

SEC. 5.—*Obstructing the flow of water under road structures and use of highway ditch for irrigation.*—It is prohibited to obstruct the flow of water or in any way impede the passage thereof under any bridge, through any culvert, highway ditch, or drainage canal or to use any highway ditch for irrigation or other purposes.

SEC. 6.—~~*Display of advertisements or signs.*~~
~~It is prohibited to place or display any advertising signs or notices within the right-of-way of any national road.~~

SEC. 7.—*Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines, railroads and conduits for private use.*—No person shall construct and maintain for private use, telegraph, or telephone lines, conduits or railways on any national road unless the necessary franchise has been granted by Congress and a permit has been secured as required by the terms thereof, and from the Commissioner of Public Highways.

SEC. 8.—*Digging on or obstructing national roads.*
 —No person shall be allowed to dig up, obstruct or in any way disturbs any national road for the purposes of any installation or construction, unless a permit in writing is first obtained from the Commissioner or his deputies. This permit shall specify the time within which the works shall be completed as well as the time for the

Section 6, Art. VIII of Adm. order No. 14 series of 1958

2.13. The installation of all kinds of signs shall be such that a harmonious and aesthetic relationship of all units therein is presented.

3. Specific Provisions:

3.1 Advertising Signs

Outdoor advertising signs shall be permitted only in commercial or industrial zones as designated in the Official Zoning Map.

3.2 Business Signs

- 3.2.1 Business signs shall have a maximum width of 1.20 meters and a length not exceeding the frontage of the lot.
- 3.2.2 Business signs installed, displayed or erected in the same building shall preferably be of identical size and flush against the building facade.
- 3.2.3 In highly built-up urban areas, business signs may be allowed within the immediate approach as defined in Section 2.2

3.3 Roof Signs

- 3.3.1 The design and construction of roof signs shall conform to the provisions of Sec. 2030 of the National Building Code. However, no signs shall be erected, attached to, installed or fastened on roof tops of buildings of wooden structures.
- 3.3.2 Adequate provisions for grounding metallic parts of roof signs exposed to lightning shall be provided.

3.4 Ground Signs

Ground signs shall be subject to the following conditions:

- 3.4.1 Ground signs shall not exceed 6.00 meters in height above the street crown except neon signs which shall be constructed in conformity with accepted engineering standards.
- 3.4.2 Ground signs shall be located within the property line and under no circumstances shall they occupy the street or sidewalk.
- 3.4.3 Public or government signs erected or installed within the area of the sidewalk shall be so designed and located that they do not obstruct the easy passage of pedestrians nor distract the attention of motorists.
- 3.4.4 Self-supporting outdoor signs along highways shall be located 10.00 meters away from the property lines abutting the road right-of-way.

3.5 Projecting Signs

The erection of projecting signs shall be subject to the following conditions: (see Figures 2, 3 & 4.)

- 3.5.1 On non-arcaded streets or where arcades are proposed, signs shall not extend more than 1.20 meters from the wall line or building line. On arcaded streets, the signs shall not project more than 1.00 meter from the wall line over the street. For buildings abutting on streets or alleys without sidewalks or provisions therefor, the rules for arcaded streets shall apply on projecting signs.
- 3.5.2 A clearance of not less than 3.00 meters shall be provided below the lowest part of such signs projecting over sidewalks on buildings without arcades and a clearance of not less than 5.00 meters shall be provided below the lowest part of such signs projecting over arcaded streets.
- 3.5.3 The erection of electric neon signboards or other advertisements of similar nature projecting over roadways or public streets, shall be allowed, provided that:
 - 3.5.3.1 Clear distance between the signboards erected on one building is not less than 4.00 meters.
 - 3.5.3.2 Signboards on multi-storey buildings shall be erected on the same vertical line and shall not overlap each other.
 - 3.5.3.3 Tops of signboards shall not extend over the topmost part of the parapet or the bottom line of the eave of the building.

- 3.5.3.4 Horizontal projections of signboards shall follow Rules 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 above.
- 3.5.3.5 In case of two adjacent buildings, adjacent signboards shall be placed at a distance of not less than 2.00 meters from the common boundary line.
- 3.5.3.6 Signboards shall not obstruct any window or emergency exit, nor be closer than 1.00 meter to electric and telephone posts and wires.
- 3.5.3.7 Vertical clearances shall follow Rule 3.5.2 above.

3.6 Wall Signs

The construction of wall signs shall be subject to the following conditions: (see Figure 4.)

- 3.6.1 Display signs placed against the exterior surface of buildings shall not extend more than 300 millimeters from the wall with its lowest portion not less than 3.00 meters above the sidewalk.
 - 3.6.2 Signs shall not extend beyond the top and/or sides of any face of the exterior perimeter walls of the building. Signs when made of combustible materials shall not exceed 4.00 square meters in area. Those made of incombustible materials may be allowed to cover the entire surface of blank walls only and shall not be allowed to cover or obstruct openings.
 - 3.6.3 All signs painted or pasted on the exterior surface of buildings or structures may be considered either as business or advertising signs.
 - 3.6.4 Sign stands or display stands shall not be placed on the sidewalk pavement.
 - 3.6.5 Signs shall not be attached to, painted on, installed or displayed on posts or columns of arcades.
 - 3.6.6 Display windows or wall signs within 3.00 meters above the sidewalk shall be flush or recessed.
- #### 3.7 Temporary Signs
- 3.7.1 All temporary signs, bills, posters and the like may be installed or posted only in areas or structures allowed by pertinent provisions of this Code.
 - 3.7.2 Streamers strung over or across any public thoroughfare shall have the necessary permit therefor from the Building Official. The lowest point of the bottom edge of streamer shall have a minimum clearance of 4.30 meters above the pavement.

4. Administrative Provisions:

4.1 Applications

Any person desiring to display, erect, or maintain any sign shall file an application therefor with the Office of the Building Official in a standard form stating among others, the location of the premises wherein said sign is to be displayed, erected or maintained, accompanied with the pertinent drawings and/or sketches. The application shall also include the location and the site plans, written consent of the owner of the premises and such other pertinent data as may be required by the Building Official.

4.2 Permit for erection or installation

No sign of any kind shall be erected, installed or constructed unless a permit therefor is obtained from the Building Official.

4.3 Exemptions

A permit shall not be required for any sign not exceeding 0.20 square meter of display surface nor for temporary signs for charitable, religious, and civic purposes duly authorized. This exemption shall not release the owner from responsibility for its design, construction, installation, maintenance and removal.

4.4 Removal/Alterations

A sign with permit which was erected before the adoption of this Rule but not conforming hereto shall be given a grace period to conform dating from the receipt of notice as follows:

- a) Neon Signs 12 months
 - b) All Others 6 months
- After the expiration of the grace period such non-conforming signs shall be removed.

4.5 Existing Signs

4.5.1 Existing signs without permit but conforming to the provisions of this Rule shall be allowed to remain provided the owner obtains a validating permit within 30 days from receipt of notice from the Building Official.

4.5.2 Existing signs without permit and non-conforming to the provisions of this Rule shall be altered to conform to this Rule. The owner shall secure the necessary permit not later than 60 days from receipt of notice from the Building Official. In case of failure to secure permit within the grace period the sign shall be removed by the owner. For failure of the owner to remove the sign, the Building Official shall cause the removal of the sign at the expense of the owner.

4.6 Maintenance

Signs shall be maintained in a safe and presentable condition. Should a sign become, in the opinion of the Building Official, unsafe or an eyesore, the permittee shall, upon notice from the Building Official, immediately restore the sign to a safe and satisfactory condition.

For non-compliance with the notice, the Building Official shall restore the sign at the expense of the permittee.

4.7 Identification

Signs shall bear the imprint of the permittee.

5. Design:

5.1 General. Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind and seismic forces as specified in this Rule. All bracing systems shall be designed and constructed to transfer lateral forces to the foundations. For signs on buildings, the dead and lateral loads shall be transmitted through the structural frame of the building to the ground in such manner as not to overstress any of the elements thereof.

The overturning moment produced from lateral forces shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the dead-load resisting moment. Uplift due to overturning shall be adequately resisted by proper anchorage to the ground or to the structural frame of the building. The weight of earth superimposed over footings may be used in determining the dead-load resisting moment. Such earth shall be carefully placed and thoroughly compacted.

5.2 Wind Loads. Signs and sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist wind forces as specified in Chapter 2 of the National Structural Code for Buildings (NSCB).

5.3 Seismic Loads. Signs or sign structures shall be designed and constructed to resist seismic forces as specified in Chapter 2 of the NSCB.

5.4 Combined Loads. Wind and seismic loads need not be combined in the design of signs or sign structure, only that loading producing the larger stresses need be used.

Vertical design loads, except roof live loads, shall be assumed to be acting simultaneously with the wind or seismic loads.

5.5 Allowable Stresses. The design of wood, concrete, or steel members shall conform to the requirements of Chapters 3, 4 and 5, of the NSCB. Loads, both vertical and horizontal, exerted on the soil shall not produce stresses exceeding those specified in Chapter 7 of the NSCB.

The working stresses of wire rope and its fastenings shall not exceed 25 percent of the ultimate strength of the rope or fastener.

Working stresses for wind or seismic loads combined with dead loads may be increased as specified in Chapter 2 of the NSCB.

6. Construction:

6.1 General. The supports of all signs or sign structures shall be placed in or upon private property and shall be securely built, constructed, and erected in conformance with the requirements of this Rule.

6.2 Materials. Materials of construction for signs and sign structures shall be of the quality and grade as specified for buildings in this Rule.

In all signs and sign structures, the materials and details of construction shall, in the absence of specified requirements, conform with the following:

6.2.1 Structural steel shall be of such quality as to conform with ASTM A 36. Secondary members in contact with or directly supporting the display surface may be formed of light gauge steel, provided such members are designed in accordance with the specifications of the design of light gauge steel as specified in ASTM A 242 and, in addition, shall be galvanized. Secondary members, when formed integrally with the display surface, shall be not less than No. 24 gauge in thickness. When not formed integrally with the display surface, the minimum thickness of the secondary members shall be No. 12 gauge. The minimum thickness of hot-rolled steel members furnishing structural support for signs shall be 6.35 mm, except that if galvanized, such members shall be not less than 3.18 mm thick. Steel pipes shall be of such quality as to conform with ASTM A 36. Steel members may be connected with one galvanized bolt provided that connection is adequate to transfer the stresses in the members.

6.2.2 Anchors and supports, when of wood and embedded in the soil, or within 150 mm. of the soil, shall all be of heartwood of a durable species or shall be pressure-treated with an approved preservative.

7. Anchorage:

7.1 Members supporting unbraced signs shall be so proportioned that the bearing loads imposed on the soil in either direction, horizontal or vertical, shall not exceed the safe values. Braced ground signs shall be anchored to resist the specified wind or seismic load acting in any direction. Anchors and supports shall be designed for safe bearing loads on the soil and for an effective resistance to pull out amounting to a force 25 percent greater than the required resistance for overturning.

7.2 Portable ground signs supported by frames or posts rigidly attached to the base shall be so proportioned that the weight and size of the base will be adequate to resist the wind pressure.

7.3 Signs attached to masonry, concrete, or steel shall be safely and securely fastened thereto by means of metal anchors, bolts, or approved expansion screws of sufficient size and anchorage to support safely the loads applied.

7.4 No wooden blocks or plugs or anchors with wood used in connection with screws or nails shall be considered proper anchorage, except in the case of signs attached to wood framing.

NOTE: (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) ARE SIGNS

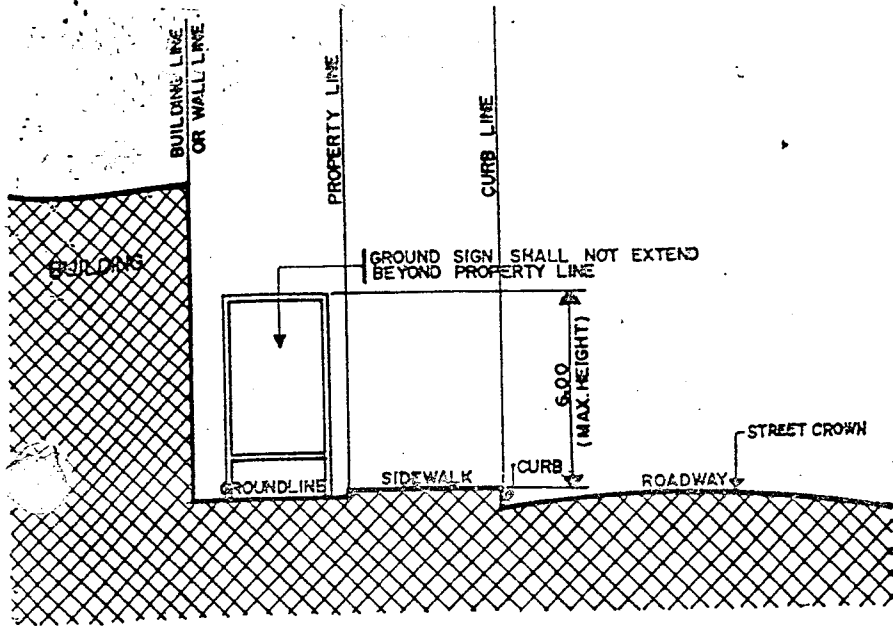


FIG. 1

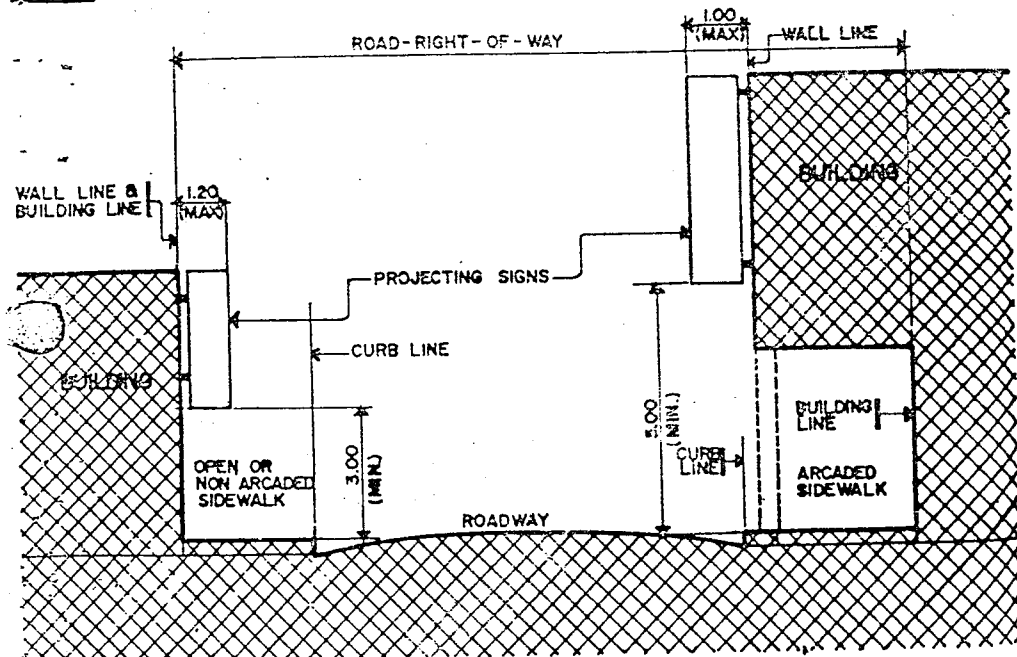


FIG. 2

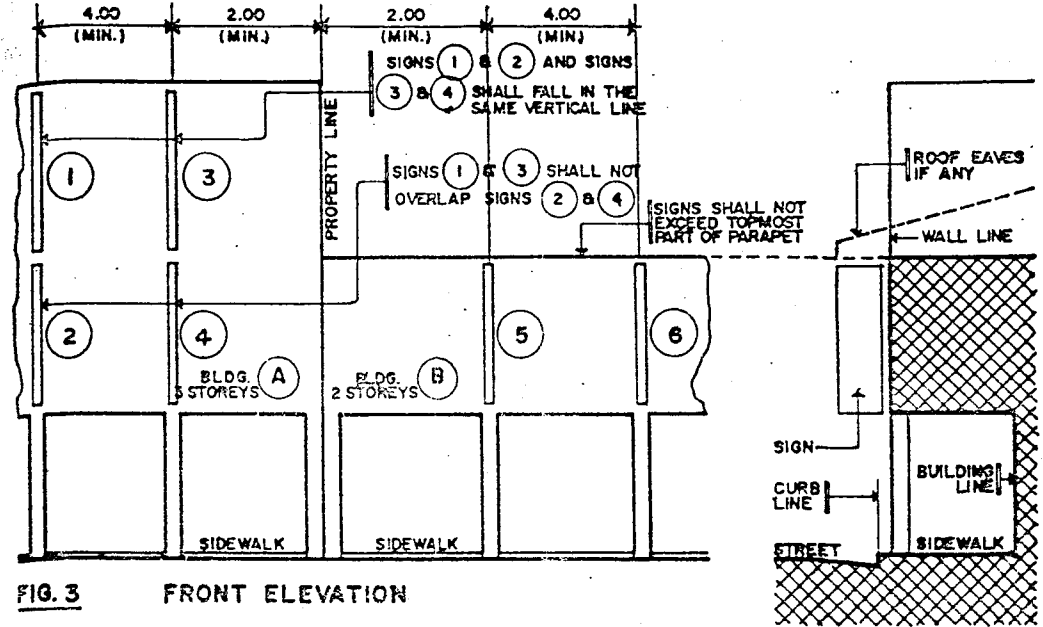


FIG. 3 FRONT ELEVATION

SECTION, FIG. 3-A

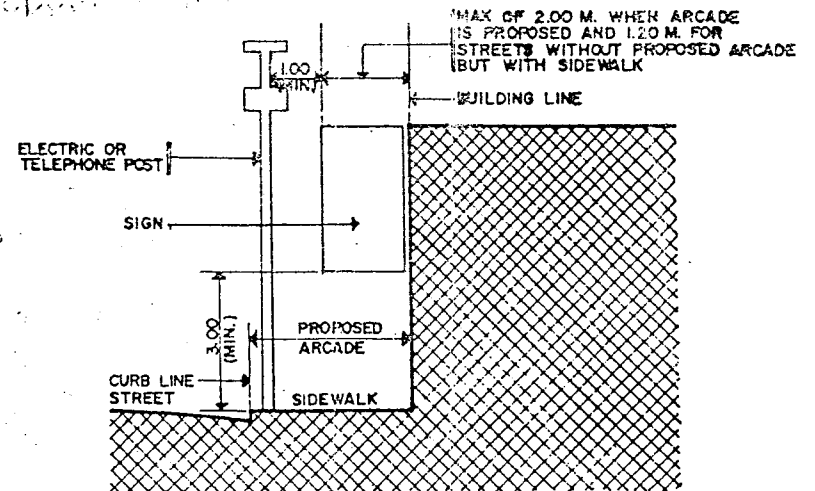


FIG. 4