

# WOODBURNING STOVE REPORT

PLEASE CONTACT UNDERWRITING BEFORE BINDING IF THE STOVE IS NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED.  
**NOTE:** THIS FORM IS TO BE FILLED IN ONLY BY AN ERIE® REPRESENTATIVE AFTER A PERSONAL INSPECTION OF THE INSTALLED UNIT.

POLICY NUMBER	LOCATION
ATTENTION	BLDG.

NAME		LOCATION	
DATE OF INSPECTION	AGENT	AGENT NO.	
INSPECTOR		BRANCH	

- Attach 2 photos: one of the stove and one of the vent system on the outside of the building.
- Wood Stove Mfg. \_\_\_\_\_ Model # \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_ Date stove installed \_\_\_\_\_  
 Installed by:  Owner  Contractor (Name) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wood stove construction features: Cast iron fire box  Steel fire box  Fan   
 (Check only applicable features) Fire brick lining  Sand at bottom  UL Listed Yes  No
- Vent system: a. Masonry with tile liner  Masonry without tile liner   
 b. UL Listed metal chimney  Single wall sheet metal  Triple wall sheet metal   
 c. Other \_\_\_\_\_
- Firewood has been seasoned? 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ Not at all \_\_\_\_\_
- How often is chimney cleaned and by what means? \_\_\_\_\_

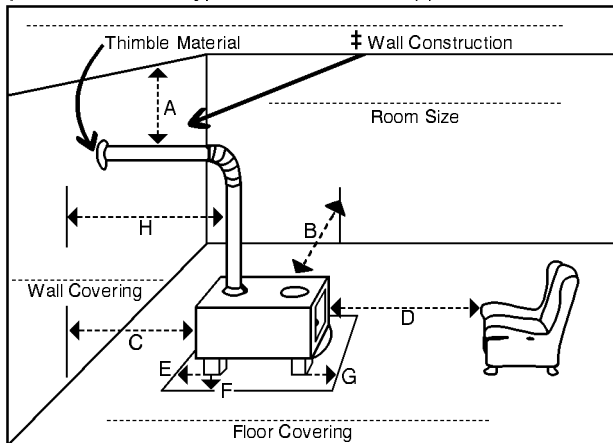
Yes No N/A

- Are ashes placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is stove free of cracks, broken parts or repairs by welding?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is stove located on non-combustible floor material? (Type of material \_\_\_\_\_); (Thickness \_\_\_\_\_).....( ) ( ) ( )
- Does floor protection extend at least 12" from sides and back, and 18" to the front where ashes are removed?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is stove at least 36" from combustibles or as required by UL label or manufacturer's instructions? \*See Note.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is there at least 18" between top of stove pipe (A) and ceiling or combustible side walls (H)?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Does stove pipe fit snugly into thimble?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is stove pipe routed so as not to pass through floors, closets, concealed space, or connected to chimney in attic?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Does stove have an automatic draft regulator or built-in damper?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- If not, does stove pipe have a damper located near stove?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is there any other stove or furnace connected into the same flue?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Does stove pipe have more than two 90° elbows?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Does chimney terminate 3' above roof penetration and 2' above any portion of the roof within 10'?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is chimney free of creosote deposits?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Does chimney have a spark arrestor?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is woodburning stove vent system equipped with heat reclaiming unit or flue radiator?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Are fire detection units located near the sleeping areas?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Is all furniture (or combustible contents) at least 48" from stove (D)?.....( ) ( ) ( )
- Where is stove located? Basement \_\_\_\_\_, 1st floor \_\_\_\_\_, 2nd floor \_\_\_\_\_, Garage \_\_\_\_\_, Other \_\_\_\_\_

\*NOTE: PLEASE ATTACH COPY OF MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS WHEN AVAILABLE.

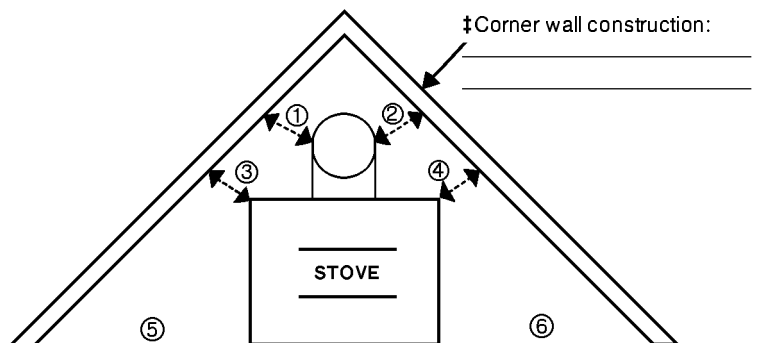
Complete Diagram: A \_\_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Including B \_\_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_\_ H \_\_\_\_\_ Height of stove legs \_\_\_\_\_  
 Measurements) C \_\_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_\_ Thimble width \_\_\_\_\_

‡ Please describe type & thickness of wall(s). Finish material on rear of this form.



### Corner installation clearances

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_



- How is fireplace opening sealed? \_\_\_\_\_
- Has fireplace damper been removed? \_\_\_\_\_
- Does stove pipe extend up into the fireplace FLUE? \_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

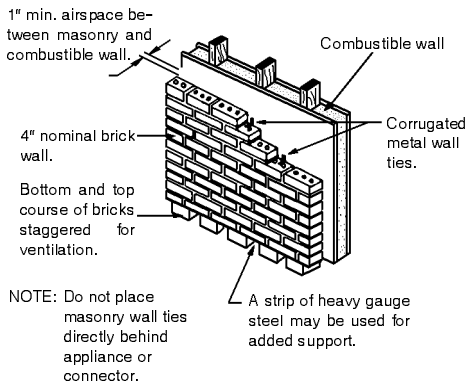
CLEARANCE REDUCTION

PROTECTION TYPE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CLEARANCE REDUCTION PERCENTAGE		MINIMUM CLEARANCE	
	WALL	CEILING	WALL	CEILING
A.	66%	50%	12"	18"
B.	66%	----	12"	----
C.	66%	50%	12"	18"

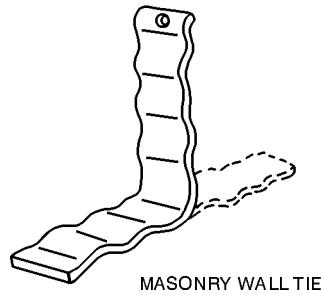
NOTE: All clearances and thicknesses are minimums; larger clearances and thicknesses are permitted.

Description of Protection:

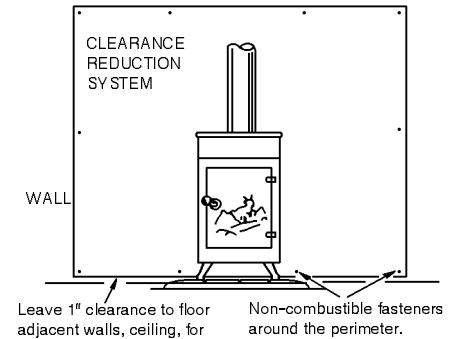
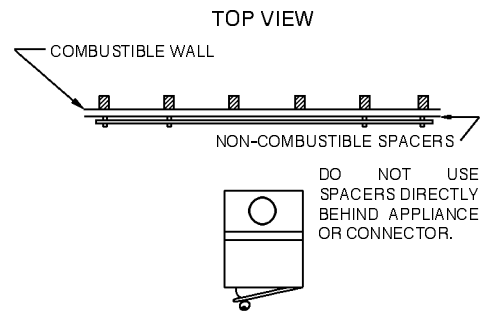
- A. 0.024 inches, 24 gauge sheet metal spaced out 1-inch from wall or ceiling.
- B. 3 1/2 inch thick masonry wall spaced out 1-inch from wall and adequately tied to the wall being protected.
- C. 0.024 in., 24 gauge sheet metal over 1-inch glass fiber or mineral wool batts reinforced with wire or equivalent spaced out 1-inch from wall.



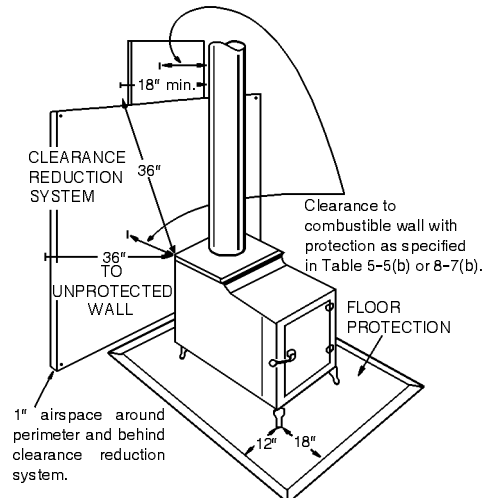
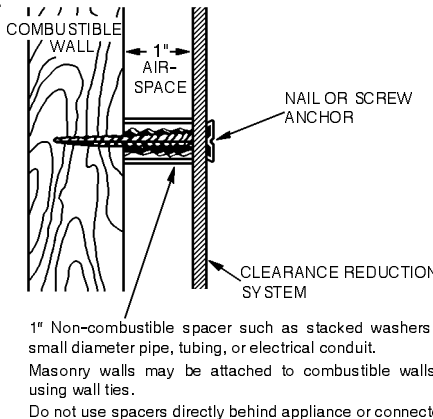
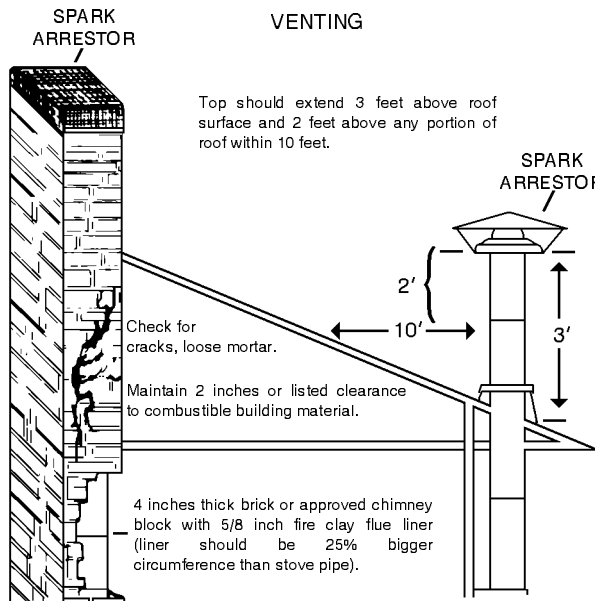
MASONRY CLEARANCE REDUCTION SYSTEM



MASONRY WALL TIE



FRONT VIEW





# WOODBURNING STOVE REPORT

The following information provides a detailed description of the Woodburning Stove Report. Please reference this information prior to filling out the form.

**Attach two photos to this report: one of the stove and one of the vent system on the outside of the building.**

1. **Wood Stove Manufacturer\*** \_\_\_\_\_ **Model #** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Age** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date Stove Installed** \_\_\_\_\_

\* It's important to know who the manufacturer is so that we can make sure that the stove is UL listed. Older stoves did not require labels or listing so it is important in this report that all the proper clearances are met.

2. **Vent System:**

- a) **Masonry with tile liner** \_\_\_\_\_ **Masonry without tile liner** \_\_\_\_\_

Most chimneys are oversized and not insulated, resulting in poor draft and excess creosote formation. No room for expansion of the flue tiles, resulting in cracked and damaged liners. Existing chimneys can be used if they are partially or fully lined with approved materials. If a chimney is unlined, you can line the entire height of the chimney with stainless steel pipe.

- b) **UL listed metal chimney - Single wall sheet metal** \_\_\_\_\_ **Triple wall sheet metal** \_\_\_\_\_

Single wall/triple wall stovepipes are used to connect a woodstove to a nearby chimney. A second or triple wall stovepipes have an air space in between the walls to serve as insulating layers that allows the pipe to be closer to combustibles without hazard. The stovepipes are painted with a high temperature black paint.

3. **Firewood has been seasoned?** 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ not at all \_\_\_\_\_

Wood should be seasoned for a year preferably. The reason for this is that when wood is first cut, up to 50% of its weight is water. It should be stored under cover in a well-ventilated place to dry. You can tell when the wood is ready: the bark is loose, the color fades, the wood shows radial cracks, and it loses its sappy smell. Also dry wood makes a "crack" when hit. Seasoned wood will provide more heat, and cause fewer problems than green wood. Wet or unseasoned wood greatly increases the accumulation of creosote.

4. **How often is chimney cleaned and by what means?**

There are two main reasons for keeping a chimney and stovepipe clean: to reduce the possibility of fire and to maintain the efficiency of the woodstove. Insured should develop a relationship with a chimney sweep. They will not only clean the chimney, but also check the stove for leaks or cracks. A chimney should be cleaned at least once annually; more often depending on use.

5. **Are ashes placed in a metal container with a tight fitting lid?**

The proper type of ash "holder" or pail for ash removal and storage should be sheet metal. The pail should have a large wire handle for easy carrying and should have a lid that closes tightly. Ashes must be removed periodically as they can affect both performance and durability of the woodstove. Small bits of hot coals removed, mixed and buried within the ashes represent a hidden danger. Hot coals can stay dormant for weeks when buried in ashes.

6. **Is the stove free of cracks, broken parts or repairs by welding?**

Cracks, broken parts, and welding can distort and warp the metal that could result in leaks at other joints. This can also cause a fire hazard. If welding is done within the warranty period, it could void the warranty. Any welding of the woodstove should be done by a certified welder and at the direction or specifications of the manufacturer.

**7. Is the stove located on noncombustible floor material?**

All woodstoves need to have a noncombustible base underneath. There are a number of approved materials for underneath a woodstove. Some of them are:

- Concrete slab, bare or with any tile or brick installed above it
- Pre-fab UL-approved stove boards and mats
- Ceramic tile, marble, or slate installed on top of UL listed cement underlayment board (dura-rock and wonderboard are two brand names).

**8. Does floor protection extend at least 12" from sides and back, and 18" to the front where ashes are removed?**

Noncombustible flooring must extend under the entire stove to 12" from sides and back and 18" to the front unless otherwise specified according to the manufacturer. This is to prevent any hot ash from dropping onto the floor upon removal.

**9. Is stove at least 36" from combustibles or as required by UL label or manufacturer's instructions?**

A clearance is measured as the distance between the wall and the nearest portion of the stove. Clearances for a stove are determined using a UL protocol test procedure. A woodstove is placed into a wooden booth where the walls are on tracks allowing them to move back and forth. Heat sensing thermocouples relay temperatures to a computer, which tracks temperatures during the test. As the stove operates, temps are tracked. The benchmark temperature, which determines safe clearances, is typically 115 degrees F over the ambient room temperature. In other words, if the ambient room temp is 70F, the benchmark wall temp cannot exceed 185E. If temps exceed 185F, the stove must be located further away from the wall. The walls are moved back until the temps recorded are less than 185E. The stove is run through this test, the temps are recorded, and safe clearances are established.

In order to measure a clearance, you need to measure in a straight line from the stove to the wall.

To reduce these clearances, a noncombustible wall protection can be installed on the wall. Types of wall protection are: brick, stone, cement board, or a UL-approved stove shield, usually mounted with spacers with a 1" air space to the combustible wall.

**10. Is there at least 18" between tops of stovepipe and ceiling or combustible sidewalls?**

Same reason as above.

**11. Does the stovepipe fit snugly into thimble?**

A thimble is a device installed in combustible walls through which the stovepipe passes. It is intended to help protect the walls from igniting due to stovepipe heat. The simplest thimbles are usually metal and/ or insulated UL-listed pipe.

**12. Is the stovepipe routed so as not to pass through floors, closets, concealed space, or connected to chimney in attic?**

You don't want to have the stovepipe passing through combustible materials.

**13. Does stove have an automatic draft regulator or built-in damper?**

We would like to know how the fire in the firebox is maintained. Is it by manual controls or by automatic draft regulator or built-in damper? The draft regulator and damper controls the rate of burn and heat output of the woodstove by introducing air flow to the firebox and controlling the amount of heat going out of the firebox and up the chimney. If the woodstove is equipped with an automatic draft regulator or built-in damper, this is accomplished in a balanced manner and no manual adjustments are required. As the fire in the firebox burns down, the draft regulator opens and allows more air into the firebox to increase and/or maintain proper combustion and heat control.

**14. If not, does stovepipe have a damper located near stove?**

If the stove doesn't have an automatic draft regulator or built-in damper, then the stove must have a manually operated damper usually located in the stovepipe (chimney connector pipe). The damper is usually located about 1-2 feet above the woodstove, but prior to entering the chimney.

**15. Is there any other stove or furnace connected into the same flue?**

We don't want to have a situation where a woodburning stove is connected into the same flue as the furnace or any other heating source. The reason for this is the mixing of gases and potential hazards as a result.

**16. Does stovepipe have more than two 90-degree elbows?**

We would like to know how many 90-degree elbows are installed in the chimney connector. The National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) code allows no more than two (2) 90-degree elbows to be installed in the smoke pipe prior to entering the chimney. One 90-degree elbow is equivalent to 10 feet of straight smoke pipe.

**17. Does chimney terminate 3' above roof penetration and 2' above any portion of the roof within 10'?**

We would like to know if the chimney terminates a minimum of 3 feet above the roof of a flat roof structure and/or a minimum of 2 feet above any portion of the roof within 10 feet on a gable type roof. The greater the slope or pitch of a gable type roof, the higher the chimney must terminate to allow or maintain 2 feet above any portion of the roof within 10 feet.

**18. Is the chimney free of creosote deposits?**

Creosote is the product of wood smoke and moisture. It is formed by burning wood which is unseasoned or burning at a low temperature. The formation of creosote can be a nuisance because it may drip out of the stove pipe joints which have been properly sealed or installed, leaving a gummy stain and an acrid smell that can ruin wall finishes or flooring. Wet or unseasoned wood greatly increases the accumulation of creosote. When creosote builds up and ignites, it can cause a fire. Chimney fires resulting from creosote burn at temps of 2,000 degrees, which is hot enough to damage some metal chimneys. The periodic use of a good liquid or powder chimney cleaner that is sprayed on burning wood is essential to maintain the unit, but should not be the only cleaning method.

**19. Does chimney have a spark arrestor?**

A spark arrestor is a screening material or a screening device attached to a chimney termination to prevent the passage of sparks and brands to outside atmospheres and possibly landing on combustible roofs or nearby combustible structures.

**20. Is woodburning stove vent system equipped with heat reclaiming unit or flue radiator?**

A heat reclaiming unit/flue radiator is a heat exchanger intended to be installed in a chimney connector between the heating appliance and the chimney to capture excess heat from the flue gases through metal to air and re-enter the captured excess heat back into the room or heated space.

**21. Are fire detection units located near the sleeping areas?**

It makes good sense to have these, whether you have a woodstove or not.

**22. Is all furniture (or combustible contents) at least 48" away from stove?**

Heat will conduct through ceramic tile, asbestos boards, metal, or other materials that are fireproof. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain proper clearances.

**23. Where is stove located?**

A stove located in a garage or outbuilding is not eligible for coverage with ERIE. Many stoves are located in the basement or first floor of a home.