

Wood Burning Appliance

ING Insurance Company of Canada

POLICY NUMBER _____
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

EQUIPMENT

- What type of appliance do you have?
 Stove Fireplace
 Furnace Fireplace with insert
 Space Heater Other
- Does the appliance have Certification Labels?
 No Yes U.L.C.
 C.S.A. Other (give details)
- Does the appliance have its own chimney flue?
 No Yes

- Is the chimney:
 Metal Factory built assembly
 Masonry with firebrick or metal lining
 Other
 (describe) _____
- Does the chimney have certifications?
 No Yes U.L.C.
- Do you have a ULC approved automatic fire extinguishing system installed?
 No Yes

USE AND MAINTENANCE

- Would you consider use of your appliance as a source of
 Primary Heat (more than 50% of heat)
 Secondary Heat (less than 50% of heat) Homeowner
 Space Heat (heating of individual room)
 Recreational (for enjoyment and pleasure)
- How often is your chimney cleaned _____
- Date of last cleaning? _____

- Who does the chimney cleaning?
 Qualified chimney cleaner
 Homeowner Other (describe)
- How far is the wood stored from the appliance? _____
- Has there been a previous chimney fire? No Yes
 If "yes" provide dates, extent of damage and repairs undertaken. If chimney was inspected after the fire provide name of contractor. Explain in "Remarks" section on the back of this form.

INSTALLATION

- Is the appliance connected to any other heating unit?
 No Yes
- Describe construction of the base your appliance is mounted on and the type of floor construction.
- Does the flue pipe penetrate any combustible wall or partition before it connects with the chimney?
 No Yes
- IF "yes" to previous question 3, is penetration through the wall protected by the use of a U.L.C. "thimble" connector?
 No Yes
- Was the appliance installed by a heating contractor?
 No Yes

- When was the installation last inspected?

 Were all recommendations implemented?
 No Yes
- Are ashes disposed of in a metal container?
 No Yes

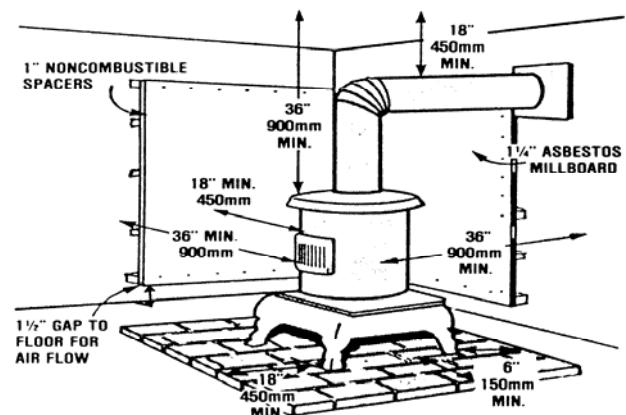
 Are they stored outdoors?
 No Yes
- The diagram below shows the mini materials. If your installation fails to meet these minimums indicate minimum clearances to combustible how and where on the diagram.

WARNING

The existence of any one or more of the following conditions make the risk unacceptable to the company and the application for insurance will be declined.

- Solid fuel auxiliary heater unit not U.L.C. or C.S.A. approved.
- Stovepipe connecting unit to chimney exceeding 3m (loft.)
- Stovepipe having more than 2 elbows.
- Stovepipes passing through closets, attics, floors, ceilings.
- Unit & stovepipe installation not complying with manufacturer's specifications.
- Unit connected to a chimney that is not approved for fuel being used.
- Unit, stovepipe, chimney not complying with local fire regulations, building codes, or National House Building Standards of Canada.
- Stovepipe connections not secured with sheet metal screws.

Fig 1 Stove Clearances



THIS FORM IS REQUIRED BY THE COMPANY FOR DETERMINING ACCEPTABILITY OF THE RISK. FULL COMPLETION OF THIS FORM DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ACCEPTANCE BY THE COMPANY.

I DECLARE THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO BE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

DATE _____ SIGNED _____ APPLICANT _____

BUILDING PERMIT

In your area a building permit may be required to install woodburning stoves. We urge you to check with local governmental bodies for specific installation and inspection requirements.

INSTALLATION

Adequate clearance must be maintained between the stove and any combustible surface. A stove placed too close to a wall or furniture can cause a fire. Remember, chimneys and flue pipes do get dirty. Make sure your woodstove is installed in a manner that will permit access to both the flue pipe and the chimney flue for the periodic cleaning necessary to remove soot and creosote buildups on the interior surfaces.

CONNECTING PIPE

Stoves are connected to chimney inlets with uncovered sheet metal pipe known generally as stovepipe. This pipe is usually six or eight inches in diameter and should be constructed of 24 gage or heavier metal. (The lower the gage number, the heavier the metal.) Pipe size should match the outlet size of the stove.

Maximum efficiency is obtained when stovepipes are as short and as straight as possible. In no case should the pipe be longer than 2.5 meters (8 to 10 feet) or contain more than two 90-degree bends.

Horizontal runs should be avoided. Minimum slope should be 1/4 inch per foot toward the stove. Joints in the pipe should be assembled to funnel any liquid creosote accumulating in the pipe back to the stove where it will burn. Joints should fit tightly to eliminate entry of room air directly into the chimney system and should be secured with sheet metal screws to prevent pipe separation.

To reduce fire potential, maintain the recommended clearances in Table 1 between pipes and combustibles.

In no case should a stovepipe extend through an area of the house which is unoccupied such as an attic, crawl space, or closet

MASONRY CHIMNEYS

Masonry chimneys must be separated from combustible material by at least two inches on all sides. This means that framing and other burnable material in walls, floors, ceilings, and roofs must stop at least two inches from the chimney. This two-inch space can be filled with asbestos cement board, sheet metal, or other non-combustible material.

PREFABRICATED CHIMNEY UNITS

Masonry chimney units cannot be easily added to many existing homes and are not practical in some new home designs. A prefabricated metal chimney unit may be the only choice for woodstoves or fireplaces in these homes.

Prefabricated chimneys are easier to erect than masonry units, are relatively lightweight and need no heavy foundation. Their life span is considerably less than that of masonry chimneys. Prefabricated chimneys presently in use may not withstand severe flue fires and should be inspected regularly to ensure they are still safe.

Prefabricated chimneys used for woodstoves must bear the Underwriters Laboratory of Canada (ULC) label and be designed as "all fuel" chimney units.

ULC listed "vent" type units are not satisfactory for use with woodstoves. Prefabricated chimneys are available in several sizes, and a variety of accessories are available to accommodate different types of installation. There is a required two-inch clearance between these units and combustible material, just as there is for masonry units. Be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions exactly when installing a prefabricated chimney.

CLEARANCES

Most home fires involving woodstoves are the result of improper installations or operation. To reduce the possibility of fire, the National Building Code has recommended clearances between woodstoves and protected and unprotected combustible walls and ceilings.

Figure 1 illustrates these clearances and shows how protection is installed.

All floors under stoves (except concrete, clay, tile, or ceramic) must be protected from heat and coals which may fall out. This protection should extend under the stove and outward for a distance of 150 mm to 300 mm (6 to 12 inches) on all but the loading side. Protection should extend to 450 mm (18 inches) outward on the side where wood is added and ashes removed. Stove boards or metal with asbestos backing are recommended for this purpose. Slate, brick, or crushed rock layers may be used if they are mortared in place or placed on top of a continuous, non-combustible barrier.

The air space between the bottom of the stove and the floor should be at least 100 mm (4 inches). Most manufacturers provide for this in the legs for their stove. Legs installed by the manufacturer should not be shortened or removed; not should any item be placed where it will interfere with the circulation of air under the stove.

Table 1

Minimum Clearance from Combustible Walls and Ceilings

Type of Protection	Stove Type		
	Radiant	Circulating	Stove Pipe
None	900mm (36")	300mm (1 2")	450mm (18")
1/4" Asbestos Millboard, spaced out 1"	450mm(18")	150mm(6")	300mm (12")
28 gage sheet metal, 1" spaced out 1"	300mm (12")	100mm (4")	230mm(9")
28 gage sheet metal, 1/8" asbestos millboard, spaced out 1"	300mm(12")	100mm(4")	230mm(9")

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND DETECTORS

In addition to the extinguishers already in the home, a multipurpose fire extinguisher should be installed for each stove. The extinguisher should be located near the stove and easy to reach. To offer your family additional protection in case of fire, equip your home with an early warning fire detection system.

REMARKS