

Town of Chester  
203 Middlesex Avenue  
Chester Connecticut 06412



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WS \_\_\_\_\_

### SOLID FUEL STOVE PERMIT

This permit applies to new stove installations only. Approval expires if stove is moved, tampered with or carelessly maintained.

Property Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact name if Different: \_\_\_\_\_

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Map \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Name/Type of Stove: \_\_\_\_\_

Stove Installation Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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***For office use only:*** Permit Fee \$10.00

Permit Fee: State Education Fee: \$00.26

Building Official: Total Fee: \$10.26

Paid: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Stove Installation Checklist

Before starting the first fire in your stove use this checklist to be sure that it is safely installed.

1. The stove does not have broken parts or large cracks that make it unsafe to operate.
2. A layer of sand or brick has been placed in the bottom of the firebox if suggested by the manufacturer.
3. The stove is located on a non-combustible floor or an approved floor protection is placed under the stove.
4. The stove is spaced at least 36 inches away from combustible material. If not, fire-resistant materials are used to protect woodwork and other combustible materials.
5. Floor protection extends out 6 to 12 inches from the sides and back of the stove and 18 inches from the front where the wood is loaded.
6. Stove pipe of 22 or 24 gauge metal is used.
7. The stove pipe diameter is not reduced between the stove and the chimney flue.
8. A damper is installed in the stove pipe near the stove unless one is built into the stove.
9. The total length of stove pipe is less than 10 feet.
10. There is at least 18 inches between the top of the stove pipe and the ceiling or other combustible material.
11. The stove pipe slopes upward toward the chimney and enters the chimney higher than the outlet of the firebox.
12. The stove pipe enters the chimney horizontally through a fire-clay thimble that is higher than the outlet of the stove firebox.
13. The stove pipe does not extend into the chimney flue lining.
14. The inside thimble diameter is the same size as the stove pipe for a snug fit.
15. A double walled ventilated metal thimble is used where the stove pipe goes through the interior wall.

\_\_\_16. The stove pipe does not pass through a floor, closet, concealed space or enter the chimney in the attic.

\_\_\_17. A UL approved ALL FUEL metal chimney is used where a masonry chimney is not available or practical.

\_\_\_18. The chimney is in good repair.

\_\_\_19. The chimney flue is not blocked.

\_\_\_20. The chimney flue lining and the stove pipe are clean.

\_\_\_21. A metal container with tight fitting lid is available for ash disposal.

\_\_\_22. The building official or fire inspector has approved the installation.

\_\_\_23. The company insuring the building has been notified of the installation.

# INSTALLATION

Many house fires occur when stoves are improperly installed or incorrectly connected to the chimney. Before installing a stove, seek advice from the local building official or state fire marshal. As you are changing the method of heating your home it may be necessary to notify your insurance agent to maintain fire insurance coverage on your home.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has developed standards that are the basis for many local building codes. For maximum safety locate a stove or heater at least 36" from woodwork, other combustible materials or furniture. A stove pipe should not be closer than 18 inches from the ceiling. These distances are important because wood that is continually reheated will ignite at much lower temperatures than fresh wood. A new wall will start to burn at between 500–700°F. If this wall is continually heated and dried out over a period of time the ignition temperature can drop to 200–250°F. For this reason an improper installation becomes a time bomb.

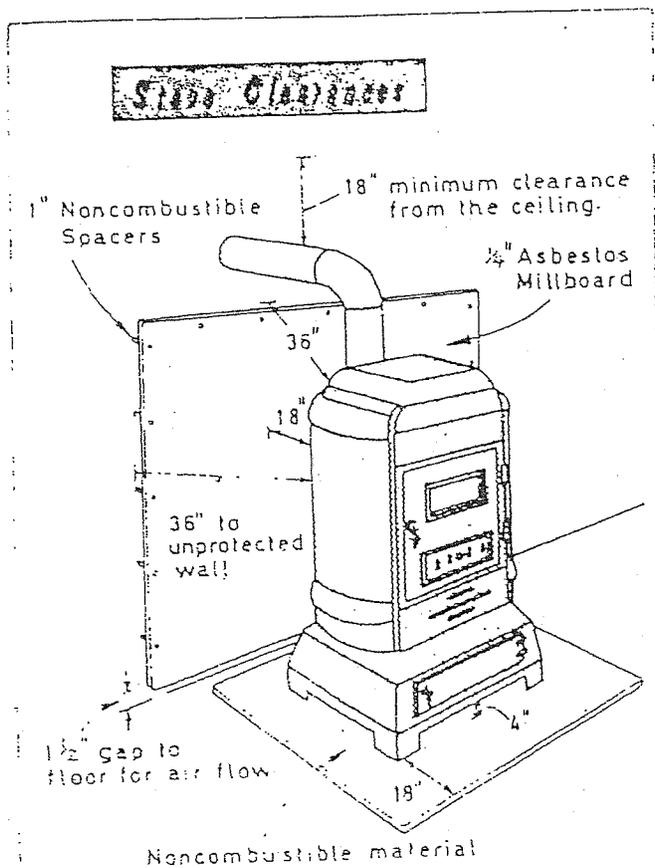


Table 3. Minimum Clearances from Combustible Walls and Ceilings\*

Type of Protection	Stove Type		
	Radiant	Conducting	Stove Pipe
None	36"	36"	36"
1/4" Asbestos Millboard, spaced out 1"	18"	18"	18"
28 gage sheet metal, spaced out 1"	12"	12"	12"
28 gage sheet metal on 1/8" asbestos millboard, spaced out 1"	12"	12"	12"

\*From National Fire Protection Association No. 89M, 1971.

## Wall Protection

The recommended clearances can be reduced considerably if combustible walls and ceilings are protected with asbestos millboard or 28 gauge sheet metal spaced out 1 inch from the combustible wall. The spacers should be constructed from a non-combustible material. Provide a 1 inch air gap at the bottom of the asbestos millboard or metal panel. Air circulating behind the panel will cool the panel and the wall.

Asbestos millboard is a different material from asbestos cement board. Asbestos cement board (transite) is designed as a flame barrier; it provides little in terms of heat resistance—it will conduct heat to any combustible surface to which it is attached. Brick or stone also provide little or no protection for a combustible wall because they are good conductors of heat. To be effective, bricks must be spaced out an inch from the wall with air gaps at the top and bottom. This can be accomplished by using half bricks in the top and bottom rows.

A dry wall (gypsum wall board) over studs is considered a combustible wall. Heat is transmitted directly through the dry wall to the studs.

## Floor Protection

The material used to protect the floor should extend 6 to 12 inches beyond the stove on three sides and 18 inches beyond the side where the wood is added.

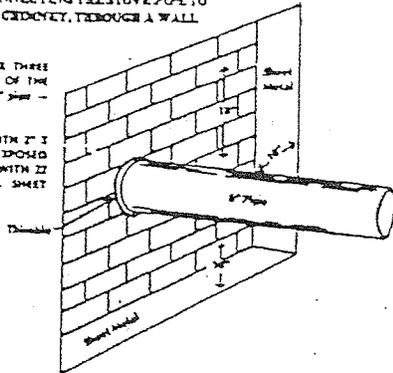
All floors on which stoves are set, except concrete, must be protected from both heat of the fire and hot coals falling out when fuel is added. Metal with asbestos backing and asbestos millboard are non-combustible materials used for floor protection. Slate, brick, marble chips and colored pebbles can also be used; but, unless they are mortared in place with no gaps, metal or asbestos millboard must be installed between them and a wood floor. A two inch layer of sand or ashes, or bricks laid in the bottom of the stove help prevent overheating of combustible flooring.

# SUGGESTED PROCEDURE FOR INSTALLATION OF WOOD BURNING STOVES

## CONNECTING THE STOVE PIPE TO A CHIMNEY, THROUGH A WALL

CUT WALL BACK THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE PIPE. (Example: 6" pipe - 18" = 18")

FRAME HOLE WITH 2" x 4" AND LINE (EXPOSED SIDE OF 2" x 4" WITH 22 GA. OR 26 GA. SHEET METAL)



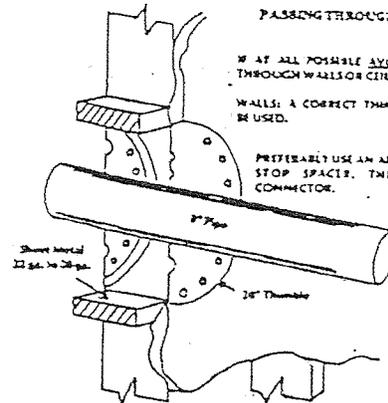
USE A THIMBLE AT CHIMNEY.

## PASSING THROUGH WALLS OR FLOORS

IF AT ALL POSSIBLE AVOID GOING THROUGH WALLS OR CEILING.

WALLS: A CORRECT THIMBLE MUST BE USED.

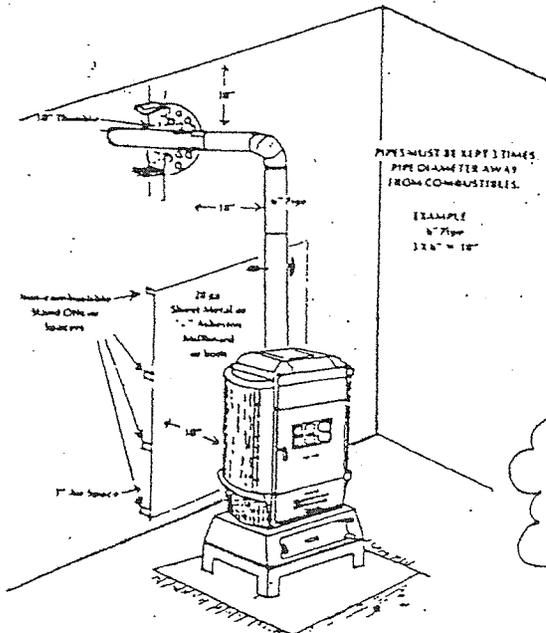
PREFERABLY USE AN ALL FUEL FIRE STOP SPACER, THIMBLE OR CONNECTOR.



IF A THIMBLE IS TO BE USED, IT MUST BE THREE TIMES THE DIAMETER OF THE PIPE AND WELL VENTILATED TO ALLOW AIR MOVEMENT.

LINE INSIDE FRAMING WITH SHEET METAL.

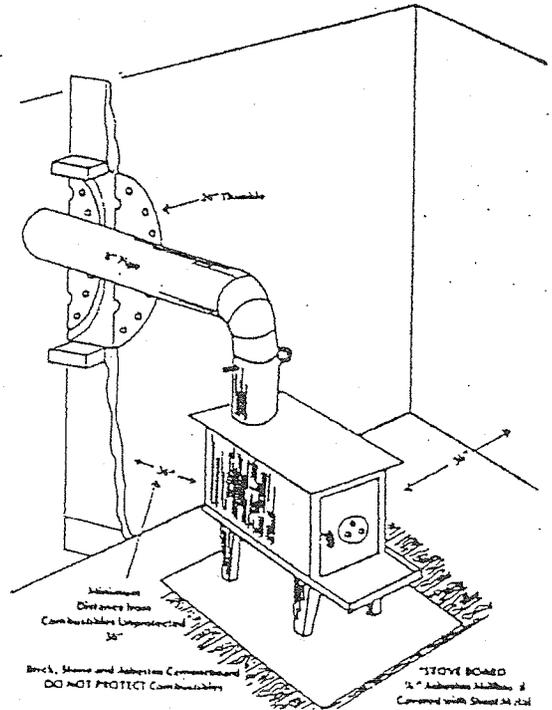
CEILING: WHEN YOU MUST PASS THROUGH A CEILING, THE ALL FUEL CONNECTOR OR FIRE STOP SPACER MUST BE USED AND INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS.



PIPES MUST BE KEPT 3 TIMES PIPE DIAMETER AWAY FROM COMBUSTIBLES.

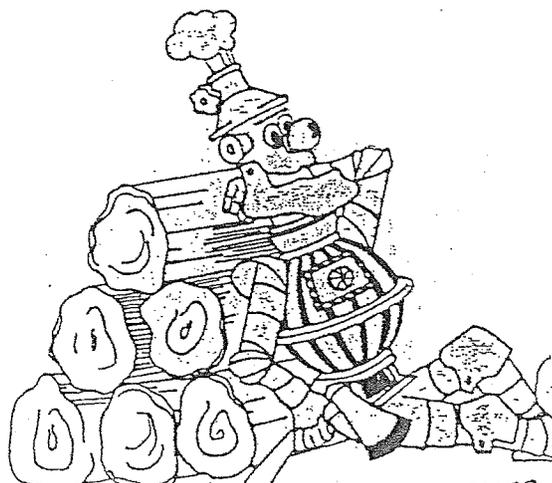
EXAMPLE  
6" Pipe  
18" = 18"

ALL STOVE LEGS SHOULD BE 1" TO 6" LONG  
STOVE MUST BE ON A STOVE BOARD



Brick, Stone and Asbestos Cementware DO NOT PROTECT Combustibles

"STOVE BOARD"  
1/2" Asbestos Material & Covered with Sheet Al. Cl.



WOODY THE WOODBURNER