

CHAPTER 76

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENTS

76.01 DEFINITIONS.

When in connection with the business of cleaning clothing and similar a person uses gasoline or similar inflammable oils, he is deemed to be subject to the provisions of chapter 76 even if he does not advertise his activities. The act was enacted for the purpose of minimizing damages to person or property and not for commercial reasons. OAG Feb. 28, 1935 (197-B).

There is no reason why criminal prosecution cannot be instituted when the solvent used is below 140 degrees, but, if solvents between 140 degrees and 187 degrees are being used, revocation of permit would seem the more practical course to pursue. 1944 OAG 274, March 29, 1944 (197-B).

76.03 FEE.

When a business subject to the provisions of this chapter changes ownership a new license must be obtained and a new fee paid. OAG Jan. 16, 1941 (197-B).

76.259 CERTAIN SECTIONS NOT APPLICABLE.

Repealed by L. 1947 c. 121 s. 1.

76.28 INSPECTION.

Analysis of statutes relating to inflammable liquids as they relate to dry cleaning. 1944 OAG 274, March 29, 1944 (197-B).

76.29 VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

Reading the act as a whole, when a building used for dry cleaning purposes at the time of the enactment L. 1921, c. 459, was adopted, was thereafter used for the same purposes by the then owner, he was entitled to a permit even though the building did not comply with the provisions of the act; but if the building is later sold to another person who makes application for a permit, the fire marshal has the right to determine whether the building conforms to the requirements of the law and rules, and if it does not, he may decline to issue the permit. 1944 OAG 275, Feb. 29, 1944 (197-B).