

11.23.410.
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.76.020), 1979.)

11.76.030 Other parking restrictions must be observed.

The provisions of this chapter shall not relieve any person from the duty to observe other and/or more restrictive provisions of this subtitle prohibiting or limiting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles in specified places or at specified times. (UVC 22-4(d))
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.76.030), 1979.)

11.76.040 Illegal use.

No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited in any parking meter any slug, button or any other device or substance as substitutes for coins of the United States. (UVC 22-5)
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.76.040), 1979.)

11.76.050 Tampering with meter.

No person shall tamper with or open any parking meter. (UVC 22-6)
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.76.050), 1979.)

**Part 8
EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS**

**Chapter 11.80
TRUCK, TRAILER AND STAGE
EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS**

Sections:

- 11.80.020 Liability of operator and owner for violations.**
- 11.80.060 Additional equipment required on certain vehicles.**
- 11.80.080 Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, back-up lamps and reflectors.**
- 11.80.100 Mounting of reflectors.**
- 11.80.120 Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps.**
- 11.80.140 Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices.**
- 11.80.160 Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled.**

11.80.020 Liability of operator and owner for violations.

Whenever an act or omission is declared to be unlawful in Chapters 11.80 through 11.86, both the owner and the driver shall be liable for failure to comply with such sections, and the conviction of the driver shall not exonerate the owner.
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.020), 1979.)

11.80.060 Additional equipment required on certain vehicles.

In addition to other required equipment, the following vehicles shall be equipped as stated in this section:

A. Buses, trucks, motor homes, and motor vehicles with mounted campers eighty inches (80") or more in overall width:

1. On the front, two (2) clearance lamps, one (1) at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, three (3) identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection (G) of this section;

2. On the rear, two (2) clearance lamps, one (1) at each side, and after January 1, 1964, three (3) identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection G of this section;

3. On each side, two (2) side marker lamps, one (1) at or near the front and one (1) at or near the rear;

4. On each side, two (2) reflectors, one (1) at or near the front and one (1) at or near the rear.

B. Trailers and semitrailers eighty inches (80") or more in overall width:

1. On the front, two (2) clearance lamps, one (1) at each side;

2. On the rear, two (2) clearance lamps, one (1) at each side, and after January 1, 1964, three (3) identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection G of this section;

3. On each side, two (2) side marker lamps, one (1) at or near the front and one (1) at or near the rear;

4. On each side, two (2) reflectors, one (1) at or near the front and one (1) at or near the rear: Provided, that a mobile home need not be equipped with two (2) side marker lamps or two (2) side reflectors while operated under the terms of a special permit authorized by RCW 46.44.090.

C. Truck tractors:

On the front, two (2) cab clearance lamps, one (1) at each side, and on vehicles manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, three (3) identification lamps meeting the specifications of subdivision (G) of this section.

D. Trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers thirty feet (30') or more in overall length:

One (1) on each side, one (1) amber side marker lamp and one (1) amber reflector, centrally located with respect to the length of the vehicle: Provided, that a mobile home need not be equipped with such side marker lamp or reflector while operated under the terms of a special permit authorized by RCW 46.44.090.

E. Pole trailers:

1. On each side, one (1) amber side marker lamp at or near the front of the load;
2. One (1) amber reflector at or near the front of the load;
3. On the rearmost support for the load, one (1) combination marker lamp showing amber to the front and red to the rear and side, mounted to indicate the maximum width of the pole trailer.

F. Boat trailers eighty inches (80") or more in overall width:

1. One (1) on each side, at or near the midpoint, one (1) clearance lamp performing the function of both a front and rear clearance lamp;
2. On the rear, after June 1, 1978, three (3) identification lamps meeting the specifications of subsection G of this section;
3. One (1) on each side, two (2) side marker lamps, one (1) at or near the front and one (1) at or near the rear;
4. On each side, two (2) reflectors, one (1) at or near the front and one (1) at or near the rear.

G. Whenever required or permitted by this chapter, identification lamps shall be grouped in a horizontal row, with lamp centers spaced not less than six (6) nor more than twelve inches (12") apart, and mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle as close as practicable to the vertical centerline: Provided, however, that where the cab of a vehicle is not more than forty-two inches (42") wide at the front roof line, a single identification lamp at the center of the cab shall be deemed to comply with the requirements for front identification lamps. (RCW 46.37.090) (Ord. 109475 § 1(part), 1980: Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.060), 1979.)

11.80.080 Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, back-up lamps and reflectors.

- A. Front clearance lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the front or on the side near the front of a vehicle shall display or reflect an amber color.
- B. Rear clearance lamps and those marker lamps and reflectors mounted on the rear or on the sides near the rear of a vehicle shall display or reflect a red color.
- C. All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop lamp or other signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a back-up lamp shall be white or amber. (RCW 46.37.100)

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.080), 1979.)

11.80.100 Mounting of reflectors.

A. Reflectors when required by Section 11.80.060 shall be mounted at a height not less than twenty-four inches (24") and not higher than sixty inches (60") above the ground on which the vehicle stands, except that if the highest part of the permanent structure of the vehicle is less than twenty-four inches (24") the reflector at such point shall be mounted as high as that part of the permanent structure will permit.

B. The rear reflectors on a pole trailer may be mounted on each side of the bolster or the load.

C. Any required red reflector on the rear of a vehicle may be incorporated with the taillamp, but such reflector shall meet all the other reflector requirements of this chapter.

D. Clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such a manner as to indicate the extreme height and width of the vehicle. When rear identification lamps are required and are mounted as high as is practicable, rear clearance lamps may be mounted at optional height, and when the mounting of front clearance lamps results in such lamps failing to indicate the extreme width of the trailer, such lamps may be mounted at optional height but must indicate, as near as practicable, the extreme width of the trailer. Clearance lamps on truck tractors shall be located so as to indicate the extreme width of the truck tractor cab. Clearance lamps and side marker lamps may be mounted in combination provided illumination is given as required herein with reference to both: Provided, that no rear clearance lamp may be combined in any shell or housing with any taillamp or identification lamp.

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.100), 1979.)

11.80.120 Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps.

A. Every reflector upon any vehicle referred to in Section 11.80.060 shall be of such size and physical and operational characteristics and so maintained as to be readily visible at nighttime from all distances within six hundred feet (600') to one hundred feet (100') from the vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps, except that the visibility for reflectors on vehicles manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1970, shall be measured in front of the lawful upper beams of headlamps. Reflectors required to be mounted on the sides of the vehicle shall reflect the required color of light to the sides,

and those mounted on the rear shall reflect a red color to the rear.

B. Front and rear clearance lamps and identification lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the times lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet (500') and fifty feet (50') from the front and rear, respectively, of the vehicle.

C. Side marker lamps shall be capable of being seen and distinguished under normal atmospheric conditions at the time lights are required at all distances between five hundred feet (500') and fifty feet (50') from the side of the vehicle on which mounted. (RCW 46.37.120) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.120), 1979.)

11.80.140 Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices.

A. No person shall operate any motor truck, passenger bus, truck tractor, motor home, or travel trailer over eighty inches (80") in overall width upon any street or alley at any time unless there shall be carried in such vehicle the following equipment except as provided in subsection B:

1. a. At least three (3) flares or three (3) red electric lanterns or three (3) portable red emergency reflectors, each of which shall be capable of being seen and distinguished at a distance of not less than six hundred feet (600') under normal atmospheric conditions at nighttime.

b. No flare, fuses, electric lantern or cloth warning flag shall be used for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this section unless such equipment is of a type which has been approved by the State Commission on Equipment and approved by it. No portable reflector unit shall be used for the purpose of compliance with the requirements of this section unless it is so designed and constructed as to be capable of reflecting red light clearly visible from all distances within six hundred feet (600') to one hundred feet (100') under normal atmospheric conditions at night when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps, and unless it is of a type which has been approved by the State Commission on Equipment and approved by it;

2. At least three (3) red-burning fuses unless red electric lanterns or red portable emergency reflectors are carried;

3. At least two (2) red cloth flags, not less than twelve inches (12") square, with standards to support such flags.

B. No person shall operate at the time and under the conditions stated in subsection A any motor vehicle used for the transportation of ex-

plosives, any cargo tank truck used for the transportation of flammable liquids or compressed gases or liquefied gases, or any motor vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel unless there shall be carried in such vehicle three (3) red electric lanterns or three (3) portable red emergency reflectors meeting the requirements of subsection A and there shall not be carried in any said vehicle any flares, fuses or signal produced by flame. (RCW 46.37.440) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.140), 1979.)

11.80.160 Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled.

A. Whenever any motor truck, passenger bus, truck tractor over eighty inches (80") in overall width, trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer is disabled upon the traveled portion of any street or alley or the shoulder thereof at any time when lighted lamps are required on vehicles the driver of such vehicle shall display the following warning devices upon the street or alley during the time the vehicle is so disabled on the street or alley except as provided in subsection B:

1. A lighted fusee, a lighted red electric lantern or a portable red emergency reflector shall be immediately placed at the traffic side of the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

2. As soon thereafter as possible but in any event within the burning period of the fusee (fifteen (15) minutes), the driver shall place three (3) liquid-burning flares (pot torches), or three (3) lighted red electric lanterns or three (3) portable red emergency reflectors on the traveled portion of the street or alley in the following order:

a. One (1), approximately one hundred feet (100') from the disabled vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by such vehicle and toward traffic approaching in that lane;

b. One (1), approximately one hundred feet (100') in the opposite direction from the disabled vehicle and in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle;

c. One (1) at the traffic side of the disabled vehicle not less than ten feet (10') rearward or forward thereof in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic. If a lighted red electric lantern or a red portable emergency reflector has been placed at the traffic side of the vehicle in accordance with paragraph 2a of this subsection, it may be used for this purpose.

B. Whenever any vehicle referred to in this section is disabled within five hundred feet (500') of a curve, hill crest or other obstruction to view, the warning signal in that direction shall be so

placed as to afford ample warning to other users of the street or alley but in no case less than five hundred feet (500') from the disabled vehicle.

C. 1. Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this section is disabled upon any roadway of a divided street during the time that lights are required, the appropriate warning devices prescribed in subsections A and E of this section shall be placed as follows:

2. One (1) at a distance of approximately two hundred feet (200') from the vehicle in the center of the lane occupied by the stopped vehicle and in the direction of traffic approaching in that lane; one (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred feet (100') from the vehicle, in the center of the lane occupied by the vehicle and in the direction of traffic approaching in that lane; one (1) at the traffic side of the vehicle and approximately ten feet (10') from the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

D. Whenever any vehicle of a type referred to in this section is disabled upon the traveled portion of a street or alley or the shoulder thereof at any time when the display of fuses, flares, red electric lanterns or portable red emergency reflectors is not required, the driver of the vehicle shall display two (2) red flags upon the roadway in the lane of traffic occupied by the disabled vehicle, one (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred feet (100') in advance of the vehicle, and one (1) at a distance of approximately one hundred feet (100') to the rear of the vehicle.

E. Whenever any motor vehicle used in the transportation of explosives or any cargo tank truck used for the transportation of any flammable liquid or compressed flammable gas, or any motor vehicle using compressed gas as a fuel, is disabled upon a street or alley at any time or place mentioned in subsection A, the driver of such vehicle shall immediately display the following warning devices: One (1) red electric lantern or portable red emergency reflector placed on the roadway at the traffic side of the vehicle, and two (2) red electric lanterns or portable red reflectors, one (1) placed approximately one hundred feet (100') to the front and one (1) placed approximately one hundred feet (100') to the rear of the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle. Flares, fuses or signals produced by flame shall not be used as warning devices for disabled vehicles of the type mentioned in this paragraph.

F. The flares, fuses, red electric lanterns, portable red emergency reflectors and flags to be displayed as required in this section shall conform

with the requirements of Section 11.80.140 applicable thereto. (RCW 46.37.450) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.80.160), 1979.)

Chapter 11.82 VEHICLE LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Sections:

- 11.82.020** Scope and effect of regulations.
- 11.82.040** When lighted lamps and signaling devices are required.
- 11.82.060** Headlamps on motor vehicles.
- 11.82.080** Visibility distance.
- 11.82.100** Height of headlamps.
- 11.82.120** Mounting height of lamps.
- 11.82.140** Multiple beam and road-lighting equipment.
- 11.82.160** Lighting equipment on motor-driven cycles.
- 11.82.180** Taillamps.
- 11.82.200** Taillamp height.
- 11.82.220** License plate lamp.
- 11.82.240** Lamps, reflectors, and flags on projecting load.
- 11.82.260** Lamps on overwidth load.
- 11.82.280** Lamps on overlength load.
- 11.82.300** Lamps on parked vehicle.
- 11.82.320** High beam prohibited on parked vehicle.
- 11.82.340** Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles and equipment—Slow-moving vehicle emblem on animal-drawn vehicles.
- 11.82.360** Stop lamps.
- 11.82.380** Electric turn signals.
- 11.82.400** Stop lamps required.
- 11.82.420** Electric turn signals required.
- 11.82.430** Additional lighting equipment.
- 11.82.440** Red flashing lights on Fire Department vehicles.
- 11.82.460** Green light on firemen's private cars.
- 11.82.480** Fire Department sign or plate on private car.
- 11.82.500** Green light sign or plate—Identification card required.
- 11.82.520** Red lights on emergency vehicles, school buses, private carrier buses, police vehicles—Sirens on emergency vehicles—Blue lights authorized on certain police vehicles—Driver's duty to yield and stop.

11.82.530 Red lights on emergency tow trucks.

11.82.540 Special lighting equipment on school buses and private carrier buses.

11.82.560 Maintenance equipment lamps.

11.82.580 Reflectors.

11.82.600 Mounting of reflectors.

11.82.020 Scope and effect of regulations.

A. It is unlawful for any person to drive or move, or for the owner of a vehicle to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved, on any street or alley, any vehicle or combination of vehicles which: (1) is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or (2) which is not properly equipped as required by Chapters 11.80 through 11.86.

B. Nothing contained in Chapters 11.80 through 11.86 shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle not inconsistent with the provisions of Chapters 11.80 through 11.86.

C. The provisions of Chapters 11.80 through 11.86 with respect to equipment on vehicles shall not apply to implements of husbandry, road machinery, road rollers or farm tractors except as herein made applicable. (RCW 46.37.010) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.020), 1979.)

11.82.040 When lighted lamps and signaling devices are required.

Every vehicle upon a street or alley at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when, due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the street or alley are not clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred feet (500') ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as respectively required in this chapter and Chapter 11.80 for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles, and further stoplights, turn signals and other signaling devices shall be lighted as prescribed for the use of such devices: Provided, that motorcycles and motor-driven cycles shall meet the requirements of Section 11.57.220. (RCW 46.37.020) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.040), 1979.)

11.82.060 Headlamps on motor vehicles.

Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle shall be equipped with at least two (2) headlamps with at least one (1) on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which headlamps shall comply with the requirements

and limitations set forth in this chapter. (RCW 46.37.040(1)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.060), 1979.)

11.82.080 Visibility distance.

Whenever requirement is declared as to distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, the provisions shall apply a half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when due to insufficient light or unfavorable atmospheric conditions, persons and vehicles on the street or alley are not clearly discernible at a distance of five hundred feet ahead (500'), in respect to a vehicle without load when upon a straight level, unlighted street or alley under normal atmospheric conditions. (RCW 46.37.030(1)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.080), 1979.)

11.82.100 Height of headlamps.

Every headlamp upon every motor vehicle shall be located at a height measured from the center of the headlamp of not more than fifty-four inches (54") nor less than twenty-four inches (24") to be measured as set forth in Section 11.82.120. (RCW 46.37.040(3)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.100), 1979.)

11.82.120 Mounting height of lamps.

Whenever a requirement in this chapter or Chapter 11.80 is declared as to the mounted height of lamps or devices it shall mean from the center of such lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when such vehicle is without a load. (RCW 46.37.030(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.120), 1979.)

11.82.140 Multiple beam and road-lighting equipment.

Except as hereinafter provided, the headlamps or the auxiliary driving lamp or the auxiliary passing lamp or combination thereof on motor vehicles shall be so arranged that the driver may select at will between distribution of light projected to different elevations and such lamps may be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically subject to the following limitations:

A. There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of four hundred fifty feet (450') ahead for all conditions of loading.

B. There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a

distance of one hundred fifty feet (150') ahead; and on a straight level road under any conditions of loading none of the high intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver.

C. Every new motor vehicle, registered in this state after January 1, 1948, which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the headlamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. The indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped. (RCW 46.37.220) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.140), 1979.)

11.82.160 Lighting equipment on motor-driven cycles.

The headlamp or headlamps upon every motor-driven cycle may be the single-beam or multiple-beam type but in either event shall comply with the requirements and limitations as follows:

A. Every headlamp or headlamps on a motor-driven cycle shall be of a sufficient intensity to reveal a person or a vehicle at a distance of not less than one hundred feet (100') when the motor-driven cycle is operating at any speed less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour and at a distance of not less than two hundred feet (200') when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of twenty-five (25) or more miles per hour, and at a distance of not less than three hundred feet (300') when the motor-driven cycle is operated at a speed of thirty-five (35) or more miles per hour.

B. In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a multiple-beam headlamp or headlamps the upper beam shall meet the minimum requirements set forth above and shall not exceed the limitations set forth in Section 11.82.140 A and the lowermost beam shall meet the requirements applicable to a lowermost distribution of light as set forth in Section 11.82.140 B.

C. In the event the motor-driven cycle is equipped with a single-beam lamp or lamps, the lamp or lamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is loaded none of the high-intensity portion of light, at a distance of twenty-five feet (25') ahead, shall project higher than the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. (RCW 46.37.250) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.160), 1979.)

11.82.180 Taillamps.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a combination of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least two (2) taillamps mounted on the rear, which when lighted as required in Section 11.82.040 shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of one thousand feet (1,000') to the rear, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1939, and motorcycles, and motor-driven cycles, shall have at least one (1) taillamp. On a combination of vehicles only the taillamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. On vehicles equipped with more than one (1) taillamp, the lamps shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable. (RCW 46.37.050(1))

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.180), 1979.)

11.82.200 Taillamp height.

Every taillamp upon every vehicle shall be located at a height of not more than seventy-two inches (72") nor less than twenty inches (20"). (RCW 46.37.050(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.200), 1979.)

11.82.220 License plate lamp.

Either a taillamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear license plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet (50') to the rear. Any taillamp or taillamps, together with any separate lamp or lamps for illuminating the rear license plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted. (RCW 46.37.050(3)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.220), 1979.)

11.82.240 Lamps, reflectors, and flags on projecting load.

Whenever the load on any vehicle extends to the rear four feet (4') or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in Section 11.82.040, two (2) red lamps, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet (500') to the rear, two (2) red reflectors visible at night from all distances within six hundred feet (600') to one hundred feet (100') to the rear when directly in front of lawful lower beams of headlamps, and located so as to indicate maximum width, and on each side one (1) red lamp, visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet (500') to the side, located so as to indicate maximum overhang. There shall be

displayed at all other times on any vehicle having a load which extends beyond its sides or more than four feet (4') beyond its rear, red flags, not less than twelve inches (12") square, marking the extremities of such loads, at each point where a lamp would otherwise be required by Section 11.82.040. (RCW 46.37.040)
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.240), 1979.)

11.82.260Lamps on overwidth load.

On every overwidth load clearance lamps shall be displayed on the front and on the rear of the load, one (1) at each side during the time specified in Section 11.82.040. There shall be displayed such additional lamps as may be required to obtain spacing of not to exceed eight feet (8') between the centers of the lamps.
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.260), 1979.)

11.82.280Lamps on overlength load.

On every overlength load red marker lamps shall be displayed on each side of the load during the time specified in Section 11.82.040. There shall be displayed such additional lamps as may be required to obtain spacing of not to exceed twenty feet (20') between the center of the lamps.
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.280), 1979.)

11.82.300Lamps on parked vehicle.

Every vehicle shall be equipped with one (1) or more lamps, which, when lighted, shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of one thousand feet (1,000') to the front of the vehicle, and a red light visible from a distance of one thousand feet (1,000') to the rear of the vehicle. The location of the lamp or lamps shall be such that at least one (1) lamp or combination of lamps meeting the requirements of this section is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic. (RCW 46.37.150(1))
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.300), 1979.)

11.82.320High beam prohibited on parked vehicle.

Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed. (RCW 46.37.150(4))
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.320), 1979.)

11.82.340Lamps and reflectors on other vehicles and equipment—Slow-moving vehicle emblem on animal-drawn vehicles.

A. Every vehicle, including animal-drawn vehicles and vehicles referred to in Section 11.82.020 C not specifically required by the provisions of Chapters 11.80 and 11.82 to be equipped with lamps, or other lighting devices, shall at all times specified in Section 11.82.040 be equipped with at least one (1) lamp displaying a white light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet (1,000') to the front of the vehicle, and shall also be equipped with two (2) lamps displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet (1,000') to the rear of the vehicle, or as an alternative, one (1) lamp displaying a red light visible from a distance of not less than one thousand feet (1,000') to the rear and two (2) red reflectors visible from all distances of six hundred (600) to one hundred feet (100') to the rear when illuminated by the upper beams of headlamps. (RCW 46.37.170)

B. After June 1, 1978 every animal-drawn vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem complying with RCW 46.37.160(7).
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.340), 1979.)

11.82.360Stop lamps.

Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under this chapter shall be equipped with a stop lamp or lamps on the rear of the vehicle which shall display a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber, visible from a distance of not less than one hundred feet (100') and on any vehicle manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, three hundred feet (300') to the rear in normal sunlight, and which shall be actuated upon application of a service brake, and which may but need not be incorporated with one (1) or more other rear lamps. (RCW 46.37.200(1))
(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.360), 1979.)

11.82.380Electric turn signals.

Any vehicle may be equipped and when required under Section 11.82.420 shall be equipped with electric turn signals which shall indicate an intention to turn by flashing lights showing to the front and rear of a vehicle or on a combination of vehicles on the side of the vehicle or combination toward which the turn is to be made. The lamps showing to the front shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable and, when signaling, shall emit amber light: Provided, that on any vehicle manufactured prior to January 1, 1969, the lamps showing to the front may emit white or amber light, or any shade of color between white and amber. The lamp

showing to the rear shall be mounted on the same level and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, and, when signaling, shall emit a red or amber light, or any shade of color between red and amber. Turn signal lamps shall be visible from a distance of not less than five hundred feet (500') to the front and rear in normal sunlight. Turn signal lamps may, but need not be, incorporated in other lamps on the vehicle. (RCW 46.37.200(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.380), 1979.)

11.82.400 Stop lamps required.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with two (2) or more stop lamps meeting the requirements of Sections 11.82.360 and 11.82.380, except that passenger cars manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1964, and motorcycles and motor-driven cycles shall be equipped with at least one (1) such stop lamp. On a combination of vehicles, only the stop lamps on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified in Section 11.82.360. (RCW 46.37.070(1)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.400), 1979.)

11.82.420 Electric turn signals required.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall be equipped with electric turn-signal lamps meeting the requirements of Section 11.82.380, except that motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers manufactured or assembled prior to January 1, 1954, and motorcycles and motor-driven cycles need not be equipped with electric turn-signal lamps: Provided, that any motor vehicle in use on a street or alley shall be equipped with a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab, or load of such motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four inches (24"), or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen feet (14'). The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle, and also to any combination of vehicles. (RCW 46.37.070(2)) (46.61.310(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.420), 1979.)

11.82.430 Additional lighting equipment.

A. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two (2) side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

B. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one (1) running-board courtesy

lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

C. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with one (1) or more back-up lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps, but any such back-up lamp or lamps shall not be lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

D. Any vehicle may be equipped with one (1) or more side marker lamps, and any such lamp may be flashed in conjunction with turn or vehicular hazard warning signals. Side marker lamps located toward the front of a vehicle shall be amber, and side marker lamps located toward the rear shall be red.

E. Any vehicle eighty inches (80") or more in overall width, if not otherwise required by Section 11.82.060, may be equipped with not more than three (3) identification lamps showing to the front which shall emit an amber light without glare and not more than three (3) identification lamps showing to the rear which shall emit a red light without glare. Such lamps shall be mounted as specified in Section 11.80.060(6)) (RCW 46.37.210)

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.430), 1979.)

11.82.440 Red flashing lights on Fire Department vehicles.

All Fire Department vehicles in service shall be identified by red lights of an intermittent flashing type, visible from both front and rear for a distance of five hundred feet (500') under normal atmospheric conditions. Such red flashing lights shall be well separated from the headlights so that they will not black out when headlights are on. Such red flashing lights shall be in operation at all times when such vehicle is on emergency status. (RCW 46.37.184)

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.440), 1979.)

11.82.460 Green light on firemen's private cars.

Firemen, when approved by the chief of their respective service, shall be authorized to use a green light on the front of their private cars when on emergency duty only. Such green light shall be visible for a distance of two hundred feet (200') under normal atmospheric conditions and shall be of a type and mounting approved by the State Commission on Equipment. The use of the green light shall only be for the purpose of identification and the operator of a vehicle so equipped shall not be entitled to any of the privileges provided in Section 11.12.080 for the operators of authorized emergency vehicles. (RCW 46.37.185)

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.460), 1979.)

11.82.480 Fire department sign or plate on private car.

A. No private vehicle bearing a sign or plate indicating an official relationship with a Fire Department shall be driven or operated on any street or alley except when the owner thereof is a bona fide member of a Fire Department.

B. Any sign or plate indicating Fire Department connection on a private car of any member of a Fire Department shall include the name of the municipality or Fire Department organization to which the owner belongs. (RCW 46.37.186) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.480), 1979.)

11.82.500 Green light sign or plate—Identification card required.

Any individual displaying a green light as authorized in Section 11.82.460, or a sign or plate as authorized in Section 11.82.480, shall also carry attached to a convenient location on the private vehicle to which the green light or sign or plate is attached, an identification card showing the name of the owner of the vehicle, the organization to which he or she belongs and bearing the signature of the chief of the service involved. (RCW 46.37.187) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.500), 1979.)

11.82.520 Red lights on emergency vehicles, school buses, private carrier buses, police vehicles—Sirens on emergency vehicles—Blue lights authorized on certain police vehicles—Driver's duty to yield and stop.

A. Every authorized emergency vehicle shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive marking required by this chapter, be equipped with at least one (1) lamp capable of displaying a red light visible from at least five hundred feet (500') in normal sunlight and a siren capable of giving an audible signal.

B. Every school bus and private carrier bus shall, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this chapter, be equipped with a stop signal upon a background not less than fourteen (14) by eighteen inches (18") displaying the word "stop" in letters of distinctly contrasting colors not less than eight inches (8") high. The stop signal shall be mounted on the left side of the bus just below the window line and adjacent to the driver of the bus. In addition, the sign shall be mounted so that it does not interfere with the driver's vision to the rear

when the sign is extended. Every school bus and private carrier bus shall further be equipped with signal lamps mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable, which shall be capable of displaying to the front two (2) alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and to the rear two (2) alternately flashing red lights located at the same level and these lights shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at five hundred feet (500') in normal sunlight.

C. A police vehicle, when used as an authorized emergency vehicle, may but need not be equipped with alternately flashing red lights specified herein. A police vehicle may, in addition to or in lieu of the red lights specified in subsection A, be equipped with one (1) or more blue lights.

D. The alternately flashing red lights described in subsections B and C shall not be used on any vehicle other than a school bus, a private carrier bus, or an authorized emergency vehicle. The blue lights described in subsection C may only be used on publicly owned police vehicles of a Police Department, Sheriff's office and the Washington State Patrol. (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.520), 1979.)

11.82.530 Red lights on emergency tow trucks.

All emergency tow trucks shall be identified by an intermittent or revolving red light capable of three-hundred-sixty-degree (360°) visibility at a distance of five hundred feet (500') under normal atmospheric conditions. This intermittent or revolving red light shall be used only at the scene of an emergency or accident, and it will be unlawful to use such light while traveling to or from an emergency or accident, or for any other purposes. (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.530), 1979.)

11.82.540 Special lighting equipment on school buses and private carrier buses.

No person shall operate any flashing warning signal light on any school bus or private carrier bus except when any said bus is stopped on a street or alley for the purpose of permitting passengers to board or alight from the bus. The term "flashing signal" as used in this section shall not include an electric turn signal. (RCW 46.37.290) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.540), 1979.)

11.82.560 Maintenance equipment lamps.

No person shall operate any snow-removal and other street maintenance and service equipment on any street or alley unless the lamps thereon comply with and are lighted when and as required

by the standards and specifications adopted by the State Commission on Equipment. (RCW 46.37.300(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.560, 1979.)

11.82.580 Reflectors.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the taillamps or separately, two (2) or more red reflectors meeting the requirements of this section and Section 11.82.600, except that motorcycles and motor-driven cycles shall carry at least one (1) such reflector. Provided, however, that vehicles of the types mentioned in Section 11.80.060 shall be equipped with reflectors meeting the requirements of Sections 11.80.100 and 11.80.120. (RCW 46.37.060(1)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.580), 1979.)

11.82.600 Mounting of reflectors.

Every reflector required in Section 11.82.580

shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than twenty inches (20") nor more than sixty inches (60") measured from the center of such lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when such vehicle is without load and shall be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within three hundred fifty feet (350') to one hundred feet (100') from such vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps, except that visibility from a greater distance is herein required of reflectors on certain types of vehicles. (RCW 46.37.060(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.82.600), 1979.)

**Chapter 11.84
BRAKES AND MISCELLANEOUS
EQUIPMENT**

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11.84.020 Braking equipment required.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, and any combination of such vehicles operating upon a street or alley shall be equipped with brakes in compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

A. Service Brakes — Adequacy. Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except special mobile equipment as defined in Section 11.44.585, shall be equipped with service brakes complying with the performance requirements of Section 11.84.040 and adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle under all conditions of loading, and on any grade incident to its operation.

B. Parking Brakes — Adequacy. Every such vehicle and combination of vehicles, except motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, shall be equipped with parking brakes adequate to hold the vehicle on any grade on which it is operated, under all conditions of loading, on a surface free from snow, ice, or loose material. The parking brakes shall be capable of being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements by the driver's muscular effort or by spring action or by equivalent means. The operation of parking brakes may be assisted by the service brakes or other source of power; provided, that failure of the service brake actuation system, or other power assisting mechanism, will not prevent the parking brakes from being applied in conformance with the foregoing requirements. The parking brakes shall be so designed that when once applied, they shall remain applied with the required effectiveness, despite exhaustion of any source of energy or leakage of any kind. The same brake drums, brake shoes and lining assemblies, brake-shoe anchors and mechanical brake shoe actuation mechanism normally associated with the wheel brake assemblies may be used for both the service brakes and the parking brakes. If the means of applying the parking brakes and the service brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one (1) part shall not leave the vehicle without operative brakes.

C. Brakes on All Wheels. Every vehicle shall be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels except:

1. Trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers of a gross weight not exceeding three thousand (3,000) pounds, provided that:

a. The total weight on and including the wheels of the trailer or trailers shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the gross weight of the towing vehicle when connected to the trailer or trailers; and

b. The combination of vehicles consisting of the towing vehicle and its total towed load, is capable of complying with the performance requirements of Section 11.84.040.

2. Trailers, semitrailers, or pole trailers manufactured and assembled prior to July 1, 1965, shall not be required to be equipped with brakes when the total weight on and including the wheels of the trailer or trailers does not exceed two thousand (2,000) pounds.

3. Any vehicle being towed in drive-away or tow-away operations, provided the combination of vehicles is capable of complying with the performance requirements of Section 11.84.040.

4. Trucks and truck-tractors having three (3) or more axles need not have brakes on the front wheels, except that when such vehicles are equipped with at least two (2) steerable axles, the wheels of one (1) steerable axle need not have brakes. However, such trucks and truck-tractors must be capable of complying with the performance requirements of Section 11.84.040.

5. Special mobile equipment as defined in Section 11.14.840.

6. The wheel of a sidecar attached to a motorcycle or to a motor-driven cycle, or the front wheel of a motor-driven cycle need not be equipped with brakes, provided that such motorcycle or motor-driven cycle is capable of complying with the performance requirements of Section 11.84.040.

D. Automatic Trailer Brake Application upon Breakaway. Every trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer equipped with air or vacuum actuated brakes and every trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer with a gross weight in excess of three thousand (3,000) pounds, manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, shall be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels and of such character as to be applied automatically and promptly, and remain applied for at least fifteen (15) minutes, upon breakaway from the towing vehicle.

E. Tractor Brakes Protected. Every motor vehicle manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964 and used to tow a trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer equipped with brakes, shall be

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equipped with means for stopping such towing vehicle by the use of its service brakes in the event the towed vehicle breaks away.

F. Trailer Air Reservoirs Safeguarded. Airbrake systems installed on trailers manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1964, shall be so designed that the supply reservoir used to provide air for the brakes shall be safeguarded against backflow of air from the reservoir through the supply line.

G. Two (2) Means of Emergency Brake Operation.

1. Air Brakes. Every towing vehicle, when used in other than drive-away or tow-away operations to tow another vehicle (trailer) equipped with air-controlled brakes, shall be equipped with two (2) means for emergency application of the trailer brakes. One (1) of these means shall apply the trailer brakes automatically in the event of a reduction of the towing vehicle's air supply to a fixed pressure. The fixed pressure shall be not lower than twenty (20) pounds per square inch, nor higher than forty-five (45) pounds per square inch. The other means of applying the trailer brakes shall be a manually controlled device for applying and releasing of the brakes, readily operable by a person seated in the towing vehicle's driving seat; and its emergency position or method of operation shall be clearly indicated. In no instance may the manual means of operation of trailer brakes be so arranged as to permit its use to prevent operation of the automatic means of applying trailer brakes. The automatic and the manual means of operation of trailer brakes required by this section may be, but are not required to be, separate.

2. Vacuum Brakes. Every towing vehicle used to tow other vehicles equipped with vacuum brakes, in operations other than drive-away or tow-away operations, shall have, in addition to the single control device required by subsection H, a second control device which can be used to operate the brakes on towed vehicles in emergencies. The second control shall be independent of brake air, hydraulic and other pressure, and independent of other controls, unless the braking system be so arranged that failure of the pressure upon which the second control depends will cause the towed vehicle brakes to be applied automatically. The second control is not required to provide modulated braking.

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H. Single Control to Operate All Brakes. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, and every combination of such vehicles, except motorcycles and motor-driven cycles, equipped with brakes shall have the braking system so arranged that one (1) control device can be used to operate all service brakes. This requirement does not prohibit vehicles from being equipped with an additional control device to be used to operate brakes on the towed vehicles. This regulation does not apply to drive-away or tow-away operations unless the brakes on the individual vehicles are designed to be operated by a single control in the towing vehicle.

I. Reservoir Capacity and Check Valve.

1. Air Brakes. Every bus, truck or trucktractor with air-operated brakes shall be equipped with at least one (1) reservoir sufficient to insure that, when fully charged to the maximum pressure as regulated by air compressor governor cut-out setting, a full service brake application may be made without lowering such reservoir pressure by more than twenty percent (20%). Each reservoir shall be provided with means for readily draining accumulated oil or water.

2. Vacuum Brakes. Every truck with three (3) or more axles equipped with vacuum assistor type brakes and every truck-tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum brakes shall be equipped with a reserve capacity or a vacuum reservoir sufficient to insure that, with the reserve capacity or reservoir fully charged and with the engine stopped, a full service brake application may be made without depleting the vacuum supply by more than forty percent (40%).

3. Reservoir Safeguarded. All motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers, when equipped with air or vacuum reservoirs or reserve capacity as required by this section, shall have such reservoirs or reserve capacity so safeguarded by a check valve or equivalent device that in the event of failure or leakage in its connection to the source of compressed air or vacuum, the stored air or vacuum shall not be depleted by the leak or failure.

J. Warning Devices.

1. Air Brakes. Every bus, truck or trucktractor using compressed air for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on any towed vehicle, shall be provided with a warning signal, other than a pressure gauge, readily audible or

visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the air reservoir pressure of the vehicle is below fifty percent (50%) of the air compressor governor cut-out pressure. In addition, each such vehicle shall be equipped with a pressure gauge visible to the driver, which indicates in pounds per square inch the pressure available for braking.

2. Vacuum Brakes. Every truck-tractor and truck used for towing a vehicle equipped with vacuum-operated brakes and every truck with three (3) or more axles using vacuum in the operation of its brakes, except those in drive-away or tow-away operations, shall be equipped with a warning signal, other than a gauge indicating vacuum, readily audible or visible to the driver, which will operate at any time the vacuum in the vehicle's supply reservoir or reserve capacity is less than eight inches (8") of mercury.

3. Combination of Warning Devices. When a vehicle required to be equipped with a warning device is equipped with both air and vacuum power for the operation of its own brakes or the brakes on a towed vehicle, the warning devices may be, but are not required to be, combined into a single device which will serve both purposes. A gauge or gauges indicating pressure or vacuum shall not be deemed to be an adequate means of satisfying this requirement. (RCW 46.37.340)

(Ord. 112421 § 10, 1985; Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.020), 1979.)

11.84.040 Performance ability of brakes.

A. Every motor vehicle and combination of vehicles, at all times and under all conditions of loading, upon application of the service brakes, shall be capable of:

1. Developing a braking force that is not less than the percentage of its gross weight tabulated herein for its classification;

2. Decelerating to a stop from not more than twenty (20) miles per hour at not less than the feet per second tabulated herein for its classification; and

3. Stopping from a speed of twenty (20) miles per hour in not more than the distance tabulated herein for its classification, such distance to be measured from the point at which movement of the service brake pedal or control begins.

B. Tests for deceleration and stopping distance shall be made on a substantially level (not to

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exceed plus or minus one percent (1%) grade), dry, smooth, hard surface that is free from loose material. (See Table 11.84.040)

Table for Section 11.84.040

Classification of vehicles	Braking force as a percentage of gross vehicle or combination weight	Deceleration in feet per second	Brake system application and braking distance in feet from an initial speed of 20 m.p.h.
A Passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of 10 people or less including driver, not having a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating	52.8%	17	25
B-1 All motorcycles and motor-driven cycles	43.5%	14	30
B-2 Single-unit vehicles with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less	43.5%	14	30
C-1 Single-unit vehicles with a manufacturer's gross weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds	43.5%	14	40
C-2 Combinations of a two-axle towing vehicle and a trailer with a gross trailer weight of 3,000 pounds or less	43.5%	14	40
C-3 Buses, regardless of the number of axles, not having a manufacturer's gross weight rating	43.5%	14	40
C-4 All combinations of vehicles in drive-away/tow-away operations	43.5%	14	40
D All other vehicles and combinations of vehicles	43.5%	14	50

(RCW 46.37.351)(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.040), 1979.)

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Seattle Municipal Code

BRAKES AND MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

11.84.020

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Text provided for historic reference only.

See ordinances creating and amending sections for complete text, graphics, and tables and to confirm accuracy of this source file.

For current SMC, contact the Office of the City Clerk

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11.84.060 Maintenance of brakes.

All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally effectively and simultaneously as practicable with respect to the front and back wheels and with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle. (RCW 46.37.360) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.060), 1979.)

11.84.080 Muffler.

Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a street or alley. (RCW 46.37.390(1)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.080), 1979.)

11.84.090 Transporting children.

No person shall transport a child under the age of five on a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle. (Ord. 113906 § 3, 1988.)

11.84.100 Smoke and air contaminants—Standards—Definitions.

A. No motor vehicle first sold and registered as a new motor vehicle on or after January 1, 1971, shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet (3,000') any air contaminant for a period of more than ten (10) seconds which is:

1. As dark as or darker than the shade designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or
2. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection A1.

B. No motor vehicle first sold and registered prior to January 1, 1971 shall discharge into the atmosphere at elevations of less than three thousand feet (3,000') any air contaminant for a period of more than ten (10) seconds which is:

1. As dark or darker than the shade designated as No. 2 of the Ringelmann chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines; or

2. Of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke described in subsection B2.

C. For the purposes of this subsection the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Opacity" means the degree to which an emission reduces the transmission of light and obscures the view of an object in the background.

2. "Ringelmann chart" means the Ringelmann smoke chart with instructions for use as published by the United States Bureau of Mines in May, 1967, and as thereafter amended, information circular 7718, which is adopted by reference and three (3) copies of which are placed on file with the City Clerk. (RCW 46.37.390(2)) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.100), 1979.)

11.84.120 Mirrors.

A. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror mounted on the left side of the vehicle and so located to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet (200') to the rear of such vehicle.

B. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with an additional mirror mounted either inside the vehicle approximately in the center or outside the vehicle on the right side and so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet (200') to the rear of such vehicle.

C. All mirrors required by this section shall be maintained in good condition. (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.120), 1979.)

11.84.140 Windshield obstruction.

No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon the front windshield, side wings or side or rear windows of such vehicle which obstructs the driver's clear view of the street or alley or any intersecting street or alley. (RCW 46.37.410(1))

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(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.140), 1979.)

11.84.150 Application of tinting or coloring material.

A. No tinting or coloring material that reduces light transmittance to any degree, unless it meets standards for such material adopted by the State Patrol, may be applied to the surface of the safety glazing material in a motor vehicle in any of the following locations:

1. Windshields,
2. Windows to the immediate right and left of the driving including windwings, or
3. Rearmost windows if used for driving visibility by means of an interior rear-view mirror.

B. Nothing in this subsection prohibits the use of shaded or heat-absorbing safety glazing material in which the shading or heat-absorbing characteristics have been applied at the time of manufacture of the safety glazing material and which meet the standards of the State Patrol for such safety glazing materials.

C. The term “safety glazing materials” means glazing materials so constructed, treated, or combined with other materials as to reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass or plate glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by objects from exterior sources or by these safety glazing materials when they may be cracked or broken.

(Ord. 113906 § 1, 1988.)

11.84.160 Windshield wiper.

The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow, or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle. No person shall operate a motor vehicle which is not equipped with such device or devices in good working order capable of cleaning the windshield thereof over two (2) separate arcs, one each on the left and right side of the windshield, each capable of cleaning a surface of not less than one hundred twenty (120) square inches, or other device or devices capable of accomplishing substantially the

same result. Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order. (RCW 46.37.410(2)(3))

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.160), 1979.)

11.84.180 Tires—Pneumatic.

No person shall operate a vehicle upon a street or alley unless it is completely equipped with pneumatic rubber tires: Provided, that a permit may be issued by the Traffic Engineer for the use of nonpneumatic tires when it has been determined that such equipment will not harm the roadway surface nor interfere with normal traffic operation. (RCW 46.37.420(1), (3))

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.180), 1979.)

11.84.200 Tire cleats and chains.

A. No tire on a vehicle moved on a street or alley shall have on its periphery any block, stud, flange, cleat or spike or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that it shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the street and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains or metal studs imbedded within the tire of reasonable proportions and of a type approved by the State Commission on Equipment, upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice, or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid: Provided, that it shall be unlawful to use metal studs imbedded within the tire between April 1st and November 1st: Provided further, that the use of tires with metal studs imbedded therein shall be lawful during additional periods when the State Highway Commission so determines.

B. Tires with metal studs imbedded therein may be used between November 1st and April 1st upon school buses and Fire Department vehicles, any law or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding. (RCW 46.37.420(2), (4))

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.200), 1979.)

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11.84.220Pneumatic passenger car tires—Standards—Exception for off-street use.

A. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale for use on any street or alley any new pneumatic passenger car tire which does not meet the standards established by Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109, as promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation under authority of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 719, 728; 15 U.S.C. 1392, 1407).

B. The applicable standard shall be the version of standard No. 109 in effect at the time of manufacture of the tire.

C. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any new pneumatic passenger car tire which does not meet the standards prescribed in this section unless such tires are sold for off-street use, as evidenced by a statement signed by the purchaser at the time of sale certifying that he is not purchasing such tires for use on a street or alley. (RCW 46.37.423) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.220), 1979.)

11.84.240Regrooved tires—Standards—Exception for off-street use.

A. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any regrooved tire and no person, firm or corporation shall regroove any tire for use on a street or alley which does not meet the standard established by Federal Motor Vehicle Standard part 569 regrooved tires, as promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation under authority of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 719, 728; 15 U.S.C. 1392, 1407).

B. The applicable standard shall be the version of the federal regrooved tire standard in effect at the time of regrooving.

C. No person, firm or corporation shall sell or offer for sale any regrooved tire and no person, firm or corporation shall regroove any tire which does not meet the standards prescribed in this section unless such tires are sold or regrooved for

off-street use, as evidenced by a statement signed by the purchaser or regroover at the time of sale or regrooving certifying that he is not purchasing or regrooving such tires for use on a street or alley. (RCW 46.37.424) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.240), 1979.)

11.84.260Tires—Safe operating condition.

A. No person shall drive or move or cause to be driven or moved upon a street or alley on tires which have contact with the driving surface of the road, any vehicle subject to registration in

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this state, unless such vehicle is equipped with tires in safe operating condition in accordance with requirements established by the State Commission on Equipment. (Ord. 113906 § 2, 1988.)

B. A tire shall be considered unsafe if it has:

1. Any ply or cord exposed either to the naked eye or when cuts or abrasions on the tire are probed; or

2. Any bump, bulge or knot, affecting the tire structure; or

3. Any break repaired with a boot; or

4. A tread depth of less than ($\frac{2}{32}$) of an inch measured in any two (2) major tread grooves at three (3) locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire, or for those tires with tread wear indicators, a tire shall be considered unsafe if it is worn to the point that the tread wear indicators contact the road in any two (2) major tread grooves at three (3) locations equally spaced around the circumference of the tire; or

5. A legend which indicates the tire is not intended for use on public highway such as, "not for highway use," or "for racing purposes only"; or

6. Such conditions as may be reasonably demonstrated to render it unsafe; or

7. If not matched in tire size designations, construction, and profile to the other tire and/or tires on the same axle.

C. The condition or defect must be such that it can be detected by a visual inspection of tires mounted on vehicles, including visual comparison with simple measuring gauges. (RCW 46.37.425) (Ord. 109475 § 1(part), 1980: Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.260), 1979.)

11.84.290Helmets.

No person under the age of eighteen (18) years shall operate or ride upon a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle unless wearing upon his or her head a protective helmet of a type conforming to rules adopted by the State Patrol.

The helmet must be equipped with either a neck or chin strap which shall be fastened securely while the motorcycle or motor-driven cycle is in motion.

11.84.340 VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

11.84.300Tire condition—Selling of vehicle.

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.340), 1979.)

No person, firm or corporation shall sell any vehicle for use on a street or alley unless the vehicle is equipped with tires that are in compliance with the provisions of Section 11.84.260. If the tires are found to be in violation of Section 11.84.260, the person, firm or corporation selling the vehicle shall cause such tires to be removed from the vehicle and shall equip the vehicle with tires that are in compliance with the provisions of Section 11.84.260. (RCW 46.37.425)

(Ord. 109475 § 1(part), 1980; Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.300), 1979.)

11.84.320Horns and warning devices.

Every motor vehicle when operated upon a street shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under conditions of no background noise from a distance of not less than two hundred feet (200'), but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound which exceeds eighty-five (85) dB(a) at two hundred feet (200'). The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a street or alley. (RCW 46.37.380)

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.320), 1979.)

11.84.340Siren, whistle, or bell prohibited.

No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this chapter: Provided, that it is permissible for any vehicle to be equipped with a theft alarm signal device so long as it is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. Such a theft alarm signal device may use a whistle, bell, horn, or other audible sound but shall not use a siren: Provided further, that it is permissible to equip a vehicle with a bell that gives warning either when the vehicle is backing up or when the emergency brake system releases. (RCW 46.37.380(2), (3))

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11.84.345 Turning off automatic automobile alarms.

A. Duty. The owner of a vehicle equipped with an automatic audible theft alarm device shall turn it off or cause it to be turned off within five (5) minutes after the alarm sounds, provided that if such a vehicle is owned by an agency engaged in the business of renting motor vehicles to the public (called a rental agency) and is under lease, the lessee of the vehicle shall turn off or cause the alarm device to be turned off within five (5) minutes after the alarm sounds.

B. Defenses. It is a defense that:

1. The alarm sounded because the vehicle was damaged, or was the object of an unlawful entry or theft or an attempt at an unlawful entry or theft; or
2. When the alarm sounded, the owner or operator attempted to turn the alarm off, but was unable to do so because the alarm equipment had been damaged or tampered with; or
3. The alarm was deliberately sounded as a method of summoning assistance in an emergency involving an injury or threat to life by a person who is present at the site at the time the police arrive; or
4. The vehicle was being used without the consent of the owner, express or implied, and the owner had reported its loss or theft to the police.

C. Allocation of Responsibility Between Rental Agency and Lessee. The notice of civil infraction shall be placed upon the vehicle or issued to the operator and charged to the rental agency as owner unless the rental agency (a) shows that the vehicle had been rented to another at the time of the incident, (b) declares that the audible alarm equipment was in good operating order at the time the vehicle was rented, and (c) supplies the name and address of the lessee of the vehicle. A lessee who receives a notice of civil infraction as an operator or is charged on the basis of an identification by the rental agency may secure the reinstatement or substitution of the rental agency in his or her place, if the rental agency consents thereto at or before a hearing requested to contest

the determination, or the rental agency accepts in writing responsibility for the failure of the alarm to be turned off within five (5) minutes, and promises to make payment of the monetary penalty.

(Ord. 116701 § 1, 1993.)

11.84.360 Emergency vehicle audible sound.

Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under conditions of no background noise from a distance of not less than five hundred feet (500') and of a type approved by the State Commission on Equipment, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound the siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof. (RCW 46.37.380(4))

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.360), 1979.)

11.84.380 Fire extinguishers.

Any person operating any vehicle transporting any explosive or flammable cargo upon a street or alley shall at all times keep the vehicle equipped with not less than two (2) fire extinguishers, filled and ready for immediate use, and placed at a convenient point on the vehicle so used. (RCW 46.37.460(2))

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.380), 1979.)

11.84.400 Fenders or splash aprons.

No person shall operate any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer that is not equipped with fenders, covers, flaps, or splash aprons adequate for minimizing the spray or splash of water or mud from the roadway to the rear of the vehicle. All such devices shall be as wide as the tires behind which they are mounted and extend downward at least to the center of the axle.

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.400), 1979.)

11.84.420 Use of litter receptacle.

11.84.345 VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

No registered owner of any vehicle shall fail to keep available for use a litter receptacle in his vehicle. (RCW 70.93.100) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.420), 1979.)

11.84.440Television viewers—Earphones.

A. No person shall drive any motor vehicle equipped with any television viewer, screen or other means of visually receiving a television broadcast which is located in the motor vehicle at any point forward of the back of the driver's seat, or which is visible to the driver while operating the motor vehicle.

B. No person shall operate any motor vehicle on a public highway while wearing any headset or earphones connected to any electronic device capable of receiving a radio broadcast or playing a sound recording for the purpose of transmitting a sound to the human auditory senses and which headset or earphones muffle or exclude other sounds. (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.84.440), 1979.)

No owner or operator of any vehicle shall display a maximum gross weight for which such vehicle is licensed other than that shown on the certificate of license registration of the vehicle. (RCW 46.16.170) (Ord.108200 § 2(11.86.040), 1979.)

11.86.060Name marking.

All common and contract carriers shall have their trucks and trailers identified and marked as to name, permit number, and address, as required in the Rules and Regulations established by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.86.060), 1979.)

**Chapter 11.86
VEHICLE MARKINGS**

Sections:

- 11.86.020Gross weight figures.**
- 11.86.040Improper gross weight figures.**
- 11.86.060Name marking.**
- 11.86.080Flammable or combustible labeling.**
- 11.86.100Explosive cargo labeling.**

11.86.020Gross weight figures.

Every motor truck or truck-licensed vehicle, trailer, and semitrailer shall have painted or stenciled upon the outside thereof in a conspicuous place, in letters not less than two inches (2") high, the maximum gross weight for which it is licensed. (RCW 46.16.170) (Ord. 108200 § 2(11.86.020), 1979.)

11.86.040Improper gross weight figures.

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11.90.010 VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

11.86.080 Flammable or combustible labeling.

Every tank motor vehicle used for the transportation of any flammable or combustible liquid, regardless of quantity being transported, or whether loaded or empty, shall be conspicuously and legibly marked on each side and rear thereof with approved United States Department of Transportation labeling. When the vehicle contains flammable liquid or flammable vapors, the common name of the liquid shall be posted on each side and the rear in letters at least three inches (3") high.

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.86.080), 1979.)

11.86.100 Explosive cargo labeling.

Any vehicle transporting any explosive as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a street or alley shall be marked or placarded on each side and on the rear with the word "EXPLOSIVES" as required by rules and regulations of the United States Department of Transportation.

(Ord. 108200 § 2(11.86.100), 1979.)

**Subtitle II
Miscellaneous Provisions**

**Chapter 11.90
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS BUREAU**

Sections:

11.90.010 Duties and responsibilities.

11.90.010 Duties and responsibilities.

The judges of the Seattle Municipal Court are authorized to provide by rule pursuant to RCW 35.20.140 that the Traffic Violations Bureau¹ shall be the appropriate office for the acceptance

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of bail, issuance of court appearance dates and notices thereof, preparation of subpoenas and notification of officers in connection with court appearances, and the performance of duties and responsibilities related thereto, all in connection with violations of those municipal ordinances under the jurisdiction of Department I of the court as may be designated by such rule. All functions of the Traffic Violations Bureau performed pursuant to court rules herein provided for shall be construed as a delegation of duties of Department I of the Seattle Municipal Court, and in the performance thereof the Traffic Violations Bureau shall be responsible to the judge of Department I. (Ord. 94893 § 1, 1966: Ord. 94730 § 1, 1966.)

1. Editor's Note: The judges of the municipal court have denominated the Traffic Violations Bureau as the "Ordinance Violation Bureau" subject to administration by the Presiding Judge rather than by the judge of Department No. I only.

**Chapter 11.92
ABANDONED VEHICLES**

Sections:

11.92.010 Definitions.

11.92.020 Nuisance abatement.

11.92.030 Enforcement authority.

11.92.040 Public hearing—Notices.

11.92.050 Public hearing—Property owner's rights.

11.92.060 Removal and disposal of vehicle.

11.92.070 Costs of abatement and removal.

11.92.010 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, an "abandoned vehicle" means any vehicle left upon the private property of another without the consent of the owner of such property for a period of twenty-four (24) hours or longer, except that a vehicle shall not be considered abandoned if its owner or operator is unable to remove it from the place where it is located and so notifies law enforcement officials and requests assistance. A "wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicle or automobile hulk" means the remnant or remains of a motor vehicle which is inoperative and cannot be made mechanically operative without the addition of vital parts or mechanisms and the

application of a substantial amount of labor to effect repairs.
(Ord. 98223 § 1, 1969.)

11.92.020 Nuisance abatement.

Abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles or automobile hulks or parts thereof on private property are declared to be public nuisances which shall be abated and removed as provided in this chapter; provided, that this chapter shall not apply to: (A) any vehicle or hulk or part thereof which is completely enclosed within a building in a lawful manner and not visible from the street or other public or private property, or (B) any vehicle or hulk or part thereof stored or parked in a lawful manner in connection with the business of a licensed dismantler or licensed vehicle dealer, on private property fenced in accordance with the provisions of RCW 46.80.130, or (C) any vehicle or hulk or part thereof stored or parked on private property in connection with the business of an auto-wrecking yard or junkyard fenced in accordance with provisions of the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the City.¹
(Ord. 98223 § 2, 1969.)

1. Editor's Note: The Zoning Ordinance is codified in Title 24 of this Code.

11.92.030 Enforcement authority.

The Director of Engineering shall enforce this chapter and shall be responsible for the abatement and removal of any vehicle or hulk or part thereof declared in Section 11.92.020 to be a public nuisance.
(Ord. 98223 § 3, 1969.)

11.92.040 Public hearing—Notices.

A. Before abatement and removal of any such vehicle or hulk or part thereof from private property, the Director of Engineering shall give notice that a public hearing may be requested before the City Council and that if no such hearing is requested within ten (10) days of the date of such notice, the vehicle or hulk or part thereof described in the notice will be abated and removed by the City and the costs of such abatement and removal collected from the registered owner of such vehicle or hulk or part thereof or from the owner of the property upon which such vehicle or hulk or part thereof is located.

B. Upon receipt of any such request for public hearing, the City Council may by resolution set a date for public hearing on the question of abatement and removal of the vehicle or hulk or part thereof as a public nuisance and shall cause to be given notice of the time, location and date of such hearing.

C. The notices provided for in this section shall be mailed by certified or registered mail, with a five (5) day return requested, to the owner of the property on which such vehicle or hulk or part thereof is located, as shown on the last equalized assessment roll and, if identification numbers are available to determine ownership, to the last registered and legal owner of record of such vehicle or hulk or part thereof.
(Ord. 98223 § 4, 1969.)

11.92.050 Public hearing—Property owner's rights.

The owner of the property upon which any such vehicle or hulk or part thereof is located may appear at such hearing in person or may timely present a written statement for consideration at such hearing, and may deny responsibility for the presence of such vehicle or hulk or part thereof on such property, giving reasons for such denial. If it is determined at such hearing that the vehicle or hulk or part thereof was placed on such property without the consent of the property owner, and that he has not subsequently acquiesced in its presence, then the City shall not attempt to collect the cost of abatement and removal or any part thereof from the property owner.
(Ord. 98223 § 5, 1969.)

11.92.060 Removal and disposal of vehicle.

After notice has been given of the City's intent to abate and remove any such nuisance, and after public hearing if such is requested all as provided in Section 11.92.040, the Director of Engineering shall cause such vehicle or hulk or part thereof to be removed and disposed of to a licensed auto wrecker and shall give notice to the Washington State Patrol and the Washington State Department of Motor Vehicles that such vehicle or hulk or part thereof has been wrecked, and the proceeds of any such disposition shall be used to defray the costs of abatement and removal of any such vehicle, hulk or part thereof, including costs of administration.
(Ord. 98223 § 6, 1969.)

11.92.040 VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

11.92.070 Costs of abatement and removal.

The costs of abatement and removal of any such vehicle, hulk or part thereof, including costs of administration, shall be collected from the last registered owner thereof if the identity of such owner can be determined and unless such owner in the transfer of ownership thereof has complied with RCW 46.12.101 as amended; or, except as provided in Section 11.92.050, the costs shall be collected from the owner of the property on which such vehicle, hulk or part thereof is located.

(Ord. 98223 § 7, 1969.)

**Chapter 11.94
RAILROAD BARRIERS REQUIRED**

Sections:

11.94.040 Exceptions.

11.94.050 Prohibited uses along portion of Railroad Avenue.

11.94.060 Movements across improved streets or highways.

11.94.070 Liability of owner or operator—Trespassing.

11.94.080 Violation—Penalty.

11.94.040 Exceptions.

In consideration of the acceptance of the further provisions of this chapter with reference to railroad tracks upon Railroad Avenue and Railroad Way in the City by all railroad companies possessing franchises for the operation of railroads thereon, the provisions of the foregoing sections with reference to fences and barriers, and the provisions thereof with reference to gates and flagmen shall not be required upon Railroad Avenue or Railroad Way in the City for the period of twelve (12) months from the date when this ordinance codified in this chapter takes effect.¹

(Ord. 21593 § 4, 1909.)

¹ Editor's Note: Ord. 21593 became effective on September 5, 1909.

11.94.050 Prohibited uses along portion of Railroad Avenue.

A. No railroad company shall run any locomotive, train or cars along any tracks owned or controlled by such railroad company, or which it shall be entitled to use, situated upon that part of Railroad Avenue lying between Bell Street and King Street, nor make any use of such tracks other than to furnish cars and railroad service in switching to and from local wharves or warehouses; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the running and operating of passenger trains south of Washington Street to and from passenger stations or depots which may be located on said street or south thereof; and provided, further, that in connection with such switching service no such railroad company shall allow its locomotives or cars to stand upon the tracks within Railroad Avenue except long enough to do necessary switching, make up trains, or to receive and land passengers or load and unload freight, unless in case of accident or other unavoidable delay. All trains or cars switched between the hours of seven a.m. (7:00 a.m.) and ten p.m. (10:00 p.m.) shall be accompanied by an extra flagman for the protection of the public using said avenue, and no switching shall be done at a greater rate of speed than six (6) miles per hour.

B. The City reserves the right under its police power to hereafter, if public safety or necessity requires, by ordinance, designate closed hours for switching within that portion of Railroad Avenue described in subsection A.

(Ord. 35932 § 1, 1916; Ord. 21593 § 5, 1909.)

11.94.060 Movements across improved streets or highways.

It shall be unlawful to switch or move any railroad car or cars across any improved street or highway within the City limits unless either there is a locomotive coupled to such car or cars or a man is stationed at such crossing to flag and give warning of the movement over the crossing.

(Ord. 68093 § 1, 1938; Ord. 21593 § 8, 1909.)

11.94.070 Liability of owner or operator—Trespassing.

Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to release the owner, agent, lessee or operator of any railroad or street railway from any liability for any injury or damage which may be suffered by

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any person upon any such railroad or street railway property, but the safeguards and protection to the public prescribed in this chapter shall be provided and maintained in addition to all other care and protection required by law; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall authorize or be considered as authorizing the use by the public for purposes of travel, of any railroad, street railway, trestle or other property, and such use of any trestle or bridge erected for the sole purpose of carrying railroad or street railway tracks by any person, except by express permission of the company or person whose tracks are carried by any such trestle or bridge is prohibited, and any person using any such trestle or bridge, except as aforesaid, is declared to be a trespasser. The company or person whose tracks are carried by any such bridge or trestle shall keep at each end thereof a white sign bearing in black letters the words "Danger: Walking or driving on this bridge (or trestle) is prohibited by ordinance of The City of Seattle." (Ord. 21593 § 6, 1909.)

11.94.080 Violation—Penalty.

Any person, company or corporation, violating the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), or may be imprisoned in the City Jail for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or may be both fined and imprisoned. (Ord. 21593 § 7, 1909.)