

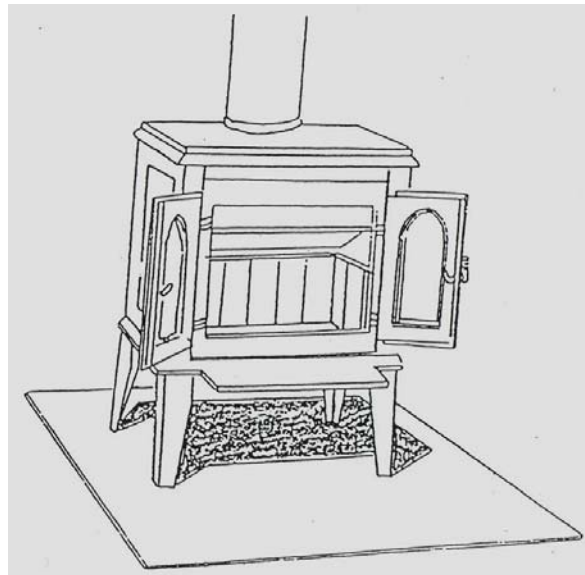


BUILDING INSPECTIONS
4210 – 4TH Ave.
Whitehorse, Yukon
Phone: (867) 668-8340



BUILDING SAFETY
2071 Second Ave (C-8)
Whitehorse, Yukon
Phone: (867) 667-5741

GUIDELINES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND USE OF STOVES, RANGES, AND SPACE HEATERS BURNING SOLID FUEL



This booklet contains general requirements that regulate the installation of solid fuel-burning appliances. It is only intended to provide basic information and guidelines.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON YOUR PARTICULAR INSTALLATION, CONTACT:
THE CITY OF WHITEHORSE BUILDING INSPECTION DEPARTMENT**

(867) 668-8340

or

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON BUILDING SAFETY

(867) 667-5741

REGULATIONS:

The relevant regulation in Whitehorse is the National Building Code. When installing a solid fuel-burning stove, range, or space heater you must make application for permit to the Building Inspection Department.

SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES:

“SPACE HEATER” means a space heating appliance for heating the room or space within which it is located, without the use of ducts.

“STOVE” means an appliance intended for cooking and space heating.

“RANGE” means a cooking appliance equipped with a cooking surface and one or more ovens.

Space heaters shall conform to U.L.C. S627/C.S.A. B366.2. These appliances are listed and approved by a recognized testing agency such as U.L.C. (Underwriters Laboratory of Canada), C.S.A. (Canadian Standards Association) or Warnock Hersey. **A plate will be attached to the appliance showing installation clearances to combustible materials.**

SINGLE WALL FLUE PIPE OR BREECHING

Also called black pipe, single wall stove pipe is to be used only to connect the appliance to the chimney. It must be as short and straight as possible (not exceeding three meters (10 feet) in horizontal length) and consist of black steel or stainless steel. Galvanized steel is not acceptable because the metal coating is driven off at standard operating temperatures thereby reducing the thickness and corrosion resistance of the flue pipe.

Joints in flue pipes shall be made mechanically secure and shall be made tight in accordance with good practice. Slip joints, including the connection at the appliance flue collar, and at the chimney, shall have at least 30 mm (1 ¼”) overlap and shall be secured with at least three screws.

Have joints arranged so that condensation from the chimney will drain towards the appliance.

A flue pipe or breeching serving one or more solid fuel-burning appliances shall be constructed of steel or other approved non-combustible material with a melting point of not less than 1100°C (2000°F).

The minimum clearance between a flue pipe or breeching serving a solid fuel-burning appliance and combustible material, whether or not such material is covered with non-combustible material such as plaster, shall be 450 mm (18 in.), except where protection is provided, or certified by manufacturer for lesser clearance.

MINIMUM FLUE PIPE CLEARANCES WITH SPECIFIED FORMS OF PROTECTION

Type of Protection	Minimum Clearance	
0.33 mm (0.13 in.) sheet metal spaced out from the flue pipe 25 mm (1.0 in.) by non-combustible spaces of such width that the shortest distance to any unprotected combustible surface is at least 450 mm (18 in.)	225 mm	9 in.
0.33 mm (0.13 in.) sheet metal spaced out 25 mm (1 in.) from combustible surfaces by non-combustible spacers.	225 mm	9 in.
Ceramic tiles or equivalent non-combustible material on non-combustible supports and spaced out at least 25 mm (1 in.) by non-combustible spacers.	225 mm	9 in.

Masonry

Solid fuel-fired appliances may be attached to a lined masonry chimney built in accordance with the National Building Code of Canada.

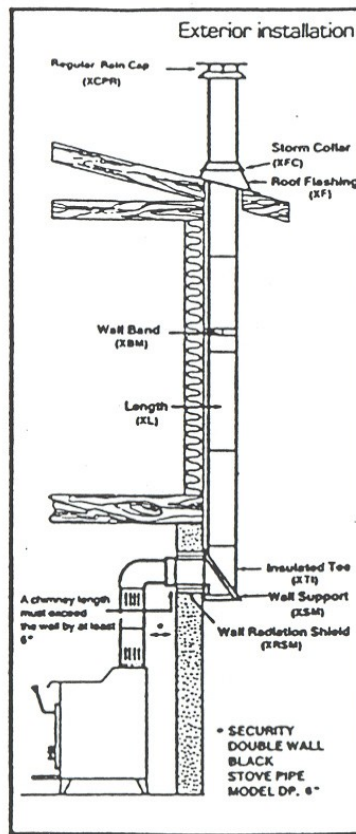
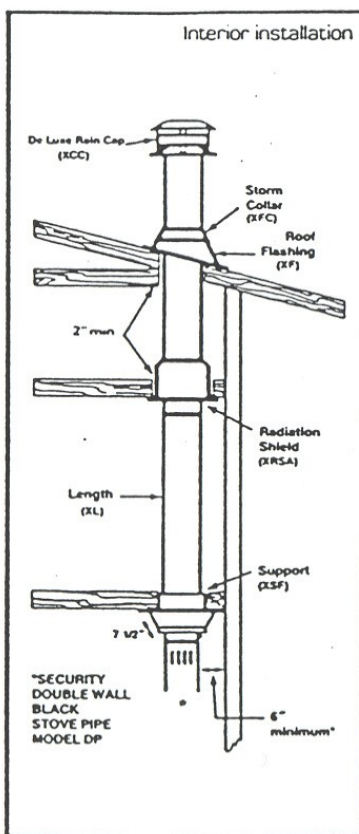
Pre-manufactured

Chimneys must conform to ULC Standards S-629 (Normal operating temperature 650°C – 1200°F or less).

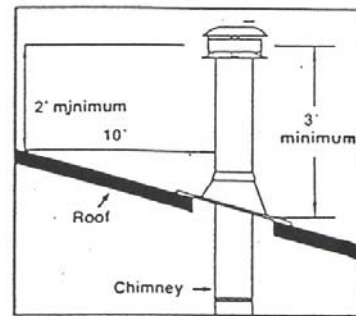
NOTE:

- (1) Any existing chimney must be inspected for adequate clearances, integrity of the liner, type of liner, and general overall condition.
- (2) Basically solid fuel-fired appliances must be provided with their own separate chimney flue.

TYPICAL SECURITY CHIMNEY



NOTE: In accessible areas, the exposed sections of the chimney must be closed off to avoid any contact or physical damage.



Chimneys shall extend at least three feet (3') above the highest point at which they pass through the roof, and at least two feet (2') above the highest roof structure or structure within ten feet (10') of the chimney.

GENERAL NOTES:

- The clearances given in this pamphlet are the minimum that can be safely used.
- Air must be free to circulate behind most forms of wall protection.
- Ensure that all appliances in your home are receiving adequate amounts of air for combustion.

FLOOR PROTECTION

Except when certified for other clearances by an agency acceptable to the regulatory authority, or as approved by the regulatory authority, an appliance shall have floor protection in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) An appliance that is mounted on a concrete pad or a concrete floor does not require further floor protection.
- (2) When an appliance is installed on a combustible floor, a durable, non-combustible material that will provide ember protection shall be placed on the floor, covering the area under the appliance and extending to at least 450 mm (18 in.) beyond any side equipped with a door and 200 mm (8 in.) beyond the other sides or rear.

NOTE

- A .38mm (0.015 in.) thick metal sheet over ¼” fibre cement underlayment for tile, marble and brick will satisfy this requirement.
- For other alternatives contact an inspector.

SAFETY TIPS

1. When installing tested and labeled equipment and materials, ensure that you follow the installation instructions completely.
2. Whenever solid fuel is stored near the stove or fireplace, the applicable minimum clearances must be adhered to.
3. When using an airtight stove, care must be taken to open the stove door very slowly, otherwise the sudden rush of fresh air to the burning fuel could result in flames shooting out of the opening.
4. Any product used as protection requires an air space between itself and the combustible material in order to have a reduction in clearance.
5. Single wall stovepipe must not be enclosed or encased since it must be capable of being taken apart for frequent cleaning purposes.
6. If you have had a chimney fire, the chimney should be inspected to ensure it has not been damaged before using your appliance.
7. Leave sufficient clearance below a cleanout tee for removal during chimney cleaning.
8. Provide fencing for the stove if there are toddlers in the household.
9. Never let the handle of a cooking pot extend out over the edge of the stove where a small child can reach it and spill the contents on him/her self.
10. Resist the temptation to dry clothes, even gloves or socks, directly over the stove. Sooner or later something will fall onto the stove top where it can ignite.
11. Never use flammable liquids anywhere near a stove or fireplace.
12. A smoke/CO detector is required in each room containing a solid fuel burning appliance, as well as on every level where bedrooms are present. For more information on smoke/carbon monoxide detectors, contact the City of Whitehorse Fire Department or Yukon Government’s Building Safety.

**ABOVE ALL, USE COMMON SENSE AND RESPECT YOUR EQUIPMENT.
HEATING WITH WOOD IS NOT A “SET IT AND FORGET IT” PROPOSITION.
IT REQUIRES KNOW HOW!**