

STEAM FITTING WORK

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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 abovementioned 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, knoll" 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.

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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 a 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 water for drinking purposes.

(8) All hydraulic piping for elevators, and for the operation of curtains, presses and machinery.

(9) An oil piping in connection with power or , heating however, that piping used for the transmission of 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 "gar, 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.

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-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. 3Port Of New York Authority Budding, 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 steamfitters 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 SL, 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 light 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.

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 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.