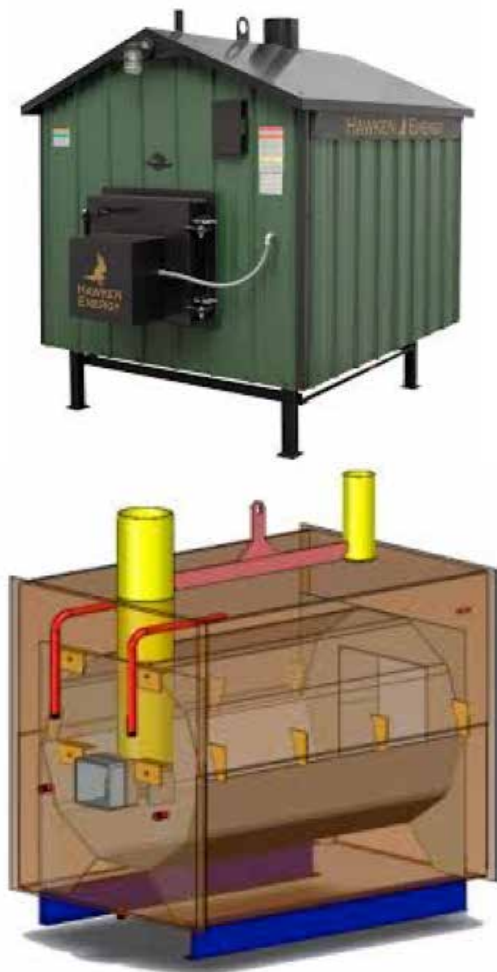


Outdoor Solid Fuel Appliances

Fact: The leading factors contributing to fires from outdoor solid fuel heating equipment is improper location and maintenance of appliances.



Outdoor solid fuel appliances must be located at least 25 feet from any building!

Solid fuel appliances can be of various types and burn a variety of fuels, including firewood, scrap wood, wood pellets, coal, and corn. They can be used indoors or outdoors. **Wood stoves and wood burning boilers** are common alternative approaches to heating a home or small business.

When using **outdoor** solid fuel appliances, there are several important guidelines to follow regarding manufacture, installation, use, and maintenance of this type of equipment.

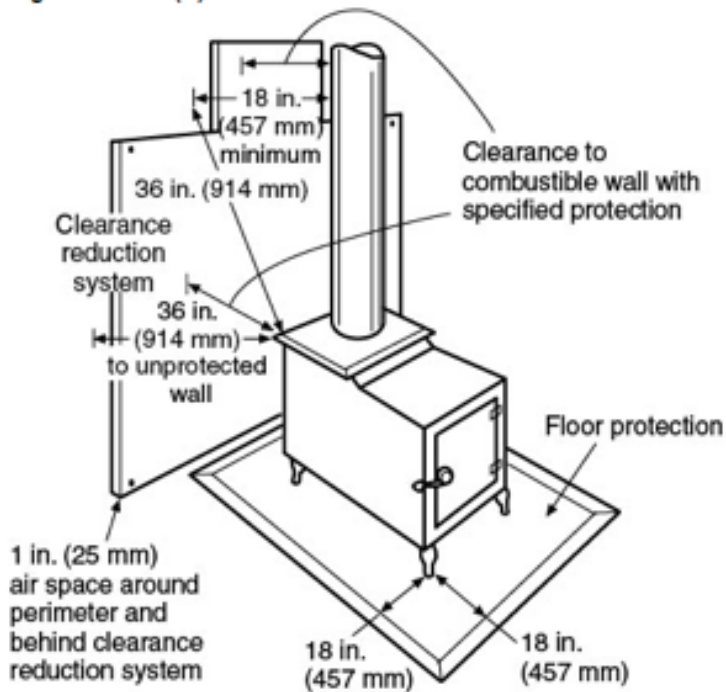
- Homemade burners are not safe! Appliances must be manufactured by a reputable manufacturer and UL listed.
- The solid fuel appliance must be at least **25 feet** from any structure.
- Installation of a burner should meet the manufacturer's specs and **NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) 211** Fire Code requirements.
- Firewood should not be stored between the main structure and the stove and should be located at least 10 feet from the burner.
- **Spark arrestors are required** to control the escape of hot embers and to prevent entry of rain, snow, birds, other animals, and debris.
- Only use dry, untreated wood products, meeting manufacturer's specs for fuel.
- Inspect flue and pipes monthly. Clean the burning unit and perform necessary maintenance annually.
- Never use flammable liquids.
- Dispose of ashes safely in a tightly-covered metal container.

continued...

Indoor Solid Fuel Appliances

Fact: Fires related to indoor solid fuel appliances are most often the result of burners being located too close to combustible materials or surfaces.

Figure 13.6.2.1(b) Distance to Combustible Wall/Floor.



Knowledge of installation, venting, operation, and maintenance guidelines is necessary for use of **indoor burners or stoves**.

- Indoor stoves should be UL listed and installed according to **NFPA 211** fire code and all applicable building and heating codes by a qualified HVAC contractor.
- These stoves require specific minimum (usually 36") clearances between the top, sides, front, and back of the stove and all combustible materials.
- Solid fuel appliances require a double-insulated vent pipe listed for solid fuel exhausting.
- Install stoves on a non-combustible surface that extends 18" beyond the unit on all sides.
- Only use dry, untreated wood products, meeting manufactures' specs for fuel.
- Fires should burn hot. Low-temperature or smoldering fires cause creosote and residue to adhere to the exhaust pipes.
- Do not use floor or ceiling fans near the stove to avoid down drafting or blowing of hot ash.
- Be sure to have a working carbon monoxide detector in your home or business when wood stoves are in use.
- Dispose of ashes safely in a tightly-covered metal container that's stored outside and away from the structure.
- Inspect flue and pipes monthly. Clean the stove and perform necessary maintenance annually.
- **Spark arrestors are required** to control the escape of hot embers and to prevent entry of rain, snow, birds, other animals, and debris.
- It is not acceptable for a solid fuel heating appliance to share a flue with a conventional heating appliance.
- The NFPA requires that solid fuel wood heating devices be connected to a Class A or "all fuel" chimney with a 2" clearance to a combustible.