

TOWN OF SHERIDAN

SHERIDAN, NEW YORK 14135

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Certificate of Compliance No. _____

Date Issued _____

Fee \$ _____

APPLICATION FOR INSPECTION OF A SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCE

Applicant _____ Phone _____

Mail Address _____ Zip _____

Owner _____ Phone _____

Mail Address _____ Zip _____

LOCATION OF PROPERTY _____
Street or Road _____ Section, Block, Lot _____

Type of Appliance _____ Freestanding Stove _____ Hearth Stove
_____ Fireplace Insert _____ Furnace
_____ Boiler _____ Other _____

Make _____ Model _____

Type of Listing _____ Building Use _____

Where in Building? _____

Chimney Arrangement _____ Exterior _____ Type of Chimney _____ Masonry
_____ Interior _____ Metal

Type of Installation _____ Original _____ Replacement

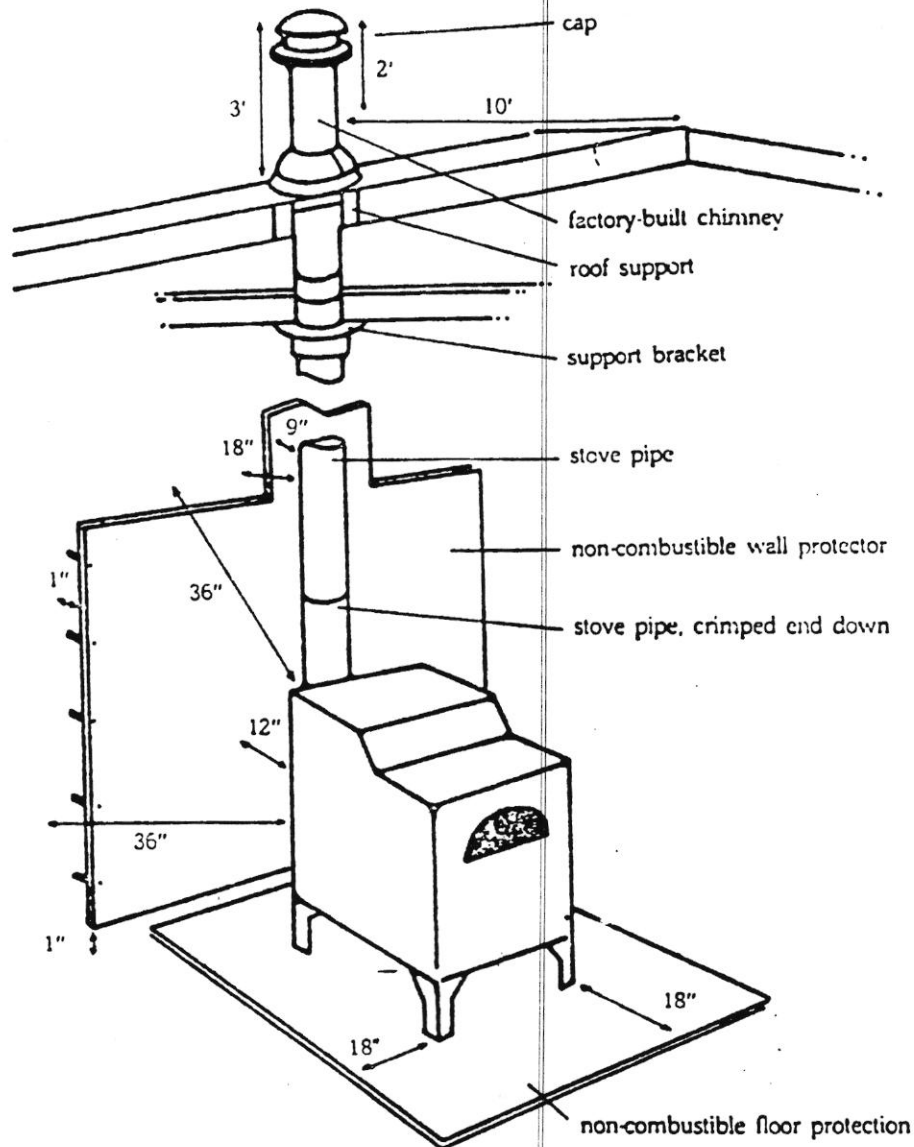
This application is hereby made to the Fire Code Enforcement Official of the Town of Sheridan for the installation of a solid fuel heating appliance and its appurtenances pursuant to Local Law #2 of 1985 and the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. The applicant agrees to comply with all applicable laws, ordinances and regulations. The applicant states that all statements in this application are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In addition, application is hereby made for the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance for the solid fuel appliance and installation. The applicant certifies that upon completion of the work described above he will notify the Fire Code Enforcement Official so that the officer can or cause to be made a final inspection of the installation prior to issuing the Certificate of Compliance.

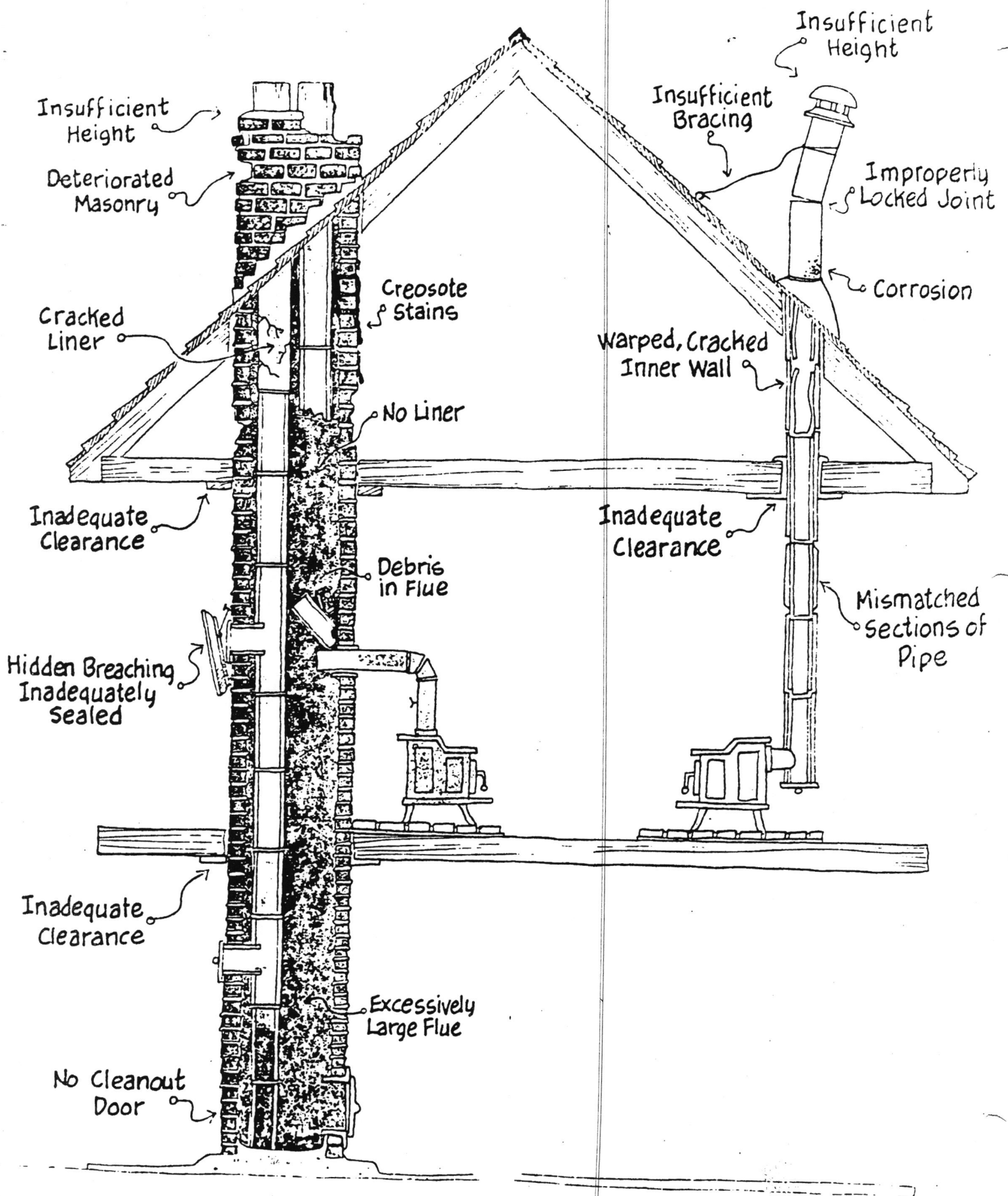
Applicant's Signature _____

Date _____

NFPA Minimum Clearances For Safe Installation



From:	Combustibles	With 3½" masonry wall or 24 gauge sheet metal with 1" airspace
A. Listed Wood Heater		
Front	36"	—
Side, Back	36"	12"
Top	36"	12"
B. Single Wall Connector Pipe (24 gauge or heavier)	18"	9"
C. Chimney Height	3 feet higher than roof; 2 feet higher than any part of roof within 10 feet (measured horizontally).	



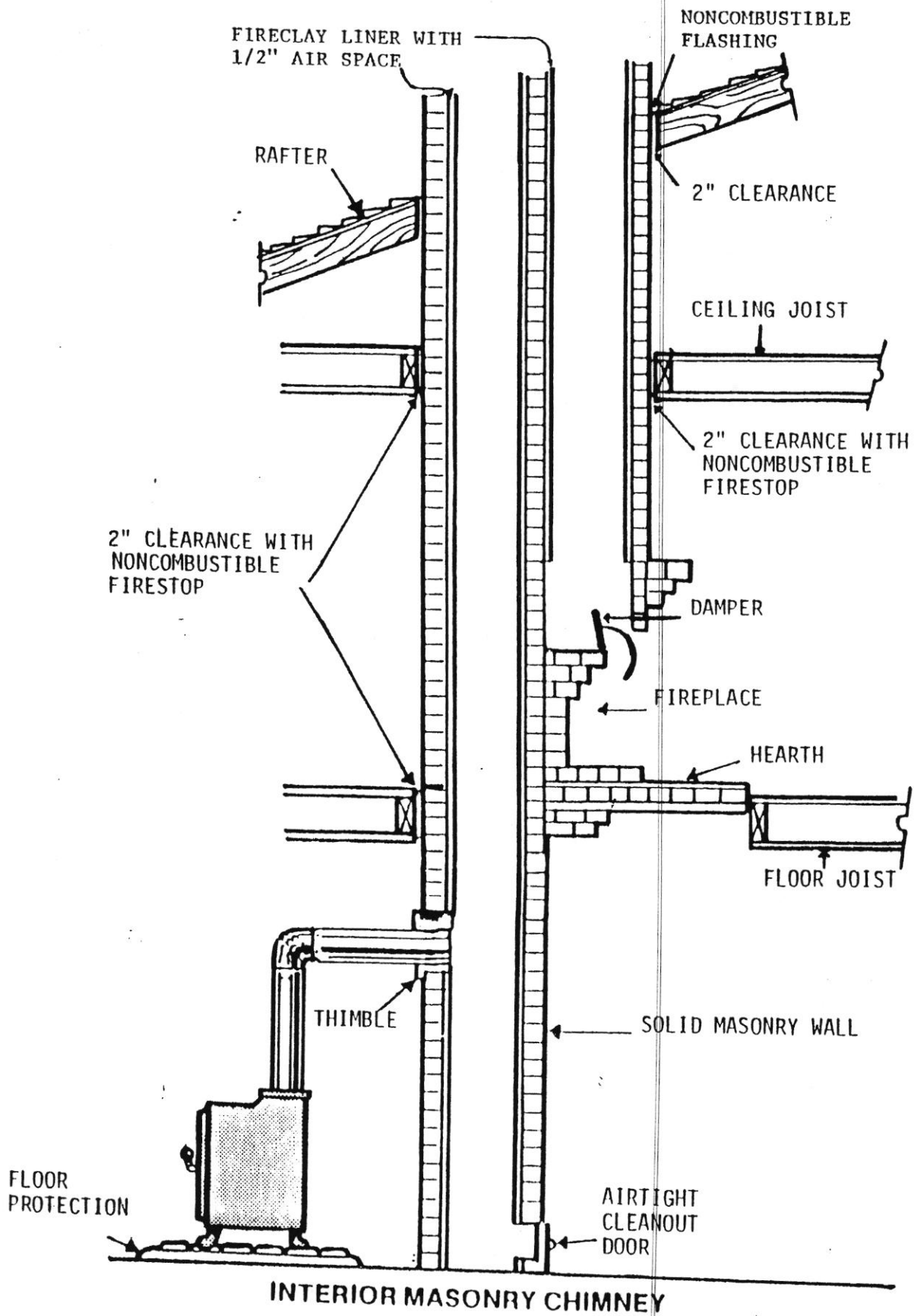


Figure 2.1-13

Courtesy of Wood Heating Education
and Research Foundation⁴

Chimneys typical in New York State have been constructed of brick, concrete block and stone and look similar to those appearing in figure 2.1-6.

Common Masonry Chimneys

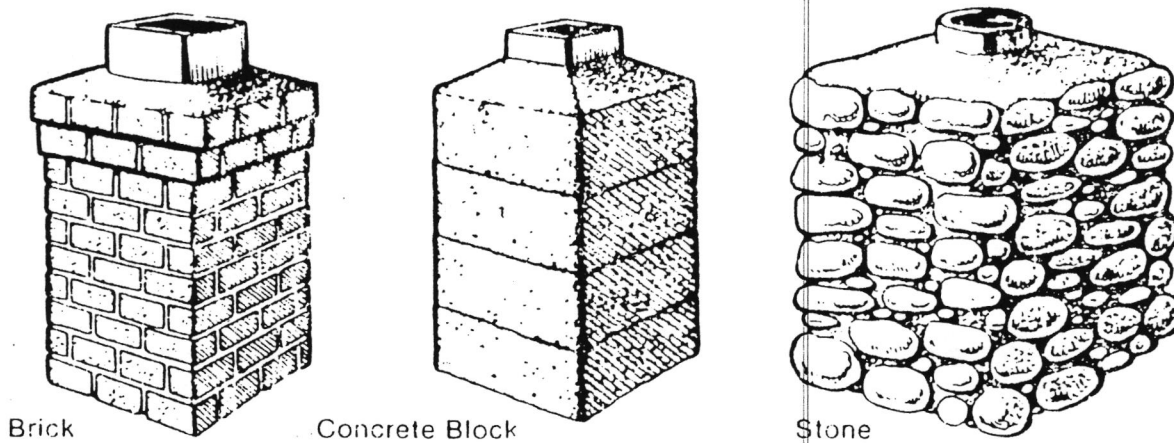


Figure 2.1-6

Courtesy of Garden Way²

MASONRY CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION

Whether building a masonry chimney or using an existing one, safety should be the primary consideration. A masonry chimney is a very heavy structure that must be able to withstand many years of use, including occasional chimney fires in which temperatures may reach 2000°F. All chimneys require regular inspection for deterioration and creosote buildup. Even a correctly built chimney can settle and require repair in time, while a poorly built chimney is dangerous from the start.

A masonry chimney may be built with a fireplace or it may utilize a thimble for the vent connection of a solid fuel heating appliance. In either case, the chimney itself consists of four basic parts: foundation, flue liner, walls, and cleanout (See fig. 2.1-7). Most building codes for masonry chimneys are based on NFPA #211.

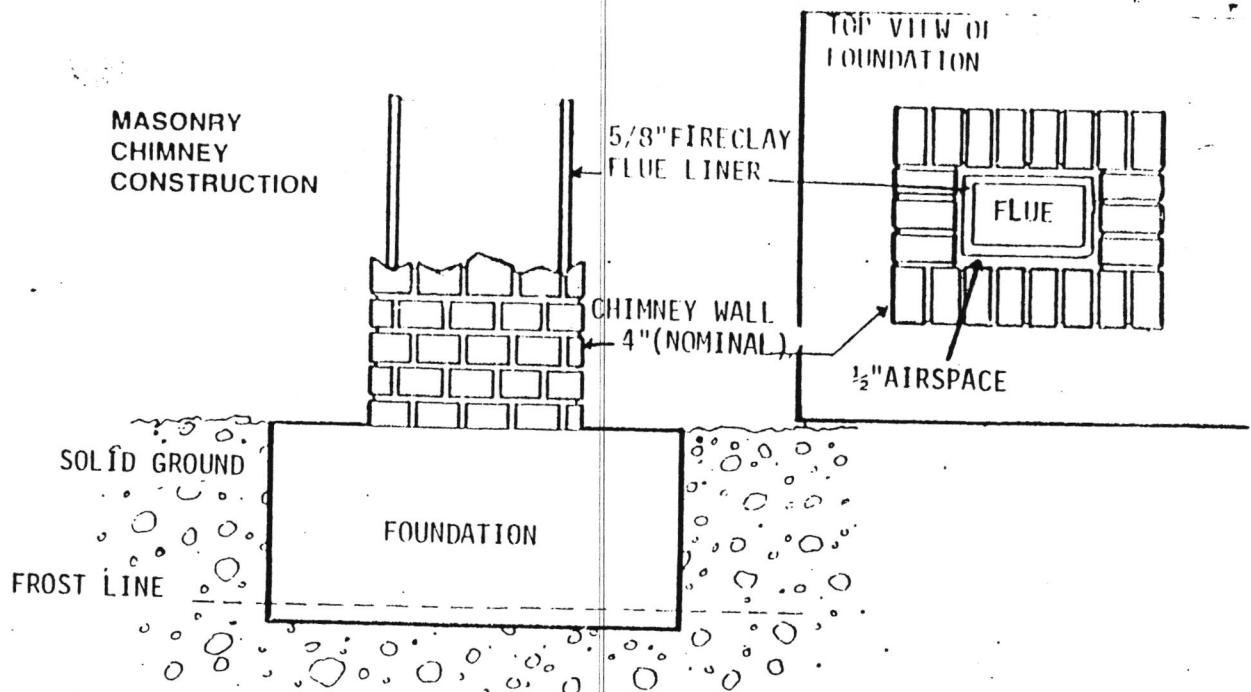


Figure 2.1-7

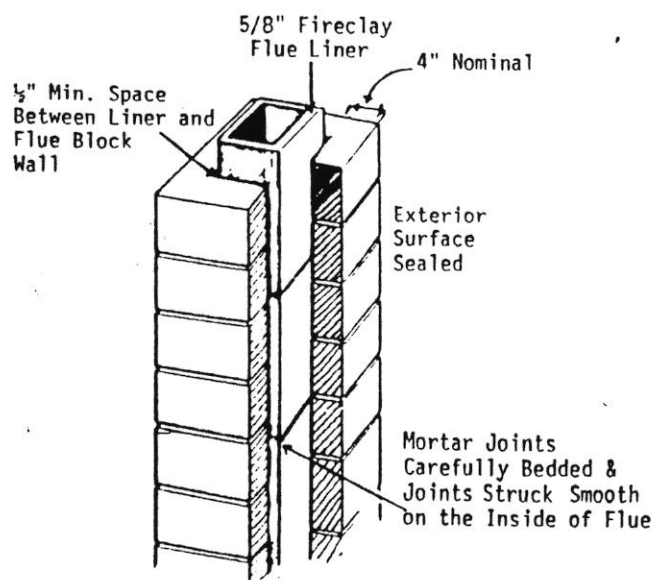
Courtesy of Wood Heating Education and Research Foundation

All masonry chimneys must be supported on properly designed foundations of masonry, reinforced portland concrete, reinforced refractory cement concrete, or other non-combustible material having a fire resistance rating of not less than three hours. Chimney supports must be independent of building foundation construction. The New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code should be consulted for dimensional details regarding chimney footings.⁴ Different situations can result in variations of specific requirements.

Masonry chimneys can deteriorate after long periods of direct exposure to smoke, creosote, and other combustion products. A fireclay flue liner with a minimum thickness of 5/8-inch (or its equivalent) must be installed. This will shield the brick or masonry from the corrosive environment and ensure a long-lasting, safe chimney. (Recently introduced on the market are metal liners (often of stainless steel) which are sometimes acceptable for lining masonry chimneys. Some poured-in-place or prefabricated masonry products are also available. Many manufacturers have had these relining products testing to UL 103 and UL 103HT.

Code officials should confirm that products in use are in compliance with applicable codes or generally accepted standards. In no case should solid fuel burning appliances be connected to unlined chimneys.⁴

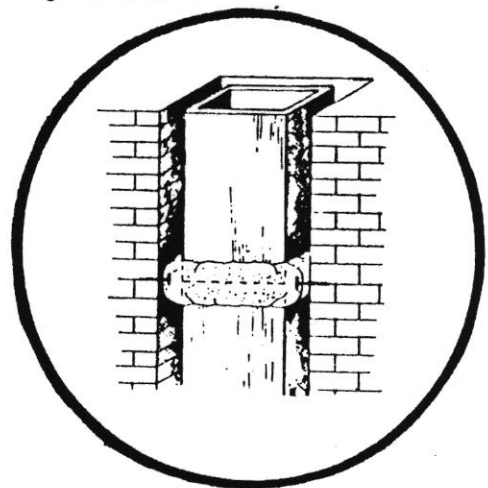
To allow for heat expansion, a space of 1/2" must be left between the fireclay liner and all side walls of the chimney. The liner should begin at a point not less than 8 inches below the lowest entry port or thimble and terminate no less than two inches above the splay or wash at the top of the chimney. The liner sections should be carefully bedded, one on the other, in refractory cement. It is common for masons to use common mortar rather than refractory cement. This practice does not meet code requirements. Common mortar will not stand up to the high heat and acidic conditions present when burning solid fuels. The joints between the flue sections should be close fitting and smooth, especially on the inside surface. This is accomplished by positioning and mortaring each fireclay liner section before the surrounding masonry is laid to ensure that the joints are struck smooth inside and do not leak. A rectangular tile out-a-way is shown but experience indicates that round tiles provide thickest flow characteristics and are easier to clean.⁴ (See Figure 2.1-8)



MODULAR BLOCK CHIMNEY

EXPOSED EXTERIOR SURFACES SHOULD BE SEALED AGAINST MOISTURE.

Figure 2.1-8



Courtesy of Wood Heating Education and Research Foundation⁴

Masonry chimney walls must be made of solid masonry no less than four inches (nominal) thickness or of reinforced portland or refractory cement or concrete not less than four inches (actual) in thickness. If rubble stone masonry is used, the chimney walls must be at least twelve inches thick.⁴

A thimble is a lining for an opening into a chimney into which is inserted a section of stovepipe (flue connection). Thimbles should be constructed of round flue clay liners not less than 5/8-inch thick or galvanized metal of at least 24 gauge thickness. Thimbles should be cemented into the masonry wall of the chimney with refractory cement. The inner wall of the thimble should be flush with the inner wall of the chimney lining. (See fig. 2.1-9)

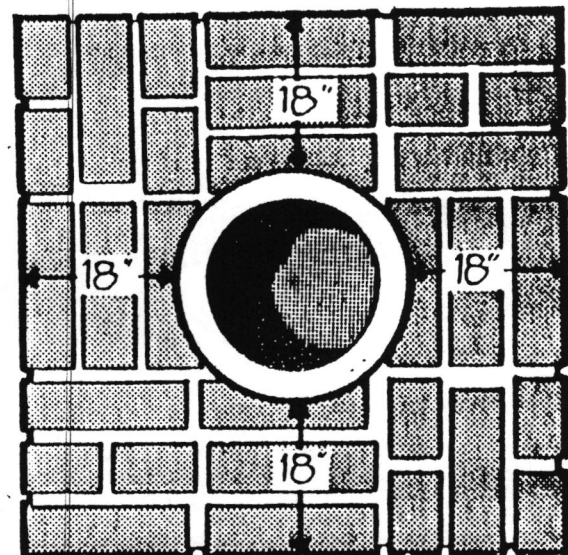
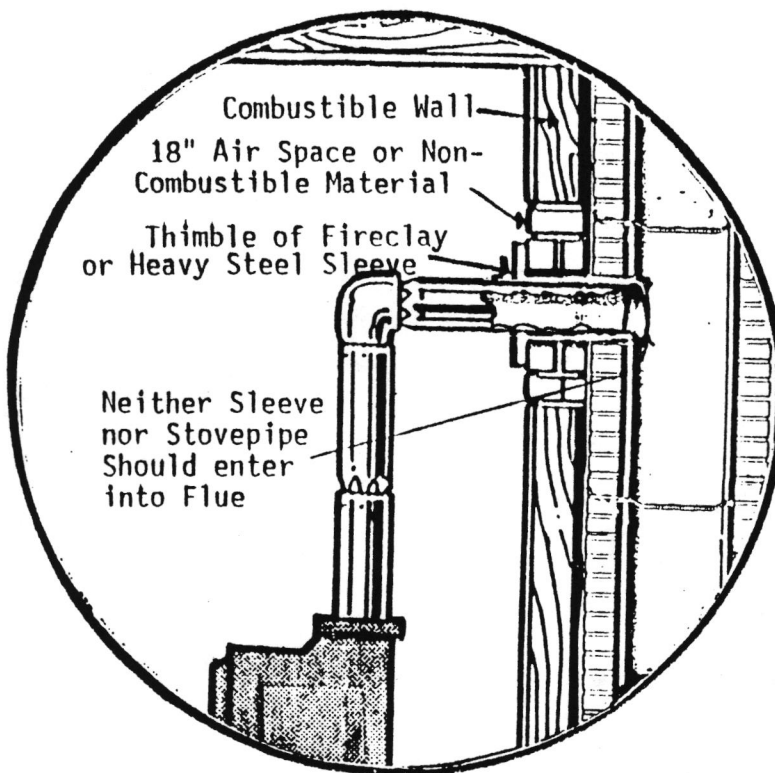


Figure 2.1-9

Courtesy of Wood Heating Education
and Research Foundation⁴

