

# TOWN OF GRANBY

Building Department

## SECTION M1306

### CLEARANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION

#### M1306.1 Appliance clearance.

Appliances shall be installed with the clearances from unprotected combustible materials as indicated on the appliance label and in the manufacturer's installation instructions.

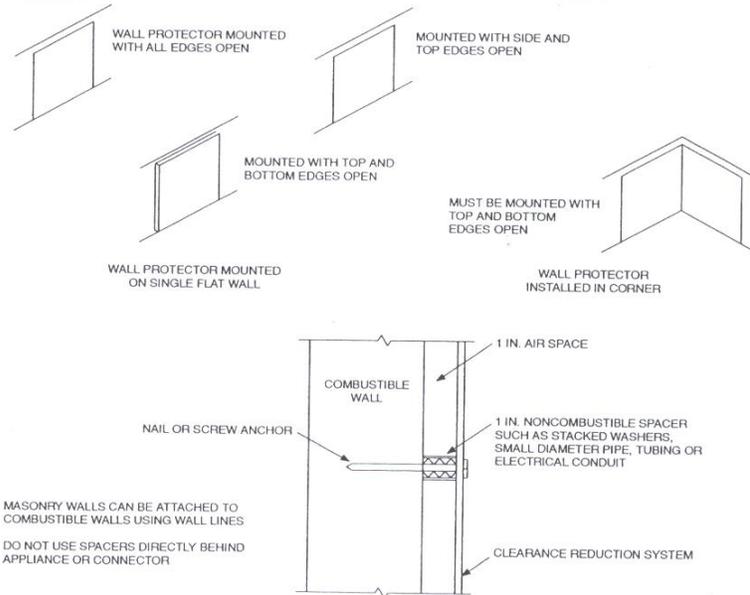
#### M1306.2 Clearance reduction.

Reduction of clearances shall be in accordance with the appliance manufacturer's instructions and Table M1306.2. Forms of protection with ventilated air space shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Not less than 1-inch (25.4 mm) air space shall be provided between the protection and combustible wall surface.
2. Air circulation shall be provided by having edges of the wall protection open at least 1 inch (25.4 mm).
3. If the wall protection is mounted on a single flat wall away from corners, air circulation shall be provided by having the bottom and top edges, or the side and top edges open at least 1 inch (25.4 mm).
4. Wall protection covering two walls in a corner shall be open at the bottom and top edges at least 1 inch (25.4 mm).

#### M1306.2.1 Solid fuel appliances.

Table M1306.2 shall not be used to reduce the clearance required for solid fuel appliances listed for installation with minimum clearances of 12 inches (305 mm) or less. For appliances listed for installation with minimum clearances greater than 12 inches (305 mm), Table M1306.2 shall not be used to reduce the clearance to less than 12 inches (305 mm).



For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm.

FIGURE M1306.2  
WALL PROTECTOR CLEARANCE REDUCTION SYSTEM

**TABLE M1306.2**  
**REDUCTION OF CLEARANCES WITH SPECIFIED FORMS OF PROTECTION** a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k

WHERE THE REQUIRED CLEARANCE WITH NO PROTECTION FROM  
 APPLIANCE,  
 VENT CONNECTOR, OR SINGLE WALL METAL PIPE IS:

TYPE OF PROTECTION APPLIED TO AND COVERING ALL SURFACES OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL WITHIN THE DISTANCE SPECIFIED AS THE REQUIRED CLEARANCE WITH NO PROTECTION [SEE Figures M1306.1 and M1306.2]	Allowable clearances with specified protection (inches) b									
	36 INCHES		18 INCHES		12 INCHES		9 INCHES		6 INCHES	
	Above Column 1	Sides and rear column 2	Above Column 1	Sides and rear column 2	Above Column 1	Sides and rear column 2	Above Column 1	Sides and rear column 2	Above Column 1	Sides and rear column 2
	Use column 1 for clearances above an appliance or horizontal connector. Use column 2 for clearances from an appliance, vertical connector and single-wall metal pipe.									
31/2-inch thick masonry wall without ventilated air space	—	24	—	12	—	9	—	6	—	5
1/2-in.insulation board over 1-inch glass fiber or mineral wool batts	24	18	12	9	9	6	6	5	4	3
24 gage sheet metal over 1-inch glass fiber or mineral wool batts reinforced with wire on rear face with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3
31/2-inch thick masonry wall with ventilated air space	—	12	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6
24 gage sheet metal with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	2
1/2-inch thick insulation board with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3
24 gage sheet metal with ventilated air space over 24 gage sheet metal with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3
1-inch glass fiber or mineral wool batts sandwiched between tow sheets 24 gage sheet metal with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 pound per cubic foot = 16.019 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, °C = [(°F)-32]/1.8, 1 Btu/(h · ft<sup>2</sup> · °F/in) = 0.001442299 (w/cm<sup>2</sup> · °C/cm).

- a. Reduction of clearances from combustible materials shall not interfere with combustion air, draft hood clearance and relief, and accessibility of servicing.
- b. Clearances shall be measured from the surface of the heat producing appliance or equipment to the outer surface of the combustible material or combustible assembly.
- c. Spacers and ties shall be of noncombustible material. No spacer or tie shall be used directly opposite appliance or connector.
- d. Where all clearance reduction systems use a ventilated air space, adequate provision for air circulation shall be provided as described. (See Figures M1306.1 and M1306.2).
- e. There shall be at least 1 inch between clearance reduction systems and combustible walls and ceilings for reduction systems using ventilated air space.
- f. If a wall protector is mounted on a single flat wall away from corners, adequate air circulation shall be permitted to be provided by leaving only the bottom and top edges or only the side and top edges open with at least a 1-inch air gap.
- g. Mineral wool and glass fiber batts (blanket or board) shall have a minimum density of 8 pounds per cubic foot and a minimum melting point of 1,500°F.
- h. Insulation material used as a clearance reduction system shall have a thermal conductivity of 1.0 Btu inch per square foot per hour°F or less. Insulation board shall be formed of noncombustible material.
- i. There shall be at least 1 inch between the appliance and the protector. In no case shall the clearance between the appliance and the combustible surface be reduced below that allowed in Table M1306.2.
- j. All clearances and thickness are minimum; larger clearances and thicknesses are acceptable.
- k. Listed single-wall connectors shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with the terms of their listing and the manufacturer's instructions.

**TOWN OF GRANBY  
BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

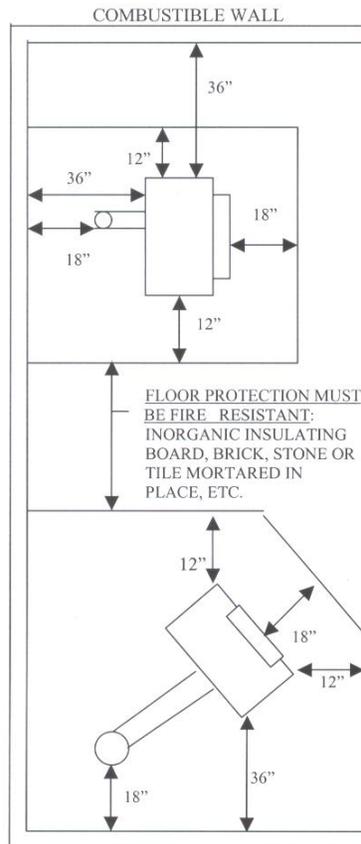
**WOOD/PELLET STOVES AND SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES**

All wood and solid fuel burning appliances installed require a building permit and final inspection before being used. Stoves must be installed in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions. When installing used stoves or when manufacturer's instructions are not available the stove must meet the minimum dimensions shown in the drawing on this page. The minimum clearances to combustible material may be reduced using the methods shown in Section 1306 of the State Building Code. For the purposes of this section of the code drywall or sheetrock walls are considered combustible surfaces.

Practice prudent fire safety when using wood or solid fuel burning appliances. Read instruction manuals carefully. Make sure that everyone in the household understands how to operate the stove and what to do if something goes wrong. If you think you are having a chimney fire call the fire department immediately (911). Make sure you have working smoke detectors on all levels of your home and test them monthly. Stoves, stovepipe, and chimneys should be inspected several times during the heating season. If you are unable or uncomfortable inspecting these components yourself have them professionally inspected.

Please be advised that outdoor wood burning furnaces as defined by Connecticut Public Act 05-227 have been prohibited by the Granby Zoning Regulations.

**Homeowners that have any questions regarding installations are encouraged to contact the Building Department. If you are unsure whether a wood stove or other heating appliance may have been previously inspected or approved you may also contact the Building Department.**



**AIR POLLUTION**

Wood burning stoves could become a major source of air pollution. You can help by using seasoned, dry wood only. Soft woods also cause smoky fires because of the resins in the wood.

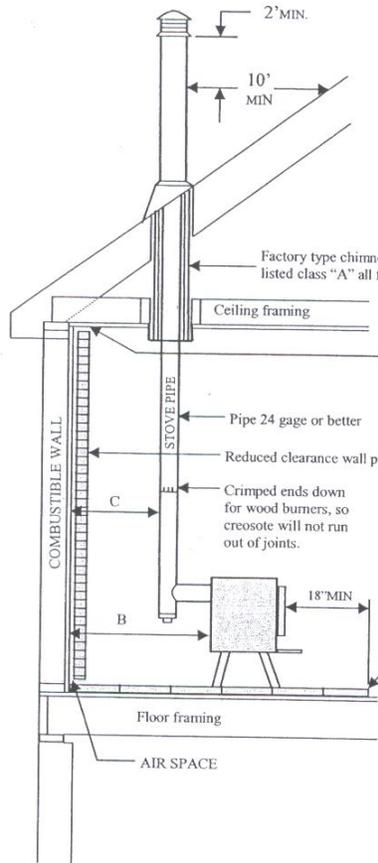
**CREOSOTE**

Air tight stoves cause volatile gases to condense and accumulate on flue and chimney walls if the stove is not used properly. One method suggested to reduce the fire hazard of creosote build-up is to burn a controlled, hot fire every day for about 15 minutes.

**INSERTS**

Wood burning stoves that have been inserted into existing cavities should be checked for creosote build-up frequently. Slow burning air tight stoves could produce a dangerous amount of creosote in the fireplace if temperatures are permitted to drop below 220 degrees heated air measured at the outlet duct.

**CHECK FREQUENTLY FOR  
CREOSOTE BUILD-UP IN STOVE  
PIPE AND CHIMNEY.**

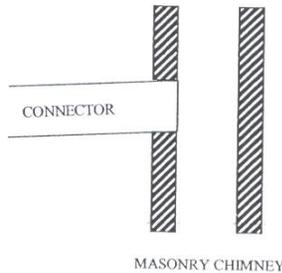


**LOCATION OF OUTLETS**  
 The vertical height of the chimney shall be at least 2 feet above the roof where the flue passes through; and at least 2 feet higher than construction within 10 feet. Also; top of flue must be higher than any operable window or attic vent within 15 feet.

**AIR SPACE**  
 One inch or more air space is vital to permit circulating air to cool both the heat shield and the wall. If air cannot circulate behind the shield temperatures could rise to dangerous levels.

FIRE RESISTANT FLOOR PROTECTION

**CHIMNEY CONNECTOR INSTALLATION**



**STOVE PIPE**

The length of stove pipe must be less than 10 feet.

A damper must be installed in the stove pipe unless one is built into the stove.

Connector must rise 1/4" per foot of length.

Connector must extend to the inside face of the flue but not beyond and be cemented in place

Stove pipe may not pass through combustible walls or partitions.