 31c.

31-2c

—Bucks, in connection with metal cabinets, selling of.

United Housesmiths Union, Local No. 52 vs. Carpenters' District Council—New York Hospital, York Avenue and 70th Street, New York, N. Y.

Where rolled steel bucks are to be built in by masonry in connection with metal cabinets as on the job in question, the setting of these bucks is the work of the carpenter but the installation of the cabinets in these bucks, including the doors, is the work of the iron

worker. Where bucks are set in openings already prepared, it is the work of the iron worker including the cabinets, cases and doors.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1931.

32

—Grounds, spot, application of.

Plasterers vs. Carpenters and Lewis Harding—Capitol Theatre, Broadway and 51st St.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 10, 1919.

33

—Partitions, off ice, erection of (manufactured by R. F. Carpenter Co.).

Request of the Austin Company for decision in the case of a dispute between the sheet metal workers and the carpenters on job at foot of sixth St., Long Island City.

The work is not in the possession of either the sheet metal workers or the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 25, 1919.

34

—Carpentry, partitions and doors, toilet (manufactured by Betz Bros.).

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Pictorial Review Building, 39th St. and Seventh Ave.

We find that the work in question, the erection of these toilet partitions and doors, is work that has not been recognized as being in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (C. G. Norman, Max Baumann, M. F. Westergren, John C. Imhof, A. F. Day, David Danahy), February 2, 1920.

35

—Forms, floor, wood and metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Studebaker Building, Sterling Place and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

We find that the work of setting the wood and metal floor forms in question is work that is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Chas. J. Kelly, John T. Taggart, Albert F. Day), June 30, 1920.

35a

—Disks, rubber, nailed to concrete wooden forms, for the purpose of causing indentations or depressions in poured concrete surfaces.

Metal Lathers Union No. 46 vs. Carpenters District Council—New York Life Insurance Company, Manhattan Apartments, Third Avenue and 65th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the nailing of rubber disks to wooden concrete forms, is the work of carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 7, 1950.

36

—Doors, iron, access to pipe shafts, setting of.

James Stewart & Co., Inc., vs. Housesmiths and Carpenters—45th and 46th Sts. and Lexington Ave.

The iron workers will distribute the doors, and as there is considerable wood work in connection with their setting, the carpenters will set them, without prejudice.—Agreement made by representatives of Housesmiths' and Carpenters' Unions at hearing before Executive Committee, February 11, 1921.

37

—Window frames, metal, calking of.

Carpenters' Union vs. Composition Roofers and Waterproofers and W. J. Taylor Company—Christian Science Building.

The work of caulking window frames is not in the sole possession of either the carpenters or the composition roofers and waterproofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 22, 1921.

37a

—Carpentry, plinth blocks, cement cast, setting of.

Cement Masons vs. Carpenters and Edward Corning Co.—Schermerhorn and Nevins Sts., Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 7, 1921.

37b

—Seat or chair standards, setting of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Yankee Ball Park, 161st St. and Jerome Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 20, 1922.

37c

—Mastic, bituminous, used in laying wood flooring, heating and handling of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association, Local Union No. 8 vs. Carpenters District Council—Fresh Meadows Housing, Flushing, New York.

From the evidence submitted, the committee finds that the mastic used is not applied for waterproofing purposes, therefore, the

work in question is the work of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 25, 1948.

37-2c

—Tile Panels, prefabricated, applied to wood grounds with wood screws, Installation of.

Tile Layers Local Union No. 52 vs. Carpenters District Council—Equitable Life Insurance Building, 52nd Street and Avenue of the Americas, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 18, 1961.

37d

—Hampers, Combination Utility, installation and fastening of in Bathrooms and Toilet Rooms.

New York District Council of Carpenters vs. Plumbers' Local 2—Executive Towers, Carol Management, 165th Street and Grand Concourse, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation and fastening of a combination utility hamper in bathrooms and toilet rooms is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 29, 1963.

37e

—Inserts, Bell type, Installation of.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 3 vs. Carpenters District Council—Long Distance Telephone Build-321 Broadway, New York City.

The installation of Bell type inserts attached to the form work of concrete, and not defined for a specific use by I.B.E.W. Local No. 3, is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 10, 1970.

37f

—Penetrations in Sheet Rock, Cutting of.

Carpenters District Council vs. I.B.E.W. Local 3— Long Island Jewish Hospital.

The Executive Committee finds the cutting of penetrations in Sheet Rock for electrical outlets in new work, is the work of the Carpenters District Council.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 8, 1979.

CEMENT WORK

38

Agreement between The Cement League and the United Cement Mason's Union local No. 780.

Article IV.—Work covered:

Section 2.—(a) The laying out, the setting of joists, metal or other strips or screed rods for work hereinafter specified.

(b) The setting of forms for steps, landings, platforms, copings, caps and curbs, except where underforms or centers are required, and the placing of all fine materials for facing same.

(c) The screeding and finishing (broom, float & trowel) of cement wearing surfaces of basements, floors, yards, sidewalks, driveways, roads, areas, and other surfaces where cement finish is to be laid, also when "fine" material is laid over rough concrete where strips have to be set, or material ruled down, or surfaces finished and on monolithic cement finishes.

(d) The construction of glass vaults or sidewalk lights, where same are set in cement, excepting the carpenter work, but including pointing, facing and finishing of the surfaces after forms are removed.

(e) The running of all cement base and setting of temporary strips for cement base.

(f) The operation of the nozzles of cement guns and finishing of cement surfaces applied by cement guns.

(g) The dressing to secure architectural finish with bush hammer or pneumatic tools of monolithic concrete surfaces when concrete is cast in place; the applying of cement mortar on walls, including the cutting for the patching and finishing of concrete and concrete fireproofing on walls, beams, girders, piers and columns whether done with trowel, carborundum stone, float or other process; the applying of cement mortar or any compound containing portland cement as a base on exterior walls for the purpose of preserving or protecting against the weather or other purposes; the applying of

cement mortar for dampproofing, waterproofing, or sanitary purposes; the cutting of all tie wire and concrete where cement finish is to be applied.

(h) Applying cement mortar for imitating and renovating brown or other stone.

(i) The applying, finishing and priming of all materials known to the trade as "composition" or composition mastic, including those used for nailing purposes.

(j) The setting of carpet pins and inserts in cement and "composition" during the laying of same.

(k) The marking and cutting of joints in concrete floors by carborundum wheels or other machines.

(l) The operation of machines for finishing and grinding of cement floors, walls and ceilings.

(m) Pointing and caulking around metal windows where set exclusively in concrete.

(n) Moving and advancing of vacuum mats during a continuous operation in the drying of cement finish floors.

(o) The setting of premoulded compressible fillers for expansion joints in any finished concrete, except where same is a selfsupporting structural slab.

(p) The leveling of semi-dry material when used for finished floors, whether done by roller or any similar process, when the material so leveled forms a finished surface. Also the spreading of burlap for drying purposes.

(q) The packing of cement underneath all machines and setting and packing of billet plates shall be the work of the Cement Masons.

(r) The patching of Concrete or Cement floors regardless of material used.

39

—Cement work, finishing.

United Cement Masons No. 1 vs. Bricklayers' Unions and Geo. Vassar's Son & Co.

Geo. Vassar's Son & Co. and the bricklayers' unions violated the cement mason's trade agreement by doing cement finishing on the Schwab mansion.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 16, 1905.

40

—Back on interior walls, running of, and patching of concrete and cement arches and beam work.

Journeymen Plasterers' Society, Ornamental Plasterers' Society and Employing Plasterers' Association vs. United Cement Masons Union No. 1 and Masters' League of Cement Workers.

First: The applying of cement mortar on the interior of walls of buildings, in the form commonly known as the "running of base," shall be done as follows: When the base is of the kind known as sanitary or curved (cove) base the work shall be done, exclusively, by cement masons. When the base is without a cove, commonly known as "straight base," the work shall be done by either the plasterers or the cement masons.

Second: The patching of concrete and cement arches and beam work, with cement mortar, shall be done exclusively by cement masons.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (G. W. Lewis, Geo. H. Morris, Wm. A. Guthrie, Wm. Nason), March 22, 1906.

41

—Floor and stair work, finished.

United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 vs. Journeymen Plasterers Society and Fountain & Choate—Convent Ave. between 135th and 136th Sts.

Fountain & Choate is instructed to at once employ cement masons, members of the recognized union, in the finished floor and stair work on the job referred to in the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 31, 1906.

42

—Stucco, applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings.

Journeymen Plasterers' Society, Ornamental Plasterers' Society and Employing Plasterers' Association vs. United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and Masters League of Cement Workers.

The applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings should belong to the cement masons and the plasterers with equal rights.

I, therefore, herewith award the applying of cement mortar to the exterior of buildings to the cement masons and to the plasterers with equal rights.—Decision of Umpire (Alfred R. Wolff), June 27, 1906.

Note.—Superseded by agreement, see 54.

43

—Finished, cement work.

The bricklayers agree that specifically finished cement work is not claimed by the bricklayers and belongs to the cement masons.—Decision of conference between representatives of United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and the Bricklayers' Union held on July 26, 1906.

43a

—Precast floor slabs, placing of grout and the finishing of joints for.

United Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 vs. Stone Setters, Local No. 84—United Nations Housing, Union Turnpike and Main Street, Flushing, Long Island.

The filling in of the grout into the recess between the tops of precast floor slabs, and the finishing of such joints to make a continuous cement finished floor, is the work of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 9, 1947.

43-2a

—Precast floor slabs, placing of grout and the finishing of joints for.

In the matter of the reopening of the jurisdictional dispute between the cement masons and the stone setters (bricklayers impleaded), which was requested by the bricklayers because of new evidence. After hearing the new issues, a clarification of the decision of January 9, 1947, known as 43a, is hereby issued and published. Where the surface of the slab is to be used as a continuous cement finished floor, the work in question is that of the cement mason. Where the surface is left as a rough slab, the joint shall be filled by the trade setting the slab.—Clarification of the Executive Committee, February 6, 1947.

44

—Coal pockets, finishing of.

Plasterers' Council vs. United Cement Masons' Union No. 1—Powerhouse 39th St. and First Ave.

The work referred to in the complaint, namely, the finishing of coal pockets of cement or concrete construction, is in the possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 29, 1907.

45

—Floor and fill, finished.

Cement Masons for the Laborers vs. Bricklayers for the Laborers—City Investment Building.

The work of installing the cement floors, which in this case shall be considered as four inches in thickness, shall be done by the cement masons and their laborers. This includes the handling of the raw materials used in this work.—Decision of conference between representatives of United Cement Masons' Union No. 1 and Cement Masons' Laborers, Bricklayers' Unions, Masons' Laborers, Mason Builders' Association and Masters' League of Cement Workers, held on January 18, 1908.

45a

—Mats, vacuum, for drying cement finished floors, handling and moving of.

United Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 vs. Cement and Concrete Workers, Locals Nos. 6A, 18A and 20—Red Hook Housing Ninth, Clinton, Lorraine, Ostego and Dwight Streets, Brooklyn, New York.

The committee finds that the handling and the initial placement of the mats in question is the work of the concrete workers. The moving and advancing of the mats during a continuous operation in the drying of cement finished floors, is the work of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 23, 1939.

46

—Floor, Dolomite, laying of.

United Cement Masons' Union vs. John Thatcher & Son—Academy of Music Building, Brooklyn.

Mr. Thatcher is directed to employ cement masons, members of the recognized union, to perform the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 1, 1908.

47

—Cement wash to concrete walls, applying of.

United Cement Masons' Union vs. Geo. A. Fuller Company—Pennsylvania Terminal.

The Geo. A. Fuller Company is directed to employ cement masons to perform the work in question, the applying of cement wash to concrete walls.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 1, 1908.

47a

—Portland Cement Paint (Medusa), on concrete surfaces, application of.

Painters District Council, No. 9 vs. Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 and the District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers—Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y.

Upon the evidence submitted, the committee finds that the work of applying Medusa Portland Cement Paint, as it is now being performed on the job in question, is not in possession of either the cement masons or the painters.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 29, 1940.

48

—Wainscot, composition, applying of.

Plasterers' Council vs. United Cement Masons' Union.

The work of applying the composition wainscot on the job referred to in the complaint (Blackwell's Island job of Thos B. Leahy Building Co.) is work that is in possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 26, 1908.

Note.—Superseded by agreement, see 54.

49

—Finished coat of cement mortar to ceilings and beams, applying of.

Plasterers' Union vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co. and United Cement Masons' Union—Pennsylvania Terminal.

The Executive Committee finds that when cement finish is put on the bottom of arches and on girders, spandrels, etc., by a skin coat floated on and troweled down, the work is in the possession of the plasterers, and where the arches are finished by a coating of thin cement, applied by a brush, it is in the possession of the cement workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 29, 1909.

50

—Base and base blocks, running of.

Cement Masons vs. Harvey Murdock—Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Mr. Murdock is directed to employ members of the recognized Cement Masons' Union on the running of base and base blocks on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 28, 1909.

51

—Cement work, sanitary base, running of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. McNulty Bros. and Plasterers' Union—57th St. and Broadway.

McNulty Bros. is instructed to employ members of the recognized union of cement masons on the running of sanitary base on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1909.

52

—Sanitary cove (curved) base, running of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Plasterers' Union—Subway Loop at Canal Street.

The plasterers are directed to cease doing cement masons' work in accordance with the decision of the Special Arbitration Board in respect to cove (curved) base.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 27, 1909.

53

—Sills on the inside of window frames, running of.

Cement Masons vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc., and the Bricklayers—Factory, Beach St. and St. John's Pl.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

54

Agreement for the settlement of certain disputes between the Plasterers' Union and the United Cement Masons' Union, adopted by a conference held on October 6, 1915.

The cement masons shall run all cove base of a height not exceeding twelve inches, and straight base of a height not exceeding twelve inches may be run by either the cement masons or the plasterers. If a dispute arises relative to any base exceeding twelve inches in height, the matter shall be decided by a conference composed of an equal number of representatives from both trades, employers and employees, with an umpire, if necessary.

All exterior plastering shall be done by plasterers. All exterior renovating and resurfacing of brown or other stone and patching of stucco shall be done by cement masons. The making good and facing of concrete surfaces shall be done by cement masons.

The cementing of area walls shall be in the possession of the cement masons and the plasterers with equal rights. In view of the fact that the object of the amalgamation between the plasterers and the cement masons is to overcome jurisdictional disputes, and as a very appreciable portion of the cementing of areas has undoubtedly been done by cement masons in the past, this Committee recommends that when the two bodies have been amalgamated, subcommittees of the same shall meet and legislate so that the work that has been so largely done by the cement masons in the past and before the amalgamation shall be secured to them hereafter.

55

—Cornices, concrete, pouring of.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons and J. Odell Whitenack—31st St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 28, 1918.

56

—Roadway, finishing surface of.

Cement Masons vs. Post & McCord—Naval Base, South Brooklyn.

Post & McCord is directed to employ cement masons to do the screeding.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 18, 1918.

56a

—Concrete curbs and gutters, installing and finishing of, and finishing of concrete runways.

United Cement Masons' Union, Local No. 780 vs. Highway, Road and Street Construction Laborers, Local No. 1010—Idlewild Airport, Queens County, Long Island, N. Y.

The committee finds that the work in question is work that is in the possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 3, 1945.

57

—Fireproofing, patching of.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union and John I. Downey Inc.—Telephone Building, East 30th St.

The work of patching the concrete fireproofing of the beams is in the possession of the cement masons.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 5, 1921.

58

—Cutting of fireproofing and attaching of clamps to soffits of beams.

Cement Masons' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union and John I. Downey, Inc.—Telephone Building, East 30th St.

The cutting of the concrete fireproofing of the beams is not in the exclusive possession of either the cement masons or the bricklayers and may be done by either, as the contractor for the work may elect.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 5, 1921.

CONCRETE WORK

59

Agreement between The Cement League and the Metallic Lathers' Union, as of February 20, 1918.

Article II. Work covered.

The Employer agrees that the following work is covered and shall be contracted for, assigned to and performed by journeymen lathers and that shall be the term and condition of employment under this agreement:

This agreement shall apply on the laying and setting of iron and steel and mesh used in fireproof construction (excepting such slab areas as will be occupied by vault lights), on the cutting and bending of all iron and steel and metal and wire lath or mesh, or sheets for floor arches, and on making of hangers, clips and stirrups on the fabrication and assembling of all columns, beams, and girders of metal or wire lath, iron or steel; on the cutting, bending and setting of all iron and steel and of metal and wire lath or mesh used in construction of reinforced concrete, including the making of hangers, clips and stirrups. When frames of reinforcing steel, iron or metal lath, or wire lath, or mesh, are made and assembled in the shop by heating processes that cannot be made on the job, the same shall be handled after arrival at the building solely by journeymen lathers, excepting the hoisting by motive power.

60

Agreement between The Cement League and the Cement and Concrete Workers, Local Nos. 6A, 18A and 20.

Article IV. Work covered.

Section 1. The party of the first part recognizes the Union as the collective bargaining representative of Cement & Concrete Workers employed by members of the party of the first part and such employees shall be employed, unless otherwise awarded by proper jurisdictional decisions, in the handling and wheeling of unmixed or dry concrete material, the mixing, wheeling, spreading, leveling,

placing, and ramming of concrete and cement mortar, the handling of form lumber, or forms, and reinforcing steel, the hanging of all joists and the striking of centers and stripping all forms on the following work:

Section 2.

- (a) Reinforced concrete walls, footings and piers.
- (b) All reinforced concrete structures.
- (c) Concrete floor arch construction, cellar floors, and sidewalks.
- (d) Concrete used for fireproofing purposes.
- (e) Monolithic gypsum floor and roof slabs.
- (f) Concrete and cement mortar used in paving work.
- (g) Hydrolithic waterproofing.
- (h) Finished cement or composition floors.
- (i) Floor and roof fill.
- (j) Sleeper fill (except where the sleepers are placed over tile or brick arches).
- (k) Concrete roads, curbs, concrete retaining walls, and miscellaneous concrete, including pump and equipment foundations, within the confines of a building site.
- (l) Concrete in piles, pile caps and grade beams.
- (m) Concrete conduits, vault lights, concrete pipe trenches and tunnels connecting buildings.
- (n) Cement mortar applied under pressure by a "Cement Gun" or any other pressure machine—such as "Guniting", (operation of nozzle not included).

(o) Spreading of porous fill to a depth of twelve inches under concrete slabs.

(p) Concrete swimming pools and transformer vaults.

Section 3. Members of the Union shall also be employed on the following work when done in connection with the work enumerated in Section 2 of this Article:

(a) Fine grading, if preceding the placing of concrete on earth.

(b) The hanging of tarpaulins to protect Concrete from weather (with the exception of any rigid or semi-rigid frame to support same) and the covering and wetting down and coating of completed concrete and finished surfaces for curing or protective purposes.

(c) The handling of all refuse material derived from material used by trades in direct agreement with The Cement League. Final cleaning of buildings and structures shall be subject to agreement by the Unions involved.

(d) Handling and tending any type of salamanders used for winter protection of concrete work. Two men shall be used to tend salamanders when 7 or more salamanders are used.

(e) The cleaning and preparation of concrete floors to receive cement finish.

(f) Cutting of concrete where cement finish is not to be applied, cutting openings in concrete walls and floors, and other concrete cutting not incidental to other trades.

(g) All labor in connection with cement and concrete work not specifically provided for under this agreement, except where same has been officially awarded after due hearing to another trade group.

(h) Fire watching when required by Employer.

(i) Tending of Cement Masons, Lathers, and Carpenters on concrete construction, including handling lumber and materials for all types of formwork.

(j) Tending of Carpenters on fences and temporary protection work on concrete buildings.

(k) Erection of scaffolds up to fourteen feet in height which are to be used by Concrete Workers, Lathers, and Cement Masons, and the planking of all scaffolds for concrete work.

(l) On alteration jobs, the removal of wooden partitions, wood and concrete floors, and rubbish connected therewith, is to be done by Concrete Workers.

(m) When concrete is poured by Mason Tenders as per McAgon Decision, the tending of Cement Masons, Carpenters, and Lathers is to be done by Concrete Workers.

(n) Stripping of all concrete forms shall be done as follows: Stripping of all columns, beam sides and beam bottoms, wall and footing forms, flat arch forms of all types and construction, in fact all concrete forms on building construction shall be performed with an equal number of Concrete Workers and Carpenters under the supervision of the Carpenter Foreman: (Stripping of Concrete Forms Agreement between New York District Council of Carpenters and Cement & Concrete Workers District Council dated May 31, 1956).

(o) All concrete planks when being set by hand shall be set by the Cement and Concrete Workers.

(p) With regard to concrete cylinders, where a contractor has contracted a testing laboratory to only break cylinders for him and he himself is to take the cylinders, store them in a curing box and load them on a truck for transportation to the testing laboratory, the Concrete Laborer will continue to perform the services of taking the concrete from the truck to the cylinders, filling the cylinders, rodding the cylinders, placing them in the curing box and loading them on the truck for delivery to the testing laboratory for testing.

Where a contractor has a contract with a testing laboratory to take cylinders and break cylinders for compressive strength, the

Concrete Laborer will take the material from the concrete truck and deliver it to the inspector for placing it in the cylinders and the cylinders will be under the care and protection of the testing laboratory's man.

60a

—Concrete footings, piers, pile caps and pilasters, stripping, carrying and handling forms and form lumber for.

In the matter of the dispute between the Cement and Concrete Workers, Locals No. 6A, 18A and 20 vs. Carpenters District Council (Dockbuilders and Timbermen)—Stuyvesant Town and Peter Cooper Village, 14th to 23rd Streets, between Avenue C and First Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Due and timely notices of hearings were filed with the parties, and although the carpenters had been afforded several opportunities, they refused to present evidence on the issues. Therefore, the committee, after hearing the evidence submitted by the concrete laborers, found that the work in question is in the possession of the concrete workers.—Decision of Executive Committee,, June 10, 1947.

61

—Centers, corrugated iron, floor arches.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local No. 11 vs. Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, Metallic Lathers' Union and Berger Manufacturing Co.—School, Sutter Ave. and Wyona St., Brooklyn.

The work of installing corrugated iron floor arches for the purpose of holding plastic material or concrete has been in the possession of the Metallic Lathers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 28, 1905.

62

—Cinder arches, installation of.

United Cement Masons' Union on behalf of Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union vs. F. T. Nesbit Co.—School, Richmond Hill.

The F. T. Nesbit Co. is directed to employ members of the Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union (Cement Masons' Laborers) on the installation of the cinder concrete arches on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 27, 1908.

63

—Iron used in reinforcing, fabrication of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Chas. T. Wills, Inc.—Jersey Central Terminal Building, Ft. of Liberty St.

Chas. T. Wills, Inc., is directed to comply with the metallic lathers' trade agreement on the work of fabricating iron used in reinforcing the concrete on the job known as the Jersey Central Terminal Building.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 14, 1908.

64

—Concrete work, arches, fill over.

The Cement Masons' Laborers agree that fill or foundation under a brick paved driveway may be done by Masons' Laborers regardless of the form of arch over which it is installed.

The Masons' Laborers agree that sleeper fill over concrete arches shall be installed by the Cement Masons' Laborers. Agreement made between the Masons' Laborers and the Cement Masons' Laborers, at a conference held November 18, 1908.

65

—Kahn system of floor arches, installing the Concrete in connection with.

It is hereby mutually agreed and understood between the Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union of New York and Vicinity and the General Council of the Laborers' Union Protective Society that when the Kahn System of arches is installed in a building of reinforced concrete skeleton construction, the concrete between and over the filler of that arch shall be mixed and placed by members of the Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union, and when the Kahn system

of arches is installed in a building where the skeleton or girders or beams are of iron or steel, the mixing and placing of the concrete between and over the filler of this arch, together with the encasing of the beams and girders, shall be done by members of the Laborers' Union Protective Society.—Agreement in effect on June 27, 1912, signed by representatives of the General Council of Laborers' Protective Society, the Bricklayers' Unions, Mason Builders' Association, Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union, Masters' League of Cement Workers, and the Joint Trade Board of the Concrete Alliance.

65a

—Republic system of floor arches as installed.

Bricklayers' Helpers vs. District Council of Concrete Workers, Local No. 859—Coming Glass Building, Fifth Avenue and 56th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 3, 1937.

66

—Foundations and footings, reinforced concrete, placing reinforcement.

Metallic Lathers vs. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.—161st St.

The Committee finds that the complaint of the metallic lathers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

67

—Vault Construction, reinforced concrete, placing reinforcement.

Metallic Lathers vs. Iron Workers and Thompson-Starrett Co.—Equitable Building.

The Committee finds that the complaint of the metallic lathers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1915.

68

—Concrete fill.

Cement and Asphalt Workers vs. P. F. Kenny Co.—Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Committee finds that the concrete fill which carries and is laid with the finished cement surface in the unexcavated portions of the building should be installed by the cement and asphalt workers, and that the entire fill over the concrete arches of the tunnel should be installed by the cement and asphalt workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 9, 1915.

69

—Reinforcement in concrete footing, bending and placing of.

Metallic Lathers vs. E. E. Paul Co.—Elmhurst, L. I.

The contractor is directed to have all steel used for the reinforcing of concrete footings bent or fabricated and set by metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

70

—Fireproofing of steel columns, in building of brick and steel construction having tile arches.

Bricklayers (for Masons' Laborers) vs. Patrizio & Hendrickson and Concrete Laborers—Telephone Exchange Building, 150th St. and Melrose Ave.

The complaint is dismissed, the work in question not being in the sole possession of either the mason's laborers or the concrete laborers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 5, 1917.

70a

—Foundations, reinforced concrete, installation of.

Concrete Laborers vs. Mason's Laborers and Wm. Kennedy Construction Co.—Knights of Columbus Building, Ninth Ave. and Union St., Brooklyn.

The Committee finds that the work of installing reinforced concrete foundations is not in the possession of either the concrete laborers or the masons' laborers, and recommends that a special board of arbitration be convened to determine who shall perform the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 29, 1924.

This applies to concrete foundations for buildings of brick or hollow blocks including steel columns for brick or stone buildings.

70-2a

—Foundations, reinforced concrete, installation of.

In the matter of the dispute between the United Building and Common Laborers' Union of America and the District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers No. 859, and the Excavators and Building Laborers' Union, Local No. 731, relative to the following: "The work of installing reinforced concrete foundations for buildings of brick or hollow blocks, including steel columns for brick or stone buildings."

I hereby award to the United Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, the work with which this arbitration is concerned.—Decision of the Umpire (Justin McAgdon) of the Special Board of Arbitration, September 15, 1934.

Note: By understanding, this does not include the helping of the metallic lather or the carpenter.

70b

—Chases, cutting of.

Cement and Concrete Workers vs. Electricians—Brooklyn Edison Power House, Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed, and the Committee recommends that a conference be held between the Electrical Workers' Union, Local No. 3, the Cement and Concrete Workers' Union, and the Cement Masons' Union on the question of the cutting of chases in concrete.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 2, 1926.

70c

—Wrecking.

United Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local No. 749 vs. Cement and Concrete Workers' Union, Local No. 18—Aeolian Building, 42nd St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

The Committee finds that the work of wrecking is not in the sole possession of the Masons' Laborers or the Concrete Laborers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 16, 1927.

70-2c

—Steel, in connection with demolition, taking down and removal of.

District Council of Iron Workers vs. House Wreckers' Union, Local No. 95.

The Committee finds that, where power is used in taking down and removing steel in connection with demolition, the work is in the possession of structural iron workers; but, where no power is used in taking down and removing steel in connection with demolition, the work is in the possession of the house wreckers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 19, 1940.

70-3c

—Demolished building materials, when power equipment is used, handling of.

House Wreckers' Union, Local No. 95 vs. Structural Iron Workers, Locals No. 40 and 361—Tombs Building, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that on buildings where structural steel is being demolished along with other building materials, and power equipment is being used in connection with the demolition, the

slinging of and the hooking on of drafts of materials, or other heavy lifts, other than steel, which may have been prepared by house wreckers, together with all hoisting and lowering and the loading into trucks, is the work of the iron workers.

However, on buildings where there is no structural steel to be demolished, and power cranes are being used in connection with the demolition, the work in question may be performed by either iron workers or house wreckers, as the contractor for the work may elect.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 25, 1948.

70-4c

—Steel Gas Holders, Demolition and Removal of.

Structural Iron Workers Local Union 361 vs. Housewreckers Local Union 95— Astoria Power Plant, Queens, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the work involved is covered by Decision 70-2c and therefore is the work of the Structural Iron Workers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 17, 1977.

70-5c

—Concrete Slabs, When Power Equipment Is Used, Removal of.

Excavating Laborers Local 731 vs. Structural Iron Worker Local 40— Westside Highway, New York City, NY

The Executive Committee finds that on heavy construction demolition projects, where concrete slabs are removed and power equipment is utilized, the work is governed by the principles delineated in Decision 70-3C.

On heavy construction rehabilitation projects, where it is the intention to retain the structural steel framework where possible, then in such instances the removal of concrete slabs shall be the work of Excavating Laborers Local 731.—Decision of the Executive Committee, December 15, 1983.

Decision 70-5c of the Executive Committee rendered on December 15, 1983 involving Excavating Laborers Local 731 and

Structural Iron Workers Local 40 concerning the removal of concrete slabs is hereby rescinded and rendered null and void.

Following an objection raised by Local 40 to the quorum at the subject hearing, it has been determined that the technical procedures of the New York Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes were not adhered to in this case.

70d

—Floor system, precast gypsum, installation of.

Metallic Lathers vs. Bricklayers and Thomas O'Reilly & Son, Inc.,— 895 Park Avenue, New York City.

The twisting and bending of the rods for the floor block should be done by the metallic lather and the balance of the work should be done by the bricklayer.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 17, 1930.

70e

—Concrete floor slabs, reinforced, precast, handling of.

District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers, No. 859 vs. Bricklayers Tenders' Local Union No. 10—Church, 34th Avenue and 93rd Street, Jackson Heights, L. I.

On the evidence submitted, the committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 17, 1936.

70f

—Concrete units, precast prestressed, forming decking, handling and placing of.

International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local Union No. 40 vs. Dockbuilders, Pier Carpenters, Shorers, House Movers, Pile Drivers, Foundation Workers, Local Union No. 1456— Pier 57 North River, New York.

The handling and placing in position of the precast prestressed concrete units forming the decking of Pier 57 N. R., is the work of the Dockbuilder.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 22, 1953.

CONVEYORS

71

—Conveyors, coal, erection of.

Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union vs. Machinists' Union—39th St. and Eleventh Ave.

The work of erecting conveyors has been, heretofore, and is now recognized to be in the possession of Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 7, 1905.

Note—The Millwrights have joined the Carpenters' Union and this decision has been modified.

71a

—Conveyors, for soakers, washers, fillers, crowners, and pasteurizing equipment, erection of.

Machinists, District No. 15 vs. Millwrights, Local No. 740—Dairymen's League, Avenue B and 19th St., New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 21, 1933.

72

—Belt, erection of.

Carpenters' Union on behalf of Millwrights vs. Elevator Constructors—Lord and Taylor Building.

The Executive Committee finds that the erection of the conveyors referred to in the complaint is work that has not been in the possession of the carpenters, elevator constructors or machinists.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

73

—Package, erection of.

Machinists and Iron Workers vs. Bing & Bing Construction Co. and Carpenters' Union—National Cloak & Suit Company Building.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting the conveyor in the building of the National Cloak & Suit Company is covered by the decision of June 7, 1905.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 25, 1914.

74

—Lifts and lowerators, erection of.

Iron Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Carpenters vs. Elevator Constructors—Parcel Post Building.

The work on the vertical lifts and the lowerators should be done by elevator constructors; on the conveyers, the iron work should be done by the iron workers; the mechanical work or operating mechanism should be installed by the millwrights, and the sheet metal work should be done by the sheet metal workers.—Decision of committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the United Board of Business Agents, April 30, 1915.

74a

—Chutes, slides and receiving tables of conveyors, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights)—Vesey Street Post Office, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the erection of the chutes, slides and receiving tables of light weight sheet metal in connection with the conveyors on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 5, 1936.

74b

—Chutes, Slides and Receiving Tables of Automated Conveyor System, Erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28 vs. Carpenters District Council (Millwrights)—Morgan Post Office, New York City, N.Y.

When chutes, slides and receiving tables are an integral part of an automated conveyor system, the work is in the possession of the Millwrights.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 21, 1976.

74-2b

—Chutes, Slides and Receiving Tables of Automated Conveyor System, Erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28 vs. Carpenters District Council (Millwrights)—Morgan Post Office, New York City, N.Y.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is not covered by Decision 74a of November 5, 1936 and sustains Decision 74b dated July 21, 1976.—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 12, 1976.

75

—Bucket, mail bag, erection of.

Carpenters (for Millwrights) and Iron Workers vs. Elevator Constructors—Parcel Post Building, Grand Central Terminal.

The work of erecting the iron supporting and enclosing structure is work that is in the possession of the iron workers, and the assembling and erecting of the conveyor is in the possession of the millwrights.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 21, 1915.

75a

—Iron supports and sides of conveyor, erection of.

Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights) vs. Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local Union No. 447—Pier 90, North River, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting the iron supports and the sides of the enclosure of the type of conveyor on the job in question is covered by the decision No. 75.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 12, 1936.

75b

—Speed Ramp and Speed Walk, installation of.

Elevator Constructors' Local Union 1 vs. New York District Council of Carpenters (Millwrights' Local 740)—New York World's Fair, Flushing Meadow Park, Flushing, New York.

The installation of the Speed Ramp and Speed Walk consisting of a continuous conveyor type belt riding over a slider bed or roller bed is the work of the Millwright.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 29, 1963.

76

—Hoist, vertical, chain and sprocket.

Elevators Constructors vs. Carpenters (Millwrights) and Haslett Spiral Chute Co.—Rouss Building, 104—110 Greene St.

The work in question is covered by the decision made by the General Arbitration Board on August 18, 1909.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 6, 1917. (See Decision 108.)

76a

—Conveyors, vertical, installation of.

Elevator Constructors vs. Millwrights—Syndicate Printing Company Building, Pacific St., Brooklyn.

The installation of the vertical conveyors by the Alvey Manufacturing Company and the Link-Belt Company is work that has been in the possession of the millwrights.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 11, 1927.

77

—Conveyors, manufacture and erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Millwrights.—Park & Tilford Building, 43rd St. and Eleventh Ave.

We find that the manufacture and erection of the sheet metal hoppers, chutes and casings is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers; except, that the vertical conveyor casing may be erected by the millwrights.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (M. F. Westergren, Max Baumann, A. F. Day, John T. Taggart), October 7, 1920.

ELECTRICAL WORK

78

Agreement between The Electrical Contractors' Association and the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, I. B. E. W.

15. Switchboards may be delivered at the place of work of the manufacturers of the same, but the erection, assembling of carrying parts, and all wiring on and to the board shall be done by the members of the Union.

79

—Electrical work, wiring for elevators, running of feed wires from street lines.

Electricians vs. Elevator Constructors and A. B. See Electric Elevator Company—Bohack job, Broadway, Brooklyn.

The elevator constructors conceded that the work of running the feed wires belonged to the electricians.

The electricians and the elevator constructors agreed that the old agreement between the unions was satisfactory.—Decision of conference between representatives of Elevator Manufacturers' Association, Electrical Contractors' Association, Master Steamfitters' Association, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3 and Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union No. 1, held on June 27, 1904.

Copy of the old agreement between Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 and Electrical Workers' Union No. 3:

Whereas, a question has arisen between the members of Electrical Workers No. 3 and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 regarding the rights of the latter to install certain electrical appliances attached to elevators, and it being to the best interest of both parties, and their employers to settle the matter amicably and permanently; therefore,

It is agreed that the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1 will, and does hereby agree, that the Electrical Workers No. 3 shall have the right to perform all electrical work of installing flashlight or other electrical signals, electric annunciators, car lamps and the feed wires to the controller, and as this includes all the work which can possibly be considered as being outside that necessary for the installation of an elevator, the Electrical Workers No. 3 agree that they will accept this concession as final, and that they will not hereafter demand the right to perform any of the work now performed by the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1, except as herein specified.

80

—Fixtures, hanging of.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Tiffany Studios— Dr. Parkhurst's Church.

The Tiffany Studios is instructed to employ members of the recognized Electrical Workers' Union on the work of hanging fixtures on the job in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 21, 1906.

80a

—Ceiling, Grid, Installation of.

Carpenters District Council vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—La Fonda De Sol Restaurant, Time-Life Building, New York city.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is the work of the Electrician.—Decision of the Executive Committee, April 19, 1961.

81

—Switch boards, assembling of current carrying parts.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Chas. L. Eidlitz Co.

The Chas. L. Eidlitz Co. is ordered to at once comply with the provisions of Section 19 of the electrical trade agreement and employ none but members of the New York Electrical Workers' Union to

assemble the current carrying parts of the switch boards on the Altman Building.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 10, 1906.

82

—Annunciators and car lighting appliances in elevators, installation of.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union—Altman Building.

The work of installing electrical annunciators and car lighting appliances is in possession of the Electrical Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 3, 1906.

82a

—Electrical Work Involving Elevators, Installation of.

Local Union No. 3, I.B.E.W. vs. Elevator Constructors Local Union No. 1—525 East 68th Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the electrical work involving the installation and wiring of the hall lanterns, the position indicators in the cars, the hall position indicators, the telephone work in the cars and the emergency lights is the work of the Electricians.—Decision of the Executive Committee, February 15, 1972.

83

—Feed wires to motors, temporary.

New York Electrical Workers' Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union—Post Building, Vesey St.

The work of running temporary feed wires to motors to run drills for hydraulic elevators is in possession of the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 12, 1906.

84

—Conduits, fibre, running of.

Electrical Workers vs. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—B. R. T. Substation, 39th St., Brooklyn.

The charge is sustained and the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. is directed to employ members of the recognized Electrical Workers, Union on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 17, 1909.

84a

Channels in wooden floors for conduits, cutting of.

Electricians vs. Carpenters and John Lowry, Jr.—University Building, Waverly Pl.

The work of cutting channels in wooden floors for electrical conduits, as now being done in the University Building, Waverly Place, is not in the sole possession of either trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 6, 1922.

84-2a

—Outlet boxes in finished cabinets and cabinet work, cutting for.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—One Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the cutting of finished cabinets and cabinet work for outlet boxes is work that is in the possession of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 5, 1931.

84b

—Conduits, concrete, installation of.

Electrical Workers, Local No. 3 vs. Excavating Laborers, Local No. 731—Bay Street and Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island.

The Committee finds upon the evidence submitted, that the installation of concrete conduits to carry electrical wire and cable is the work of the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 15, 1948.

84-2b

—Conduits, concrete, in city highways, installation of.

In the matter of the reopening of the dispute between Electrical Workers Local No. 3 and Excavating Laborers, Local No. 731—Bay Street and Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island, New York.

This case was first heard upon complaint of electrical workers on July 15, 1948, as an ex parte case because the excavating laborers, although cited, failed to appear. The committee rendered its decision, No. 84b, in favor of electrical workers.

Upon petition by the excavating laborers, the committee granted a rehearing and both parties were heard on October 1, 1948, with summations on November 30, 1948, at which time briefs were submitted.

The work in dispute is the laying of concrete conduits underground in public streets and highways for the carrying of electrical wires and cables.

After careful consideration of all of the evidence adduced at the hearings, the decision of July 15, 1948 (84b) is rescinded. The evidence shows preponderantly that the work has been performed by laborers in public street areas, therefore, the committee finds that it is the work of excavating laborers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 8, 1949.

84-3b

—Reinforcing in concrete foundations for Lamp Posts and/or Traffic Light Standards in existing public streets, Installation of.

Metallic Lathers Union Local No. 46 vs. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 3.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of reinforcing in concrete foundations for Lamp Posts and/or Traffic Light Standards in existing public streets is the work of the Electrical Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 15, 1967.

85

—Switchboards, erection of.

Inside Electrical Workers' Union vs. Watson—Flagg Engineering Co.

The Executive Committee finds that in the erection of a switchboard at the Keyser Silk Mill with men other than members of the Electrical Workers' Union, the rulings under the Arbitration Plan and the last trade agreement between the Electrical Contractors' Association and the Inside Electrical Workers' Union has not been violated, and the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 23, 1913.

(Superseded by an agreement between the Electrical Contractors' Association and the Electrical Workers Union, dated April 1, 1917. See No. 78.)

86

—Elevator device, wiring, etc., for.

In the matter of the Electrician vs. the Elevator Constructor, relative to the following question:

"Shall the installing and connecting of conduits, wiring and electric switches required for the operation of a complete system which will prevent the moving of an elevator car when one or more hatchway doors are open be performed by the electrical workers or the elevator constructors?"

Therefore, this case is to be decided with regard solely to the rightful jurisdiction of the trades involved, and to this end I shall, in making the decision, consider the elevator shaft as being not only that part of the building in which the elevator car runs, but all parts of the building within a space of five feet of the actual operating area of the shaft itself, and this definition is to be applied wherever I use the words "elevator shaft" in this decision.

I therefore decide,

(1) That the installing and connecting of conduit, wiring and electric switches required for the operation of the apparatus in question where the same is installed outside of the limits of the elevator shaft, as above described, shall be done exclusively by the electrician.

(2) That the connecting of said apparatus to the operating parts of an elevator of any kind shall be done exclusively by the elevator constructors.

(3) That the work of installing and connecting of conduits, wiring and electric switches required for the operation of the apparatus in question within the elevator shaft, as above described, and within the restriction of paragraph 2 of the decision shall be done with equal right either by the elevator constructor or the electrician as the contractor making said installation may elect to employ.—Decision of Umpire (Ross F. Tucker), May 7, 1914.

86a

—Switches or starting boxes and wiring to motor for operation of elevator doors, installation of.

Electrical Workers vs. Elevator Constructors and Elevator Supplies Company, Inc.—Consolidated Gas Company Building, 14th St. and Irving Pl.

The work of installing the switches, or starting boxes, and wiring from there to the electric motor, on a compressor which is used exclusively for the operation of elevator doors is not in the sole possession of either the Elevator Constructors or the Electrical Workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 20, 1927.

87

—Annunciator cables, taping of.

Electrical Workers' Union vs. the Gurney Elevator Company.

The taping of annunciator cables is electrician's work and should be performed by electricians who are members of the Electrical Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1914.

88

—Wires, drawing of, through conduits for the lighting of elevator cabs.

Electrical Workers' Union vs. the A. B. See Electric Elevator Company—37th St. and Broadway.

The drawing of wires through conduits is electrician's work and should be performed by electricians who are members of the recognized Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1914.

89

—Dumb-waiters, installation of.

Electrical Workers vs. Burdett—Rowntree Manufacturing Co.—Altman Building.

As a general proposition the elevator constructor has been confined to the shaft, or to a point in close proximity thereto, and the installation of electrical work in connection with dumb-waiters shall be done by electricians beyond five feet from the shaft.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 20, 1914.

90

—Dumb-waiters, control wiring.

The decision of the Executive Committee does not set aside or in any way change that portion of the decision of the umpire, reading:

The connecting of said apparatus to the operating parts of an elevator of any kind shall be done exclusively by the elevator constructors.—Agreed to in conference held June 17, 1914.

91

—Dumb-waiters, control wiring.

The connections to the switchboard should be made by a force consisting of an equal number of electricians and elevator constructors.—Proposed by the Executive Committee and accepted by representatives of Unions and Employers' Associations, July 29, 1914.

92

—Panel boards and cutout boxes, doors and trim for.

Carpenters' Union vs. Cleveland & Ryan—Bellevue Hospital Building.

The work of installing panel board and cutout box doors and trim has been in the possession of both the electricians and the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

93

—Motors, setting of.

Electrical Workers vs. Millwrights—Parcel Post Building.

The Executive Committee finds that the work of setting the motors in question is not in the sole possession of either the millwrights or the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 27, 1915.

93a

—Electrical work, individual electric motors, in connection with heating and ventilating work, handling and setting of.

Electrical Workers vs. Steamfitters—Madison Square Garden, 49th and 50th Sts. and Eighth Ave.

The handling and setting of individual electric motors in connection with heating and ventilating work is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1926.

93b

—Individual electric motors, in connection with heating and ventilating work, handling and setting of.

Electrical Workers vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., Fifth Ave. and 41st St., and 82nd and 83rd Sts. and Central Park West.

The handling and setting of individual electric motors in connection with heating and ventilating work is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1926.

94

—Wiring of hoisting equipment, temporary.

Electricians vs. Hoisting Association.

The temporary wiring run with the initial installation of a hoist may be done by the hoisting employers' men and all wiring run after the electricians start work on a job must be done by electricians.—Order of Executive Committee, February 11 and April 13, 1916.

95

—Illuminator, threshold, installation of.

Electrical Workers vs. Elevator Supply & Repair Co.—West End Ave. and 75th St.

The setting of the threshold is work that is in the possession of the elevator constructors. The installation of the electrical work in connection with the same is in the possession of the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 3, 1916.

96

—Conduit of sheet metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Lord Electric Co. and Electricians—65 Broadway.

The sheet metal is used as a duct or conduit to carry electric wire, and the work of installation is in the possession of the electrical workers. The manufacture of this sheet metal duct or conduit is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 9, 1917.

96a

—Conduit of sheet metal on marqueises, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Loew's Theatre, Steinway Avenue and 28th Street, Astoria, L. I.

The Committee finds that the work in question is used as a duct or conduit to carry electrical wires and sockets. It is also used for ornamentation and to form panels for the plasterer and is work that is recognized as being in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 28, 1930.

96b

—Sheet metal work to be used as a conduit for strip lighting, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Earl Carroll Theatre, Seventh Avenue, between 49th and 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint of the sheet metal workers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 30, 1931.

96c

—Glass in ceiling frames and in metal frames of marquise, glazing of.

Glaziers, Local No. 1087 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Park and Lexington Aves., 49th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the glazing of ceiling frames and the glass in metal frames of the underside of the marquise is work that is in the possession of the glazier.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 13, 1931.

97

—Fixtures, lighting, ornamental bronze, (electro plate process).

Ornamental Bronze and Iron Workers vs. the Lighting Fixture Workers and E. F. Caldwell Co.—Berkeley Lyceum.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 10, 1917.

97a

—Fixture, lighting, iron framing for, assembling of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Rockefeller Center, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 48th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 23, 1932.

98

—Fixtures, reflector made by plasterers, erection of.

Plasterers vs. Fixture Workers and Lord Electric Co.—Broadway, between 61st St. and 62nd St.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1917.

99

—Fixtures, wiring and connecting of plate warmers.

Electrical Workers vs. Ravitch Bros. Constr. Co.—74th St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 15, 1917.

100

—Elevator operating tables, wires connecting thereto.

Electrical Workers vs. Elevator Constructors and Otis Elevator Co.—Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

The work of connecting the wires to the operating tables on the Army Base job (contract of Otis Elevator Co.) is work that is in the possession of the electricians, and the contractor is directed to employ electricians to make such connections.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 28, 1919.

100a

—"Conduo" base, setting of.

Electricians vs. Carpenters—Bank of Commerce Building.

The work in question, the setting of "Conduo" base, which is a new product, is not in the possession of a trade, and we recommend that the question, "Who shall perform the work?" be referred to a Special Arbitration Board.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1923.

100-2a

—"Conduo" base, setting of.

In the matter of the agreement between the Electrical Workers and the Carpenters.

The electrician is to set up the raceway or conduo, and the carpenter is to put on the wall mould, face plate and wash strip forming the base part.—June 26, 1923.

100b

—Electrical work, "Conduo" base block or grounds, setting of.

Electrical Workers vs. Carpenters—Park-Lexington Building, Park Ave. and 45th St.

The work in question is not in the possession of a trade, and the question of who shall perform the work is referred to a Special Arbitration Board.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 13, 1923.

100c

—Holes in wooden templates, making of.

Electrical Workers vs. Carpenters—48th St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

The Committee finds that the laying out and making of holes in wooden templates to act as spreaders for conduits and to hold them in position is work that has been in the possession of the electricians.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 16, 1924.

100d

—Holes in wooden templates, making of.

In conformity with the decision of December 16, 1924, the making of the holes in the wooden ends of the boxes before they are

assembled is template work, and is the work of the electrician. — Decision of Executive Committee, February 19, 1926.

100e

—Hangers, for bus bars and conduit, installation of.

Iron Workers vs. Electrical Workers—Edison sub-station, 22nd and 23rd Sts., between Sixth and Seventh Aves.

The work in question, the installing of hangers of 3" channel and 3" angles, is work that is not in the sole possession of the iron worker or the electrician.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 13, 1925.

100f

—Hangers for conduit, installation of.

Ironworkers vs. Electricians—Edison Power House, 40th Street and First Avenue, New York City.

Decision 100e, rendered October 13th, 1925, states that the installing of hangers of 3" channel and 3" angles is not in the sole possession of the iron worker or the electrician. In the case of the 40th Street and First Avenue Power House, the testimony showed that a substantial amount of the iron used in the hangers and supports was larger than three inches, and that the majority of such work elsewhere has been done by iron workers. The Committee finds that hangers larger than three inches for power houses and sub-stations is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 30, 1928.

100g

—Holes in wooden templates, making of.

Electrical Workers vs. Carpenters—40th Street and East River Power House.

The Committee's interpretation of Decision 100d of the Handbook is that where the form box has been assembled, the boring

of the holes for conduit is the work of the carpenter.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 18, 1928.

100h

—Tubing, copper, in connection with fire alarm systems, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 1 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—New York World's Fair, Flushing, New York.

The committee finds that the electrical worker has clearly established possession of the work, therefore, the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1939.

ELEVATOR WORK

101

Agreement between the Elevator Manufacturers' Association and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1, of New York.

The elevator constructors trade jurisdiction is defined as follows:

All labor necessary for the installation, repair, and dismantling and care of elevator and dumbwaiter apparatus used in any manner for their complete and safe operation as follows: The erecting and assembling of all elevator and dumbwaiter machinery; viz., all hydraulic, steam, electric, belt, compressed air and hand power parts, assembling and erecting escalators, moving stairways, moving platforms, lowerators, conveyors, theatre, stage and curtain elevator machinery, organ consoles, and orchestra elevators, inclinators, "Elevettes," the assembling of all wood or metal cars or cabs complete, erecting all wood or metal guides, the setting of all elevator pressure, open or pit tanks or pans, the setting of all elevator pumps (where pumps arrive on any job in parts, they are to be assembled by members of said union). All electric work connected with cars, machinery and shafts; all wiring and conduit inside the main line feeder terminals on machine controller in any way connected to or affecting the operation of the elevator; all grating, counterweight screens, overhead work, either of wood or iron, and necessary blocking under same; the setting of all templates; the erecting of all electrical or mechanical automatic or semi-automatic gates complete; Meeker fireproof doors; the installation of the complete system and the devices for the opening or closing and automatic locking of elevator and shaft gates and doors. Electrical door contact devices, air cushions, all signals and indicators, foundations either of wood, iron or concrete that would take the place of masonry, the digging and drilling of all holes and sinking of all casing, cylinders and pistons for plunger elevators, all hoisting, lowering and handling of the above material, the care of all pumps and elevator machinery, the running of all temporary cars in buildings in the course of erection, in accordance with the agreement of April 11, 1913, between the United Portable Hoisting Engineers, Local No. 403, and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1. It is agreed that concrete foundations, gates, overhead

grating, pit pans, and wrecking or dismantling of elevators may be sublet.

101a

—This work is now being done by the elevator manufacturers as indicated in agreement dated November 26, 1960 between the Elevator Manufacturers Association and the International Union of Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1.

Section III, Paragraph B—Maintenance of Elevators in Temporary Operation.

"The Employer shall have the unquestioned right to accept contracts from owners, contractors and others to provide maintenance of uncompleted elevators during the period of their temporary operation. The Employer shall, as between the Employer and the Union, have the exclusive right to provide such maintenance. The selection and assignment of Employees and Supervisors to such maintenance on uncompleted elevators and the control of such work shall be solely within the discretion of the Employer. Employees assigned to such work shall be paid at the rate of pay for construction workers established by this contract."

ALSO

In the agreement effective July 1, 1960 between the Building Contractors and Mason Builders Association of Greater New York and the Investing Builders Association AND the International Union of Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1, Paragraph 5 reads as follows:

"The 'maintenance' of all elevators operated for temporary use during construction, shall be exclusively the work of the elevator manufacturer under the provisions of Section III (B) (entitled "MAINTENANCE OF ELEVATORS IN TEMPORARY OPERATIONS") of the contract between New York Elevator Manufacturers' Association and Elevator Constructors Union Local No. 1, which contract runs to June 30, 1963."

101-2a

—Temporary personnel—material hoists, erection of.

Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1 vs. Carpenters District Council and Structural Iron Workers—860 United Plaza, 48th and 49th Streets and First Avenue, New York City.

The work presently within the jurisdiction of the Elevator Constructor on permanent elevator installations shall be performed by the Elevator Constructor on the erection of temporary personnel—material hoists including the gate and its electrical contact.

The assembling of the cab enclosures is the work of the Carpenter. The tower is the work of the Carpenter and Iron Worker in accordance with their present understanding.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 20, 1964.

101-3a

—Temporary Personnel/Material Hoist (Allmak) Rack and Pinion, Installation of.

Elevator Constructors Local No. 1 vs. Carpenters District Council—80th Street and York Avenue, New York City.

The total initial installation shall be performed by a composite crew consisting of one Elevator Constructor and one Carpenter. If, at the discretion of the Employer, a third man is required, this man will be an Elevator Constructors' Helper. If, at the discretion of the Employer, a fourth man is required, this man shall be a Carpenter.

All jumping of the tower thereafter shall be performed by Carpenters.—Decision of the Executive Committee, October 13, 1971.

102

—Pumps, in connection with elevators, assembling of.

International Association of Machinists, District Council No. 15, vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union No. 1.

Relative to the assembling of pumps in connection with elevators, after carefully considering the evidence presented, we find: That the work in question belongs to the elevator constructors.

We are sustained in this conclusion by the decision of the American Federation of Labor in according the setting and assembling of all pumps, where pumps arrive on jobs in parts, to the elevator constructors.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (James J. Daly, George Reed, James P. Archibald, W. C. Bentley), July, 1904.

103

—Elevator work, cabs, made of iron, erection of.

Housesmiths vs. Elevator Constructors and George A. Fuller Co.
—Trinity Building.

The complaint of the housesmiths is dismissed.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, April 4, 1905.

104

—Counterweight guards, erection of.

Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union vs. Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and Post & McCord—Fisher Building.

The work of erecting counterweight guards on the Fisher Building is in possession of the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

105

—Doors, Meeker, fireproof, hanging of.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union and Elevator Supply and Repair Co.—Wanamaker Building.

The erecting of "Meeker" fireproof doors belong to the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

106

—Material for, handling of.

Riggers' Protective Union vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

Wherever the elevator manufacturers handle their own material, it shall be done by elevator constructors, but where that material is delivered and put in the building by the truckmen, that work shall be done by the riggers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 14, 1908.

107

—Repair work on elevators.

Elevator Constructors vs. A. B. See Elevator Company.

The A. B. See Elevator Co. is directed to employ members of the recognized Elevator Constructors' Union on repair work.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 17, 1909.

108

—Lowerators, erection of.

Elevator Constructors' Union vs. Machinists' Union—Depew Building, Canal and Brunswick Sts.

The work in question is in the possession of the elevator constructors—Decision of Executive Committee, August 18, 1909.

108a

—Lifts, vertical, for trays, erection of.

Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights) vs. Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1—Metropolitan Life Building, Fourth Avenue and 25th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 22, 1932.

109

—Elevator work, air lines used for supplying power to gate-operating devices, running of.

Steamfitters vs. Elevator Constructors—Lord & Taylor Building.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 26, 1913.

110

—Cabs, made of wood, assembling of.

Carpenters vs. Elevator Constructors—Lord & Taylor Building.

The complaint of the carpenters against the elevator constructors, referring to the assembling of elevator cabs in the Lord & Taylor Building, is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

110a

—Cabs, bronze, ornamental, removal and installation of.

Elevator Constructors vs. Iron Workers and William H. Jackson Co.—Fulton St. and Broadway.

The work of installing the cabs in question is in the possession of the Elevator Constructors.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 9, 1922.

110b

—Elevator Cabs, Glass Panels, Installation of.

Glaziers Union Local 1087 vs. Elevator Constructors Union Local 1.—466 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of glass panels which are an integral part of the elevator cab is the work of Elevator Constructors Union Local 1.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 15, 1981.

111

—Indicator disc, installing of.

Thompson-Starrett Co. vs. Elevator Constructors—Equitable Building.

Indicator discs should be installed by elevator constructors.—Decision of Conference, January 25, 1915.

112

—Door opening devices.

In the matter of Electrical Contractors' Association and the Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 vs. Elevator Manufacturers' Association and the Elevator Constructors' Union No. 1.

Question: Jurisdiction on electrical work of elevator door opening devices on elevator openings of the Army Base Building, 59th St. and 1st and 2nd Aves., Brooklyn.

This matter was considered by the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors, March 26, 1919, when the Elevator Supplies Co. was accused by Electrical Workers' Union of doing electrical work on door opening devices at the above named building.

Complaint was dismissed. The matter was reconsidered by the same body on April 21, 1919, and referred to Special Arbitration Board.

I have carefully considered all the evidence and history of this case. Both parties claim their trade as a composite trade involving parts of other trade divisions.

Having in mind (a) the development of the elevator constructors trade and the relation that these door opening devices have to safety, proper operation of the elevator, and the inter-relation of these devices to the elevator operating mechanism;

(b) The previous agreement made between the Elevator Constructors' Union and the Electrical Workers' Union Local No. 3, in which it is admitted that certain electrical work is properly a part of the Elevator Constructors' Union;

(c) The evidence produced by Elevator Constructors' Union and the failure of evidence produced by the Electrical Workers' Union as to possession and the general ruling by the Arbitration Plan on possession;

(d) That while it is true the device considered was nonexistent at the time of the Tucker decision, said decision enunciated a general principle on devices having to do with the proper operation of the elevator, and I would state that in my opinion the device in question is essentially linked up with the safe operation of the elevator.

Taking all these elements into consideration, my decision is that this specific work properly belongs to the Elevator Constructors' Union, Local No. 1, as they are and have been in possession and that the work is distinctly associated with, and related to, the proper and safe operation of elevators.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (W. S. Timmis, chairman), August 14, 1919.

112a

—Wiring, in connection with elevator installation.

Electrical Workers vs. Elevator Constructors and Atlantic Elevator Co.—Westinghouse Building, Liberty St. and Broadway.

The testimony shows that the electricians will run the feed wires to a motor generator starter, which is equivalent to the point provided for in the agreement (between the unions), inside of which point the work is part of the elevator installation; therefore, the

complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 20, 1923.

112b

—Lifts, erection of.

Elevator Constructors' Union vs. Housesmiths Union, Local No. 52—Paramount Theatre Building, 43rd and 44th Sts. and Broadway.

The Committee finds that lifts of the type to be installed in the orchestra pit of the Paramount Theatre Building is work that is covered by the agreement between the Elevator Manufacturers' Association and the Elevator Constructors' Union, Local No. 1; and further finds that this work requires inspection and approval by the Inspector of Elevators of the Bureau of Buildings, and should be done by elevator constructors.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1926.

112c

—Lifts, stage, installing of.

Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1 vs. Housesmiths, Local No. 52—Ziegfield Theatre, 54th St. and Sixth Ave.

The Committee finds that the work of installing stage lifts or traps is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 12, 1927.

112-2c

—Lifts, stage, installing of.

Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1 vs. Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties Local Union No. 580—New York Hilton, Sixth Avenue and 53rd Street, New York city.

The Executive Committee finds from the evidence submitted that the installation of the stage lift is the work of the Iron Workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 29, 1963.

112-3c

—Scenery lift, installation of.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron Workers Local 580 vs. Elevator Constructors Local 1—1 Astor Plaza, Times Square, 44th Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds from the evidence submitted that the installation of the scenery lift is the work of the Ornamental Iron Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 15, 1971.

112d

—Panel work, in connection with enclosing of escalators, installation of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1—Gimbel Store, 32nd Street and Sixth Avenue.

The installation of the panel work in connection with the enclosing of escalators is in the possession of the elevator constructors.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 18, 1929.

112e

—Safe-T-Ray, on elevators, installation of.

In the matter of the Electrical Workers, Local No. 3, and the Elevator Constructors, Local No. 1—Rockefeller Center, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 48th to 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the device in question is for the safety of passengers and is covered in the decision of the Special Arbitration Board, August 14, 1919, known as Decision No. 112 of the Handbook and, therefore, the work in question is in the possession of the elevator constructor.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 28, 1932.

112f**—Escalators, New or Used, Installation of.**

Elevator Constructors Union Local No. 1 vs. the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local No. 3.—Emigrant Savings Bank, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of new or used escalators is the work of the Elevator Constructor.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 15, 1967.

112g**—Elevators, Installation of.**

Elevator Constructors Local Union 1 vs. Electrical Workers Local Union 3—250 East 80th Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of a completely new elevator using either new or used equipment, in a building with an alteration permit, is the work of the Elevator Constructors.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 21, 1969.

112-2g**—Elevators, installation of.**

Elevator Constructors Local Union No. 1 vs. Electrical Workers Local Union 3—250 East 80th Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of a completely new elevator using either new or used equipment, in a building with an alteration permit, is the work of the Elevator Constructor.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 21, 1969.

Upon rehearing, it is the decision of the Executive Committee that their decision 112g of March 21, 1969 is reaffirmed. This decision shall in no way change the division of work on elevators between the Elevator Constructor and the Electrician now in existence.—Decision of the Executive Committee, December 17, 1969.

112-3g**—Elevators, installation of.**

Elevator Constructors Union Local No. 1 vs. Electrical Workers Local Union 3—3300 Queens Boulevard, Long Island City, N.Y.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is covered by Decision 112-2g, March 21, 1969 and reaffirmed December 17, 1969, and it is work that is in the jurisdiction of the Elevator Constructors, Local 1.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 23, 1973.

112-4g**—New Elevator, using existing rails, Installation of.**

Elevator Constructors Union Local 1 vs. Electrical Workers Union Local 3—114 Liberty Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the referenced installation is a new elevator, using the existing rails, and is therefore the work of Elevator Constructors Union Local 1.—Decision of the Executive Committee, April 21, 1976.

112-5g**—New Elevator, using existing rails, Installation of.**

Elevator Constructors Union Local 1 vs. Electrical Workers Union Local 3—Plaza Hotel, New York City, N.Y.

The Executive Committee finds that the referenced installation, elevators 5, 6, 7 and 8 is covered by Decision 112-4g and is therefore the work of the Elevator Constructors Union Local 1.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 27, 1976.

112-6g

—New Elevator, Installation of.

Elevator Constructors Union Local 1 and Electrical Workers Union, Local 3— Cornell Club, New York City, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question constitutes a new elevator installation and is the work of Elevator Constructors Union Local 1.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 30, 1989.

GLAZING**113**

Agreement between the Window and Plate Glass Dealers' Association and the Glaziers' Local Union No. 1087, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Work covered—Setting and glazing of all glass and mirrors of every kind and description.

114

—Glazing, sash, metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Glaziers—Cedar and West Sts.

The work of glazing metal sash where a cap or solder is used is work that has been in the possession of the sheet metal workers. The work of glazing metal sash where a cap or solder is not used is work that has been in the possession of both the sheet metal workers and the glaziers. The cutting of glass is work that has been in the possession of the glaziers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 23, 1907. Superseded by 114a.

114a

—Sash, metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Glaziers.

RESOLVED, that the agreement made by the Sheet Metal Workers and the Glaziers' Unions, relating to the glazing of hollow metal sash, be accepted as a competent revision of an arbitration decision and be substituted for the decision of January 23, 1907, printed in the Handbook as Decision No. 114.

The Agreement reads as follows:

It is agreed by both parties to this agreement that all glass set in sheet metal sash, frames and doors shall be set by members of the

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, according to their claim of jurisdiction, granted by the Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor at St. Louis, December, 1910, and that all sheet metal work on sheet metal sash, frames and doors, shall be done by members of the amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance.

—Decision of Executive Committee, December 18, 1923.

115

—Sash, hollow metal, manufactured by Hermann & Grace.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. George A. Fuller Company—Hallenbeek-Hungerford Building.

The decision of January 23, 1907, applies to this work, and the glazing should be done by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 15, 1914.

116

—Skylight, saw-tooth.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. W. L. Crow Construction Co.—43rd St. and Eleventh Ave.

The W. L. Crow Construction Co. is directed to have the sawtooth skylight in question glazed by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1917.

116a

—Glazing, rolled iron bar skylights.

Glaziers, Local No. 1087, vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local 28—American Express Building, Bliss Yards, Long Island City.

The Committee finds that the glazing of rolled iron bar skylights is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 1, 1926.

117

—Partitions, wooden, glazing of.

Carpenters vs. Glaziers and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—45th St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 7, 1918.

118

—Sash, steel, glazing of.

Glaziers vs. Sheet Metal Workers and Post & McCord—Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

The complaint of the glaziers is sustained, as the sash being glazed is of rolled steel, and Post & McCord is directed to employ glaziers to do the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 21, 1919.

119

—Beads, metal, setting of.

Carpenters vs. Glaziers and Cauldwell-Wingate Company—Mt. Sinai Hospital.

The complaint of the carpenters is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 29, 1921.

HOISTING WORK

120

Agreement between the Building Contractors' and Mason Builders Association, The Cement League, Contracting Stonesetters Association, Inc., Contracting Plasterers' Association of Greater New York and International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 14.

Article IV. Work covered.

Engineers shall be employed on the operation of.

All high pressure boilers, high pressure steam (not from permanent plant of an existing building on the job site or street service) used for temporary heating, when operated by Parties of the First Part.

All engines, irrespective of power used for hoisting materials and construction equipment for buildings.

Air compressors, (it being agreed that one (1) engineer shall service two compressors when such compressors are located within one hundred feet of each other, and shall drive all truck mounted compressors).

Air valves when compressed air is obtained from other source than the employer's compressor.

Steam or compressed air driven concrete or mortar mixers.

Pulsometers, syphons and pumps driven by steam or compressed air. On five or more single or double suction power pumps. Cableways, cranes, clamshells, orange peel and dragline buckets.

Climbing cranes.

Locomotives.

Power chain hoists and concrete pumps.

House elevators used in the construction, alteration, demolition and repairing of buildings and structure at a cost of \$25,000.00 or more (it being agreed that from a cost of \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00, an engineer shall be employed for a minimum of one week and that from \$50,000.00 to \$100,000.00, an engineer shall be employed for a minimum of two weeks. (These terms shall apply to all contracts of one contractor in one building progressing at the same time).

Unloading material from a truck to the ground where power is used to facilitate same shall not be classified as hoisting. In connection with pumping where any pumping is required to be operated continuously on river coffer dams and well point pumps because of a water condition, an engineer shall be employed.

A lift truck when such lift truck is used to hoist building materials.

A conveyor when such conveyor is used to raise building materials from one floor to another floor.

Motorized buggies when they are used on temporary ramps for lifting materials to the second floor, or above.

An engineer shall NOT be required on gasoline engines furnishing power to drive electric generators when one machine (no larger than 300 amperes) is involved in a project.

When two or more machines of this size or one or more machines of a larger size are utilized on a project.

Welding machines when used on structural steel work.

Personnel material hoists, regardless of the use of such machines.

Helicopters used in construction.

Article V. Hours.

Section 1. The minimum basic day will be seven (7) hours, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., for all weekdays,

except Saturday. This time shall be actual running time and the engineer shall have his machine ready to run at 8:00 A.M., unless otherwise notified on the previous day.

Section 2. It is agreed that the engineer shall be employed on a straight time weekly basis, except as provided in SECTION 4 hereof.

Section 3. Where an engineer works with the mechanics of a trade who are on eight (8) hour day basis, the engineer will work the additional hour at straight time.

Section 4. At the start and finish of a job engineers shall be paid for the actual time worked. On jobs of one or two days' duration an engineer shall be paid for a day's wage for each day he works. When an engineer, hoisting for the concrete contractor exclusively, is employed only one or two consecutive days within a period of five consecutive working days, he shall receive a minimum of three days' pay for each payroll week.

Section 5. When working with the Plasterer, the engineer shall work similar hours as the Plasterers' Laborers seven (7) hour day.

When machines are being used to pump or spray plastering material on a job, an engineer shall be employed,

- A. When one or more machines are pumping or spraying above the second floor on all apartment buildings over seven (7) stories high.
- B. When one or more machines are pumping or spraying above the second floor on office buildings which require 1,250 square yards or more per floor.
- C. When two or more machines are pumping or spraying from street level up on buildings over two stories high.
- D. On jobs comprised of more than one (1) building, when two to four machines are pumping or spraying from street level up on buildings over two stories high, whether working on one or more buildings at a time; however, when five or more machines are in operation on more than one building, an additional engineer shall be employed.

E. No engineer shall be required where only one machine is used for pumping or spraying unless hose is larger than three (3) inches, except as stipulated above.

F. When an engineer is employed he may cover the house car or portable hoist for not more than two hours per day.

Section 6. It is further agreed that no work shall be performed on Saturday, except in case of emergency or necessity, and that no work shall be performed then unless notice be given to the Secretary of the International Union of Operating Engineers Local # 14, by 2: 00 P.M., on the previous Friday, stating building where work is to be performed and the number of engineers required, when double time shall be allowed.

Emergency work, involving danger to life and property, may be performed without above notice being given.

Section 7. The legal holidays referred to in this Article are: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Election Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. When an engineer is employed during the payroll week in which the aforesaid holidays fall, he shall be paid for these holidays even if they fall on Saturday.

Section 8. When pumps, syphons, pulsometers and/or boilers are operating twenty-four (24) hours continuously, three shifts of engineers shall be employed and no double time shall be paid except where men working more than eight (8) hours on one shift, or are employed over forty (40) hours continuously. There shall be no charge for engineers' services on operating automatic pumps during noon hour.

121

Agreement between The Cement League and International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 14.

This agreement is the same as No. 120.

122

Agreement between Stone Setting Contractors' Association and International Union of Operating Engineers, Local No. 14.

This agreement is the same as No. 120.

123

—Hoisting work, building materials, caisson work.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co.—
Broadway and Thames St.

The Geo. A. Fuller Co. is instructed to employ engineers, members of the recognized union, to operate engines used for handling all materials used in building construction work. This includes all construction in connection with caisson work.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 31, 1906.

124

—Hoisting work, building material.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

The work of hoisting building material is in possession of the hoisting engineers and is covered by their agreement. Further, the Elevators Constructors and Millwrights' Union does not claim the work of hoisting building material. The organizations interested in the question involved are hereby ordered to hold a conference for the purpose of arranging properly the details of hoisting for the completion of the buildings. See Conference Report Feb. 11, 1907.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 17, 1906.

125

—Building material.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union.

The Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union is ordered to refrain from hoisting building material.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 23, 1906.

126

—Building material.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Local 296, The Elevator Constructors and Millwrights' Union, Local No. 1, vs. The Hoisting Association, Elevator Manufacturers' Association and Mason Builders' Association.

The elevator constructors may hoist building material on the house elevators after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done; previous to this time the work of hoisting of all building material must be performed by the united portable hoisting engineers, except material used in the Construction of elevators which may be hoisted by the elevator constructors.

This means that if house elevators are used for the purpose of hoisting material before the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, said house elevators must be operated by members of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union. While house elevators are in control of the elevator manufacturers they must be operated by the elevator constructors.

This agreement permits the engineer to hoist building material with the hoisting machine and the elevator constructor to hoist building material on the house elevator after the hoisting for the

plastering above the first floor has been done.—Decision of Conference, February 11, 1907. Superseded by No. 129.

127

—Pumps and mixers, operations of, by power other than steam or compressed air.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Mason Builders' Association and Masters' League of Cement Workers.

After carefully weighing all the evidence submitted, I have reached the following as my decision:

First: Pumps and mixers operated by other motive power than steam or compressed air not being in possession of any trade may be operated by the United Portable Engineers, if the contractor so elects.

Second: Pumps and mixers not operated by steam or compressed air may also be operated by members of either the Brick Masons Helpers Union or Cement Workers Helpers Union as the contractor may determine, and under the plan of arbitration governing the building trades of New York City.—Decision of Umpire (D. W. O'Neil), January 4, 1909.

127a

—Welders, electric, portable, operation of.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638, with Ornamental and Architectural Iron Workers, Local No. 447, Boilermakers, Lodge No. 2 and Electrical Workers, Local No. 3, vs. Operating Engineers, Local No. 14—Waterside Power Station, 39th Street and East River, New York, N. Y.

On the evidence submitted, the Committee finds that no mechanic of any one particular trade is required to start and stop the apparatus used for electric welding and, therefore, the operation of the apparatus for electric welders is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 8, 1937.

128

—Steam pump for pumping water from excavation, running of.

Portable Engineers vs. Hedden Construction Co.—Metropolitan Life Building.

The Hedden Construction Company is directed to employ a member of the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union on the work referred to in the complaint (pumping water with steam syphon).—Decision of Executive Committee, January 6, 1909.

128a

—Pumps, for excavation work, running of.

Engineers, Local 184, vs. Pipe Fitters, Local 566.

The Committee finds that under Section 22 of the Arbitration Plan that the work of running pumps in excavation work is not in the sole possession of Engineers, Local No. 184, or U. A. Pipe Fitters, Local No. 566.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1925.

128-2a

—Pipe work on compressors.

Pipefitters, Welders and Burners, Local No. 566 vs. Apprentice Engineers, Local Union No. 125A—Fourth Avenue and 24th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the pipe work connecting compressors, is not in the sole possession of the pipefitters or the engineers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 5, 1931.

128b

—Steel sheeting and steel piles, of, with oxy-acetylene, burning off.

Pipefitters, Welders and Burners, Local No. 566, vs. Engineers, Local No. 125A—Barclay and West Streets, New York City.

The Committee considered the complaint of the Pipefitters, Welders and Burners, U. A. Local No. 566, and on the statement of the representative of the Engineers' Local No. 125A that his men had not been doing this work and that they did not claim it, therefore, the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 21, 1930.

129

—Hoisting work.

Agreement between the Mason Builders' Association, the Elevator Manufacturers' Association, the Hoisting Association, the Elevator Constructors and Millwrights Union No. 1, and the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union, Local No. 403, April 11, 1913.

Section 1. The elevator constructors may hoist building material on the house elevator after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed. Previous to this time, the hoisting of all building material must be performed by the United Portable Hoisting Engineers, except materials used in the construction of elevators, which may be hoisted by the elevator constructors.

Section 2. This means that if house elevators are used for the purpose of hoisting building materials before the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed, said house elevators must be operated by members of the Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union. While house elevators are in control of the elevator manufacturers, they must be operated by elevator constructors.

Section 3. This agreement permits the engineers to hoist building materials with a hoisting machine and the elevator constructors to hoist building materials on the house elevator after the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed.

Section 4. A member of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union need not be employed to operate the house elevator for making good the hoist hole from which the temporary hoist is being removed when the hoisting for the plastering above the first floor has been done, and the hoisting for the cement floors above the second floor has been completed.

Section 5. When the engineer has left the building, in accordance with sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, and there are two hundred (200) linear feet or more of partition work to be installed an engineer

must be employed to hoist such partition material and any other building material which may be required during this time.

Section 6. A member of the United Portable Hoisting Engineers' Union need not be employed to operate a car being used solely as a scaffold for performing work in the elevator shaft. If such a car is used for hoisting material for mechanics using such car then a member of the United Portable Hoisting Engineer's Union shall be employed. When car is used for patching, painting, etc., then an elevator constructor shall be employed.

Section 7. An elevator constructor shall always run the elevator for the adjusting and installing of elevator signals or elevator appurtenances or for any other work being installed or erected by members of the Elevator Constructors' Union.

Section 8. The elevator constructors shall operate all cars used for carrying passengers, house furniture, or both, and no passenger shall ride on a car used for material when the passenger car is in working order. Employees loading or unloading car shall not be considered passengers.

Section 9. In consideration of the above agreement being approved by the Building Trades Employers' Association, and it being understood by all parties to this agreement that no other trade will be granted the same privilege, the United Portable Hoisting Engineers agree that all machines used exclusively for hoisting material, erected or installed by elevator constructors, shall be operated by members of the Elevator Constructors' Union.

129a

—Electric Chain Hoist, use of for installation.

Operating Engineers Local 14 vs. I.B.E.W. Local 3—1166 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

The operation of power activated equipment for the vertical movement of materials and/or equipment from the level at which they were delivered and unloaded at the building site to the level at which installation of said materials and/or equipment will proceed, is the work of the Operating Engineer. The use of the Electric Chain Hoist when used to install the materials and/or equipment is a tool of the

trade making the installation.—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 15, 1972.

130

—Engineer's time, method of computing.

United Portable Hoisting Engineers vs. Jacob A. Zimmerman & Co., Inc.—J. K. Stewart Building, Long Island City.

The method of computing the engineer's time should be continued in the same manner in which it was started, and the engineer should, therefore, be paid straight time.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 5, 1917.

INSULATING WORK

131

—Insulating work, nailing cork to wood.

Insulator's Union vs. Brotherhood of Carpenters—Plaza Hotel.

The work of nailing cork to wood is work that has been in the possession of both the carpenters and the insulators.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1907.

131a

—Thermal insulating material, application to stone, precast stone or precast concrete.

Journeyman Stone Setter Mason's Union No. 84, New York vs. Asbestos Workers Union No. 12, New York—111 Wall Street and East River, New York City.

The application of thermal insulating material to stone, precast stone or precast concrete when applied at the site of the building is the work of the Asbestos Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, April 29, 1968.

132

—Cork, setting of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 vs. Union Construction and Waterproofing Company—Plaza Hotel.

The setting of cork insulation on the job specified in the complaint is in the possession of the insulators.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 26, 1907.

133

—Asbestos cement insulation on boiler room ceiling.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 vs. McNulty Bros.—Farmers Loan and Trust Co. Building, William and Beaver Sts.

McNulty Bros. is instructed to employ the recognized Union of Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 2, 1909.

134

—Ducts, heating and ventilating, insulation of.

Heat and Cold Insulators vs. Walker & Chambers—63rd St. and Fifth Ave.

The complaint is sustained, and insulators shall be employed to insulate duct work at the building.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1915.

134a

—Insulating felt, used for acoustic and insulating purposes, application of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers Local No. 12 vs. Carpenters.

The application of standard felt, keystone felt, house line and peerless blanket, used for acoustic and insulating purposes, when applied with acoustic cement, is the work of the Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers' Union, and all woodwork incidental thereto is the work of the Carpenter.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 13, 1929.

134-2a

—Ceilings, acoustic, of transits tile and mineral wool, installation of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Carpenters' District Council—Continental Bank Building, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 7, 1932.

134b

—Mineral wool blankets on floor of hung ceiling, laying of.

Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46—Rockefeller Center, Fifth Avenue and 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 18, 1935.

134c

—Insulating material, installation of.

Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8—1407 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that on the work in question, where waterproofing has been applied, the installation of insulating material is the work of the asbestos workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 13, 1949.

134d

—Joints, field, Ric-Wil conduits, applying insulation to and finishing of.

Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Sheepshead Bay Housing, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The committee finds in connection with Ric-Wil insulated pipe units that, where a mechanical-type conduit joint is used, the insulating and finishing of the joint is the work of the asbestos workers; but where a welded type conduit joint is used, the work of the asbestos workers ceases with the application of the insulating material.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 14, 1949.

134-2d

—Insulation (Poly Con), of piping system, Installation of.

Asbestos Workers Local Union 12 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters Local Union 638—Queensboro Community College, Queens, New York.

The Executive Committee finds the installation of Poly Con reinforced casing at the joints of the piping system is the work of Asbestos Workers Local Union 12.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 4, 1976.

134e

—Water soluble solution, the application of to canvas on pipe and duct work for vapor seal.

Painters' District Council No. 9 vs. Asbestos Workers' Local No. 12—New York City Coliseum.

The work in question is in the possession of the Asbestos Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, February 23, 1956.

134f

—Polyvinyl Plastic Sheeting, Installation of.

Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Carpenters District Council—Rochdale Village, Jamaica Housing, Jamaica, Long Island.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of the sealed polyvinyl plastic sheeting envelope used in connection with the pipe insulating systems of Concrete Thermal Casings, Inc. is the work of the Asbestos Workers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, February 25, 1963.

134g

—Polyvinyl Plastic Sheeting, Installation of.

United Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers' Association, Local Union No. 8, New York vs. Asbestos Workers Local Union No. 12—Rochdale Village, Jamaica Housing, Jamaica, Long Island.

The Executive Committee affirms its previous finding as set forth in Hand Book decision 134f that the installation of the sealed polyvinyl plastic sheeting envelope used in connection with the pipe insulating systems of Concrete Thermal Casings, Inc. is the work of the Asbestos Workers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 2, 1963.

IRON WORK

135

—Iron work, drip pans, elevator.

The assembling and installing of drip pans for elevators at a building shall be done by housesmiths. This does not apply to pans under water pressure.—Resolution of Board of Governors, March 23, 1904.

135a

—Trench housing of cast iron, erection of.

United Housesmiths' Union, Local No. 52 vs. the Enterprise Association, Local Union No. 638, and the Progress Association, Local Union No. 639—New York Steam Plant, First Avenue and 35th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the housing of cast iron in question on the New York Steam Plant is work that should be done by the iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 8, 1931.

135-2a

—Troughs, metal, to house cables for broadcasting purposes and make finished floor, installation of.

Electrical Workers, Local No. 3 vs. Housesmiths' Local No. 52—Rockefeller Center, Sixth Avenue and 49th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 20, 1933.

136

—Lamp posts, cast iron, setting of and drilling of holes for.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen vs. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3—East River (Williamsburgh) Bridge.

In the opinion of the General Arbitration Board, the Electrical Workers Union No. 3 should immediately ratify the agreement made by its committee with the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union on April 20, 1904.—Resolution of General Arbitration Board, May 11, 1904.

Agreement of April 20, 1904, between the Housesmiths and Bridgemen and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 3:

After thoroughly discussing and entering into detailed reports, in the case of the Telephone building, the electricians agreed that this work belongs to the iron workers. This does not include the slide for pipe rest.

It is further agreed that the drilling of holes through iron where it requires the services of one man for eight hours or more be conceded to the iron worker, and the electrical workers agree to send for an iron man when the work involved requires more than eight hours' work continuously.

136a

—Lamp posts, metal, setting of.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local Union No. 447 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—West Side Highway, New York, N. Y.

From the evidence submitted, the Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of the electrical worker or the iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 13, 1937.

137

—Angle iron frame for wire, erection of.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union vs. Daniel Papay,—Aviary, Bronx Park.

Mr. Papay is instructed to employ housesmiths to put up the angle iron frame work for wire on the Bronx Park and other jobs.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 26, 1905.

137a

—Wire work connected with Switchboards, erection of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—
Bronx County Court House, Grand Concourse and 161st Street, New
York, N.Y.

The Committee finds that the wire work in connection with the
switchboard as installed in the job in question is not in the possession
of the housesmiths or the electricians.—Decision of Executive
Committee, March 7, 1933.

138

—Smoke stacks, iron and steel, erection of.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union and The Iron League Erectors'
Association vs. The Riggers' Protective Union and the Master Steam
and Hot Water Fitters' Association.

I find and determine the rights of the parties to this arbitration
to be as follows:

First: The complainants are exclusively entitled to erect iron
and steel smokestacks heavier than ten gauge, either inside or outside
of buildings, in connection only with the erection of new buildings of
iron or steel frame construction or in which iron or steel beams or
girders are used.

Second: Otherwise than as prescribed in the foregoing finding
designated "First," no party to this arbitration has any exclusive
jurisdiction in the erection of stacks of the character above specified.—
Decision of Umpire (Charles Stewart Smith), August 10, 1905.

139

—Drilling of holes in iron.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union vs. Electrical Workers' Union.

The drilling of holes through iron where it requires the
services of one man for eight hours or more is conceded to the iron
workers. The electrical workers shall send for iron men when the
work involved requires more than eight hours' work continuously.—
Decision of Executive Committee, Sept. 20, 1905.

139a

—Supports for bridge lighting, installation of.

Iron Workers, Local No. 40 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—
Verrazano-Narrows Bridge.

The installation of steel or iron supports larger than 3" and the
providing of holes and the installation of bolts in same where it
requires the services of one man for eight hours or more, is the work
of the Iron Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, February
27, 1969.

140

—Angle iron frame for wire work, erection of.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union vs. Estey Wire Works—
Gouverneur Hospital.

The secretary is instructed to notify the Estey Wire Works and
the Wire Work Manufacturers' Association that the members of said
association must employ housesmiths to put up angle iron frame work
on all jobs.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

140a

—Frame work, iron, for signs, erection of.

Iron Workers, Local Nos. 40, 361 and 447 vs. Sheet Metal Workers,
Local No. 137 (Sign Hangers Division).

The Committee finds that the erection of iron frame work in
connection with signs is work that is in the possession of the iron
workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 13, 1937.

140b

—Framework, steel, for Quonset Huts, erection of.

—Steel sheets, corrugated, for exterior covering of Quonset Huts, installation of.

Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 361 and Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters District Council—Veteran's Temporary Housing, Canarsie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The committee finds that the erection of the structural members forming the framework of Quonset Huts on the job in question is the work of the iron workers; and the installation of the exterior covering of corrugated steel sheets is the work of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 27, 1946.

141

—Rigging.

Riggers' Protective Union vs. Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association.

The complaints of the Riggers' Protective Union against members of the Master Steam Fitters' Association are dismissed and the Master Steam Fitters are directed that where they do employ riggers they must employ members of the Riggers' Union, a party to the Arbitration Plan.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 10, 1906.

141a

—Rigging.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 40, and Riggers Local No. 170.

In the arbitration between Local 40 of the I. A. B. & S. I. W. and Local 170 of the I. A. B. & S. I. W., as to the handling of stokers, agitators, pulverizers, coolers, blowers, crushers, machinery, fabricated tanks, boilers, both sectional and tubular, pumps, motors, compressors, condensers, mixers, smoke stacks, safes, engines, erection and dismantling of derricks and cranes, and numerous other

machinery, having considered all the testimony and briefs presented, the same showing great conflict as to the methods under which the work claimed by both has been performed, it has been necessary for me to take up some basic principles before arriving at a conclusion.

It would seem necessary first to determine what would be the plain line of demarcation as between these two locals, and in doing so one arrives at the conclusion that Local 40 men are primarily erectors of structural steel, and that Local 170 men are primarily riggers and machinery movers, and with these facts established, it appears that each local has its own place in construction work, and therefore,

It is my decision that Local 40 men working principally for erectors of steel, should not be deprived of handling any material for the contractor for the structural steel, and,

I further find that Local 170 men working for rigging employers, and also for other employers in the handling of materials to be set by other trades, and doing no erection work themselves, are entitled to the handling and rigging of all work to be set by the other trades.

It would seem that to attempt to name materials to be handled by one or the other of these Locals, would not accomplish anything, as new materials and methods are being adopted from day to day.

As to the erection of derricks or cranes, to be used by other trades than the Iron Worker, it should be optional with the employer to employ either Riggers or Structural Iron Workers.—Decision of Arbitrator, P. J. Commerford, March 2, 1927.

141b

—Printing press machinery, handling of.

International Association of Machinists, District No. 15 vs. W. J. Casey Trucking & Rigging Co., and Riggers & Machinery Movers of New York and Vicinity, Local No. 170—New York Times Bldg., Brooklyn Branch, 3rd Avenue and Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In view of the conflicting decisions by the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of November 20, 1929, of a Special Committee of the

Building Trades Council of New York and Vicinity, the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association recommends that the Riggers handle to its approximate base all printing press machinery and that the machinists and machinists' helpers and riggers work together in the setting of the machinery on the printing press bed.—Decision of the Executive Committee, October 28, 1930.

141-2b

—Printing press machinery, handling and rigging of.

Riggers and Machinery Movers, Local 170 vs. Machinists' Helpers—World Telegram Building, Barclay and West Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is sustained. The Committee finds that the work in question is recognized to be in the possession of the riggers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 2, 1931.

142

—Iron work, window frames and window transoms, bronze, installation of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Lord & Taylor Building.

The cast metal work should be erected by the Iron Workers.—Decision of Special Board, January 15, 1914.

The show window frames of drawn metal shall be erected by either the carpenter or the iron worker, as the employer doing the work may elect.—Decision of Umpire (Ross F. Tucker), January 16, 1914.

142a

—Frames, bronze, in which reflectors for indirect lighting are to be placed, erection of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Bankers Trust Building, 14 Wall Street, New York.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting the bronze frames on the job in question is in the possession of the housesmiths.—Decision of Executive Committee, Feb. 6, 1933.

142b

—Ornaments, bronze, cast, exterior, erection of.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local Union No. 477 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—International Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting the ornamental bronze as erected on the job in question is work that is covered by Decision No. 142a.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 4, 1936.

142c

—Framework carrying glass signs and enameled iron reflectors, erection of.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local Union No. 447 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Horn and Hardart Automat, 250 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work as installed on the job in question consisting of the framework carrying the glass signs and the enameled iron used as a reflector is in the possession of the ornamental iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 4, 1936.

142-2c

—Frames, bronze, for light boxes in tunnels, erection of.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local No. 580 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Midtown Tunnel, East River, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the erection of the cast or extruded bronze light box frames for the recessed lighting used on the job in question and in like tunnels is the work of the ornamental iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 26, 1940.

142-3c

—Tray rails and food display cases for cafeterias, erection of.

In the matter of the dispute between the Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local No. 580 and the Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Forest Hills High School, 66th to 67th Road and 110th to 112 Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the erection of the tray rails and the food display cases of the type exhibited, is the work of the ornamental iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 16, 1941.

142d

—Guards, wrought iron, to protect lights, erection of.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties, Local No. 447 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Pier 92, N. R., New York, N. Y.

The electricians conceded the work in question after examining job photographs submitted, therefore, the Committee finds that the work is in the possession of the iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 19, 1937.

143

—Partitions, steel.

Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors, No. 52 vs. Mare Eidlitz & Son—Western Union Building.

The structural iron of the partitions referred to in the complaint was five-thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness and they should have been erected by the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1914.

143a

—Systems, Metal Furniture, Installation of.

Ornamental Iron Workers Local 580 vs. Carpenters District Council—Continental Insurance Company job, Maiden Lane and Water Street, New York City (EX PARTE HEARING)

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of metal furniture systems is the work of Ornamental Iron Workers Local 580.— Decision of the Executive Committee, November 30, 1983.

144

—Furniture, metal, stacks and filing cases, shelving, erection of.

Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors, No. 52 vs. United States Metal Products Co. and the Carpenters—Western Union Building.

The erection of stacks, filing cases and metal furniture of the type installed in the Western Union Building is work that has been in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1914.

144a

—Casings, iron, forming a duct and a part of hook-stacks, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 447—Columbia Library, 535 West 114th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1934.

144-2a (Rescinded)

—Shelving, metal, for the Conserv-a-trieve filing system, Installation of.

Ornamental Iron Workers Local 580 vs. Carpenters District Council (Millwrights)—World Trade Center, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of metal shelving for the Conserv-a-trieve filing system is the work of Ornamental Iron Workers Local Union 580.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 2, 1973.

On January 23, 1974 the Executive Committee determined to rescind Decision 144-2a predicated upon confirmation of an announced agreement between the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America concerning the subject matter of this dispute.

Written confirmation having now been received from the two International Union concerned, Decision 144-2a is rescinded.— May 29, 1974.

144b

—Metal work benches, erection of.

Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 580 vs. Carpenters District Council—Lane Bryant Building, 523 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Upon the evidence submitted in the dispute over the erection of the type of benches on the job in question, the committee finds that the assembling of the metal parts, including the bench top supports of wood, is the work of the iron workers; and finds that the application of any parts of wood, or wood products to the assembly, is the work of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 13, 1944.

145

—Doors, corrugated sheet metal, fire (Saino).

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters and the Empire Art Metal Company.—Equitable Building.

The Committee finds that work of a similar character has been in the possession of the iron workers, and that the iron workers should therefore erect the doors in question, which are known as the

Saino corrugated door.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1914.

146

—Doors, corrugated sheet metal, fire (Saino).

Question raised by the Empire Art Metal Co. and the Carpenters' Union.

The Committee finds that the decision of September 24, 1914, applies to all of the work necessary for the proper installation of the doors, including all attachments and parts attached after the doors are hung.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 5, 1914.

147

—Register faces.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors, No. 52, William H. Jackson Co. and Hecla-Winslow Co.—Morgan Building, Broad and Wall Sts.

The register faces complained of consist of a cast bronze grill which is fastened to an iron frame or buck set in the marble, the frame or buck being furnished by the iron contractor; and the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1914.

148

—Trim, steel, installation of.

District Council of Carpenters vs. the Housesmiths and Bronze Erectors and the Hecla-Winslow Co.—Equitable Building.

The Committee finds that where the housesmiths install the bucks, which answer for a jamb, and hang the doors, it is not a violation of the Gaynor decision for the housesmiths to apply the finishing moulding around the bucks.

Note.—The intent of this decision is that if the housesmiths' work ceases when the bucks are installed and another trade installs the

doors, the mechanics who install the doors may apply any finishing trim—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1914.

149

—Bucks, setting of.

Iron Workers vs. J. Odell Whitenack and the Carpenters' Union—Long Island City.

The Committee finds that the work of setting bucks similar to those in question, is not in the sole possession of either the iron workers or the carpenters, but when bucks are set in quantities, they shall be set by the iron workers; provided that when about ten or fifteen bucks are to be set in a building, and at different times and at different places, they may be set by other mechanics.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 15, 1915.

149a

—Bucks, iron elevator, assembling and setting of.

Housesmiths, Local 52 vs. Carpenters—North side of 42nd St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

The evidence shows that the work in question is not in the sole possession of either the iron workers or the carpenters, and, therefore, the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 4, 1927.

149b

—Bucks, iron elevator, setting and drilling and fastening of to columns and girders with 3/8" bolts.

Housesmiths, Local 52 vs. Carpenters—New Netherlands Hotel, 59th St. and Fifth Ave.

The evidence shows that the work in question is not in the sole possession of either the iron workers or the carpenters, and, therefore, the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 4, 1927.

150

—Iron work, partitions, steel, erection of.

Carpenters vs. Iron Workers No. 52—Municipal Building.

Although the erection of work classed as "steel trim" has been awarded to the carpenters, the complaint of the carpenters is dismissed, for the reason that the contractor for the work on the Municipal Building has employed iron workers, for many years, to erect office partitions similar in character to those in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1915.

150a

—Partitions, toilet, erection of.

Carpenters vs. Iron Workers—Fishel Building, Broadway and 37th Street.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 4, 1923.

150b

—Partitions, 10, 12 and 14 gauge steel, erection of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Federal Reserve Bank Building.

The erection of partitions of this type is work that is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 18, 1924.

151

—Pipe racks and fixtures, erection of.

Steamfitters and Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Parcel Post Building.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting racks and fixtures of iron pipe is work that is in the possession of the iron workers, the steamfitters and the plumbers, and wood work forming a

part thereof is work that is in the possession of the carpenters.—
Decision of Executive Committee, July 27, 1915.

151a

—Pipe rail fence, erection of.

Plumbers vs. Iron Workers and the Vulcan Rail Construction Co.—
Coney Island Board Walk.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive
Committee, November 20, 1922.

151b

—Iron work, pipe railing, erection of.

Plumbers vs. Iron Workers and the Pipe Railing Construction Co.—
Yankee Ball Park, 161st St. and Jerome Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive
Committee, November 20, 1922.

152

—Windows, frame and sash, of metal, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Harry E. Campbell Co., Fred T. Ley & Co.,
Inc., and Iron Workers' Union—44th St. between Fifth and Sixth
Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive
Committee, November 10, 1916.

152a

—Metal windows, frame and sash, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers and David Lupton's Sons
Co.—Building on 38th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive
Committee, January 18, 1924.

153

—Elevator enclosures.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters.—Lispenard Telephone Building.

The erection of the six inch channel iron belongs to the iron
workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 27, 1917.

153a

—Linings of elevator shafts, 10-gauge steel plates, erection of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters—Federal Reserve Bank Building.

The erection of the Z-bars and the 10-gauge steel plates used
as linings on the inside of the fronts of the elevator shafts at the
Federal Reserve Bank Building is work that has been in the
possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee,
November 2, 1923.

153-2a

—Lining of elevator shafts, erection of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—
Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Park and Lexington Aves., 49th to 50th
Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of lining the inside of the
fronts of elevator shafts is in the possession of the housesmiths.—
Decision of Executive Committee, Sept. 3, 1931.

154

—Doors, pier, all-steel, fire.

Iron Workers vs. the Carpenters (Millwrights)—Piers 46, 55, 56 and
57, North River.

We find that the work of assembling and erecting the Ogden all-steel, two section door is work that is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 18, 1917.

154a

—Door and operating device, shipping, erection of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights)—Metropolitan Life Building, Fourth Avenue and 25th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting the door and operating device on the Metropolitan Life job is in the possession of the housesmiths as expressed in the intent of Decision 154 of the Handbook.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 26, 1932.

155

—Foreman in charge of iron workers.

Housesmiths' Union, Local 52 vs. J. Edward Ogden Co.—Pier jobs.

The J. Edward Ogden Co. is advised that when six or more mechanics are employed (iron workers) the foreman in charge should be an iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1917.

156

—Bunk rack, iron pipe.

Steamfitters vs. Iron Workers and Vulcan Rail Construction Co.—Naval Cantonment Buildings, Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1917.

157

—Lockers, metal, installation of.

Iron Workers (Housesmiths' Finishers) vs. Sheet Metal Workers and the Canton Steel Ceiling Co.—Pennsylvania Hotel.

The work of installing and erecting the metal lockers is in the possession of the iron workers; except, that lockers manufactured by sheet metal firms, under union conditions, shall be erected by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee and Committee representing the Board of Business Agents, February 4, 1919.

158

—Drain boxes, stable, laying of.

Plumbers vs. Housesmiths' Finishers and the Cutler Iron Works—8th Cavalry Armory, 94th St. and Park Ave.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work in question laying stable drain boxes, has not been in the sole possession of either the plumbers or the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 7, 1919.

159

—Iron work, window frames, metal, Campbell, setting of.

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters' Union and George A. Fuller Co.—Munson Building.

The work of setting the Campbell metal window frames is work that is in the possession of the iron workers, which condition was affirmed by a decision given on November 10, 1916, (Dec. No. 152) on the job of the Fred T. Ley Company, located on 44th Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; and, the Committee deems it proper to advise the iron workers and the carpenters that our New York local decisions and customs should prevail, unless changed by a competent body representing both employers and employees.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 27, 1920.

Decision reaffirmed by Executive Committee, January 20, 1921.

160

—Window frames, iron, setting of (manufactured by Richey, Browne & Donald).

Iron Workers vs. Carpenters' Union and Thompson-Starrett Company—Straus Building, 46th St. and Fifth Ave.

The setting of the iron window frames in question (manufactured by Richey, Browne & Donald) is work that has been and is now in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1921.

160a

—Stack framing in heating chamber, conveyor and track for handling coal and ashes, erection of.

Iron Workers vs. Steamfitters and E. Rutzler Co.—School Building, Baxter and Hester Sts.

The work (erection of stack framing in heating chamber and erection of conveyor and track), is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 2, 1921.

160-2a

—Standards or supports for steam mains, erection of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Rikers Island.

The Committee finds that the erection of the channels, angles and I-beam supports to receive the hangers in the tunnel on the job in question is in the possession of the ironworker.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1931.

160-3a

—Supports, for hangers to carry steam pipes, structural steel, manufacture and erection of.

District Council of Iron Workers vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638. Sherman Creek Generating Plant, Academy Street and Harlem River, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of the iron workers or the steamfitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 24, 1942.

160b

—Framing of cold-rolled steel, installation of.

Metallic Lathers vs. Iron Workers and R. S. Voras & Co.—Hotel Building, Kew Gardens, L. I.

The installing of metal lumber, as used in the floor system of the hotel at Kew Gardens, is work that is not in the sole possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 8, 1922.

160c

—Iron work, ash chutes, installation of.

Boiler Makers' Union, Local No. 2 vs. Structural Iron Workers, Local 40—Hellgate Power House.

The Committee finds that the installation of ash chutes, according to the agreement between the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, dated November 11 and 12, 1910, and revised May 8, 1914, is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 24, 1924.

160-2c

—Grain storage bins, erection of.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 40 vs. Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, District No. 2—Eichler Brewery, Third Avenue and 169th Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds on the evidence submitted that the work in question is in the possession of the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 16, 1938.

160d

—Gymnasium equipment, installation of.

Iron Workers, Local 52 vs. Millwrights—Utrecht High School, Brooklyn.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the installation of gymnasium equipment, is not in the sole possession of the carpenters (millwrights) or the iron workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 22, 1925.

160-2d

—Scales, setting of.

Ornamental & Architectural Iron, Bronze & Metal Specialties, Local Union No. 447 vs. Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights, Local Union No. 740)—St. John's Terminal, West, Spring, Washington and Clarkson Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 31, 1934.

160-3d

—Beams and angles as supports for overhead tracking system, erection of.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local Union No. 361 vs. Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights, Local Union No. 740)—News Syndicate, 698 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1934.

160-4d

—Monorail, erection of.

Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 40 vs. Carpenters' District Council (Millwrights, Local No. 740)—Washburn Wireworks Plant, East River and 117th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the erection of monorails is work that is in the possession of the millwright. Any hot riveting in connection therewith is work that is in the possession of the iron worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 17, 1936.

160e

—Chute, glass-lined steel laundry, installation of.

Plumbers vs. Iron Workers, Local No. 52.—St. Cecelia's Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn.

The Committee finds that the glass-lined steel laundry chute, as erected, in St. Cecelia's Maternity Hospital, is of a type which is not covered by any agreement and which has not before been presented to us; the Committee, therefore, recommends that the question as to who shall perform this work be referred to a Special Board of Arbitration.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 26, 1926.

160-2e

—Mail Chutes, Installation of.

Ornamental Iron Workers Local 580 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local 28.— Bayview Towers, Bayside Queens.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of mailchutes is the work of the Ornamental Iron Workers Local 580.— Decision of the Executive Committee, December 1981.

160f

—Barriers, in connection with truck switches, Installation of.

Electrical Workers vs. Housesmiths, Local 52—14th Street Power House.

The complaint is dismissed, the contract having been let to an iron contractor, both to fabricate and to install.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 12, 1927.

160g

—Mullions and jambs, metal, Installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers.—Empire State Building, 34th Street and Fifth Avenue.

The Committee finds that the erection of the metal mullions and jambs in question when erected in advance of the stone and brick work is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 16, 1930.

160-2g

—Metal mullions and lambs, Installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local No. 28, and Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers vs. United Housesmiths' Union, Local No. 52, and Allied Building Metal Industries—Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue and 34th Street.

The Special Board of Arbitration having heard the interested parties and their witnesses, and after due consideration of their claims, testimony and exhibits, on the question put to it in the submission of August 5, 1930, has decided that the work of erecting metal mullions and jambs when erected in advance of the stone and brickwork, as now being erected at the Empire State Building, Fifth Avenue at 33rd and 34th Streets, shall be performed by either the iron worker or the sheet metal worker as the employer doing the work may elect.— (Rudolph P. Miller, Umpire, Michael B. Gallagher, H. Richard Stern, H. M. Hughes and F. H. Nobbe), September 26, 1930.

160-3g

—Ceilings, Extruded Porcelainized Aluminum Panels, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers International Association Local Union No. 28 vs. Ornamental and Architectural Iron, Bronze and Metal Specialties Local Union No. 580.—George Washington Bridge Bus Station, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question is the work of the Ornamental Iron Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 18, 1961.

160-4g

—Prestressed, Pre-casted Concrete Members, erection and setting of.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Locals 40 and 361 vs. Concrete Workers District Council—Kings County State School of Mental Hygiene, Brooklyn, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the erection and setting of referenced prestressed, precast concrete members is the work of the Iron Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 10, 1970.

Upon rehearing the Executive Committee sustains its decision 160-4g but clarifies it to the effect that the erection and setting of referenced prestressed, precast concrete members when power is

used to set the concrete members, is the work of the Structural Iron Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 20, 1971.

LATHING WORK

161

Agreement between the Employing Metallic Furring and Lathing Association and the Metallic Lather's Union.

ARTICLE II—Work Covered:

(1) The cutting, assembling, installation, and/or erection by any and all methods, of all metal furring, framing, bracketing, studding, etc., connected with the construction or installation of the following types of work: Metal Lath and Plaster Ceilings; Gypsum Lath and Plaster Ceilings; All Iron Furring and Gypsum Lath Construction; Acoustic Ceilings and Iron Furring in connection with same; Moulded Cornice Work; False and Furred Beams; Wall, Plaster or Column Furring; Steel Fireproofing; Hangers and Inserts for All Ceilings; Setting Frames to Receive Recessed Lights; and any and all other types of work involving the use of metal framing and all furring of any and all types, for attaching and/or applying a plastic or precast material, or a base therefor, all isolation or insulation material in connection with all types of furring and lathing, or any and all materials that take the place of same.

(2) The attaching, installation, and/or erection, by any and all methods, of all metal lath or mesh, gypsum lath, plaster board, or any other type of base to which a plastic or precast material is to be applied or attached.

(3) The assembling, attaching, installation, and/or erection by any and all methods, of all metal beads, screeds, grounds, mouldings, plaster stop casing beads, corner guards, partition ends, casings, base, or any other metal specially of any description intended to establish a finished line for a plastic material.

(4) The assembling, attaching, installation, and/or erection by any and all methods of any and all work incidental to, or directly related to the contents of the foregoing subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

The foregoing does not include work of unloading, carrying, or hoisting of any materials to any part of the building.

(5) Frames of reinforcing steel, or units made of iron, metal lath, wire lath or mesh, which have been made and assembled before arriving at the job, shall be handled after arrival at the job by employees covered by this Agreement, excepting hoisting of same by motive power.

(6) Each employee covered by this Agreement shall keep himself provided with a suitable kit of tools necessary for the proper performance of the work which he is called upon to do, excepting machines, cutters, punchers, vises and water levels.

(7) The Union agrees that there shall be no restrictions of the use of machinery, tools, appliances, or methods. Foremen, journeymen and apprentices shall operate all machinery, tools and appliances used by them in their work, including, but not limited to, diameter discs, cutting blades, punches and air and gas valves and welding equipment.

(8) Compensation for the theft of tools must be submitted to and settled by the Trade Board provided for in this Agreement.

(9) It is agreed that shanties, or lockers, will be provided at the job site so that employees may change their clothes and store clothes and tools.

ARTICLE III—Trade Jurisdiction:

The Employer agrees that the following work is covered and shall be contracted for, assigned to, and performed by journeymen lathers and indentured apprentices, and that shall be the term and condition of employment under this Agreement:

Erecting and installing of all light iron construction, furring, making and erecting of brackets, clips, and hangers; wood, wire and metal lath; plaster board or other material which takes the place of same to which plastic or acoustical material is adhered; corner beads; all floor construction; arches erected for the purpose of holding plaster, cement, concrete, or any other plastic or acoustical material.

A. All carrying bars, purlins and furring regardless of size, light iron and metal, furring of all descriptions, such as rods, channels, flat iron, Naillock, Screwlock, Pomeroy, T bar, H bar, Z

bar, metal splines; all light iron and metal studs such as Stran Steel, Penn metal, Soule, Truscon, and all other types of light iron and metal studs and all other light iron furring erected to receive lath and plastic or acoustical materials.

B. The nailing, tying, and fastening of all wire and metallic lath such as wirecloth, wire mesh, expanded metal lath, hyrib lath and all rib and flat expanded metal lath and wire of all descriptions as well as the placing of all hangers and all inserts used for the purpose of supporting suspended ceilings of any of the above types of light iron and metal furring which receives lath and plastic or acoustical materials; the placing of all types of floor lath, such as hyrib lath, paperback steeltex floor lath, Penn metal rib, and all other appurtenances connected therewith.

C. The tying, nailing, clipping, or fastening of all types of lath, regardless of size, such as wood lath, plaster board, button board, flaxlinum board, bishopric, celotex, gypsum lath, rocklath, sheetrock, or any and all other types of material erected to receive or hold plastic or acoustical material.

D. The erection of any and all mechanical acoustical systems such as Cupples, Economy, Fiberglas, Jackson, Reynolds, Aluminum, Securitee, Inerlok Grid, or any other type or kind which takes the place of same to which acoustical material is attached or adhered.

E. The erection of all metal plastering accessories such as metal corner beads, door and window casing beads, metal picture mould, metal chair rail, metal base and base screed, and any and all other metal plastering accessories which are covered and/or serve as a ground, guard, or screed for plastic material.

F. Installation of reinforced concrete construction where such agreements prevail.

161a

—Corner guards, which also acts as a plaster screed, installation of.

Metallic Lathers Union Local No. 46 vs. Carpenters District Council—Bellevue Hospital, 26th Street and East River Drive, New York City.

The installation of a corner guard which also acts as a plaster screed is the work of the Metallic Lathers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 9, 1971.

162

—Lathing work, ceiling frame work, hanging, erection of.

Metallic Lathers' Union of New York and Employing Metallic Furring and Lathing Association vs. New York League of Heat and Cold Insulation and Union of Heat and Cold Insulators.

Relating to the erection of hanging ceiling frame work on the Wanamaker Building, New York City, we find as follows:

That the work in question shall be erected by the members of the Metallic Lathers' Union.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (Daniel J. O'Mahoney, Louis S. Massimo, W. R. Bracken, Thomas J. O'Reilly, Jr.), June 1, 1905.

163

—Wire lath, stapling on wood.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. H. W. Miller & Co.

The stapling of wire lath on a wood lath job may be done by any skilled mechanic where the amount of wire lath stapled on wood does not exceed 75 square yards. If the wire lath on a wood job exceeds 75 square yards it shall be stapled by metallic lathers, and on all metallic and wire lath jobs the work shall be done by metallic lathers.—Recommendation of Executive Committee, October 18, 1905.

163a

—Wire mesh for reinforcing terrazzo floors, setting of.

In the matter of the Mosaic and Terrazzo Employers' Association vs. Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46.

Where wire mesh is used in terrazzo floors, the Committee finds that when nailed or clipped on, it is the work of the metallic

lather and when laid loose, it is the work of the terrazzo worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 10, 1932.

163-2a

—Reinforcing trusses, in steel, in floor construction, to be encased in concrete, erection of.

Metal Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 40—Windsor Park, Hartsdale, N. Y.

The committee finds that the erection of steel reinforcing trusses completely encased in concrete, forming a floor slab, as on the job in question, is the work of the metal lather.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 26, 1940.

163-3a

—Reinforcement wire mesh in sidewalks, installation of.

Metallic Lathers Union Local No. 46 vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Local No. 3,—C.B.S. Building, 52nd Street and Sixth Avenue (Avenue of the Americas), New York City

The Committee finds that the installation of wire mesh reinforcement in the concrete for reinforcing in sidewalks is the work of the Metallic Lathers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 19, 1965.

163b

—Concrete roof slabs, reinforced, precast, reinforcing of.

Metal Lathers Union, Local No. 46 vs. Federal American Cement Tile Co., Inc.—Vernon Boulevard and 12th Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1936.

163-2b

—Concrete coping slabs, reinforced, precast in shop, cutting and placing of steel for.

Metal Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. George F. Driscoll Company—East River Houses, East River Drive—First Avenue, 102nd to 105th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 20, 1941.

164

—Furring in connection with dampproofing system, installation of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council—86th St. and Central Park West.

The work cited in this complaint is not carpenters' work and the carpenters are directed to withdraw their men from said work.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 27, 1906.

165

—Angle iron placed in ducts for lathing.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 11—Bellevue Hospital.

The work in question, 1-inch angle iron placed in ducts for the purpose of holding metallic lath, which in turn is used for the purpose of holding the cement, is in the possession of the metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 16, 1908.

165a

—Metal framing for openings to mount flush ceiling lighting units, installation of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Woolworth Job, Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the framing for openings in the wire lath ceiling as done on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the lather.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 12, 1937.

166

—Iron furring, erection of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Lenox Iron Works—63rd St., near Broadway.

The Lenox Iron Works is directed to employ metallic lathers (members of the recognized union) on all work of furring, carrying metallic lathing.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 27, 1909.

166a

—Partitions, carrying metallic lathing, metal framing for, erection of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Housesmiths, Local No. 52—Seaview Hospital, Richmond, S. I.

The Committee finds that the work on the job in question is not in the possession of the metallic lathers or the housesmiths.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 7, 1932.

167

—Plaster board, installation of.

Metallic Lathers' Union vs. Berger Manufacturing Company—54th St. and Broadway.

The Committee finds that the installation of plaster board is work that has been in the possession of the metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 5, 1914.

167a

—Rock lath, on ceilings, to receive acoustical tile, installation of.

Wood Lathers, Local No. 308 vs. Carpenters District Council—South William and William Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that on the evidence presented, the work in question in this jurisdiction has been performed by lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 25, 1946.

167b

—Gyplap Board, on ceilings, to receive acoustical tile, installation of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Carpenters District Council 107th St. & Columbus Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that where gyplap board is used on ceilings as the base for the application of acoustical tile, the installation of such material is the work of the metal lather.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 3, 1950.

168

—Ceiling, iron construction, arched.

Metallic Lathers vs. Jacob A. Zimmerman & Co., Inc., and Iron Workers—Church in Yonkers.

The complaint of the metallic lathers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 16, 1917.

169

—Lathing work, plaster board, erection of.

Metallic Lathers vs. Thompson-Starrett Co.—Army Base Hospital, Rosebank, S. I.

The work in question (the erection of plaster board) is work that is in the possession of the Metallic Lathers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 17, 1918.

170

—Metal lath, attaching of to wooden studs.

Metallic Lathers vs. Clough-Bourne Corporation—Field No. 3, Mineola, L. I.

The Clough-Bourne Corporation is directed to comply with the metallic lathers' trade agreement and employ members of Local No. 46 to perform the work covered therein and under the terms set forth therein.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 12, 1918.

170a

—Floor forms, metal (manufactured by National Concrete Metal Forms Corp.), setting of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Metallic Lathers, and Neinken Construction Co. vs. Carpenters—Curtis High School, Borough of Richmond.

The complaint of the Carpenters' District Council is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1921.

170-2a

—Sheet metal in connection with reinforced roof arches (manufactured by Porete Mfg. Co.), setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local Union No. 28 vs. Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46—Old Folks' Home, Amityville, L. I.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 30, 1931.

170b

—Picture mould, metal, installation of.

Metallic Lathers vs. Carpenters—Women's Residence Hall, 116th St. and Morningside Ave.

The work of installing the metal picture mould of the type used at the Women's Residence Hall, 116th St. and Morningside Ave., is work that has been recognized to be in the possession of the metallic lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 12, 1924.

170-2b

—Beads, metal bullnose, used to receive plaster and making finish to window frames, erection of.

Metallic Lathers' Union, Local No. 46 vs. Carpenters' District Council—120 Central Avenue, Staten Island, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of either trade, therefore, the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 17, 1931.

170-3b

—Strips, metal, used as a ground for terrazzo base, installation of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers, Local No. 3.

The Committee finds that where a metal strip is used as a ground for terrazzo base by sticking on with a plastic substance, it is the work of the terrazzo workers and where it is nailed or wired, it is the work of the metallic lather.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 23, 1932.

170-4b

—Shaped metal as ornamentation and expansion for stucco, installation of.

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers, Local No. 244 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Federal Building, World's Fair, Flushing, New York.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 9, 1938.

170-5b

—Base, metal as screed for plastering, installation of.

Carpenters District Council vs. Metal Lathers, Local No. 46—Red Hook Housing Project, Ninth, Clinton, Lorraine, Ostego and Dwight Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The committee finds that metal base of the types used on the job in question, which is set before and acts as a screed for plastering, is the work of the metal lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 4, 1939.

170-6b

—Strips, metal, used as a ground for terrazzo base, installation of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46, vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers, Local No. 3—Islip Senior High School, Islip Terrace, Long Island, New York.

The Executive Committee reviewed the complaint on decision 170-3b and determined that it was not relevant and does not apply to the dispute on the above captioned job in question and therefore renders the following decision:

Where a Metal member is used to form a screed or cap for a terrazzo base without any construction above the installation of the metal member, it is the work of the Mosaic and Terrazzo Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 13, 1970.

170-7b

—Strips, metal, used as a ground for terrazzo base, installation of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46, vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers, Local No. 3.

Where a metal member is used to form a permanent screed or cap for a terrazzo base with any construction above (construction meaning a partition or wall of any material) and said metal member is nailed or wired, it is the work of the Metallic Lather.

When said metal member is stuck on, it is the work of the Mosaic and Terrazzo Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 7, 1970.

170-8b

—Strips, metal, also used as a screed, installation of.

Metallic Lathers Local No. 46 vs. Ornamental Iron Workers Local No. 580—Brookdale Hospital, East 98th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The installation of a metal strip on a wall or column surface, which is also used as a plaster screed, is the work of the Metal Lather.—Decision of the Executive Committee, June 29, 1971.

170c

—Reinforcement rails, on roof trusses, installation of.

Metallic Lathers vs. James Stewart & Co., Inc., and Structural Iron Workers—Madison Square Garden, 50th St. and Eighth Ave.

The rail in question is part of the reinforcement and is covered by the trade agreement between the Metallic Lathers' Union and the Masters' League of Cement Workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 3, 1925.

170d

—Metal runners, metal channels and metal studs forming the framing for dry wall partitions, including the sheet rock, installation of.

District Council of Carpenters vs. Metallic Lathers' Local No. 46—Sommer Bros. Construction Company, Inc., 135 West 50th Street, New York City, (Belmont Lathing Company).

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of Metal Runners, Metal Channels and Metal Studs forming the framing for dry wall partitions is the work of the Metal Lather. The installation of the sheet rock is the work of the Carpenters.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 29, 1963.

Thereafter, the District Council of Carpenters through their International appealed from our decision to the National Joint Board for settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, and under date of September 20, 1963, the National Joint Board issued its decision which reads as follows:

"At its meeting of September 18-19, 1963, the Joint Board considered the appeal of President Hutcheson from the decision rendered by the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York on July 29, 1963, in the jurisdictional dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union over installation of metal runners, metal channels and metal studs forming the framing for drywall partitions, including sheet rock installation, 135 West 50th Street Job, New York, New York, Sommer Brothers Construction Company contractor, Belmont Lathing Company subcontractor.

On the basis of the evidence and arguments presented by the two international unions involved, the Joint Board voted to set

aside the decision of the Executive Committee by the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York and further voted that the installation of metal runners, metal channels and metal studs forming the framing for drywall partitions shall be assigned to carpenters.

This action of the Joint Board was predicated upon particular facts and evidence before it regarding this dispute and shall be effective on this particular job only.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM J. COUR, Chairman."

Through the years this Association, together with the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, have insisted in correspondence and otherwise that any decision made with respect to one or more jobs in this area, is and should be area-wide, namely, co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York.

In view of the reversal of our decision above set-out by the National Joint Board, and our policy, together with the policy of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, the Executive Committee, after extended consideration, voted to rescind the decision by the Executive Committee, #170d, and to accept the decision by the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, that the work involved is the work of the carpenters, and that such decision is and becomes an area-wide decision to the same extent and with the same force as all other decisions made by our Executive Committee covering jurisdictional disputes which arise in this area.

170e (Rescinded)

—Gypsum Board, to receive veneer plaster, Installation of.

Metallic Lathers Local Union 46 against Carpenters District Council—Cathedral High School, 55th Street and First Avenue, New York City (EX PARTE HEARING)

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of metal studs, including floor and ceiling runners, and gypsum board on which is applied veneer plaster is the work of the Metal Lathers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, June 17, 1974.

Thereafter, the Carpenters District Council through their International appealed from this decision to the Appeals Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry, and

on August 7, 1974 the Appeals Board issued its decision which reads in part as follows:

The Appeals Board has fully considered the positions and pleas of the interested parties and the evidence from the files of the B.T.E.A. The Appeals Board finds it is in disagreement with the finding of the B.T.E.A. and therefore sets aside its decision of June 17, 1974. The Appeals Board finds there was no basis to change contractor's assignment to the Carpenter because of the close relationship of the disputes work to the Status Quo Agreement.

In view of the reversal of decision 170e by the Appeals Board, the Executive Committee, after extended consideration, voted to set aside decision 170e and to accept the decision by the Appeals Board that the work involved is closely related to the Status Quo Agreement between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers International Union and as such is subject to assignment by the Contractor involved.

The Status Quo Agreement was reached in 1965 and concerns recognition by each International of assignments to the other in cases involving metal studs, including floor and ceiling runners, to receive drywall or cases involving ceiling systems. As indicated above, this Agreement has been extended to items considered closely related to those covered by the original Status Quo Agreement.—September 5, 1974.

170-2e

—Hangers, Carrying Channels, Furring and Gypsum Board, Installation of.

Metallic Lathers Local Union No. 46 vs. Carpenters District Council—Olympic Towers, 51 st Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of Hangers, Carrying Channels, Furring and Gypsum Board to receive veneer plaster is the work of the Metallic Lathers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 25, 1976.

MARBLE WORK

171

Agreement between Marble Industry of New York, Inc. and Marble Carvers, Cutters and Setters Union, Local No. 4 New York of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, and Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, Finishers, Rubbers, Sawyers of Greater New York and Vicinity, Local No. 1 of the International Association of Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, and, The Compact Labor Club of Marble Workers' Helpers, Riggers, Crane and Derrickmen of New York and Vicinity, Local No. 10 of the International Association of Marble and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile, Marble, Slate, Stone, Mosaic and Terrazzo Helpers.

Article II. All manufacturing, erection and handling of marble and all other materials covered under this Agreement shall be performed under the exclusive jurisdiction of Locals No. 1, 4 and 10.

All cutting carving and setting marble and/or stone and the operating of all cutting, molding and carving machines and supervision of all work at the job site, shop and mill under the direction and control of the Employer are under the jurisdiction of Local 4.

The rubbing, wire sawing, gang sawing and polishing of all marble and/or stone work including all patching, sticking and cleaning down of marble, travertine, slate and/or similar material after it is in the building is solely the jurisdiction of Local 1. Cleaning, sealing or rubbing of all marble, slate or travertine floor is also the jurisdiction of Local 1.

The operation of cranes and derricks, all rigging and the handling of marble, slate and all other similar and incidental materials is the jurisdiction of Local 10.

This Agreement shall apply to the employment of marble cutters, setters and carvers; marble sawyers, rubbers and polishers; and helpers, riggers, derrick men and crane operators necessary for the Employer that maintains a gang saw mill, a wholesale yard and/or

a marble finishing plant containing not less than one carborundum cutting machine, one rubbing bed, and one polishing machine or equivalent equipment. All such workers are hereafter referred to as "Marble Workers".

Work under this Agreement is understood to be all Marble, Granite, Stone, Glass (except Glass Brick), Processed Imitation Stone or Marble, Slate, Soapstone Work, Marble Tile, Terrazzo Tile, Slate Tile and all Precast Terrazzo (a) used on the Interior, beginning at the inside of the jamb line of the exterior entrance of a building, (b) together with any Marble used in connection with the entrance or stone front on the exterior, and (c) also such Marble panels, cornice, frieze, columns, pilaster caps, bases, etc., named as a decorative feature of the exterior of a building.

No work as hereinbefore described will be permitted, directly or indirectly, to be performed by anyone not a member of the bargaining unit. No employee covered by this Agreement shall, or shall be permitted by any employer to handle or in any way whatsoever work on any marble or stone unless it has been purchased in rough quarry block form and on which no work within the jurisdiction of Locals 1, 4 and 10 has been performed before delivery to the employer.

It is understood that sale and delivery of blocks and of slabs rough sawn from blocks of domestic origin are not covered by the restrictions above set forth and do not constitute a breach of this Agreement.

Finished marble floor tile (base and border excluded of 3/8" to 1/2" thickness with four cuts only up to and including 20" x 20" in area (no more than 20" in any direction) rectangular in shape, domestic or imported, is not subject to the restriction in the use of finished imported marble as specified elsewhere in this Agreement. Pattern cut tile of this thickness and tile of larger area is to be manufactured in plants within the bargaining unit covered by this Agreement.

Square or rectangular marble floor tile not further finished than sand or diamond ground up to 4 square feet or rough sawn slabs may be utilized if quarried out of a domestic quarry (but not foreign) regardless of thickness.

Also excluded from the restrictions on finished marble as specified in this Agreement are products with a silicate content, including but not limited to slate, granite and sandstone, all of which may be utilized in a finished form whether received from any foreign or domestic source.

The above limitations on the right of the employer to use marble or stone of foreign origin in finished form has been agreed to solely in recognition of the Union's demand to preserve its work jurisdiction. Uniform adherence to said limitation by all employers is considered essential. No arrangement or understanding with any employer signatory hereto may be entered into by the Unions that in any way deviates from the restrictions herein contained unless made in accordance with the prior approval of the Joint Trade Board on the basis of exceptional circumstances that in the judgment of the Board warrants an exception to the rule provided further, however, that such approval is obtained before the work is awarded to the marble contractor. If the work involves not more than 100 square feet, approval may be given by the President of MINY and the three business agents acting jointly. Each employer signatory hereto covenants with all other employers party to this Agreement to faithfully observe and comply with the provisions herein.

171a

—Extract from minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committees of the Unions, held Wednesday, March 21, 1918.

That any exterior stone or marble used on the exterior and extending into vestibules, courts, porticos and openings, and such interior stone or marble used in the construction of a building and built in at the time of the erection of the exterior walls, shall be recognized in the possession of the Journeymen Stone Cutters and that all decorative marble used on the exterior and all other interior marble and stone, to be recognized in the possession of the Locals of the B. M. & P. I. U.

171-2a

—Stone (porphyry or quartzite) decorative, cutting of.

Journeyman Stone Cutters vs. Marble Carvers, Cutters & Setters, Local No. 4—Russian Exhibit Building, New York World's Fair, Flushing, L. I.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 7, 1939.

171-3a

—Marble, for exterior, in yards, carving of.

Architectural Sculptors and Carvers Association vs. Marble Carvers, Cutters and Setters, Local No. 4—Family Court Building, Lexington Avenue and 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 15, 1939.

171-4a

—Marble, colored, erected with exterior walls, manufacture of.

Marble Carvers, Cutters & Setters, Local No. 4 vs. Journeymen Stone Cutters—Public School No. 120, Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 30, 1941.

171-5a

—Marble, colored, erected with exterior walls, manufacture of.

Marble Carvers, Cutters and Setters, Local No. 4 vs. Journeymen Stone Cutters—Public School No. 120, Fifth Avenue and 120th Street, New York, N. Y.

Upon the evidence submitted at the reopening of this controversy, the committee finds that the manufacture of the marble in question is work in the possession of the marble workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 8, 1941.

171b

—Glass, decorative, for store fronts, setting of.

Glaziers, Local Union 1087 vs. Marble Workers Local No. 4—82 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

Upon the evidence as submitted, the Committee finds that where glass for store fronts is set after the method of setting marble, it is the work of the marble setter; and where it is set after the method which the glazier uses, it is the work of the glazier.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 10, 1936.

172

—Marble work, mantels, setting of.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Wm. Baumgarten & Co.—21 W. 53rd St.

The firm of Wm. Baumgarten & Co. violated the Arbitration Plan by employing men not members of the recognized Marble Workers' Union to set the mantels on the job mentioned in the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 28, 1905.

173

—Drilling of holes in marble.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters vs. G. A. Sutter Co. and the Sheet Metal Workers Union—Hall of Records.

The work of drilling holes in marble is in the possession of the Marble Workers' Union, excepting where holes are one-half inch in diameter or less, and the amount of such drilling does not require more than eight (8) hours' work.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 8, 1905.

174

—Toilet and bath-room.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Wm. Bradley & Son.

The work referred to in the complaint (Brooklyn Training School for Teachers), consisting of toilet and bath-room work, composed of wall linings, backs, partitions, front plates and stiles, is work that has been in the possession of the Reliance Labor Club.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1907.

174a

—Marble Lavatory Tops, Splash Backs and Aprons, Setting of.

Plumbers Union Local No. 2 vs. Marble Carvers, Cutters and Setters Union Local No. 4—Americana Hotel, 52nd and 53rd Streets on Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The setting of Marble Lavatory Tops, Splash Backs and Aprons is the work of the Marble Workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 7, 1962.

175

—Glass used as wainscot in kitchen.

Tile Layers' Local No. 52 vs. David Shuldiner—122nd St. and Claremont Ave.

Mr. Shuldiner is directed to employ mechanics, members of a recognized union and a party to the Joint Arbitration Plan, to set the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 14, 1908.

Note.—The setting of glass is now done by marble workers.

176

—Slate used for base, toilets, etc., manufacture and erection of.

Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters vs. Thos. B. Leahy Building Company—Municipal Lodging House.

The Thos. B. Leahy Building Company is directed to employ members of the recognized union of marble workers on the work in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 14, 1908.

177

—Marble, sawing of.

Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, etc., vs. Jackson & McGlade.

Jackson & McGlade is directed to employ members of the recognized union of marble sawyers (Whitestone Association) on the sawing of marble for interior purposes (used on inside of buildings).—Decision of Executive Committee, July 28, 1909.

178

—Marble work, marble and caen stone, rubbing and polishing of.

Whitestone Association (Marble Workers) vs. Henry Hanlein & Son—Church of Notre Dame, 114th St. and Morningside Ave.

The only agreement covering the work of polishing marble is that between the Whitestone Association and the Marble Industry Employers' Association, and the Firm of Henry Hanlein & Son is directed to govern itself accordingly.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 22, 1916.

MOSAIC WORK

179

—Mosaic work, terrazzo base, setting of.

Mosaic Workers' Association vs. Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters and Setters—William St. and Maiden Lane.

The charge is sustained and the Reliance Labor Club is ordered to cease setting the base.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 11, 1908.

180

—Terrazzo, base, getting of.

Mosaic Workers vs. Reliance Labor Club.—Grand Central Station.

The Reliance Labor Club and Mr. John H. Shipway are notified that the committee has decided that the setting of terrazzo base is in the possession of the mosaic workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 26, 1909.

180a

—Metal strip, above the terrazzo base, installation of.

Metallic Lathers vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers—St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island.

The complaint is dismissed for the reason that the metal strip complained of is now being stuck on.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 22, 1929.

180b

—Preparation coat on walls for terrazzo wainscot, application of.

Plasterers Local No. 60 vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Association, Local No. 3—Fifth Avenue and 105th Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that Paragraph Three of the 1918 agreement between the B. M. & P. I. U. and the O. P. & C. F. I. A., pertaining to the preparation of walls and ceiling to receive tile does not apply to the work in question.

The committee further finds the work in question comes within the scope of Subsection Two under Section Six, B. M. & P. I. U. jurisdictional claims for Marble Mosaic and Terrazzo Work, as printed in the proceedings of the Thirty-Second Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department, which is quoted below:

- "2. All scratch coat on walls and ceilings where Mosaic and Terrazzo is to be applied shall be done by plasterers, with an allowance of not less than one-half inch bed to be conceded to Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers.
All bedding above concrete floors or walls, that the preparation, laying or setting of the metal or wooden strips and grounds, where mosaic and terrazzo is to be applied, shall be the work of Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers."—Decision of Executive Committee, May 18, 1939.

180-2b

—Exposed aggregate, applied to Epoxy or other similar material, application of.

Plasterers Local Union 30 vs. Mosaic and Terrazzo Workers Local Union 3—Gates and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

The application of Epoxy or similar material applied with a trowel to which exposed aggregate is embedded, is the work of the Mosaic and Terrazzo Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 8, 1973.

PAINTING**181**

—Painting, structural iron work.

Amalgamated Painters and Decorators vs. Iron League.

I find:

I. That temporary painting, shop coats, priming coats whether put on at the shop or at the building in process of erection, roughly applied as with large brushes, long handled brushes, intended for the temporary protection of steel or iron work to be enclosed in the course of construction, is unskilled work which may be done by non-painters, apprentices, laborers, etc., and that the defense is, therefore, sustained in his contention with regard to rough painting of steel and iron work for temporary protection.

Where, however, it is rendered clear by the specifications or contracts that the painting is not merely for temporary protection, but for permanent protection, as for example, where specifications or contracts provide for several extra coats, make careful provisions as to the paint to be used, the colors, mixtures, etc., that the paint be carefully and evenly applied and thoroughly rubbed in, etc., or otherwise indicate and call for the work of a professional painter, I find:

II. That this painting although the structural steel or iron work to be painted is intended to be enclosed, is clearly not for temporary but permanent protection and calls for skilled labor and is, therefore, according to the Arbitration Plan, work which must be done by union painters.—Decision of Umpire (John P. Peters), September 7, 1904.

182

—Shop coats or priming coats to exposed iron work, applying of.

Painters' District Council vs. J. B. & J. M. Cornell.

The painting of all exposed iron work shall be done by painters.

The applying of shop coats or priming coats, whether put on at the shop or at the building in process of erection, roughly applied with large brushes or long-handled brushes, and intended for the temporary protection of steel or iron work to be enclosed in the course of the construction is unskilled work which may be done by non-painters, apprentices or laborers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 8, 1907.

182a

—Machinery, for Maintenance Purposes, Repainting of.

Painters District Council No. 9 vs. International Union of Operating Engineers Local 94-94A.—World Trade Center, New York, N.Y.

The Committee finds the work in question, the periodic and routine repainting for maintenance purposes of machinery and related equipment only in mechanical equipment rooms in commercial buildings, is the work of Operating Engineers Local 94.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 1, 1980.

183

—Iron works, exposed.

Painters vs. Post & McCord—Pier, West 46th St.

The charge is sustained, and Post & McCord is directed to comply with the decision of March 8, 1907.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1917.

184

—Parquet floors, finishing of.

Painters vs. G. W. Koch & Son and Carpenters' Union.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work in question (finishing of parquet floors) has not been in the sole

possession of either the carpenters or the painters.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 5, 1917.

184a

—Hardener (Klaxonite) for cement floors, application of.

Painters, District Council No. 9 vs. Cement Masons, Local No. 1, and Cement and Concrete Workers, Local No. 18—Hudson, King and Charlton Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 19, 1931.

184-2a

—Elevator shaft walls, interior of, finish coat on, application of.

Painters District Council vs. Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, local No. 8—Rockefeller Center, Sixth Avenue, 50th to 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the application of paint or asphaltum as an interior finish to an elevator shaft is work that is in possession of the painter.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 22, 1932.

184-3a

—Linoleum floors, with wax, finishing of.

Painters, District Council No. 9 vs. Carpet and Linoleum Layers' Union, Local No. 70—Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Ave. and 24th St., New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of finishing linoleum floors with wax is not in the possession of the painters or the linoleum layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 28, 1933.

184-4a

—Primer on concrete binder for mastic-set wood floors, application of.

Cement and Concrete Workers, District Council No. 859 vs. Painters District Council and Storm Flooring Co.—Post Office, Vesey Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 7, 1936.

184b

—Primer on cement surfaces used as binder for mastic-set wood floors, application of.

Painters, District Council No. 9 vs. Carpenters District Council—35th St. & Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds from the evidence submitted that where a primer is applied to cement floors as part of the operation of laying wood floors in mastic and spread with a long handle brush, the work is in the possession of the carpenters; and where applied with a short handle brush, the work is in the possession of the painters.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 12, 1938.

184-2b

—Del R-5 Acrylic, manufactured by the David E. Long Corporation, Application of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers International Brotherhood, Local No. 8 vs. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America—Hangar No. 12, Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York City.

The application of Del R-5 Acrylic, distributed by the David E. Long Corporation, is the work of the Painter.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 15, 1957.

Upon rehearing and the evidence that the above-mentioned material was intended and used for waterproofing and applied directly

to the concrete roof, it is the decision of the Executive Committee that the application of such material on such job or in the same circumstances is the work of the Composition Roofers. This decision supersedes decision of the Executive Committee, 184-2b, October 15, 1957.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 15, 1958.

184-3b

—Waterproofing, 3-M Scotch-Clad Deck Coating or Similar, Application of.

International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades District Council No. 9 vs. United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Local 8—TWA Terminal Building, Kennedy International Airport, Queens, N. Y.

The Executive Committee finds that the application of 3-M Scotch-Clad Deck Coating Liquid System or similar systems and/or materials, used primarily for waterproofing, shall be the work of the Composition Roofers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 6, 1978.

184-4b

—Simulated Acoustical Material, On Ceiling, Spray Application of.

Plasterers Local Union No. 60 vs. Painters District Council No. 9—347 West 57th Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the spray application of simulated acoustical material on ceiling is the work of Painters District Council No. 9.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 4, 1982

Decision 184-4b is set aside by action dated March 11, 1983 of the Joint Administrative Committee of the Plan for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Construction Industry and the work is awarded to the Plasterers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, April 21, 1983.

184-5b

—Waterproofing, Elastomeric Coating Systems, Application of.

United Union of Roofers, Waterproofers and Allied Trades Local 8 vs. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades District Council No. 9.— Shea Stadium, Queens, New York

The Executive Committee finds that the application of elastomeric coating systems on concrete surfaces, used primarily for the purpose of Waterproofing, is the work of the United Union of Roofers Local 8.— Decision of the Executive Committee, June 24, 1986.

PLASTERING WORK

185

Agreement between Contracting Plasterers' Association and Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Local No. 60.

Article IV, Section 9. There shall be no restrictions on the use of machine applications for all purposes.

Article IV, Section 10. Workmanship.

a. The mortar board shall be raised at least 10" from the scaffold. When practical the mortar boards are to be placed on barrels or stands.

b. All permanent plain mouldings shall be run in place or on a bench on the job, except as defined in paragraphs g, h, i and 1. All staffwork of composition shall be made and installed by journeymen plasterers. Materials known as compo shall be made and installed by compo workers.

c. All coves and bullnoses shall be run with a mould on strips over screeds. All arrises when in plaster must be run with a mould or formed with strips.

d. When two-coat work is specified, the same shall be known as brown coat and finish coat. The brown coat must be thoroughly set before the finish coat is applied.

e. When three-coat work is specified, the same shall be known as scratch coat, brown coat and finish coat. The scratch coat shall stand at least six hours, and shall be thoroughly set before the brown coat is applied, but this shall not apply on minor alterations. The brown coat must be thoroughly set before the finish coat is applied.

f. When the brown coat is used as a finish coat it shall be straight and true and floated or otherwise finished according to the texture desired, and shall be left in a workmanlike manner.

g. All browning shall be done in a thorough workmanlike manner and it is understood and agreed that all browning on walls, columns, pilasters and partitions shall be screeded and rodged to a straight and true surface before the finish coat is applied.

h. Where interior concrete surfaces are required to be plastered, the first or bonding coat shall be an ad-mixture especially prepared for this purpose to which nothing but water shall be added on the job.

i. All concrete ceilings shall be screeded and browned in a workmanlike manner, except when bonding agent and finish coat only are specified.

j. When the finish coat is applied it shall be trowelled to a smooth surface free from cat faces, blackheads, blisters, etc., and all angles and surfaces must be left straight and true.

k. All acoustic plaster shall be applied and finished in a workmanlike manner.

l. All partitions for terrazzo, mosaic or ceramic tile on walls and ceilings shall be scratched and browned and brought to a straight and true surface.

m. All cement work shall be done in a proper workmanlike manner.

n. No employee shall be allowed to work to any corner beads that are put on beams, arches or groined ceilings.

o. Moldings on walls or ceilings where seventy-five percent enriched and 8" or less in width, may be cast and stuck.

p. The casting or running of coffered ceilings, panels, balconettes, geometric designs or modernistic ornamentation shall be governed solely by the practical result desired. There shall be no restrictions as to the method employed if it does not impair the quality of the completed job. If there is a difference in opinion the matter should come before the Joint Trade Board hereinafter provided for.

q. On an alteration where the work which would ordinarily be run cannot be done without causing undue interference with the

occupancy of the premises and undue delay in performance, it shall be permissible to cast and apply such work.

r. Application of epoxy, cementitious material or other base for trowelled on, sprayed on, or hand applied surfacing, whether receiving aggregate chips (regardless of size) or not, is to be done in a workmanlike manner.

s. Imitation Woodwork. On all plain surfaces or members of panels, cornices, etc., it shall be permissible to make an impression from the natural wood board, from which casts shall be made and applied to models. All models for ornament shall be hand grained either by plasterer or modeler and same applied wherever necessary. Materials used for imitation woodwork should be especially prepared materials, fibrous and hard. Sizes of casts shall conform to the requirements or) the job.

All compo and compositions other than those poured or pressed in glue or plaster moulds, shall belong to the compo workers as their exclusive specialty. No compo or other compositions of the compo crafts, as above classified, shall be applied or handled in any form by members other than those specializing in this work.

t. Acoustical or imitation stone work or texture antique finish may be cast or applied as required by the architect.

u. All small spandrel panels under two feet, small caps, and other similar work, may be cast and stuck whether plain or enriched.

v. Diminished fluted pilasters and columns or pilasters and columns with entasis may be cast.

w. All caps on columns over two feet square shall be run unless fifty (50%) per cent enriched.

185a

—Sta-Smooth, used for Pointing, Taping and Fillings, application of.

Tapers Union Local 1974 vs. Plasterers Union Local 60— Metro North, 101st St. East River Drive, Buildings No. 3 and 4, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the material (Sta-Smooth) used for Pointing, Taping and Filling of joints on drywall is a plaster material and is the work of the Plasterers.— Decision of the Executive Committee, June 11, 1975.

Please be advised that in accordance with an order dated August 2, 1976 of Hon. Abraham J. Gellinoff, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, decision 185-a of the Executive Committee concerning the application of "Sta-Smooth" used for pointing, taping and filling joints on drywall has been vacated and accordingly is to be expunged from the Handbook of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York ("Green Book") and is considered null and void.

185-2a

—U.S.G. 275 Plaster or Similar Material, used for taping and finishing of joints and nail holes and for skim coat application of wall surfaces, Application of.

Plasterers Union Local 202 vs. Tapers Union Local 1974— New Lutheran Medical Center, Brooklyn, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the taping and finishing of joints and nail holes with U.S.G. 275 plaster or similar material and the subsequent application of a skim coat of the same material to the entire wall surface is the work of the Plasterers.— Decision of the Executive Committee, September 28, 1976.

185-3a

—Drywall, Pointing and Taping of.

Tapers Union Local 1974 vs. Plasterers Union Local 530— World Trade Center, New York, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the pointing and taping of drywall surfaces is governed by the Hearings Panel Decision of March 1, 1978 and that the work in question is the work of the Tapers since the material applied is not applied for the purpose of producing a uniform surface compatible with the pointed and taped joints.— Decision of the Executive Committee, June 24, 1980.

186

Agreement between the Employing Plasterers' Association of New York and the Plasterers' Helpers' Protective Association of Greater New York, April 1, 1916.

Section 4. It is further agreed that no scaffolds shall be built except by members of the Plasterers' Helpers' Union, party to this agreement, or by plasterers, carpenters, or regular scaffold builders, and that all plasterers' materials are to be handled by the plasterers' helpers, party to this agreement.

(See Decision No. 15-2b.)

186a

—Rubbish, cleaning of.

Agreement entered into on August 4, 1930, between the Masons' laborers' Union and the Plasterers' Helpers, Local No. 30.

"After the plastering has been started and there is plasterers' rubbish to be cleaned, it is agreed that the cleaning gang will be composed of fifty-fifty of mason's laborers and plasterer's laborers to clean all rubbish regardless of whom it may belong to."

CLEANING

186-2a

The following understanding has been reached between the parties and the Board of Mediation (Thomas A. Murray and Christian G. Norman) in connection with the cleaning of bucks, stairs, etc.

1. The rough cleaning of surfaces to be painted shall consist solely of the removal of blobs of plaster or cement adhering thereto, and may be done by the plasterer's helper.
2. To remove such blobs the plasterers' helpers shall be limited in use to something like a barrel stave, a piece of wood or a 94 straight hoe" and shall not use painters' tools.
3. Any controversy later arising over the degree of cleaning or the method used, should be determined by calling the Board.—March 21, 1941.

187

—Plastering work, modeling for plasterers.

Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association vs. Employing Plasterers' Association.

The work of modeling for plasterers is in the possession of the Modelers' and Sculptors' Guild.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 7, 1906.

188

—Cast work, erection of.

Ornamental Plasterers' Society vs. Carpenters' Joint District Council—Phipps House.

The work described in the complaint has been in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 18, 1906.

188a

—Tile, acoustical (Acoustex), installation of.

Plasterers, Local No. 60 vs. Carpenters' District Council—Insurance Company of North America, Gold, John and Cliff Streets, New York, N. Y.

In view of the decisions by the National Board of Trade Claims and the tentative agreement between the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Committee finds that the putting up of acoustical slabs of the type in question when set in acoustical cement or other plastic material is the work of the plasterers; when nailed and no acoustical cement or plastic material is used, it is the work of the carpenters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 16, 1933.

188-2a

—Tile, acoustical (Rockoustile), installation of.

—Talc, acoustical, cork, installation of.

Plasterers, Local No. 60 vs. Carpenters' District Council,—Rockefeller Center, Sixth Avenue and 49th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that where the acoustical material in question is being stuck and nailed it is not in the sole possession of either the carpenter or the plasterer.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 28, 1933.

188-3a

—H-runners, for acoustical tile (Permacoustic), in connection with suspended ceiling erection of.

Metal Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Carpenters District Council—Bell Telephone Building, Washington and Bank Streets, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that the erection of the H-runners to hold units in the suspended ceiling as on the job in question, is the work of the metal lathers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 13, 1940.

188-4a

—Exposed metal bar when attached directly to the metal carriers to support acoustical tile, installation of.

Metal Lathers, Local No. 46, vs. New York District Council of Carpenters,—135 West 50th Street, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of the exposed metal bar when attached directly to the metal carriers to support acoustical tile is the work of the Metal Lather.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 6, 1964.

189

—Cellar walls, plastering of.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons—66th and 67th Sts. and Broadway.

The work of plastering the interior walls of buildings is work that has been heretofore and now is recognized to be in the possession of the plasterers.

The finishing of the walls on the job in question shall be done by the plasterers.

In view of the statements made that the work of applying cement mortar to the inside of cellar walls, purely as a means of waterproofing, has been done by the cement masons, the Committee recommends that this question be taken up and decided by the conference committee provided for in the agreement between the unions made on October 6, 1915.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 4, 1916. See No. 52.

190

—Stringers of reinforced concrete staircase, finishing of.

Cement Masons vs. Plasterers—96th St., between Fifth and Madison Aves.

In view of the fact that there are marble treads on the stairway under discussion, thus indicating the desire for an ornamental and architectural effect, the Committee is of the opinion that the finishing of the stringer in this case is work that has heretofore been recognized to be in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 9, 1916.

191

—Finishing coat to concrete arch of subway, application of.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons—42nd Street Station.

The work in question is in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 20, 1916.

192

—Cork, placing of in forms for concrete arches.

Cement Masons vs. Johns-Manville Co.—40th St., between Eleventh and Twelfth Aves.

The work in question is in the possession of the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 20, 1916.

193

—Cellar walls, interior, dampproofing.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons—Buildings, 15 E. 65th St. and Park Ave. and 57th St.

The evidence in this case shows that the work is similar to that performed in the year 1916 on the job at 66th and 67th Streets and Broadway and the Committee finds that:

The work of plastering the interior walls of building is work that has been heretofore and now is recognized to be in the possession of the plasterers.

The finishing of the walls in question shall be done by the plasterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 29, 1917.

194

—Basement walls, interior.

Plasterers vs. Cement Masons and White Fireproof Construction Co.
—Building, 36th St.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1917.

195

—Plastering work, stucco, preparing exterior walls for application of.

Plasterers for Plasterers' Helpers vs. Fountain & Choate—78th St. and Madison Ave.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 9, 1917.

196

—Cork, cutting of.

Carpenters vs. Plasterers and the United Cork Companies—Merchants Refrigerator Co. Building, 16th and 17th Sts., Tenth and Eleventh Aves.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 14, 1917.

PLUMBING WORK

197

Agreement between Association of Contracting Plumbers of the City of New York, Inc. and Local Union 2 of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada.

Article XIV. Definition of Plumbing and Gas Fitting

The following work is to be performed within "the area" and is deemed to be plumbing and gas fitting and shall be performed exclusively by employees in the employ of the Employer, viz:

a. All piping and equipment for gas, water supply, cast iron mains, hydrants, steel mains and flange pipe, in highways, etc., drains wastes, soil and vent lines including all piping for hot and cold water for domestic and culinary purposes and connections to all fixtures and apparatus requiring same, all water piping or waste lines of a temporary or permanent use, all drinking water systems.

b. All piping, connections and equipment for pneumatic thermostatic, and vacuum and cleaning systems, including vacuum or water operated ash removal systems.

c. All piping, connections and equipment for fire lines and standpipes of every description, including piping for other purposes, and standpipes taking place of tanks.

d. All piping and equipment for the transmission of liquid soap systems, glucose, syrup, liquid sugar, ink or other liquids in manufacturing or commercial plants, acid lines and vents, subsoil drains, laundry machinery, transmitting gasoline and where lead pipe, sheet lead, or solder is used for putting pipes or tubing together and all piping utilized for railing and racks.

e. All piping connections and equipment for ice-machine work, and all water supply, discharge and drain piping for refrigerating machinery, ammonia condensers, air compressor jackets, cooling tanks and all other apparatus requiring such piping and

connections, and all piping for drinking water as well as all oxygen, nitrous oxide piping and hydrogen piping.

f. All piping and equipment from drip pans, tanks, receptacles, apparatus, etc., of every description which conveys any liquid waste or drip to the plumbing drainage system or fixtures either by a direct or indirect connection to the Plumbing system.

g. All drainboards, wall benches, table tops, etc., of every description which may be drained into or toward a plumbing fixture or other part of the drainage system.

h. All welding and burning in connection with plumbing work and plumbers' piping.

i. Installing all accessories for toilet room and bathroom, such as soap, sponge, glass, paper and brush holders; towel racks and bars, glass shelves and mirrors, robe hooks and linen and paper towel holders, glass shower doors, and shower enclosures, sanitary napkin dispensers and all accessories of any description installed in toilet rooms and bathrooms, etc., or which may be used as any accessory to or with a plumbing fixture; and all drain boards, excepting only such china accessories that are tiled in.

j. Connecting all gas ranges, and gas logs, and gas fired boilers and unit heaters, all gas dryers and other gas appliances for whatever use, and fuel burning appliances.

k. Setting and connecting of all water meters, water filters, hot water tanks, hot water heaters and incinerators, cold water tanks, suction tanks, pressure tanks, storage tanks, house tanks, sump tanks, sump pumps and water pumps of every description whether steam or motor driven, all sewage ejectors and sewage disposal systems, air compressors and compressed air tanks.

l. All piping and equipment used for exhaust fumes.

m. All exhaust and vapor piping for sterilizers and etc.

n. The installation of all piping and equipment of Gasoline Bulk plants.

o. The setting and placing of sleeves, inserts and boxes of every description for the installation of plumbing.

p. The wiping and capping of all lead for plumbing and the fabrication of all lead flashings for plumbing is to be done on the job in which the material is to be installed.

q. The cutting of holes and chases.

r. The setting and connection of all fixtures as partially enumerated below:

PLUMBING FIXTURES

autopsy tables
basins
bath tubs
bed pan sinks
bidets
cuspidors
dental chairs
drinking fountains

gas ranges
grease and plaster traps
hampers
laundry tubs
mirrors (71/2 square feet
and under)
See Paragraph 65
sacrariums

showers
sink and sink cabinets
slop sinks
swimming pools and pools
of any type
unit heaters
urinals
water closets

PUMPS

circulating pumps
compressor pumps
drinking water pumps
ejectors, electric

ejectors, pneumatic
fire pumps
gasoline pumps
house pumps

sump pumps
vacuum cleaning machines
vacuum pumps

STERILIZERS

aspirators
bandage sterilizers
bed pan sterilizers

hot and cold water
sterilizers
instrument sterilizers

utensil sterilizers
water stills of every
description

HEATERS AND WATER METERS, ETC.

gas heaters
steam hot water heaters
steam pre water heaters

tank heaters of every water
description
water filters

meters and fish traps
and gauges

TANKS

beer tanks
drinking water tanks
expansion tanks
gasoline tanks
hot water tanks
house tanks

kerosene tanks
milk tanks
perfume tanks
peroxide tanks
pneumatic tanks
septic tanks

soap tanks
suction tanks
vacuum tanks
wax tanks

connections, and all piping for drinking water as well as all oxygen, nitrous oxide piping and hydrogen piping.

f. All piping and equipment from drip pans, tanks, receptacles, apparatus, etc., of every description which conveys any liquid waste or drip to the plumbing drainage system or fixtures either by a direct or indirect connection to the Plumbing system.

g. All drainboards, wall benches, table tops, etc., of every description which may be drained into or toward a plumbing fixture or other part of the drainage system.

h. All welding and burning in connection with plumbing work and plumbers' piping.

i. Installing all accessories for toilet room and bathroom, such as soap, sponge, glass, paper and brush holders; towel racks and bars, glass shelves and mirrors, robe hooks and linen and paper towel holders, glass shower doors, and shower enclosures, sanitary napkin dispensers and all accessories of any description installed in toilet rooms and bathrooms, etc., or which may be used as any accessory to or with a plumbing fixture; and all drain boards, excepting only such china accessories that are tiled in.

j. Connecting all gas ranges, and gas logs, and gas fired boilers and unit heaters, all gas dryers and other gas appliances for whatever use, and fuel burning appliances.

k. Setting and connecting of all water meters, water filters, hot water tanks, hot water heaters and incinerators, cold water tanks, suction tanks, pressure tanks, storage tanks, house tanks, sump tanks, sump pumps and water pumps of every description whether steam or motor driven, all sewage ejectors and sewage disposal systems, air compressors and compressed air tanks.

l. All piping and equipment used for exhaust fumes.

m. All exhaust and vapor piping for sterilizers and etc.

n. The installation of all piping and equipment of Gasoline Bulk plants.

o. The setting and placing of sleeves, inserts and boxes of every description for the installation of plumbing.

p. The wiping and capping of all lead for plumbing and the fabrication of all lead flashings for plumbing is to be done on the job in which the material is to be installed.

q. The cutting of holes and chases.

r. The setting and connection of all fixtures as partially enumerated below:

PLUMBING FIXTURES

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| autopsy tables | gas ranges | showers |
| basins | grease and plaster traps | sink and sink cabinets |
| bath tubs | hampers | slop sinks |
| bed pan sinks | laundry tubs | swimming pools and pools |
| bidets | mirrors (71/2 square feet | of any type |
| cuspidors | and under) | unit heaters |
| dental chairs | See Paragraph 65 | urinals |
| drinking fountains | sacraniums | water closets |

PUMPS

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| circulating pumps | ejectors, pneumatic | sump pumps |
| compressor pumps | fire pumps | vacuum cleaning machines |
| drinking water pumps | gasoline pumps | vacuum pumps |
| ejectors, electric | house pumps | |

STERILIZERS

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| aspirators | hot and cold water | utensil sterilizers |
| bandage sterilizers | sterilizers | water stills of every |
| bed pan sterilizers | instrument sterilizers | description |

HEATERS AND WATER METERS, ETC.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| gas heaters | tank heaters of every water | meters and fish traps |
| steam hot water heaters | description | and gauges |
| steam pre water heaters | water filters | |

TANKS

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| beer tanks | kerosene tanks | soap tanks |
| drinking water tanks | milk tanks | suction tanks |
| expansion tanks | perfume tanks | vacuum tanks |
| gasoline tanks | peroxide tanks | wax tanks |
| hot water tanks | pneumatic tanks | |
| house tanks | septic tanks | |

EQUIPMENT

all milk piping
all pneumatic controls
all restaurant, kitchen and
laundry equipment
oil separators
all temperature controls
anti-pollution equipment
bottle filling machines
bottle washing machines
chlorinating machines
compactors
CO₂ equipment

dry chemical fire
equipment
fill boxes
fountains
hydraulic lifts
laundry dryers
laundry washers
liquidometers
medical gas equipment
and piping
milk storage tank machines
nitrogen equipment

oxygen equipment
pasteurizing machines
roof and floor drains of every
description and flashings
soda and coffee machines
washers of every description
any other water supplied
equipment

FIRE HOSE

ball drips
extinguishers
extinguishing systems
fire hydrants

hose, hose racks and
hose cabinets
(less glass)
ladders

manifolds
nozzles
reducing valves
siamese
signs

STONE OR ACID EQUIPMENT

developing tanks
laboratory hoods

laboratory sinks
laboratory tables

RIGGING— MOVING— HOISTING— HANDLING—
SIDEWALK DELIVERY: The apparatus, fixtures and materials enumerated above are to be handled and distributed by members of Local 2. In the case of any apparatus which must require rigging, moving or hoisting which cannot be handled by Local 2 men, the Employer must notify the Business Agent in the District before such work of rigging, moving or hoisting is turned over to the riggers. Only bathtubs are to be hoisted by riggers when no hoists are available. When this condition prevails, then plumbers are to work with the riggers "tying on" and distributing the tubs. All bathtubs must be handled by members of Local 2, as to handling and distribution on all jobs. There shall be no rigging of any other fixtures, basins, water closet sinks, ranges, washing machines, etc. All these fixtures are to be "sidewalk delivery" and are to be handled and distributed exclusively by members of Local 2.

TEMPORARY HEAT: If temporary heat is maintained with gas heat in a permanently closed-in building, or part thereof, when the heat is being used in that building, or that part thereof, then a plumber shall be required during such maintenance and he must be employed for the first seven (7) day week for seven (7) pay hours per day. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays an eight (8) hour pay day is required (four (4) hours at overtime). Thereafter he shall work consecutive

days as long as required. On plumbers regular working days, the hours will be 7:30 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. which is equal to a seven (7) hour pay day. During a twenty-four (24) hour period with the heat turned on, only one shift of the employment of a plumber is required. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, the four (4) working hours during the shift may be mutually agreed upon at the job. If temporary heat is stopped for any reason, all piping and equipment must be removed immediately by Journeyman plumbers.

197a

Agreement entered into between the United Association of
Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters and the Sheet Metal
Workers International Association, January 28, 1928.

Sheet lead work used in roofing, gutters, valleys, flashing in connection with roofing, and ducts in direct connection with ventilation system shall be the work of the Metal Workers' International Association. All other sheet lead work, including roof flashings, in connection with plumbing, shall be the work of the plumbers, members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

197b

—Panels of plaster board or wood, backed with lead, for X-Ray rooms, erection of.

In the matter of the dispute between Plumbers, Local No. 463, Carpenters' District Council and the Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46—Penitentiary, Rikers Island, New York, N. Y.

In the erection of panels of sheet rock or other plaster compositions, or of wood, backed with lead, for X-Ray rooms: This being a new product, the Committee advises that a Special Board of Arbitration composed of the plumber, the lather and the carpenter be convened to determine who should perform the work, and pending a decision from such a Special Board of Arbitration, the work in question shall be performed by the mechanics of such trade as the contractor for the work may elect to employ.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 12, 1935.

198

—Vitrified pipe drain line, running of.

Plumbers' Union vs. Thos. B. Leahy Co. and Bricklayers' Unions—
25th St., near Third Ave.

The running of pipe from fixtures, trapped and connected with a sewer and for the purpose of conveying waste water or acids, as specified in the complaint, is work that has been in the possession of the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1906.

198a

—Drain tile, vitrified, sub-surface drainage, laying of.

Plumbers' Union, United Association vs. George A. Fuller Company—Cotton Exchange Building.

The work in question (laying of vitrified tile drains, not jointed in stone and gravel) is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 29, 1922.

198-2a

—Drain tile, vitrified, for sub-surf ace drainage, laying of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., Industrial Engineering Company and Cement and Concrete Workers, Local No. 20—30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is covered by Decision 198a of the Handbook and therefore dismisses the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 5, 1932.

198b

—Tile vent pipe, vitrified, for the elimination of acid fumes from enclosures. Agreement entered into between the Bricklayers' and Plumbers' Unions, May 23, 1930.

Where this vitrified tile pipe is installed for the elimination of acid fumes and built in brick masonry, the work is conceded to the Bricklayers.

Where vitrified tile pipe is installed for soils, or vents therefrom, or for the purpose of carrying water or liquids, the work in question is conceded to the Plumbers.

Where encased in concrete, it is the work of the Plumbers. For the Bricklayers' Unions: Thomas J. Bannon, John F. Clancy, Thomas Murray. For the Journeymen Plumbers' Union: William Doran, Patrick Drew, Thomas McGirr, John J. Hassett.

198-2b

—Tile vent pipe, vitrified, for removal of fumes, installation of.

Plumbers Local No. 463 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—U. S. Assay Office, Old Slip, South and Front Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of installing tile vent pipe as erected on the job in question is in the possession of the plumber.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 8, 1932.

198c

—Water and gas mains, sanitary and storm sewers and all branches thereof, handling and installation of piping for.

Plumbers, Local No. 1 vs. Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers, Union—Idlewild Airport, Queens, N. Y.

The committee finds that on the evidence presented the work in question in this jurisdiction has been performed by the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 5, 1945.

198d

—Sewers and all branches thereof within the property line, handling and installation of non-metallic piping for.

Plumbers, Local No. 2 vs. Excavating Laborers, Local No. 731 Bruckner Housing, Colgate, Story, Metcalf and Lafayette Avenues, Bronx, New York.

The committee finds that on the evidence presented the work in question comes within the scope of the decision of the national referee, to wit:

"2. That the laying of lateral sewer pipe from main sewer into dwelling, or from inside property line to dwelling is work that should be done by, or under the supervision of, members of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada."

and therefore, is work belonging to the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 12, 1946.

199

—Fire lines, erection of.

Journeymen Plumbers' Local No. 480 vs. Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters—104 W. 38th St.

The work in question, the erection of fire lines, has been in the possession of the plumbers and the steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 21, 1906.

199a

—Gas piping in connection with gas fired boilers, running of.

—Gas lines to gas fired unit heaters, running of.

Plumbers, Locals Nos. 1 and 463 vs. the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—New York World's Fair, Flushing, L. I.

The Committee finds, on the evidence presented, that the running of gas lines is work that is in the possession of the plumber.

The running of gas piping in connection with gas fired hot water or steam boilers shall be done by the plumber to the gas pressure governor and beyond this point by the steamfitter.

The running of gas lines to gas fired unit heaters is the work of the plumber.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 24, 1937.

200

—Dust cleaning system, installation of.

Journeymen Plumbers' and Gas Fitters' Local No. 480, United Association and Contracting Plumbers' Association vs. Enterprise Association of Steam, Hot Water, Hydraulic Sprinkler, Pneumatic Tube, Ice Machine, and General Pipe Fitters, and Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association—Corner 55th St. and Madison Ave.

The work of "installing a system of dust cleaning" in the building located at the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, by a firm known as the Baldwin Engineering Company, is work that has been recognized to be in possession of the complainants (plumbers).—Decision of Umpire (James Foster Milliken), February 25, 1907.

201

—Plumbing work risers for vacuum system, running of.

Plumbers vs. Blackall & Baldwin Co. and Electrical Workers' Union.

Blackall & Baldwin is notified that the installation of the vacuum system for cleaning purposes is in the possession of the plumbers.

The inside electrical workers are notified that the installation of the vacuum system for cleaning purposes is in the possession of the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 19, 1909.

202

—Standards or supports for plumbing fixtures, setting of.

Plumbers, Local No. 498 vs. Iron Workers—Rockefeller Institute, 67th St. and East River.

We find that the complaint of the plumbers is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 16, 1916.

202a

—Fixtures, bathroom, in plastered walls, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Tilelayers, Local No. 52—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Lexington to Park Avenue and 49th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the installation of bathroom fixtures being installed in plastered walls as at the Waldorf-Astoria is work that is in the possession of the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 19, 1931.

202-2a

—Glass Shelves, Installation of.

Plumbers Local No. 2 vs. Glaziers Local No. 1087—Interchurch Center, 120th Street and Riverside Drive, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the glass shelves in question are bath and toilet room accessories and, therefore, the work of the Plumber.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 17, 1959.

202b

—Standards or supports for plumbing fixtures, setting of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Health Administration Building, Worth, Center, Leonard and Lafayette Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the setting of the brackets for the babe bath is of the same character as the case under Decision 202, rendered June 16, 1916, wherein the Committee sustained the complaint of the plumber.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 1, 1935.

202c

—Cleats, wooden, for support of sinks, setting of.

In the matter of a dispute between Plumbers, Local No. 463 and Carpenters' District Council-253—255 West 93rd Street, New York, N.Y.

The Committee finds that on the job in question the work of setting cleats is not in possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 28, 1936.

203

—Ash removal, vacuum system in power plant.

Steamfitters' Union vs. Plumbers and W. G. Cornell Co.—DeJonge Paper Factory, Staten Island.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 18, 1918.

204

—Water boxes in fire chamber of boilers, connection of to the feed water heater.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and James McCullagh—Commodore Hotel.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 2, 1918.

204a

—Heater, to pre-heat fuel oil in connection with a hot water boiler for domestic purposes, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 1 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Boulevard Gardens, Woodside, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 9, 1935.

205

—Water mains, supply to locomotives.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and Turner Construction Co.—Army Supply Base, South Brooklyn.

They shall be installed by the journeymen plumbers.—Decision of General President of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, June 5, 1919.

206

—Pipe work, installing water line.

Plumbers vs. Steamfitters—American Chicle Building, Long Island city.

The work in question is definitely covered by paragraphs 1 and 17 of the agreement between the United Association and the Steamfitters, dated March 24, 1914.

Duties of a Steamfitter.—Paragraph 1, second sentence, reads: The Plumber shall leave in the water supply piping and in the waste and sewer piping suitable outlets, at practical and convenient points, and the steamfitter shall run all necessary piping from such outlets to the apparatus erected or installed by him, and from such apparatus to such outlets.

We find that the installing of the 6-inch line from the house pumps to the house tank is the work of the plumber. There is an 8-inch down supply with 4-inch outlets on each floor and a 5-inch

outlet in the basement. These 4-inch outlets will be used in the manufacture of food products. That the 5-inch connection to the basement will be used for plumbing or domestic purposes is not questioned. The running of the 8-inch down supply from the house tank is the work of the plumber, who will run to the four outlets at the designated points on each floor. He will also run to the 5-inch outlet in the basement.

Article 17 reads as follows:

All fire stand-pipes not connected with the sprinkler system nor with the water supply of the sprinkler system, shall be the work of the plumber.

The stand-pipe installation for the stairways is connected to the house tank at the bottom, this tank being so constructed that there is always a reserve supply for the stand-pipe of twenty thousand (20,000) gallons. The stand-pipe installation is separate and distinct from and not connected with the sprinkler system, and we find that its installation is the work of the plumber.

We also find that the running of the water piping from the outlets, on the fourth floor, to the kettles is the work of the plumber.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Chas. J. Kelly, F. G. Webber, John T. Taggart, Al. F. Day), October 7, 1920.

206a

—Piping, underground, for supplying standpipes, hydrants and sprinkler system, installation of.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 vs. Plumbers, Local No. 463—Penitentiary, Rikers Island, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 3, 1932.

206b

—Piping, underground, for domestic water supply, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Penitentiary, Rikers Island, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 3, 1932.

206c

—Piping, stainless, steel, (milk) installation of.

Enterprise Assn. of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 and Plumbers, Local No. 2 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 28—Sheffield Farms Company, 165th Street & Webster Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that all work involved in the installation of stainless steelpiping for the distribution of milk is in the jurisdiction of the members of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 21, 1950.

207

—Maintenance of lines.

Plumbers' Local No. 463 vs. Turner Construction Company—Western Electric Building, Houston, Greenwich and Hudson Streets.

The complaint is sustained for the reason that maintenance work of plumbing lines is in the possession of the plumber, and the Turner Construction Company is directed to employ plumbers to do the maintenance work on the job in question, which includes that necessary for the draining of the supply lines and the turning on of the water to the same, while the plumbers are at work on the operation.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 14, 1920.

208

—Oil storage and supply system, installing of piping.

Steamfitters vs. Plumbers and W. G. Cornell Co.—American Safety Razor Building, Brooklyn.

The complaint of the steamfitters against the plumbers is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1920.

208a

—Holes for plumbers' piping, cutting of.

Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc. vs. Bricklayers and Plumbers—Hotel, Madison Ave. and 86th St.

Fred T. Ley & Co., Inc., is advised to employ plumbers to cut the holes in the cinder concrete arches for plumbers' piping—Decision of Executive Committee, April 9, 1923.

208b

—Bath tubs, temporary protection of, with wood.

Carpenters vs. Thompson-Starrett Co.—Roosevelt Hotel, Madison Ave. and 45th St.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 29, 1924.

ROOFING WORK, COMPOSITION

209

Agreement between Composition Roofers & Waterproofers Employers Association and United Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Association, Local Union No. 8, New York.

Article II. Work & Material Jurisdiction.

Section 1. This Agreement made and entered into by and between parties specified herein, is established by mutual consent of both parties and sets forth specified rules and regulations to govern employment, wage scales and working conditions of journeymen roofers, waterproofers, dampproofers, apprentices, working foremen and all employees engaged in connection with the application of roofing, dampproofing and waterproofing on any and all types of structures with materials of the following description when used for roofing, waterproofing or dampproofing:

Tar, asphalt, pitch, felt, cotton cloth or any other bituminous material or bitumen saturated or bitumen coated material, including all types of acrylics.

Slag, marble chips, limestone chips, gravel or any other type of aggregate.

Cork, aluminum foil, celotex, glass fibre, foamglass, wood fibre, vegetable fibre, or other fibres and fabrics and feltstripping of sheet metals when used in conjunction with tar, asphalt, pitch or any other type of bitumen or any other dampproofing water-resistant or waterproofing preparation and/or compounds. Asphalt mastic, rock mastic, asphalt blocks and asphalt planks when used primarily for waterproofing and roofing purposes. The laying, pouring and running of all wood block, tar block, tar concrete, brick, slate and tile in or with pitch, tar, asphalt, plastic slate, asphalt mastic or any other form of bituminous material.

Colorless waterproofing, silicone coating, dampproofing paints, semi-mastics, mastics, emulsions and the like materials, whether applied by brush, trowel, or spray gun, including all plastics

and vinyl compositions of any color for roofing or waterproofing. Pouring and/or pointing of all expansion joints with bituminous material. ASPHALT & ASBESTOS SHINGLES & ASPHALT SIDING. Dex-O-Tex for roofing and waterproofing. Pitch enamels where the primary purpose is the protection of steel and metals against the corrosive action of water, acids or any other fluids. Bituminous materials where used for coatings. Preformed type waterproofing: Neoprene & Hypalon roofing systems, Epoxy coatings, Saraloy '400', sisalkraft. Poly Ethylene & Poly Vinyl products such as Vis-Queen, Nervestral, Urethane, etc. All weather-crete insulating fill.

Section 2. Employees shall perform the application and installation of the above materials on the following types of structures:

Roofs, roofs of tunnels, walls, subways, bridges and other similar structures. Pits, trenches, pools and toilets, tankrooms, foundations, masonry walls, etc. Pipes, beams and tanks of all descriptions. Spandrel beams and/or columns.

Any materials, labor, applications, mechanics or procedures any of which may presently be in use, or which may subsequently be introduced in the industry hereinabove notwithstanding, it is the clear and unequivocal intention of the parties to give to the union jurisdiction, no matter whatsoever materials, labor, applications mechanics or procedures be used or pursued, over all forms of roofing, waterproofing, dampproofing and related work. This is intended to be an omnibus clause, the purpose of which is to eliminate disputes in the future as to the jurisdiction of the union.

Section 3. Two (2) men shall be assigned to handling materials in weights of sixty-five (65) pounds or more. This applies to any and all material used in connection with roofer's and waterproofer's work.

Section 4. It is hereby clearly and expressly agreed that the Employers are prohibited in any way from using the following in the geographical jurisdiction covered by this Agreement: Felt-Laying machines, hot dispenser, hot sprayer, gravel spreader, ladder-vator, hi-lo fork lift, hydraulic lift, scissor-lift truck, conveyors of any type or description. Any mechanized equipment not specifically provided for hereinabove shall be deemed prohibited.

Section 5. (a) The removing and/or scraping of all roofs with scraping machines and jackhammers, including the lowering of all such old materials by means of a chute and also the handling and hoisting of all materials after delivery to the job as are to be used in connection with any of the Composition Roofers work shall be performed by Roofers and Waterproofers only. The Employer may use a single line hoisting machine on any structure over thirty-five (35) feet in height, whether on new or old work. The restriction against or use of a hoist machine on any structure under thirty-five (35) feet in height shall not be waived under any circumstances, except however, where conditions prevail making impractical any other means of hoisting, and then, in such event only, the decision to waive the thirty-five (35) feet requirement for the purpose of hoisting shall rest solely within the discretion of the accredited officials of Local Union No. 8 who shall have authority to waive such requirement and only after proper investigation of the circumstances involved. However, there shall be no restrictions for the hoisting of material on old work.

(b) The parties clearly understand and agree that in the event of a violation of the above thirty-five (35) foot rule, damages shall be deemed to have been caused the Employer to their Employees in an amount impossible or difficult of exact ascertainment, and the parties therefore agree that in such cases the Employer shall pay to the Joint Adjustment Board, for that Board's operations and expenses, a sum of not less than Two-Hundred (\$200.00) dollars as liquidated damages; it being hereby further expressly agreed that said payment shall under no circumstances be deemed a fine or penalty. The Employers recognize the fact that in addition to the payment hereinabove provided, the Employer's foreman involved in the use of a hoist violating the thirty-five (35) foot rule, shall be obliged to pay to the General Fund of the UNION a sum equal to one-half of the amount payable by the Employer.

(c) Employees shall maintain their own equipment, (Pumps, Sprayguns, kettles, burners, etc.), which shall include the operating of said equipment.

210

—Roofing work, composition, hoisting of material.

Bricklayers' Union for Laborers vs. T. New Construction Co. and Composition Roofers.

The work cited in the complaint is in the possession of both the composition roofers and the Laborers' Protective Society with equal rights.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1909.

211

—Dampproofing paint, application of.

Composition Roofers and Waterproofers vs. George A. Fuller Co.—Bowery Y. M. C. A.

The complaint of the composition roofers is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1915.

211a

—Roofing work, composition, dampproofing paint on plastered surface, application of.

Plasterers vs. Composition Roofers and Waterproofers—Park Ave. and 49th St.

The work of applying dampproofing paint to a plastered surface, to prevent staining of Caen stone, is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 16, 1921.

211b

—Bituminous products, applying of to tanks and structures.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers vs. Painters District Council—St. Regis Hotel addition, 55th St. and Fifth Ave.

The applying of bituminous products requiring a heating process, such as the Sealastic solution, to tanks and structures is work that has been recognized to be in the possession of the composition roofers, damp and waterproof workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 17, 1928.

211-2b

—Brick walls, waterproofing of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8 vs. Bricklayers and Bricklayers' Helpers—Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Park and Lexington Avenues, 49th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of waterproofing brick walls is in the possession of the composition roofers, damp and water-proof workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 3, 1931.

211-3b

—Joints, masonry, cutting out and pointing with Portland Cement, preparatory to the application of colorless waterproofing.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8 vs. Bricklayers and Brick Dampproofing Company, Inc.—115 E. 86th St., New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 8, 1933.

211-4b

—Joints, Masonry or Concrete, Caulking of.

Pointers, Cleaners and Caulkers Union Local No. 66 vs. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades District Council No. 9—Shea Stadium, Queens, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question, the caulking of masonry or concrete joints, is the work of Pointers, Cleaners and Caulkers Union Local No. 66—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 1, 1986.

212

—Composition, slate roofing, inlaid.

Slate and Tile Roofers vs. Bay Ridge Sheet Metal Works and Composition Roofers and Waterproofers—School House, Richmond Hill.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 27, 1917.

212a

—Composition, calking metal window frames with oakum and mastic.

Carpenters vs. Composition Roofers and Waterproofers and Structural Waterproofing Co.—Telephone and Telegraph Building, Fulton St. and Broadway.

The work of calking metal covered window frames with a combination of oakum and mastic is not in the sole possession of either the carpenters or composition roofers and waterproofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 4, 1921.

212-2a

—Metal window frames, calking of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8 vs. Bricklayers—Queens General Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.

The Committee finds that the calking of metal window frames is in the possession of either the carpenter or the composition roofer and waterproofer.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 7, 1932.

212b

—Composition, cement mortar coat, laying and screeding of.

Cement Masons vs. Composition Roofers and Waterproofers and New York Roofing Co.—72nd St. and Ave. A.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 7, 1921.

212c

—Cork, laying of in conjunction with tar, pitch and asphalt.

Composition Roofers vs. Carpenters—Madison Square Garden, 50th St. and Eighth Ave.

That laying of the cork is in conjunction with tar, pitch, and asphalt being used to make a waterproof floor; therefore, the Committee finds the laying thereof to be in the possession of the waterproofers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 22, 1925.

212-2c

—Asphalt coating (Enamelite) to cork on walls and ceiling, application of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8 vs. Plasterers, Local No. 60—Swift Company Building, Gansevoort and 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 23, 1934.

212-3c

—Cork, with hot pitch or asphalt on walls and ceilings, application of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8 vs. Plasterers, Locals Nos. 30 and 60—Eichler Brewery, Bronx, and the Lehman Job, 333 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Committee finds, that the application of cork when set in hot pitch or asphalt for insulation purposes is work that is in the possession of the waterproofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1937.

212d

—Promenade traffic top, celotex, installation of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8 vs. Carpenters District Council, New York World's Fair, Flushing, N. Y.

The committee finds that the installation of promenade traffic top when applied over membrane waterproofing is work that is in the possession of the waterproofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 16, 1938.

212-2d

—Promenade deck, asphalt block, installation of.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, Local Union 8, New York, and Pavers and Road Builders District Council vs. Bricklayers New York Executive Committee.—LaGuardia Airport Terminal.

The installation of asphalt block when laid in any preparation of asphalt on Promenade decks shall be performed by the Composition Roofers and the Pavers and Road Builders District Council in accordance with the joint arrangement between them.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 27, 1963.

212-e

—Insulating material backing radiators, embedded in waterproofing material, installation of.

Heat & Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 and Carpenters District Council vs. Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, Local No. 8—Mutual Life Insurance Company Building, Broadway and 55th Street, New York, N. Y.

The committee finds that on the work in question, where the walls have not been previously waterproofed and the insulating material is embedded in a waterproofing compound, the installation of the insulating material is the work of the composition roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 13, 1949.

212-2e

—Dex-o-Tex Weatherwear or similar material, Application of.

Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers International Brotherhood, Local 8 vs. United Cement Masons' Union Local 780—13th Armory, Brooklyn, New York and Queens College, Queens, New York.

In the application of Dex-o-Tex Weatherwear or similar material when applied on roofs, the membrane roofing and flashing, including felt, fabric, underlayment and latex primer, is the work of the Composition Roofer.

The application of plating, grout and sealer over the membrane roofing and flashing is the work of the Cement Mason.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 30, 1957.

212-3e

—Protective coating to steel piles prior to driving, application of.

United State, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association Local 8 vs. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, District Council No.9 of New York City—Pier 40, New York City.

The application of protective coating to steel piles prior to driving is the work of the Composition Roofer.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 17, 1964.

Upon rehearing, it is the decision of the Executive Committee that decision 212-3e, above quoted, is reaffirmed and includes any related preparatory work, including sandblasting.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 4, 1964.

Thereafter, the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, District Council No. 9 of New York City, through their International, appealed from our decision to the National Joint Board for settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, and under date of May 28, 1964, the National Joint Board issued its decision which reads as follows:

"At its meeting May 27-28, 1964, the Joint Board considered President Raftery's request for an oral hearing on the decisions rendered by the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York on January 17, 1964 and March 4, 1964, in the jurisdictional dispute between the United Slate Tile and Composition Roofers Damp and Waterproof Workers Association and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers over the application of protective coating to steel piles prior to driving and related preparatory work, including sandblasting, Pier 40 job, New York, New York, J. I. Hass Company contractor.

The Joint Board voted to set aside the above referenced decisions of the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association of the City of New York and voted that the application of protective coating to steel piles prior to driving, together with related preparatory work including sand-blasting, shall be assigned to painters.

This action of the Joint Board was predicated upon particular facts and evidence before it regarding this dispute and shall be effective on this particular job only.

Very truly yours,

/s/ WILLIAM J. COUR
Chairman"

Through the years this Association, together with the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, have insisted in correspondence and otherwise that any decision made with respect to one or more jobs in this area is and should be areawide, namely, coextensive with the jurisdiction of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York.

In view of the reversal of our decision above set-out by the National Joint Board, and our policy, together with the policy of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Greater New York, the Executive Committee, after extended consideration, voted to rescind the decision by the Executive Committee, 212-3e, and to accept the decision by the National Joint Board for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, that the work involved is the work of the Painters, and that

such decision is and becomes an area-wide decision to the same extent and with the same force as all other decisions made by our Executive Committee covering jurisdictional disputes which may arise in this area.

212f

—Insulation (Fesco or similar), installation of.

Carpenters District Council vs. Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association, Local Union No. 8—Bronx Terminal Market, New York.

The committee finds that the installation of Fesco or similar insulation material when stuck on a metal deck with a waterproof seal over it is the work of the Composition Roofers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 1, 1964.

212-2f

—Coal Tar Tapecoat, or similar products, application of.

United Slate, Tile & Composition Roofers, Damp & Waterproof Workers Association, Local Union No. 8, New York vs. Building, Concrete, Excavating & Common Laborers Union, Local No. 731 of Greater New York, Long Island & Vicinity—Pipe line from Linden, New Jersey to Staten Island, to the Narrows crossing; Brooklyn, Queens and on to Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

The Executive Committee finds that the application of coal tar tapecoat, or similar products, to transportation lines in trenches, up to the first metering station or connection within private property boundaries, is the work of the Building, Concrete, Excavating & Common Laborers Union Local No. 731 of Greater New York, Long Island & Vicinity.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 1, 1965.

Upon rehearing it is the decision of the Executive Committee that their decision 212-2f of September 1, 1965 is reaffirmed—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 3, 1965.

212-3f

—Waterproofing, Liquid Membrane, Application of.

Composition Roofers Local Union 8 vs. Excavating Laborers Local Union 731— Battery Park City Project, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the application of the Liquid Membrane Waterproofing is the work of the Composition Roofers.— Decision of the Executive Committee, April 24, 1975.

ROOFING WORK, SLATE AND TILE

213

Agreement between the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors, N.A., New York City Chapter, Inc. and Sheet Metal & Roofers Employers Association of Westchester, Inc., and Local Union No. 7 of the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association.

Clause 1. Work Covered.

Application and repairing of Slate, Tile, Asbestos Slate, Asphalt Shingles—in conformity with Ruling or decisions rendered in connection with Asphalt Shingles, as shown in the Handbook of the Building Trades Employers' Association—Cement Tile, Reinforced Concrete Tile and all substitute materials taking the place of slate and tile, Corrugated Asbestos Roofing, Promenade Slate and Tile when laid in mastic. Application of insulation, felt and paper to roofs covered with aforementioned materials; except where stuck by a hot process. Application of all flashings and counter-flashings except where same are already installed or soldering is required.

214

—Roofing work, slate and tile.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union vs. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11—School, Hudson and Grove Sts.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 is ordered to remove its members from the slate and tile roofing on the job mentioned in this complaint and is further ordered not to interfere with the slate and tile roofers by withdrawing the sheet metal workers from the sheet metal work.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 20, 1906.

214a

—Roofing tile for coping on wall, laying and cementing of.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Local No. 7 vs. Bricklayers—Pilgrim State Hospital, Brentwood, L. I., New York.

The Committee finds that the work of laying and cementing of roofing tile for coping on a wall is in the possession of the slate, tile and composition roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 12, 1931.

215

—Asbestos lumber roofing, application of.

Carpenters vs. John Thatcher & Son and L. A. Storch & Co.—Elevated Railroad Station, Rockaway Ave. and Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The Committee finds that the application of the roofing material in question (asbestos lumber) is work that is in the possession of the slate and tile roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1915.

215a

—Concrete roof slabs, reinforced, precast, installation of.

Cement and Concrete Workers, Local No. 20 vs. Slate and Tile Roofers Union, Local No. 7 and their helpers—Vernon Boulevard and 12th Street, Long Island City.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1936.

215b

—Concrete roof slabs, reinforced, precast, installation of.

Cement Masons Union, Local No. 780 vs. Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 7—Vernon Boulevard and 12th Street, Long Island City.

ROOFING WORK, SLATE AND TILE

213

Agreement between the Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors, N.A., New York City Chapter, Inc. and Sheet Metal & Roofers Employers Association of Westchester, Inc., and Local Union No. 7 of the United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers Association.

Clause 1. Work Covered.

Application and repairing of Slate, Tile, Asbestos Slate, Asphalt Shingles—in conformity with Ruling or decisions rendered in connection with Asphalt Shingles, as shown in the Handbook of the Building Trades Employers' Association—Cement Tile, Reinforced Concrete Tile and all substitute materials taking the place of slate and tile, Corrugated Asbestos Roofing, Promenade Slate and Tile when laid in mastic. Application of insulation, felt and paper to roofs covered with aforementioned materials; except where stuck by a hot process. Application of all flashings and counter-flashings except where same are already installed or soldering is required.

214

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Slate and Tile Roofers' Union vs. Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11—School, Hudson and Grove Sts.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 is ordered to remove its members from the slate and tile roofing on the job mentioned in this complaint and is further ordered not to interfere with the slate and tile roofers by withdrawing the sheet metal workers from the sheet metal work.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 20, 1906.

214a

—Roofing tile for coping on wall, laying and cementing of.

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The Committee finds that the work of laying and cementing of roofing tile for coping on a wall is in the possession of the slate, tile and composition roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 12, 1931.

215

—Asbestos lumber roofing, application of.

Carpenters vs. John Thatcher & Son and L. A. Storch & Co.—Elevated Railroad Station, Rockaway Ave. and Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The Committee finds that the application of the roofing material in question (asbestos lumber) is work that is in the possession of the slate and tile roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 13, 1915.

215a

—Concrete roof slabs, reinforced, precast, installation of.

Cement and Concrete Workers, Local No. 20 vs. Slate and Tile Roofers Union, Local No. 7 and their helpers—Vernon Boulevard and 12th Street, Long Island City.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1936.

215b

—Concrete roof slabs, reinforced, precast, installation of.

Cement Masons Union, Local No. 780 vs. Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 7—Vernon Boulevard and 12th Street, Long Island City.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 20, 1936.

215-2b

—Concrete roof planks or slabs, reinforced, precast, handling and setting of.

Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers vs. Carpenters District Council, Cement and Concrete Workers District Council and Bricklayers New York Executive Committee—11th Street and 2nd Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The Committee finds that the handling and setting of precast reinforced concrete planks or slabs for roofing purposes when pointed up or laid in mastic, is the work of the Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 11, 1950.

215c

—Roofing, corrugated asbestos, application of.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 7 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Kingsbridge Car House, Tenth Avenue and 218th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that where corrugated asbestos is used for roofing purposes it is the work of the slate and tile roofer.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 27, 1937.

215-2c

—Roofing, corrugated asbestos, application of.

Slate and Tile Roofers, Local No. 7 vs. Carpenters' District Council—National Gypsum Plant, Foot of Barry Street, Hunts Point, Bronx, New York.

The Committee finds that the application of corrugated asbestos roofing on the job in question is work covered by Decision 215c of the Handbook and the slate and tile roofers shall be employed on the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 4, 1940.

216

—Roofing work, shingles, asbestos.

Carpenters vs. Slate and Tile Roofers—Station, Flushing, L. I.

The Committee finds that the work in question, the laying of asbestos shingles, has not been in the sole possession of the carpenter or the slate roofers.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 18, 1914.

SHEET METAL WORK

217

Agreement between Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association—New York City Chapter, Inc. and Sheet Metal Workers' International Association Local Union No. 28.

Article I

Section 1. This Agreement covers the rates of pay, rules and working conditions of all employees of the Employer engaged in the manufacture, fabrication, assembly, erection, installation, dismantling, reconditioning, adjustment, alteration, repairing, and servicing of all sheet metal work (including ferrous or non-ferrous sheet metal) of No. 10 U.S. gauge or its equivalent or lighter gauge, or any and all substitute materials used in lieu thereof (any question of jurisdiction of substitute material to be settled in accordance with the Joint Arbitration Plan between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Unions of the Building Trades of the City of New York), including all shop and field sketches used in fabrication and erection (including those taken from original architectural and engineering drawings or sketches) and all other work included in the jurisdictional claims of Sheet Metal Workers International Association.

Section 2. Testing and Balancing of all air-handling equipment and duct work contracted for prior to June 30, 1969, shall be done by a composite crew of one journeyman sheet metal worker and one tester. Testing and Balancing of all air-handling equipment and duct work on all work contracted for after June 30, 1969, shall be done only by journeymen sheet metal workers.

Section 3. All internal linings for casings, plenums and ducts are and shall remain the work of the sheet metal workers exclusively, which shall be performed only by journeymen and apprentice sheet metal workers in the bargaining unit covered by this Agreement. Internal linings for casings, plenums and ducts must be lined prior to erection.

Section 4. Supply Casings as per annexed sketch.

Addendum "B"

II. Memorandum Containing No Subcontracting Clause

For the preservation of the work opportunities of the Journeymen Sheet Metal Workers and Apprentice Sheet Metal Workers within the collective bargaining unit, each Employer within the collective bargaining unit shall not subcontract out any item or items of work described hereinbelow; except that each said Employer shall have the right to subcontract for the manufacture, fabrication or installation of such work with any other Employer within the collective bargaining unit:

1. Radiator enclosures except when manufactured and sold as a unit including heating element.
2. Functional Louvers.
3. Attenuation Boxes except for mechanical devices contained therein.
- 3a. Sound traps.
4. Dampers: All types of Dampers, including Automatic Dampers and Multi-Zone Dampers, Manual Control Dampers and Fire Control Dampers, except Patented Pressure Reducing Devices.
5. Skylights, Sheet Metal Sleeves, Pressure Reducing Boxes, Volume Control Boxes, Trollers (plenums), High Pressure Fittings and Gutters (excluding 1/2 Round Gutters).
6. Air handling units in excess of 30,000 C.F.M.'s.
7. All other work historically, traditionally and customarily performed by Journeymen Sheet Metal Workers and Apprentice Sheet Metal Workers within the collective bargaining unit in accordance with the collective bargaining agreement.

All the work described in this "no subcontracting clause" shall be performed by journeymen and/or apprentice sheet metal workers in the bargaining unit covered by this Agreement.

RULE XII. Work covered by this agreement.—The manufacturing and erection of all sheet metal work in connection with buildings and structures as follows:

Hollow metal sash, frames, partitions, skylights, cornices, crestings, awnings, circular mouldings, spandrels (except stamping of same), sheet iron sheeting or roofing, package chutes, linen chutes, rubbish chutes, hoods, sheet metal fire proofing, ventilators, heating and ventilating pipes, air washers, conveyors, breeching and smoke pipes for hot water heaters, furnaces and boilers, laundry dryers and all connections to and from same, metal jackets and lagging for pumps and boilers, blow pipe work in mills, sheet metal connections to machines in planing mills, saw mills and other factories (whether it be used for ventilating, heating or other purposes), sheet metal connections to and from fans, separators, sheet metal cyclones for shavings or other refuse in connection with various factories, sheet metal work in connection with or fastened to store fronts or windows, sheet metal work in connection with concrete construction and sheet metal columns and casings, covering all drain boards, lining of coil boxes, ice boxes and other sheet metal work in connection with bar furniture and soda fountains.

Spot welding, electric arc welding, oxy-acetylene cutting and welding in connection with sheet metal work of #10 gauge or lighter, covered by the agreement; also sheet metal work in connection with plain and corrugated fire doors of #10 gauge or lighter; also the erection of floor domes, the setting of registers and register faces in connection with sheet metal work, the cutting and bending of metal necessary for the application and erection of metal ceilings and side walls (except stamping), the applying of metal to ceiling and side walls and the furring and sheathing of same. The assembling and erection of fans and blowers; also the erection of metal furniture, factory bins, shelving and lockers, corrugated iron on roofs and sidings, all metal shingles and metal slate, and tile, plain or covered with a foreign substance, the manufacture and erection of corrugated wire glass and accessories; also the glazing of metal skylights.

The installation of unit vents where there is sheet metal work in connection with the supply and discharge of air, the setting of radiator enclosures of sheet metal where it does not support the radiator. In the manufacture of drawn metal work, the work of journeymen sheet metal workers shall be the cutting and forming of

the metal before the same is applied to the wood, and all clipping and soldering that may be necessary in the finishing of the assembled parts and the covering of wood and composition doors, frames and sash with sheet metal.

Also such other sheet metal work #10 gauge or lighter, not herein specified, that has been decided by the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association to be, or is now, in the possession of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union shall be regarded as sheet metal workers' work.

In the Kitchen Equipment Industry, it is understood that the term "Sheet Metal Work" shall mean all work made of sheet metal of # 10 gauge or lighter, including the making, mounting, erecting, cleaning and repairing of all steel and gas ranges, grid irons and oven racks, hood, tables and stands, warming closets, plate warmers and plate shelves, bands, doors and slides for same, drip pans, urns and percolators, vegetable steamers, copper baskets and covers for steam kettles, revolving covers, meat dishers and covers, steam and carving tables and drainers for same, Bain marie boxes and potato mashers and any other items or types of work that may be included in Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution and Ritual of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

(i) In the temporary operation of fans or blowers in a new building, or in an addition to an existing building, for heating and/or ventilation, and/or air conditioning, prior to the completion of the duct work in connection therewith, journeymen sheet metal workers shall have jurisdiction in the temporary operation and/or maintenance of such fans or blowers, and they shall work in full shifts of not less than seven (7) hours nor more than eight (8) hours each, and will receive single time wages for all time so employed on this work including nights, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, on full shifts.

(ii) All temporary operations and/or maintenance shall be paid for at single time except for less than a full shift work outside of regular hours, then double time shall be paid.

(iii) In the temporary operation and/or maintenance of fans and blowers, the jurisdiction of Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28 shall continue.

(a) Until a system and/or systems are accepted by the Owner or his representative after having been tested and balanced.

(b) Each area in a building shall be considered as substantially completed for the purpose of stopping fan maintenance when all core work, toilets, elevator machine rooms, perimeter systems and fan rooms are installed in the area, and the public corridor and perimeter of the building is plastered to the ceiling height, or a substitute for plaster is used on either the public corridor or the periphery or perimeter of the building. The plastering requirements shall be waived where the plastering is not done because the area is not rented.

(iv) The number of journeymen sheet metal workers required for each shift of fan maintenance shall be based on the assignment of one man to maintain a reasonable number of operating heating, ventilating, air conditioning, or exhaust systems.

(v) No man engaged in fan maintenance shall work in excess of forty hours in any work week.

(vi) Elevator service must be maintained at all times when fan maintenance is in operation above the sixth floor of any building.

(vii) Journeymen sheet metal workers employed on temporary operation and/or maintenance, shall tighten belts, lubricate, and perform all service work necessary to protect the equipment being maintained.

(viii) The jurisdiction of Local 28 shall apply to the operation and/or maintenance of fans or blowers only for new systems installed in an existing building or when an old system is in effect completely replaced by a more complete and modern system.

(ix) Journeymen sheet metal workers shall not be employed for the sole purpose of operating and/or maintaining fans or blowers, during any period when such fans or blowers are operated for the sole purpose of testing or adjusting a heating, ventilating, or air conditioning system.

217a

—Panels, pressed brass, application of.

—Ornaments, pressed brass, on ceiling beams, application of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters District Council—Japanese Building, New York World's Fair, Flushing, N. Y.

The committee finds that the application of the pressed brass panels is work similar to metal ceiling work which is recognized to be in the possession of the sheet metal worker.

The committee dismisses the complaint on the application of pressed brass ornaments on ceiling beams—Decision of Executive Committee, March 29, 1939.

217-2a

—Ornamental Aluminum Ceiling Baffles, Installation of.

I.B.E.W. Local No. 3 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 28—International Arrivals Building, John F. Kennedy Airport, New York City.

The installation of ornamental sheet metal aluminum ceiling baffles used primarily as a decorative element and independent of the lighting system is the work of the Sheet Metal Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, September 23, 1970.

217-3a

—Sheet Metal Baffles, Installation of.

Electrical Workers Local Union 3 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28—Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of Sheet Metal Baffles Independent of the lighting fixture is the work of the Sheet Metal Workers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 4, 1975.

217-4a

—Prefabricated Multiple Utility Distribution Systems for Kitchens, Handling and Setting of.

I.B.E.W. Local 3 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local 28 (Steamfitters Local 638 and Plumbers Local 2 also participated)—Taft Hotel, 51st St. and 7th Ave., New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the work in question, the handing and setting of prefabricated multiple utility distribution systems for kitchens, is not covered by existing agreements or decisions of record and shall be performed by a composite crew of equal number of members of Locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Sheet Metal Workers International Association and United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada—Decision of the Executive Committee, June 4, 1987.

217b

—Aluminum foil, for insulation, on ceiling, floor and walls, application of.

—Aluminum sheets, forming ceiling and wall finish, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters District Council—Loft Candy Factory, L. 1. C. and East New York Savings Bank, Eastern Parkway and Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

The work involved in this jurisdictional dispute is a method for insulating cold storage rooms, comparatively new to this area. It consists of lining ceiling, floor and walls with several layers of aluminum foil, each fastened to wood furring strips or grounds. The first application of foil has the seams sealed vapor-proof with a lead tape. For the final application on ceiling and walls, which makes the room finish, aluminum sheets are applied, finished with aluminum butt straps and corner angles.

The committee finds that the installation of wood furring strips or grounds, together with the application of the aluminum foil, is the work of the carpenters; but the installation of the final aluminum sheets with grounds to receive them, together with the butt straps and corner

angles, forming the room finish, is the work of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 5, 1948.

218

—Sheet metal work, sash, hollow metal, hanging of.

Association of Metal Covered Doors and Windows for Voigtmann & Co. vs. Carpenters—Hotel, Fifth Ave. and 55th St.

The hanging of hollow metal sash is work which belongs to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, June 29, 1904.

219

—Sash, hollow metal, installing of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Carpenters' Union.

The work of hanging hollow metal sash has been in the possession of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 2, 1905.

220

—Sheet metal work, clothes dryers, etc., manufacturing of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Marc Eidlitz & Son—Belmont Hotel.

The general secretary is instructed to notify Marc Eidlitz & Son and the Secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association that the work on manufacturing clothes dryers and similar sheet metal appliances belongs to the Sheet Metal Workers' Union.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 20, 1905.

221

—Doors, metal covered, for freight elevators, manufacture of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Elevator Supply and Repair Co.

The Elevator Supply and Repair Co. is notified that all this kind of work must be manufactured by members of Local 11 Sheet Metal Workers, of New York, and as these particular doors were delivered before the company was aware of the conditions imposed by the trade agreement the doors of the Wanamaker building are exempted from the rule.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 25, 1905.

222

—Register faces, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. J. L. Hamilton & Sons—Knickerbocker Hotel Building, 42nd St. and Broadway.

The attaching of register faces in connection with heating and ventilating shall be done by sheet metal workers, and the cutting and fitting of wood work for the installation of register faces shall be done by the carpenters.—Decision of Conference between representatives of Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, Master Carpenters, Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Employing Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, and Metal Covered Door and Window Manufacturers held on February 28, 1907.

223

—Window frames, hollow metal, setting of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters' Union—Ditson Building.

The setting of all hollow metal frames made under conditions as exist per the agreement between the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 and the Employing Sheet Metal Association, shall be in the possession of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 and the Carpenters' Joint District Council, it being understood that neither party will set any frames not manufactured under conditions satisfactory to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11—Decision of Executive Committee, March 20, 1907.

223a

—Window stools, and aprons, of hollow steel, setting of.

Carpenters vs. Sheet Metal Workers and S. H. Pomeroy & Co., Inc.—Shelton Building, 49th St. and Lexington Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 9, 1923.

224

—Boiler breechings, manufacture of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 11 vs. Turner Construction Co.—Bay and Provost Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

The work of manufacturing boiler breechings is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 14, 1908.

225

—Ventilators, manufacture of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 vs. C. S. Buell Co.—Long Island Station, Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

It is the decision of the umpire that the complaint is sustained.—Decision of Umpire (John P. Peters), August 5, 1908.

226

—Ventilators, copper, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. P. J. Carlin Construction Co.—38th St. and 5th Ave., Brooklyn.

In view of the decision of the umpire in the case of the Sheet Metal Workers vs. Buell Co., the Executive Committee directs the P. J. Carlin Construction Co. to employ members of Sheet Metal

Workers' Local No. 11 to manufacture and set the ventilators in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 14, 1909.

226a

—Dampers, in concrete walls, consisting of angle iron frames and 10 gauge sheet metal, installation of.

Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 580 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Independent City-Owned Subways.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the sole possession of either the iron workers or the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 25, 1940.

227

—Sheet metal work, tempering coil casings, manufacture of.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 vs. Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association—Grand Central Station.

I, therefore, decide that tempering coil casings do not belong to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11, but may be bought by the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association from firms outside of Greater New York territory as part of the heating and ventilation units manufactured by such firms; and that under the terms of the agreement the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 must erect such tempering coil casings.—Decision of Umpire (John P. Peters), December 21, 1909.

227a

—Unit vents, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Steamfitters,—Anchor Cap Company Building, Long Island City.

In the installation of unit vents, where there is sheet metal work in connection with the supply and discharge of air, the work is in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 29, 1929.

227-2a

—Plenums, installation of.

Bricklayers Union Local 34 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Union Local 28.

The installation of masonry materials forming an area used as a plenum is the work of the Bricklayer.

The installation of sheet metal materials forming an area used as a plenum is the work of the Sheet Metal Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, August 12, 1970.

227b

—Unit heaters (except electrical) coolers, air conditioners, ventilators and humidifiers, setting of.

In the matter of the petition of the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' New York City Association for a reopening of Case No. 227a because of a dispute between the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638, and Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28, over its application.

The setting of factory-made sheet metal encased assemblies of functional elements, where there is sheet metal work in connection with the air intake and discharge, shall be performed jointly by steamfitters and sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 16, 1947.

227c

—Unit heaters (except electrical) coolers, air conditioners, ventilators and humidifiers, setting of.

In the matter of the application of the joint adjustment board of the Employer's Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York and Adjacent Cities, the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' New York City Association, Inc. and Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Local Union No. 28, for a clarification of Decision 227b of the Handbook, rendered June 16, 1947.

With respect to the setting of factory-made sheet metal encased assemblies of functional elements, where there is sheet metal work in connection with the air intake and discharge, it was obviously the intent of the decision of June 16, 1947, to divide the work in question jointly between steamfitters and sheet metal workers; therefore, it is the decision of the committee that such division of work takes place from the arrival of the units at the point of delivery at the building site to their final positions.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 27, 1948.

227d

—Conduit weathermaster (Carrier), installation of.

In the matter of the petition of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638, because of a dispute with Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—100 Park Avenue, New York City.

The committee finds that the weathermaster, as it is now being installed on the job at 100 Park Avenue, does not come under Decision 227b.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 31, 1949.

228

—Chute, package, sheet metal, manufacture and erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Sexauer & Lemke—Hallenbeck-Hungerford Building.

The manufacture and erection of chutes of the type referred to in the complaint is work that has been in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 15, 1914.

229

—Store fronts, sheet metal in connection therewith.

Carpenters vs. Sheet Metal Workers—60th St. and Broadway.

The applying of sheet metal work in connection with store fronts, other than the metal provided for holding glass, is in the

possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 29, 1915.

The intent of the decision is that the sheet metal holding the glass includes all of the sheet metal frame or sash and that where the sheet metal work in connection with the store front is not sufficient to provide employment to a sheet metal worker for more than one day, it may be applied by a carpenter.—Executive Committee.

230

—Blowers, ventilating, erection of.

Carpenters for Millwrights vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Borough Hall Annex, Brooklyn.

The complaint of the millwrights is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 10, 1915.

230a

—Blowers, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local 28, vs. Millwrights,—Holland Tubes, Washington and Canal Sts.

The work of installing blowers is covered by Decision No. 230 in the Handbook of the Building Trades Employers' Association as being in the possession of the sheet metal workers, but as the work on this particular job has progressed to such an extent, the Committee recommends that no change be made in the labor at present employed.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association, February 8, 1927.

230-2a

—Wooden frames for blower bases, setting of.

Carpenters' District Council vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Metropolitan Life Building, Fourth Avenue and 25th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 8, 1932.

230b

—Blowers and fans, for temporary purpose,, maintenance of.

Disputes between the Joint Trade Board of Sheet Metal Workers, local No. 28, and the Heating and Piping Contractors' Association. Job at 52 Wall Street.

The work being installed for ventilating purposes must of necessity be in such a completed condition before it can be operated that it is questionable that a maintenance man is required, and upon the evidence submitted, the Executive Committee finds that where maintenance work has been done it is not in the possession of any one trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 8, 1928.

231

—Sheet metal work, corrugated iron sheets, nailing of, to stringers of a fence.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Turner Construction Co.'s job, Borden Ave., Long Island City.

The Committee finds that the work in question has been heretofore recognized to be in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 31, 1916.

232

—Partitions, iron, toilet (Weis).

Iron Workers vs. Benj. Riesner and Sheet Metal Workers—23rd St., East of Sixth Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 10, 1916.

233

—Range hoods, sheet metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Garman Bros. and Iron Workers—67th St., between Eighth and Columbus Aves.

The work of manufacturing and erecting range hoods is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 6, 1917.

234

—Partitions, sheet metal, toilet room (Carpenter).

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters and Wm. Steele & Sons—Wanamaker Garage Building.

The erection of the sheet metal toilet room partitions manufactured by the R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in the possession of the sheet metal workers—Decision of Executive Committee, June 14, 1917.

234a

—Partitions, steel, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Girls' Commercial High School, Classon Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Committee recommends that the steel partitions in the shower room of the Girls' Commercial High School, Classon Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, be erected by sheet metal workers; and further recommends that the question of the line of demarcation between the types of steel toilet partitions and doors be submitted to a special board of arbitration.—Recommendation of Executive Committee, October 29, 1924.

234-2a

—Dressing rooms, metal, erection of.

Housesmiths, Local No. 52 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Tenth Avenue and 24th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 3, 1931.

235

—Sheet metal work, casing for concrete piles.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. J. Wright Taussig—Brooklyn Navy Yard and other jobs.

The Executive Committee finds that the patent pile casing and the stamped point is work that is not covered by the sheet metal workers' trade agreement; repairing of casings and other sheet metal work must, however, be done by sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 24, 1917.

235a

—Sheet metal coverings for pipes, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Plumbers, Local No. 463—Madison Avenue and 73rd Street, New York, N. Y.

The plumbers conceded the work in question after viewing samples of the material submitted, therefore, the Committee finds that the work is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1937.

236

—Column forms, concrete, bracing of.

Carpenters' Union vs. Turner Construction Co. and Sheet Metal Workers—Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee. July 24, 1917.

237

—Register faces, 12 gauge sheet metal.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers (Housesmiths' Finishers) and Wells Architectural Iron Co.—St. Bartholomew's Church, 50th St. and Park Ave.

The work of setting the sheet metal faces on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 7, 1918.

238

—Shutters, rolling, erection of in connection with package chute installation.

Iron Workers (Housesmith's Finishers) vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Naval Base, South Brooklyn.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 19, 1918.

239

—Ranges, gas, setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Plumbers—Pennsylvania Hotel.

The installing and setting of the battery of ranges in question (contract of the W. G. Cornell Co.) is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 20, 1918.

239a

—Lining, metal, and cabinets for kitchen equipment, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters' District Council—Dauphin Hotel, Broadway and 67th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the installation of the metal lining and the cabinets for the kitchen equipment as installed on the job in question is the work of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1933.

240

—Sheet metal work, roofing, corrugated iron, asbestos and paint coated.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers and Austin Company—Long Island City.

The applying of corrugated sheet metal roofing is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 21, 1919.

240a

—Roofing, sheet metal, Holorib or Truscon type, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Iron Workers,—Curtiss Air Field, Long Island.

The work of installing sheet iron roofing of the type at the Curtiss Air Field is in possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 29, 1929.

240-2a

—Iron forms, (Robertson Keystone type) installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Iron Workers, Local No. 361—Heinz Warehouse, Borden Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

The Committee finds that where the material in question is used for a floor of a building, it is work that is in possession of the iron worker; and where it is used in connection with a roof, it is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 17, 1935.

240b

—Sheathing, corrugated asbestos 3/8" thick clipped on, application of.

Brotherhood of Carpenters vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Airport, North Beach, L. I., N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 30, 1930.

240c

—Sheet metal work, corrugated siding, application of.

Iron Workers vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Kent Avenue Power Station, Brooklyn, New York, and 74th Street Power Station, New York City.

Where corrugated sheet metal is applied to steel frame construction for both the roof and siding, it shall be the work of the Sheet Metal Worker; where corrugated sheet metal is applied to steel frame construction for the siding only, it shall be the work of the Iron Worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 1, 1957.

240d

—Exterior face of exterior closure wall fastened to structural steel framing, installation of, where roof is not sheet metal fastened to structural steel frame.

Ornamental and Architectural Iron Workers Local Union No. 580 vs. Sheet Metal Workers Local Union No. 28,—Northwest Orient Airlines Terminal, Idlewild Airport, New York City.

The installation of the porcelain enamelled panels forming the exterior face of the exterior closure wall fastened to the structural steel

framing is the work of the Iron Worker. The balance of the metal work forming the exterior face of the exterior closure wall is the work of the Sheet Metal Worker.—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 2, 1962.

Upon rehearing it is the decision of the Executive Committee that the decision of the Executive Committee 240d of May 2, 1962, is reaffirmed.—Decision of the Executive Committee, June 20, 1962.

241

—Column forms.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters and H. D. Best Co.—55th St. and Second Ave., Brooklyn.

We find that the setting of the sheet metal column forms in question is work that has heretofore been recognized to be and is now in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Joint Committee representing the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council (Charles J. Kelly, John T. Taggart, Albert F. Day), June 30, 1920.

241a

—Forms, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local 28 vs. New York District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters—Power House, 134th St. and Long Island Sound.

The matter in dispute between the Sheet Metal Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as submitted to the arbitrators is as follows:

"Shall the sheet metal forms now being used in the Power House, 134th Street and Long Island Sound, be erected by the carpenters or by the sheet metal workers?"

The arbitrators, having failed to agree, I, as umpire, decide that as these metal forms are frequently delivered at the building in an unfinished condition and have to be assembled and bolted together there, and as they are sometimes cut and reshaped before they can be

used again, and as they are of such light metal that they are unable to do what they were originally intended to do, and to be made available are in many instances lined with wood and also braced with wood so they may withstand the pressure of the concrete when it is poured, and they must be plumbed and trued:

That, as the work necessary to make these forms complete as a finished whole requires the services of both these trades, from economic and equitable standpoints, this work should be equally divided between them (sheet metal workers and carpenters)—Decision of Umpire (Frank E. Conover), August 11, 1921.

242

—Skylights, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union vs. Iron Workers' Union and the Turner Construction Company—Western Electric Building, Hudson and West Houston Sts.

The Committee finds that the work of erecting skylights of the type in question has been and is now in the possession of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 20, 1921.

243

—Door-bucks, steel (10 gauge), erection of in entrance platforms.

Iron Workers vs. Sheet Metal Workers and Charles Hartman Co.—Western Electric Building.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 6, 1921.

244

—Door frames, Ogden, covering of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. J. Edward Ogden Co.—Henry St. Pier, Brooklyn.

The work of covering the Ogden door frames with sheet metal is work that has been heretofore recognized to be in the possession of

the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 8, 1921.

244a

—Gas flue, 10-gauge, erection of.

Iron Workers vs. Sheet Metal Workers—Park Lane Building, Madison Ave. and 49th St.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 12, 1923.

244-2a

—Flues, smoke or incinerator, No. 10 gauge or lighter, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Housesmiths, Local No. 52—150 Central Park South, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the erection of smoke or incinerator flues of No. 10 gauge or lighter is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 27, 1931.

244-3a

—Piping (Transite) conveying laboratory fumes, installation of.

Asbestos Workers, Local No. 12 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Brooklyn College, Ocean Avenue and Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 7, 1936.

244b

—Radiator enclosures, metal, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Dorset Apartments, 54th St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves.

The Committee finds that the work is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 8, 1926.

244-2b

—Radiator enclosures, metal, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Carpenters' District Council—Second Avenue and 22nd Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the setting of radiator enclosures of the type as installed on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 10, 1931.

244-3b

—Radiator enclosures, metal, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Housesmiths, Local No. 52 and Campbell Metal Window Corporation—Rockefeller Center, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 48th to 50th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 11, 1932.

244c

—Radiator enclosures, metal, with brackets and angles, back lining of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Steamfitters—93rd St. and Park Ave.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 27, 1929.

244-2c

—Radiator enclosures, metal, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Steamfitters,—91st Street and Central Park West.

The setting of the radiator enclosure of sheet metal, where it does not support the radiator, is the work of the sheet metal worker.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 10, 1930.

244-3c

—Sheet metal casings, for heating units, columnar, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Southeast corner of Third Avenue and 16th Street.

The Committee finds that the complaint of the sheet metal workers that steamfitters are doing sheet metal work on the casings for columnar heating units is sustained.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 24, 1931.

244-4c

—Radiator enclosures, metal, handling and setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Ascan Avenue and Austin Street, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is the work of the sheet metal workers and, where the radiator and enclosure come as one unit, the handling and setting is in the possession of the steamfitter.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 30, 1931.

244d

—Ceilings, acoustic, of metal and mineral wool, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Western Union Building.

As a complaint was filed by the sheet metal workers in March on the first job of this kind, the Committee cannot consider the question of possession, and as this is a new material and as new methods of installation are used, the Committee recommends that the dispute between the sheet metal workers and the carpenters be submitted to a special board of arbitration, in accordance with the

provisions of the Arbitration Plan.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 8, 1929.

244-2d

—Ceilings, acoustic, of metal and mineral wool, installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers vs. Carpenters—Western Union Building, Thomas, Worth and Hudson Streets and West Broadway.

The installation of acoustic ceilings of metal and mineral wool, of the type installed at the Western Union Building, is in the work of Local Union No. 28 of New York and Vicinity, Sheet Metal Workers International Association.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (P. J. Commerford, Michael J. McCluskey), January 9, 1930.

244-3d

—Ceilings, sanacoustic tile, of metal and mineral wool, installation of.

Metallic Lathers, Local No. 46 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local Union No. 28—New York Telephone Building, Lispenard and Walker Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question covered by Decision 244-2d of the Handbook, and therefore, dismisses the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 18, 1932.

244-4d

—Ceiling, Alcan Aluminum or similar, Installation of.

Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28 vs. Carpenters District Council—Augustus Long Library, Columbia University and Bowling Green Subway Station, New York City.

The Executive Committee Finds that the installation of Alcan Aluminum Ceiling or similar is the work of the Sheet Metal Workers Local Union 28.—Decision of the Executive Committee, February 3, 1976.

244e

—Spandrels, metal, installation of.

Housesmiths vs. Sheet Metal Workers,—Downtown Athletic Club, 17 West Street.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 27, 1929.

244f

—Door frames with sheet metal, covering of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. International Association Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 447—Pier 88, North River and 48th Street, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 28, 1935.

244g

—Casings and pans, sheet metal plates, for watercooling towers, erection of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Ornamental Iron Workers, Local No. 580—Goldsmith Building, Nassau and John Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 24, 1941.

244h

—Water cooling towers, steel, erection of.

Structural Iron Workers, Local No. 40 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Park Avenue and 59th Street, New York, N. Y.

Where any of the steel members are three inches, or larger, their erection is the work of the iron workers.

All sheet metal of ten gauge, or lighter, is the work of the sheet metal workers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 10, 1947.

SHORING WORK (DOCK BUILDERS)

245

Agreement between the Dockbuilders and Foundation Contractors Group of The General Contractor Association, New York City, New York and Dock Builders, Pier Carpenters, Shorers, House Movers, Pile Drivers and Foundation Workers Local Union No. 1456 of the District Council of Carpenters.

Article VIII. Section 1. This agreement shall apply to and regulate the employment of Dock Builders by Members of the Dock Building and Foundation Contractors Group of The General Contractors Association, employed on:

Timber Trestles, Bridges, Waterfront Boardwalks, Caissons, Cofferdams, Coal Pockets, Underpinning, Shoring and Lagging, Wood, Steel or Concrete Jetties, All Pile Driving, including Wood, Steel and Concrete Sheet Piling and Bracing of Same (NOT to apply on Subway, Sewer or Other Engineering Construction, BUT to apply only to Dock Building and Foundation Work), AND all work including Concrete Forms, and from the top of the Backing Log Down on ALL Docks, Piers, Wharves, Bulkheads, Waterfront Structures, and from the Column Base Down on Inland Foundation Work.

Section 2. This Agreement shall also apply to— ALL Labor employed in House Moving, Sheath Piling of Embankments, Sheath Piling of Pier Holes and Trenches for the Foundations of Buildings, Whether Vertical or Horizontal Sheathing is Used: Bracing of Old and New Walls: Raising and Lowering of Floors and Roofs when same is done as ONE (1) unit or section units: Building Overhead Bridges, ALSO, All Gangways and Platforms, Putting Buildings on Posts, Wedging Walls with Wedges, House Moving, Underpinning of Walls and Columns with Tubes Driven by Hydraulic, Air or Screw Jacks, Steam Hammers or any other Machinery which may be necessary to drive same, ALL Wood, Steel and Concrete Sheath Piles in Land Foundations for Buildings and Bridge Abutments, AND the Handling, of ALL Materials on Jobs that have been OR are to be used to accomplish any of the work stipulated in this Section. In accordance with Past and Present Customs and Practices.

246

—Shoring work, sheath piling, driving of steel, in connection with pile and foundation work.

House Shorers and Sheath Pilers vs. John I. Downey, Inc., and Carpenters (Dock Builders)—Broad and South William Sts.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 5, 1918.

246a

—Sidewalk bridges, using steel columns and braces, building of.

Ironworkers, Local No. 40 vs. Carpenters' District Council (Dock Builders and Shorers, Local No. 1456)—Job, Sixth Avenue between 52nd and 53rd Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 16, 1939.

247

—Sheath piling and boxing pier holes and trenches.

House Shorers vs. Bricklayers' Laborers—64th St. and Central Park West.

The Committee finds that the Laborers' Protective Association is performing house shorers and sheath pilers' work on the job in question and orders that they cease at once the violation of the house shorers and sheath pilers' agreement.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 18, 1909.

STEAM FITTING WORK

248

Agreement between Mechanical Contractors Association of New York, Inc. and Enterprise Association Local Union No. 638.

Rule No. 14, Duties of a Steamfitter:—The duties of a steamfitter shall be such as are described under the heading "Duties of a Steamfitter," in the agreement made and entered into by and between the United Association and the Enterprise Association, March 24, 1914, and copy hereto attached.

To Whom It May Concern:

On March 24, 1914, agreement was made between the United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada and the Enterprise Association of Steam, Hot Water, Hydraulic, Sprinkler, Pneumatic Tube, Ice Machine and General Pipe Fitters of New York and Vicinity, and the Progress Association of Steam, Hot Water and General Pipe Fitters' Helpers of New York and Vicinity, which resulted in the admission of the above-mentioned Enterprise and Progress Associations into the aforesaid United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, which agreement entitles the aforesaid Enterprise and Progress Associations to all constitutional rights and privileges of the United Association.

This agreement provides and is so understood that the Enterprise Association, known additionally as Local Union No. 638 of the United Association, shall have jurisdiction over all steamfitters in the City of New York, and that the Progress Association, known additionally as Local Union No. 639 of the United Association, shall have jurisdiction over all steamfitters helpers in the City of New York and such other territory as may be hereinafter referred to.

It is understood, and contained in the terms of the agreement referred to, that the Enterprise Association and the Progress Association shall have territorial jurisdiction over such territory as is contained in the City of New York, all of Long Island and such other adjacent territory as may hereafter be agreed upon between the said

Enterprise and Progress Association and the other Local Unions of the United Association in the vicinity of New York City.

It is further understood and agreed that the said Enterprise and Progress Associations shall continue to observe all the terms and conditions of agreements now existing between said Enterprise and Progress Associations and any employer or employers' association, without objection or interference on the part of the United Association of Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, or of any Local Union or Local Unions thereof.

248

It is understood and agreed that the members of the Enterprise and Progress Associations while working for employers located in the City of New York, shall, without hindrance, be privileged to work at the Steam Fitting Trade in the counties of Hudson, Essex, Union, Bergen and Morris, in the State of New Jersey, and at the trades of Steam Fitting and Sprinkler Fitting in the county of Westchester, State of New York, without depositing clearance cards in the usual manner.

Members of regularly constituted United Association Locals while working for employers located in the aforesaid New Jersey territory and the county of Westchester, State of New York, shall have a reciprocal privilege as to the City of New York, provided such members receive a scale of wage prevailing in the City of New York.

The following plan of trade jurisdiction as indicating the work of a steamfitter and a steamfitter's helper is hereby accepted by the United Association through its general board of officers, and by the Enterprise Association and Progress Association.

DUTIES OF A STEAMFITTER

(1) Wherever any apparatus, utensil or appurtenance erected or installed by the steamfitter shall require a connection from the water supply of the building, or from any piping erected by the plumber, such supply or waste connections shall be made by the steamfitter. The plumber shall leave in the water supply piping and in the waste or sewer piping, suitable outlets, at practical and convenient points, and the steamfitter shall run all necessary piping from such outlets to the

apparatus erected or installed by him and from such apparatus to such outlets.

Piping of every description, together with its accompanying fittings, valves and appurtenances (excepting, only, air piping for thermostatic valves) which joins together the several parts, of apparatus erected or installed by the steamfitter, in accordance with the jurisdiction of a steamfitter, as herein described, including by-passes, shall be erected, installed and connected by the steamfitter, and this regardless of whether such piping conveys steam, water, air, brine, ammonia, oil or other liquids or any commercial product or any product in course of manufacture.

(2) All steam, pneumatic and hydraulic power piping other than the piping for thermostatic valves.

(3) All steam and hot-water heating apparatus and all steam boilers connected to hot-water tanks.

(4) All heat regulating systems, excepting piping for thermostatic valves.

(5) All vacuum heating systems are the work of the steamfitter. All vacuum cleaning systems are the work of the plumber, provided, however, that same does not include any form of piping for cleaning electrical and other apparatus and machinery as provided for in paragraph No. 10.

(6) All pneumatic tube systems.

(7) All ice-making; refrigerating and cooling apparatus of every description. This does not include piping for transmitting ice water for drinking purposes.

(8) All hydraulic piping for elevators, and for the operation of curtains, presses and machinery.

(9) All oil piping in connection with power or heating apparatus, provided, however, that piping used for the transmission of liquid gasoline in garages, dye houses and cleaning establishments shall be the work of the plumber.

(10) All air piping for power work, cleaning of electrical and

other apparatus and machinery.

(11) Placing, erecting and testing of all fan coils, humidifiers and air washers in connection with heating and ventilating apparatus and connecting together the parts thereof.

(12) Setting of all fixtures, pumps, tanks and heaters in connection with steam power apparatus or with steam or hot water heating apparatus.

(13) All steam connections for hot water tanks shall be the work of the steamfitter. The employees of the contractor furnishing the tank shall place it with all necessary hangers or supports and the plumber shall make all water connections to the tank.

Hot water tanks and heaters for domestic purposes, which have no steam connections, shall be installed by the plumber.

(14) All air piping for window or door opening devices or for switch or signal systems or for like purposes.

(15) Building and repairing of water grates for power or heating.

(16) All sprinkler systems including all fire stand-pipes connected thereto shall be installed, complete, by the steamfitter, excepting, only, that the plumber shall set the meter and do all piping from the meter to the water supply main in the street.

(17) All fire stand-pipes not connected with the sprinkler system, nor with the water supply of the sprinkler system, shall be the work of the plumber.

(18) All steam and return connections of all kitchen utensils.

(19) All steam ejectors and all piping in connection therewith.

(20) All piping for the transmission of glucose, syrup, liquid sugar, ink or other liquids in manufacturing or commercial plants or for the transmission of such other commodities as pass through piping from one point to another in manufacturing or commercial plants, when such liquids or commodities are part of the product of such plants, and all piping utilized for railings and racks and similar piping

shall be the work of either the steamfitter or plumber, provided, however, that pipe railings in engine rooms and boiler rooms shall be the work of the steamfitter.

In all matters as to which decisions have, heretofore, been rendered by the Arbitration Board of the New York Building Trades, such decision shall govern the jurisdiction of the plumber and steamfitter.

Representing the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada:

JOHN R. ALPINE, General President.
THOMAS E. BURKE, General Secretary-Treasurer.
E. W. LEONARD, General Organizer.

248a

—Brackets and hangers, for securing and supporting legless radiators, setting of.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 vs. Housesmiths, Local No. 52—Metropolitan Building, Fourth Avenue at 24th and 25th Streets, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work in question is in the possession of the steamfitter.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1931.

249

—Steam fitting work, old pipes and plant, removing and dismantling of.

Steam Fitters vs. Mare Eidlitz & Son—National Park Bank, Fulton St. and Broadway.

The complaint of the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters is dismissed.—Decision of General Arbitration Board, May 11, 1904.

250

—Lubricating system, installation of.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers—Wanamaker Building.

The work of installing apparatus for supplying lubricating fluid to engines and machinery by means of pipes, pumps and tanks, is recognized as having been in the possession of the steam fitters—Decision of Executive Committee, September 27, 1905.

251

—Sprinkler system, installation of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers' Union.

The work of installing the sprinkler system described in the complaint (Hammerstein Opera House) is work that has been in the possession of the steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 2, 1907.

251a

—Holes, 1 1/8", in sprinkler pipes, drilling and cutting of and the setting of apparatus for protective signalling.

In the matter of the dispute between the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 and Electrical Workers, Local No. 3—Port of New York Authority Building, Eighth Avenue and 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the drilling and the cutting of holes in sprinkler mains for the installation of a supervisory signalling device and the mounting of the apparatus is the work of steamfitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 28, 1933.

252

—Air lines, temporary, running of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Milliken Brothers—Singer Building.

All temporary air lines and extensions of air lines used to supply power to operate guns for riveting iron work, which are run after the steam fitters commence the steam work on the job, shall be run by steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 2, 1907.

253

—Air lines, temporary, running of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Milliken Brothers.

Before the steam fitters begin the steam fitters' work on the job, the line shall be run by the engineers or steam fitters with the assistance of other union men.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 10, 1907.

254

—Steam fitting work, air lines, temporary, running of.

Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters vs. Milliken Brothers—Singer Building.

All temporary air lines and extension of air lines used to supply power to operate guns for riveting iron work, shall be run by union men, and lines which are run after the steam fitters commence the steam work on the job shall be run by steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 11, 1908.

255

—Air lines for the operation of guns used for cutting, connecting steam syphons, exhaust steam lines and air compressors.

Steam Fitters vs. Hedden Construction Company—Metropolitan Life Tower.

The Hedden Construction Company is directed to employ mechanics, members of recognized unions, to perform the work referred to in the complaint.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 15, 1908.

256

—Hydraulic pipe, fitting of.

Steam Fitters vs. Marc Eidlitz & Son—New Theatre, Central Park West.

The contractor is instructed to employ members of the Enterprise association of Steam Fitters on hydraulic pipe fitting.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 13, 1909.

257

—Air lines, running of.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers—Pennsylvania Terminal.

The running of air lines for the blowing off to motors and generators and the operating of switch and signal systems is in the possession of the steam fitters.

The running of air lines for the operating of soil ejectors is in the possession of the plumbers.

The running of air lines for the operating of pumps for the discharge of water and the testing of air brakes is not in the possession of the plumbers or the steam fitters.

Further, where the work is primarily for the blowing off of motors or generators, or the operating of switch and signal systems, or such other air lines as have been awarded to the steam fitters, the trunk lines shall be run by the steam fitters.

And further, when the lines are primarily run for the operating of soil ejectors from sump pits, and such other work as has been awarded to the plumbers, the trunk lines shall be run by the plumbers—Decision of Executive Committee, December 8, 1909.

257a

—Air and oil lines, running of piping for.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638, vs. Plumbers, Local No. 463—U. S. Assay Building, Old Slip and South Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the running of piping for oil lines and the high pressure air lines shall be performed by the steamfitter; that the running of the piping for low pressure air lines, where it is in conjunction with gas, shall be performed by the plumber; that where in conjunction with oil, it shall be performed by the steamfitter, and where in conjunction with gas and oil, it is not in the sole possession of either trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 25, 1931.

258

—Bottle washers and milk sterilizing devices, installation of.

Plumbers vs. Steam Fitters—Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Dairy Building, Borough of the Bronx.

The installation of piping and coils that carry steam shall be done by the steam fitters. The installation of the water supply piping and the piping that carries water within and between the tanks and between the tanks and pumps shall be done by the plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, February 2, 1914.

258a

—Coils, copper, to carry brine and steam, installation of.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638 vs. Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28—Burke's Brewery, 47th Avenue between 27th Street and 28th Street, Long Island City.

The Committee finds that the installation of the copper coils for carrying brine for refrigeration and the copper coils for carrying steam to heat water is work that is in the possession of the steamfitter.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 27, 1933.

258b

—Aerofins, handling and setting of.

Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 28 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Kress Job, Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the handling and setting of aerofins is work that is recognized to be in the possession of the steamfitter.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 27, 1935.

259

—Air lines in garages.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers—Garage, 54th St., between Second and Third Aves.—Referred to General President for decision.

Under the terms of the agreement made by and between the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, the Enterprise Association of Steam Fitters and Progress Association of Helpers, it is quite clearly defined that the right to install air power pipe fittings belongs to the steam fitters. This would include air piping for the inflation of tires in garages, for blower or cleaning purposes, as well as for the operation of doors and windows.—Decision of General President (John R. Alpine) June 15, 1916.

260

—Connection between cookers and tanks.

Turner Construction Company vs. Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Dreyfus Artificial Rubber Factory, Rosenbank, Staten Island.

The work in question is covered by the agreement made between the plumbers and the steam fitters on March 24th, 1914, and therefore may be performed by the mechanics of either trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 23, 1917.

260a

—Piping, apparatus, in oil separating plant, installation of.

Plumbers, Local No. 463 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Hunts Point Station, Hunts Point Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

The Committee finds upon the evidence as submitted on the work in question, being erected for the Semet-Solvay Engineering Corporation, that it is work covered by Section 1 of the March 24th, 1914, agreement between the plumbers and the steamfitters—Decision of Executive Committee, November 15, 1937.

260-2a

—Pipe Lines, Petroleum Fuel, installation of.

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada vs. Operating Engineers Local No. 15—Petroleum Fuel Pipe Lines running from Linden, New Jersey through Staten Island and Brooklyn to the New York Airports.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of Petroleum Fuel Pipe Lines, including setting, lining-up, truing, jointing and welding of the pipes, outside the fence, wall or other enclosure or line of demarcation between the main pipe line and the property is the work of Local No. 15 of the Operating Engineers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, October 13, 1965.

260-3a

—Water Mains, Installation of.

United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada, Local #15 vs. International Union of Operating Engineers, Local #15—Rerouting of water mains over Flushing River Bridge, Flushing, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of water mains outside the property line except where joints are caulked, is the

work of Operating Engineers Local #15.—Decision of the Executive Committee, October 3, 1979.

261

—Steam fitting work, sleeves, for steam pipes and sprinkler lines.

Steam Fitters' Union vs. the Carpenters and the Turner Construction Company—American Can Company Building, 43rd Street, Brooklyn.

The setting of the permanent sleeves for steam pipes and sprinkler lines is in the possession of the steam fitters, and the Turner Construction Company is directed to employ steam fitters to set the sleeves in question.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 27, 1917.

262

—Pipe, lead-lined, galvanized, with flange fittings, installation of.

Plumbers vs. Steam Fitters—Fox Film Company plant, 55th St. and Tenth Ave.

The work in question is covered by the agreement between the plumbers and the steam fitters (of March 24, 1914) ; and, therefore, may be performed by the mechanics of either trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 19, 1920.

263

—Pipe and equipment, removal of.

Steam Fitters and Plumbers vs. Cauldwell-Wingate Company and Iron Workers—100 Broadway, New York City.

The complaint is dismissed, for the reason that the work of wrecking old steam and plumbing lines is not in the possession of the steam fitters and plumbers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 19, 1921.

263a

—Piping, condensate, and hydraulic ash removal, installation of.

Steam Fitters vs. Plumbers—Brooklyn Edison Power House, Hudson Ave., Brooklyn.

The work of installing condensate piping and hydraulic ash removal piping is work that has been recognized as being in the possession of steam fitters.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 24, 1924.

263-2a

—Pipeline, for carrying concrete (Pumpcrete), installation and maintenance of.

Pipefitters, Welders and Burners, Local No. 566 vs. the Industrial Engineering Company and Concrete Workers—Knickerbocker Village, Cherry, Catherine, Monroe and Market Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 11, 1934.

263b

—Pipe, for venting system of electrical switches, running of.

Steamfitters vs. Electrical Workers—14th Street Power House.

The Committee finds that the work for the venting system for the oil switches from the outlet of the muffler is the work of the steamfitter.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 1, 1926.

263c

—Refrigeration plants, installation of.

Steamfitters vs. Electrical Workers.—58th St. and Sixth Ave.

The Joint Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, having examined the

work and the agreements and previous decisions, finds that the installing of refrigeration plants has been in the possession of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters and the Progress Association of Steamfitters' Helpers, and the work as being installed by the Kelvinator Corporation, at the southwest corner of 58th Street and Sixth Avenue, the setting of the compressor unit and piping in connection therewith, should be done by steamfitters and steamfitters' helpers; and, further, any electric wiring in connection therewith should be done by electricians.—Decision of Joint Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Building Trades Council, December 17, 1926 (C. G. Norman, William Wallis, A. J. Rosenthal, Albert F. Day, R. Pattison, John F. Dalton).

263-2c

—Refrigerators, (self-contained units), handling of.

Electrical Workers, Local No. 3 vs. Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, Local No. 638—Knickerbocker Village, Cherry, Catherine, Monroe and Market Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, November 13, 1934.

263-3c

—Piping, prefabricated wooden, installation of, in cooling towers.

Enterprise Association of Steamfitters Local Union No. 638 vs. New York District Council of Carpenters—Cooling Tower, Idlewild International Airport, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the installation of prefabricated wooden piping in cooling towers as at Idlewild International Airport, New York City, is the work of the Steamfitter—Decision of the Executive Committee, December 20, 1961.

STONE WORK

264

Agreement between The Contracting Stonesetters Association Inc. and Journeymen Stone Setters, Local No. 84.

Article 8. The setting, cleaning, pointing and parging of all stone work cut in yards or quarries or on job by Stone Cutters set with or without mortar must be done by Journeymen Stone Setters.

Cleaning of stone work to mean, using of wire brush, dry rub with abrasive, sand blast, water, acid or any other cleaning agency to remove dirt, stain or other foreign matter from face of stone.

Pointing of stone work to mean the cutting out, preparing, caulking, filling, or grouting of all joints with cement, oakum, lead, mastic, or any other material and shall be done by Journeymen Stone Setters, who shall operate all tools in connection with this work.

When stone work finishes against window or door frames the space or joint created shall be filled and pointed by Journeymen Stone Setters who shall operate all tools in connection with this work.

The parging of stone work and the applying of field coat of paint or other damp-proofing material, the application of oil or any other preparation to the face or back of stone work shall be done by Journeymen Stone Setters.

A Journeyman Stone Setter shall be in charge of the removal of cut stone in the alteration or demolition of a building, when such stone is to be used in connection with the restoration or rebuilding of the operation or to be removed and built at another site.

This Agreement includes the setting and pointing of artificial stone or any pre-cast cement or other substitute for cut stone. This is to apply to all work on buildings, viaducts, bridges and all other work, including all stoops, doorways and vestibules within Greater New York and Long Island.

Article 9. All repairs, renovations, alterations, cleaning, roughing and patching, cutting out of joints and pointing on old stone

work shall come under the classification of Article Eight of this agreement. The Contractors shall furnish all special cutting tools on this work.

Agreement between The Contracting Stonesetters Association Inc. and United Derrickmen & Riggers Association, Local No. 197 of New York, All Long Island, and Vicinity.

Work Covered.

Section 2. This Agreement shall apply to the following work which is hereby recognized as rightfully belonging to the Derrickmen's craft:

(a) The placing and operating of all derricks and rigging in connection with cut stone, precast stone or concrete, mosaic and rubble, or any substitute for the foregoing, on all buildings, structures, bridges and viaducts in the course of construction, alteration, addition or repair, also on all demolition jobs where the stone is hoisted on or off the wall with a derrick or crane.

(b) The rigging and erecting of all swinging and temporary scaffolds for setting, cleaning, and pointing of cut stone, precast stone or concrete, mosaic or rubble, or any substitute for the foregoing, and any rehang of the same.

(c) The handling and rolling of all cut stone, precast stone or concrete, mosaic or rubble, or any substitute for the same, also the loading or unloading of the same at freight terminals, buildings, structures, storage areas, bridges and viaducts.

(d) All burning, welding and bolting in connection with the erection of precast concrete and similar material.

(e) The tending to stone setters and all other Derrickmen's duties as part of a setting gang.

264a

—Extract from minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Unions, held Wednesday, March 21, 1918.

"That any exterior stone or marble used on the exterior and extending into vestibules, courts, porticos and openings, and such

interior stone or marble used in the construction of a building and built in at the time of the erection of the exterior walls, shall be recognized in the possession of the Journeymen Stone Cutters, and that all decorative marble used on the exterior and all other interior marble and stone, to be recognized in the possession of the Local of the B. M. & P. I. U."

264-2a

—Flagging, crab orchard, in court yards, setting of.

Blue Stone Cutters vs. Marble Workers-New York Hospital, York Avenue and 78th, 70th and Exterior Streets, New York, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 8, 1932.

264-3a

—Border, bluestone, machine-rubbed and shop-cut, of sidewalk, including same in entrances and vestibules, setting of.

Blue Stone Cutters vs. Stone Setters, Local No. 84-Rockefeller Center, Fifth Avenue, 50th to 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that the work of setting the machinerubbed and jointed, two inches thick, laid in cement, bluestone border in the sidewalk and entranceways and vestibules is not in the possession of a trade—Decision of Executive Committee, October 16, 1933.

264-4a

—Scaffolding, swinging, used exclusively for caulking, pointing, cleaning and patching, rigging, hanging, rehanging and dismantling of.

United Derrickmen & Riggers Association Union Local No. 197 vs. Stone Setters Local Union No. 84-McGraw-Hill, 48th Street & 6th Avenue, New York City.

The rigging, hanging, rehanging and dismantling of swinging scaffolding when used exclusively for caulking, pointing, cleaning

and patching by the Stone Setter of cut stone, precast stone or concrete, mosaic and rubble, or any substitute for the foregoing and *not* used for the erection of cut stone, precast stone or concrete, mosaic and rubble or any substitute for the foregoing is the work of the Stone Setter.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 4, 1972.

265

—Stone work, marble, setting of, exterior.

Reliance Labor Club vs. Exterior Stone Setters' Union-46th St. and Fifth Ave.

The work in question, exterior marble, is in the possession of the Journeymen Stone Setters' Union—Decision of the Executive Committee, May 1, 1907.

266

—Stone work, curb granite.

Bluestone Cutters vs. Journeymen Stone Setters, Local No. 84, and Wm. Angus-City Investing Building.

Where the granite curb for a building front is included in the stone setting contract for stone front work, the Journeymen Stone Setters' Local No. 84 shall set the curb; where the curb is in a separate contract, it shall be set by the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters.—Decision of Conference between representatives of Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters, Journeymen Stone Setters' Local No. 84, Employing Stone Setters' Association, and Bluestone Dealers' Association, March 18, 1908.

267

—Curbing, setting of.

Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters vs. Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Local No. 84-Blackwell's Island Bridge.

The agreement between the unions (Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Local No. 84, and Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters) does not apply to the work of setting curbing when the curbing is not set in connection with other stone work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 16, 1908.

268

—Curbing, setting of.

Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters vs. Journeymen Stone Mason and Setters' Local No. 84.

We visited the Blackwell's Island Bridge job and inspected the work referred to in the dispute. We find that this work consists of certain lines of granite curbing and in some cases it is set up against a wall as a protection to the wall. The curbing is not being done with any structural stone work, and in our opinion this curbing belongs to the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters, and should be set by them.—Report of sub-committee.

The report of the sub-committee is concurred in and the Executive Committee finds that the complaint of the Amalgamated Bluestone Cutters, Flaggers, Curb and Bridge Setters is sustained, and the Journeymen Stone Setters, Local No. 84, is directed to cease performing the work.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 30, 1908.

269

—Bluestone, fitting of.

Bluestone Cutters vs. Gould & Taylor-Public School No. 87, 86th and 87th Sts. and Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

The fitting of the bluestone on the job in question is work that is in the possession of the bluestone cutters.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 23, 1920.

269a

—Sand-blasting of.

Stone Setters, Local No. 84, vs. Cauldwell-Wingate Co.—100 Broadway.

The complaint is dismissed, as the work of sand-blasting stone is not in the possession of any trade, and the Cauldwell-Wingate Co. is directed to employ stone setters to do any pointing and repairing necessary.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 18, 1921.

269b

—Cut stone, handling of.

Derrickmen and Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No. 197, vs. Stone Masons Helpers' Union, Local No. 78—Jones Beach Bath Houses, Long Island, N. Y.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of the Executive Committee, November 21, 1930.

269-2b

—Cut stone, handling of.

Derrickmen and Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No. 197, vs. Stone Masons Helpers' Union, Local No. 78—Jones Beach Bath Houses.

On the additional evidence submitted the Committee granted a rehearing and finds that the handling of all cut stone is work that has been in the possession of the stone derrickmen.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 8, 1931.

269-3b

rough faced, handling of.

(Stone Masons' Helpers), Local No. 655 vs. Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No. 95—100th Street and 72nd Street, New York, N. Y.

The Executive Committee finds on the work in question that where stone masons' helpers are employed, the stone masons' helpers shall assist them; where stone setters are employed, the stone derrickmen shall assist them.—Decision of Executive Committee, September 23, 1935.

269-4b

demolition of.

Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No. 95 vs. Wreckers, Local No. 95—Brooklyn Library, Flatbush Avenue and 7th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Executive Committee finds on the evidence submitted that the work in question is demolition.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 22, 1938.

269c

openings and caps, setting of.

Riggers' Association (Stone Derrickmen), Local No. 95 vs. Stone Masons' Helpers, Local No. 655—Fort Tryon Park, New York, N. Y.

The Executive Committee finds that the work of assisting the mechanic in setting the trim for openings and caps is in the possession of the stone setters and riggers.—Decision of Executive Committee, December 1935.

269-2c

—Tending of Stone Setters.

United Derrickmen & Riggers Union Local 197 vs. Marble Helpers Union Local 10—Woodlawn and St. Raymond's Cemeteries, Bronx, New York.

The Executive Committee finds that the tending of Stone Setters, including the setting of granite, is the work of United Derrickmen & Riggers.—Decision of the Executive Committee, March 25, 1976.

269-3c

—Anchoring System, installation of.

Ornamental Iron Workers Union Local No. 580 vs. Stone Setters Union Local No. 84—St. Peter's Church, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that on the basis of the evidence submitted the work in question on all phases of the project is predominantly the installation of an anchoring system and as such is the work of the Stone Setters Union Local No. 84.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 27, 1977.

269-4c

—Precast Sills, handling of, by hand.

Derrickmen & Riggers Local #197 vs. Mason Tenders Local #23—N.Y.U. Hospital, 29th/30th Streets and First Avenue, New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the unloading, handling and assisting on the setting of precast sills, when mechanical equipment is not used, is the work of the Mason Tender.—Decision of the Executive Committee, January 26, 1978.

269-5c**—Coping, Handling of.**

Derrickmen & Riggers Union Local #197 vs. Mason Tenders District Council Local #23—Joint Diseases Hospital, 18th Street and Second Ave., New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that the tending of Stone Setters for the setting of coping is the work of Derrickmen & Riggers Union Local #197.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 30, 1979.

269-6c**—Stone, setting of.**

Stone Setter Masons Union Local No. 84 vs. United Derrickmen and Riggers Local 197—520 Madison Ave., New York City.

The Executive Committee finds that in the erection of pre-fabrication stone panels where the substantial securing of said panel is a part thereof then such securing constitutes setting of stone and is the work of Stone Setter Masons Union Local No. 84.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 16, 1981.

269d**—Design on limestone, cutting of.**

Architectural Sculptors' and Carvers' Association vs. Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association—Vesey Street Post Office, New York, N. Y.

The Committee finds that on the work in question the pattern is drawn by a compass and square, therefore the complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 26, 1936.

TILE WORK**270**

Agreement between the Greater New York Tile Contractors Association and Tile Layers Subordinate Union Local No. 52 of New York of the B.M.P.I.U. of A.

Article I, Section 3. Tile Layers Work is Defined as:

(a) The laying, cutting or setting of all tile where used for floors, walls, ceilings, walks, promenade roofs, exterior veneers, stair treads, stair risers, facings, hearths, fireplaces and decorative inserts, together with any marble plinths, thresholds or window stools used in connection with any tile work; also to prepare and set all concrete, cement, brickwork or other foundations or material that may be required to properly set and complete such work.

(b) The application of a float coat or coats of portland cement mortar prepared to proper tolerance to receive tile on floors, walls and ceilings regardless of whether the portland cement mortar coat is wet or dry at the time the tile is applied to it.

(c) The setting of all tile bonded with portland cement mortar, where the bed is floated, screeded, slabbed or buttered and where joints are not filled in the same operation.

(d) The setting of all tile by the adhesion method with organic and/or inorganic thin-bed bonding materials where sub bonding material is applied to the backing surface and/or the back of tile units or sheets of tile.

(e) The setting of tile as herein provided shall include the installation of accessories and the insertion of decorative tile inserts in other materials.

(f) The mounting, setting, sealing and installation of prefabricated tile panels in shop and job.

(g) The setting of accessories when built into tile walls.

(h) The setting of tile decorations, of mantels and counters.

Section 4. "TILE" is herein defined as the following products which are not to exceed 1 1/4, inches in thickness:

(a) All burned clay products, as used in the tile industry, either glazed or unglazed.

(b) All composition materials, marble tiles as defined in and to the extent permitted by the August 29, 1936 Walter V. Price decision, glass, mosaics, brickettes, terra cotta, glass mosaics and all substitute materials for tile made in tile-like units.

(c) All mixtures in tile-like form of cement, metals, plastics and other materials, that are made for and intended for use as a finished floor surface, stair treads, promenade roofs, walks, walls, ceilings, swimming pools and all places where tile is used to form a finished interior or exterior surface or practical use, sanitary finish or decorative purposes.

271

—Tile work, marbleithic tile, setting of.

Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union No. 30 vs. Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Carvers and Setters.

After hearing all the evidence presented in the case, and visiting a number of jobs where marbleithic tile has been laid, after careful consideration, we find that the laying or setting of marbleithic tile rightfully belongs to the Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union.—Decision of Special Arbitration Board (George M. Reed, Louis Sandermann, John J. Scully, M. L. Hayden), February 29, 1904.

272

—Quarry tile (9x9), laying or setting of.

Tile Layers' Union vs. Bricklayers' Union-City College Building.

The laying of the product commercially known as quarry tile, such as specified in the complaint, is work that has been in the

possession of the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 8, 1906.

273

—Tile work, rubber tile, laying of.

Tile, Grate and Mantel Association vs. Tile Layers' Union,—Maiden Lane.

The laying of rubber tile is work that is and should be in the possession of the tile layers. The decision does not affect existing contracts, or contracts made before August 1, 1907.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 17, 1907.

274

—Iron fireplace linings, setting of.

Tile Layers' Local No. 52 vs. Batterson & Eisele and Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters-Apthorpe Apartments.

The work of setting iron fireplace linings is in the possession of the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, April 1, 1908.

275

—Marble tile, netting of.

Tile Layers vs. Mosaic Workers-Hotel Seville.

The Committee finds the charge sustained by admission, and the mosaic workers are ordered to desist from doing the tile layers' work.—Decision of Executive Committee, July 7, 1909.

276

—Faience tile, interior decorative.

Tile Layers vs. E. Brooks & Co. and Bricklayers-Lord & Taylor Building.

The work in question has been performed by the tile layers, and the contractor is directed to employ tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, January 5, 1914.

277

—Tile (6x12), terra cotta base.

Tile Layers vs. George A. Fuller Co. and Bricklayers' Unions-Pennsylvania Station alteration.

The tile work being done on the side walls of the Pennsylvania Station is not structural and is work that has heretofore been in the possession of the tile layers, hence this work should be done by the tile layers.—Decision of Executive Committee, June 18, 1917.

278

—Fireplace linings, bricking up inside of fireplace openings.

Bricklayers vs. Tile Layers and Traitel Marble Co. -Kahn house, 91st St.

The complaint is dismissed.—Decision of Executive Committee, October 26, 1917.

UPHOLSTERY

279

—Upholstery, wall cover strips, putting up.

Carpenters' Joint District Council vs. Upholsterers' Union-14E 57th St.

The work of rutting up wall cover strips for the purpose of hanging wall covers or fabrics, where the strips do not exceed three eighths of an inch in thickness and two inches in width, is work that has been and is now in the possession of the upholsterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, August 14, 1907.

280

—Shades, Athey Perennial, installation of.

Upholsterers vs. Carpenters-Fulton and William Sts.

The work of installing Athey Perennial Shades is covered by the agreement with the direct employers in the trade, and this work should be done by the upholsterers.—Decision of Executive Committee, March 28, 1927.

281

—Cornices, to which are adjusted fixtures, rods and curtains, installation of.

Upholsterers, Local Union No. 44, vs. Carpenters' District Council
—Hotel, 95th St. and West End Ave.

The installation of cornices adjusted to the trim with angle brackets, to which are adjusted the fixtures, rods and curtains, the cornices being used to cover these fixtures, is not in the possession of a trade.—Decision of Executive Committee, May 13, 1927.

WINDOW CLEANING WORK**282****—Window Cleaning Work.**

Window Cleaners' Union Local 2 vs. Mason Tenders Local 23 and 59.

The Executive Committee finds the "Window Cleaning Work" is in the jurisdiction of the Window Cleaners Union.—Decision of the Executive Committee, April 13, 1967.

282**(clarification)**

Resulting from a request for a clarification of the above decision by the president of the Mason Tenders District Council, the Executive Committee on May 2, 1967, determined in clarification as follows:

The washing of the window glass is the work of the Window Cleaners Union. The cleaning and scraping of blobs of plaster, mortar from the window frames and window glass is the work of the Mason Tenders.

TEAMSTER WORK**300****—Handling and setting of electrical computers.**

I.B.E.W. Local 3 vs. Teamsters Local 814—888 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

The handling to and setting at the point of installation, of electrical computers for office use, is the work of Teamsters Local 814.—Decision of the Executive Committee, July 21, 1970.

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