

SOLING FUEL

HEATING UNIT

REMOVED 29/11/02

GAS UNIT

INSTALLED

OWNER: *G K. SALTER*

ADDRESS:

BUILDER: *OWNER.*

PLUMBER:

Bruce 22586

Address of Property *52 BEACH RD.*

Legal Description: *LOT 2 D.P. 22015*

Sewer

Water

Stormwater

Footpath Dep.

Inspection Date

Permit No. *J004923* Receipt No. *6139* File No. *62/6*

Inspected by

20-2-80
6-3-80

SOLID FUEL HEATER.

AKH

IN ACCORDANCE.



BOROUGH OF ASHBURTON

BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION FORM

Dated this 18th day of February 19 80.

To: The Health and Town Planning Officer:

I hereby apply for permission to erect/alter/add a 'KENT LOG FIRE' TO EXISTING LOUNGE FIREPLACE.

at No. 52 BEACH ROAD Street/Road

for Mr. G.K. SALTER.

according to Locality Plan and detailed plans, elevations, cross sections, and specifications of building deposited herewith.

Estimated Value: Building: \$ 600
Plumbing and Drainage: \$
TOTAL: \$

Name of Plumber/Drainlayer is

Particulars of Building: Foundations Concrete
Walls Brick
Roof Saw

Area of Ground Floor sq m. Area of Outbuildings sq m.

Particulars of Land: Lot No. 2 D.P. 22015 or Town Section No.

Proposed purposes for which every part of building is to be used or occupied (describe separately each part intended for use or occupation for a separate purpose):

Owner: G.K. SALTER Builders:
Address: 52 BEACH ROAD Address:
ASHBURTON

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Valuation Ref. No. 24568/334 Receipt No. 6139 Date: 19-2-80

Building Permit Fee \$ 3.00
Research Levy \$
Plumbing & Drainage \$
Water Connection Fee \$
Sewer Connection Fee \$
Stormwater Connection \$
Bridge Blocks \$
Footpath Deposit \$
TOTAL: \$

Permit No.
J004923

Date Issued.
20.2.80

File No.
62/6.

Installation Instructions

GENERAL

In New Zealand the fire must be installed in a chimney in accordance with NZS 7421: 1972 or as directed by the local Building Inspector. The chimney should comply with NZS 1900 (Chapter 7). The By-Laws usually require that a Building Permit is obtained before installation and we recommend that you inform your insurance company that you are having the fireplace installed.

In Australia and other countries, please check with your stockist or local Building Inspector, prior to installation.

INSTALLATION OF FIRE

If the heater is being installed in a previously used chimney, the chimney should first be cleaned and checked for soundness.

Measure the height, width and depth of the fireplace to determine how much of the brickwork has to be removed. This will probably include the back bricks and chimney shelf. If the fireplace opening is too large to accept the front of the heater cabinet, it should be reduced in size by bricking in or by fitting a sheet metal or incombustible panel at this stage. The heater front should overlap the face of the fireplace opening by at least 25 mm.

Examine the joint between the fireplace surround and the chimney face to make sure that it has not opened up.

When any bricks and rubble have been removed, thoroughly clean out the bottom of the fireplace and level it with cement or concrete, checking with a spirit level that it is true. The cabinet of the heater will rest on this slab and any serious irregularities will cause air leakages. The concrete must be allowed to cure for several days before heat is applied to it.

In New Zealand the flue liner which is supplied with the fire is 150 mm diameter. Check that the existing chimney terminal is suitable. The liner kit contains 416mm of chimney liner and these should be joined together so that any moisture inside the liner does not run out through the joins. Each join should be secured by P.K. screws and permanently sealed. Check that the end which will be fitted into the socket on the heater is not too tight a fit — crimp or slit the end if necessary.

The heater is supplied fully assembled. Remove the upper air grille by lifting upwards and outwards. The remainder of the aluminium fascia is removed by first pulling the left hand side free of its clips. The black cabinet surround can now be removed from the heat exchanger when the PK screws holding it in position are taken out.

Slide the heat exchanger into position in the fireplace. A sheet of panel steel under the heater will make it easier to move. Measure the overall length of flue liner required and assemble.

Either assemble the flue liner on the ground and then lower it down the chimney, or assemble it section by section as you are lowering it into position. When the flue liner is located in the heater socket, the gap between the liner and the top of the chimney must be weather sealed. This can be done by stuffing chicken netting into the space and plastering over it. A galvanised sheet metal plate can also be used, brazed to the flue, screwed and bedded on plaster to the chimney top. Fit the cowl in place with PK screws.

N.B. If the flue extends above the chimney, it must be shielded to prevent the flue chilling and maybe causing a flue blockage at that point.

Attach the cabinet surround and fascia panels to the heat exchanger. Seal the joint between the face of the fireplace surround and the back of the cabinet with asbestos rope, to make it airtight.

THE HEARTH (NZ)

The hearth must protrude at least 300 mm in front of the heater and extend 125 mm on each side. It must be made from an incombustible and insulating material such as concrete or brick and be at least 50 mm thick.

SAFETY CLEARANCES (NZ)

The underside of a combustible mantelshelf must be at least 500 mm above the top of the heater (unless the mantelshelf is narrow and protrudes less than 50 mm in front of the fireplace surround).

All timber should be at least 50 mm clear of the brickwork of the chimney and fireplace.