

Factory Built Chimneys

There are two UL listings which must be noted: **UL103** & **UL103HT**.

The **UL103HT** chimney is required with stoves that operate with the loading door closed.

All chimneys require a two (2) inch clearance between the exterior of the chimney and combustible materials.

Smoke Detectors - A MUST!

Be sure to properly install smoke detectors on each floor of the residence. Smoke detectors should be placed on walls next to the ceiling or on the ceiling itself. Make certain to follow the manufacturer's installation instructions closely and check batteries frequently.



Remember to...

Keep an ABC fire extinguisher within easy reach of any wood burning device.

For more information on burning wood safely, visit us on the web at
www.mennonitemutual.com

This brochure does not recognize all potential wood burning exposures present on your premise, and therefore should not be viewed as a guarantee that conditions are safe or healthful, or that there is compliance with the applicable local or state laws, regulations, codes, or standards. Use this information at your own risk.

Mennonite Mutual Insurance Company

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Wood Burning Safety & YOU...

Selecting A Stove

Be sure your wood burning stove is made of material such as cast iron or welded steel. Make sure the stove is listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or a similar nationally recognized testing agency which tests in accordance with UL standards. For further reference, visit their website at www.ul.com.

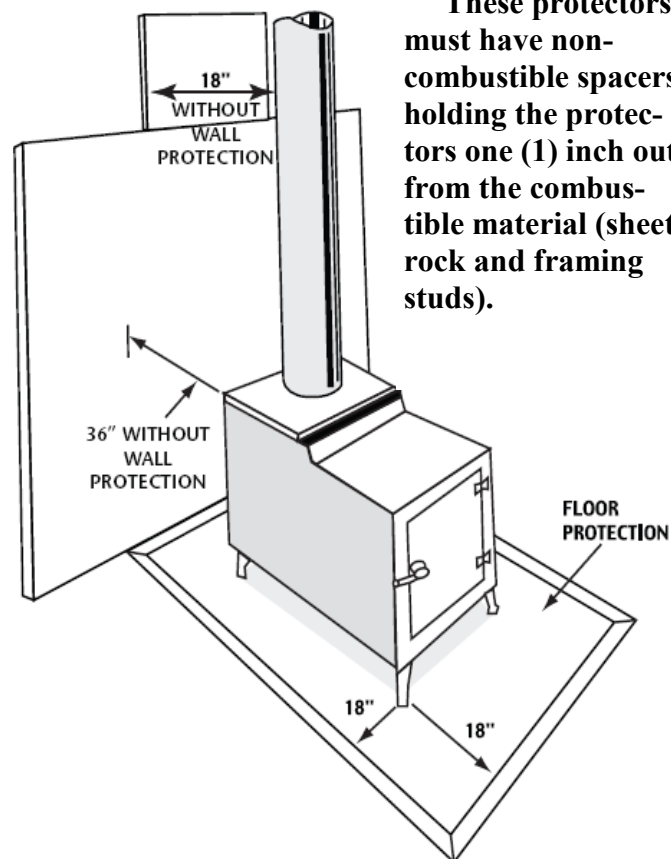


Clearances

All wood burning appliances need 36" of clearance from any combustible. Any clearance less than 36" needs a non-combustible material between the wood burning appliance and the combustible. You may use ceiling and/or wall protectors to reflect heat away from combustibles.

Chimney & Flue

All wood burning stoves need a tight, well designed chimney to maximize efficiency and to minimize the danger of unwanted fire. We recommend that each stove be connected to a separate flue. This reduces interference between units and increases the efficiency of each stove. Stove pipes and chimney flues should be inspected each year before you use your stove.



These protectors must have non-combustible spacers holding the protectors one (1) inch out from the combustible material (sheet rock and framing studs).

Creosote

When wood is burning rather slowly, the smoke usually contains a substance called creosote that collects in the relatively cool chimney flue. The main causes of creosote buildup are: wet or unseasoned wood, incomplete combustion, cool surfaces.

The best method of controlling creosote buildup is by maintaining a briskly burning fire with dry, well seasoned wood and by maintaining a flue temperature exceeding 250 degrees F.

Cleaning

All wood burning systems require cleaning. Creosote should be cleaned when it reaches a thickness of a quarter inch or more. At the very least, chimneys and stove pipes should be cleaned once a year. Look for cracked flue liners, broken or missing chimney bricks, bird nests, and other foreign material.

Disposal of Ashes

Store ashes in a non-combustible, metal container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container should be placed on a non-combustible floor or on the ground, well away from all combustible materials, pending disposal. Keep ashes away from small children. Swallowing ashes could cause illness.