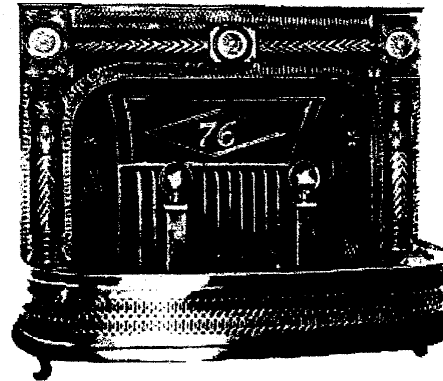
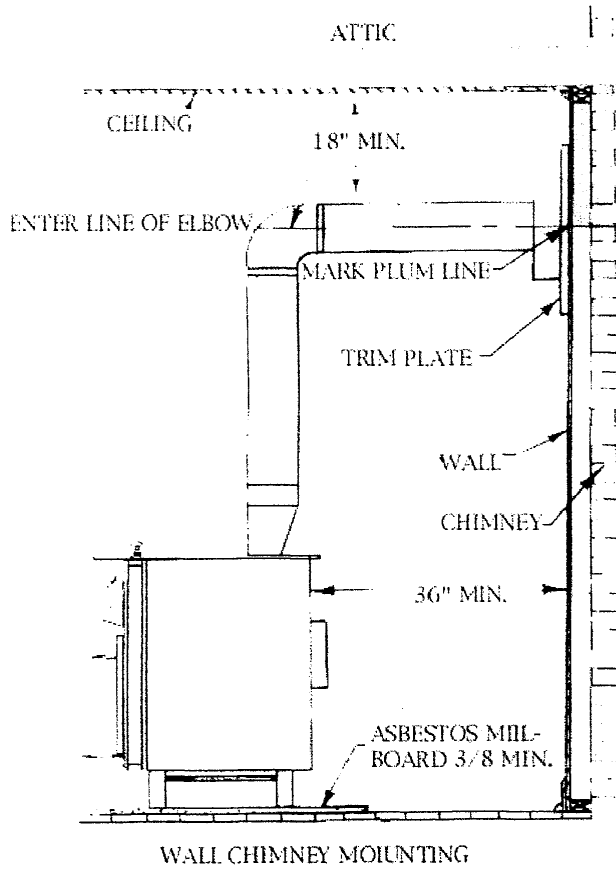
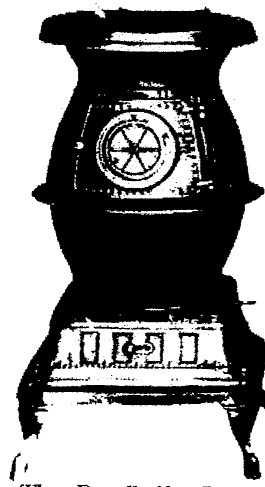


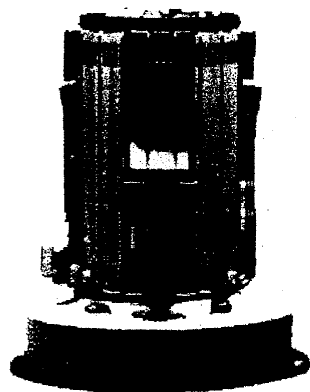
# Stoves and Room Heaters



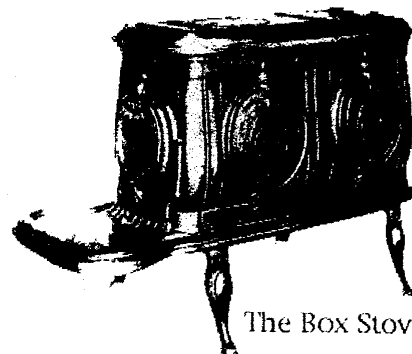
The Antique Franklin Stove



The Pot Belly Stove



Solid Fuel Room Heater



The Box Stove

## **Requirements for Installing Factory-Built Fireplaces, Stoves and Solid Fuel Room Heaters**

1. Before installing a factory-built fireplace, stove or solid fuel room heater, a Building Permit must first be obtained from the Building Department. At the time of application for a permit, the following information must be provided:

- a) The stove and room heater and all accessories shall be listed and tested by an approved and recognized testing laboratory.
- b) Manufacturer's specifications and fact sheet shall be submitted.
- c) Manufacturer's instructions of installations shall be provided.
- d) A sketch showing where the unit is to be located and mounted and showing chimney location and roof projection.

2. Factory-built fireplace stoves shall be listed and installed in accordance with the conditions of the listing. Hearth extensions shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If requirements are not stated, hearth extensions shall be in compliance with the following provisions:

- a) The outer hearth for a factory-built fireplace shall be of noncombustible heat resistant material not less than 3/8 inch thick. If the fireplace opening area is less than six (6) square feet, the outer hearth shall extend at least 16 inches in front of, and at least eight (8) inches beyond each side of the fireplace opening. Where the fireplace opening is six (6) square feet or larger, the outer hearth shall extend at least 20 inches in front of the opening and at least 12 inches beyond each side of opening.

3. Factory built solid fuel room heaters shall be listed and shall be installed in accordance with the conditions of the listing. Protection for combustible floors and walls shall be provided in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Adequate fresh air supply shall be provided by means of ducts or openings from other rooms that have ample supply of outside air.

4. No heating equipment including water heater which burn solid, liquid or gaseous fuel shall be located in any bedroom, bathroom water closet room, or any room used for sleeping purposes or normally kept closed unless specifically approved for such use.

5. A chimney connector or vent for stoves shall not pass through any floor or ceiling. They may pass through walls or partitions constructed of combustible material if protected by double metal ventilated thimbles at least 12 inches larger in diameter than the connector.

6. A vent connector shall maintain a pitch or rise of at least 1/4 inch to the foot from the appliance to the chimney.

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## **Requirements for Installing Factory-Built Fireplaces, Stoves and Solid Fuel Room Heaters**

7. Stove vent connector shall only be connected to a masonry chimney when the listing so indicates. **NOTE: No stove vent connector shall be connected to a chimney flue serving a fireplace unless the fireplace opening is permanently sealed.**

8. The entire length of a vent connector shall be readily accessible for inspection cleaning and replacement.

9. The clear distance in all directions between the vent connector and combustible materials, including plaster, shall not be less than 18 inches unless the manufacturer's listing states otherwise.

10. Stoves may be connected to an approved listed and tested metal triple wall chimney unit and shall be connected as per the manufacturer's specifications.

11. Metal chimneys shall project at least three (3) feet above the highest point where they pass through the roof and not less than two (2) feet above any ridge or structure within ten (10) feet of the chimney.

## Furnace Installation and Trouble-shooting

A Heating Contractor most often does installing a new furnace in a home. Heating Contractors are required to obtain a Heating Permit and be licensed by the City of Bay Village Building Department. An inspection is made to check for proper installation and assure that the furnace meets minimum safe code standards. Property owners, however, should be aware of their furnace operation and be able to handle minor maintenance problems. If the homeowner cannot easily find a furnace malfunction, a furnace repairman should be called immediately. The most commonly installed furnace replacement is a gas forced warm air furnace. Listed below are the most frequent minor malfunctions and their possible causes of a defective warm air furnace.

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>POSSIBLE CAUSE</b>
<b>Gas smell</b>	Caused by a gas leak, a loose connection or a break in the gas line. <b>Immediate action</b> – turn off gas valve serving the furnace
<b>Combustion smell</b>	<b>SERIOUS CONDITION.</b> May be a cracked heating element or a cracked or leaky flue pipe or is not properly sealed to chimney.
<b>Pilot flame goes out</b>	Burner may be clogged or thermocouple not functioning properly.
<b>Blower is noisy</b>	Fan blades are loose or fan belt tension is improper; also fan motor bearing may need oiling.
<b>Blower won't stop</b>	Dirty, clogged air filter or fan switch is defective.
<b>Rapid burner cycling</b>	Clogged or dirty filters, or poorly located thermostat location. May also be limit setting too low.
<b>Burner will not light</b>	Blown fuse, power failure or furnace switch may be in off position
<b>Blower won't run</b>	Power has been shut off, or fan belt has broken. May also be fan control is set too low; if so, call the serviceman.
<b>Room temperature overshoots thermostat setting</b>	Thermostat may be exposed to drafts or is located on a cold wall. Thermostat may also be defective.
<b>Room temperature doesn't reach thermostat setting</b>	Thermostat may be located too close to an accessory heating unit, such as a fireplace or stove. Also sun rays or TV heat may be affecting the thermostat; thermostat may also have loose terminals.

(Continued)

## **Furnace Installation and Trouble-shooting**

<b>PROBLEM</b>	<b>POSSIBLE CAUSE</b>
<b>Pilot does not re-light after several attempts</b>	Not following instructions for re-lighting, or gas supply not turned on, and knob is not set in pilot position, defective thermocouple.
<b>Delayed burner ignition, burner will not turn off</b>	Burner may be clogged with dirt or a cracked heat exchanger. Defective or sticking automatic gas valve or thermostat is defective.

**NOTE:** Dirt, dust and lint are the most frequent causes for furnace breakdowns. Proper housekeeping will eliminate this problem along with changing air filters regularly. Filters should be replaced at least before and after the heating season.