

BUILDING PERMIT FEES

NOTE: The Fee for the Building Permit is assessed on the estimated value of the Building only **without** plumbing and drainage.

Estimated Value of Work Excluding plumbing and drainage	Building Permit Fee	Estimated Value of Work Excluding plumbing and drainage	Building Permit Fee
Up to but not exceeding \$1,000	\$ 10	Over \$ 40,001 but not exceeding \$ 50,000	\$200
Over \$ 1,001 but not exceeding \$ 2,000	\$ 15	" \$ 50,001 " " \$ 60,000	\$220
" \$ 2,001 " " \$ 3,000	\$ 20	" \$ 60,001 " " \$ 70,000	\$240
" \$ 3,001 " " \$ 4,000	\$ 25	" \$ 70,001 " " \$ 80,000	\$260
" \$ 4,001 " " \$ 5,000	\$ 30	" \$ 80,001 " " \$ 90,000	\$280
" \$ 5,001 " " \$ 6,000	\$ 35	" \$ 90,001 " " \$100,000	\$300
" \$ 6,001 " " \$ 7,000	\$ 40	" \$100,001 " " \$120,000	\$320
" \$ 7,001 " " \$ 8,000	\$ 45	" \$120,001 " " \$140,000	\$340
" \$ 8,001 " " \$ 9,000	\$ 50	" \$140,001 " " \$160,000	\$360
" \$ 9,001 " " \$10,000	\$ 55	" \$160,001 " " \$180,000	\$380
" \$10,001 " " \$12,000	\$ 65	" \$180,001 " " \$200,000	\$400
" \$12,001 " " \$14,000	\$ 80	" \$200,001 " " \$230,000	\$430
" \$14,001 " " \$16,000	\$ 90	" \$230,001 " " \$260,000	\$460
" \$16,001 " " \$18,000	\$100	" \$260,001 " " \$300,000	\$500
" \$18,001 " " \$20,000	\$110	For values in excess of \$300,000 but less than \$1,000,000 an additional \$1.00 per \$1,000 or part thereof.	
" \$20,001 " " \$25,000	\$125	For values in excess of \$1,000,000 an additional 50c for every \$1,000 or part thereof.	
" \$25,001 " " \$30,000	\$140		
" \$30,001 " " \$35,000	\$160		
" \$35,001 " " \$40,000	\$180		

A Surcharge of 25% is to be added to all permit fees in respect of all buildings with the exception of:—
(a) Dwellings as described on page ten of Section 1.1 of Chapter 1 of the By-law.
(b) Buildings referred to in Chapter 11.2 of the By-law.

BUILDING RESEARCH LEVY

Note: The Building Research Levy is assessed at the rate of \$1 per \$1,000 on all work of \$10,000 or more and is based on the total cost of the Building **including** plumbing and drainage.

Estimated Value of Work Including Plumbing and Drainage	Levy \$	Typical Calculation of Fee and Levy	Amount
\$10,001 and not exceeding \$11,000	\$11.00	Building Value excluding plumbing and drainage labour costs	\$35,500
\$11,001 " " \$12,000	\$12.00	Plumbing and Drainage	\$1,900
\$12,001 " " \$13,000	\$13.00	Total Building Value.....	\$37,400
\$13,001 " " \$14,000	\$14.00	Value lies between \$37,000 and \$38,000 therefore Levy is charged on \$38,000 at \$1.00 per \$1,000 of Value	\$38.00
\$14,001 " " \$15,000	\$15.00	Total: Fee and Levy	\$218.00
\$15,001 " " \$16,000	\$16.00		
\$16,001 " " \$17,000	\$17.00		
\$17,001 " " \$18,000	\$18.00		
\$18,001 " " \$19,000	\$19.00		
\$19,001 " " \$20,000	\$20.00		
For every additional \$1,000 or part thereof \$1.00			

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



GENERAL:

- 1) SITING:** The Log Fire must be installed in a chimney which complies with NZS 1900: (Chapter 7) or as directed by the local Building Inspector.
- 2) CLEARANCES:** The following clearances must be observed:
- (a) **Hearth** — Must extend at least 300mm in front of the heater. Must extend 125mm on each side of the heater. Must be of incombustible material giving heat resistance equivalent to concrete or brick at least 50mm thick.
 - (b) **Mantle** — Must be at least 500mm above top of heater (unless narrow and protrudes less than 50mm in front of fireplace surround.)
All timber must be at least 50mm clear of brickwork and fireplace.

NOTE:

- For installation outside N.Z. check with the local authority for installation requirements.
- You may require the following extra components to complete the installation:
 - 1 x Kent Log Fire flue kit
 - 1 x Spacer Frame (for shallow fireplace installation)
 - 1 x Length of high temperature fibreglass rope approx. 3m long
 - 1 x tin of flue seal compound
 - PK screws as required.
 - Extra lengths of flue and flue casing as required
 - 2 x stainless 150mm bends, depending on fireplace depth
 - 1 x chimney flashing plate
 - 1 x sheet of metal or incombustible material if fireplace opening is too large
 - Cement mix to level hearth if required
 - Caulking Compound

SOUTHLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

Appln. No. 36382

Approved I.K. Burns

Date 19-5-86

The provisions of the Southland County Bylaws override anything that is inconsistent in this Specification, and must be complied with.

1. PRE INSTALLATION:

- (a) Check that fireplace clearances are as above
- (b) Obtain Building Permit (if required by local authority)
- (c) Advise your Insurance Company of your intention to install the Log Fire
- (d) Sweep chimney and check for soundness (make good if required prior to installation)
- (e) Check chimney terminates at least 600mm above the ridge if not, extra flue lengths and flue casing will be needed.

2. FIREPLACE MODIFICATIONS:

- (a) Measure height, depth and width of fireplace opening to ensure unit will fit, and to determine how much brickwork needs removal. (Heater must overlap the fireplace opening by at least 25mm).
- (b) Check joint between the fireplace surround and chimney to ensure that the seal is still sound. If necessary, make good.
- (c) Remove bricks as required.
- (d) Clean rubble from bottom of fireplace and check for trueness with spirit level.
- (e) Level bottom of fireplace, if required. (Allow new slab to cure for several days).

NOTE:

- Steps (d) and (e) are important as any irregularities can cause air leaks, which may allow warm room air into the chimney.
- (f) If fireplace opening needs reducing in size to permit the required 25mm overlap as in 2(a), cut a cover plate of appropriate size from sheetmetal or other non-combustible material. (Do not fit to fireplace at this stage).
- (g) Check to ensure flue spigot aligns with chimney opening. If not, one or two stainless 150mm flue bends may be required.

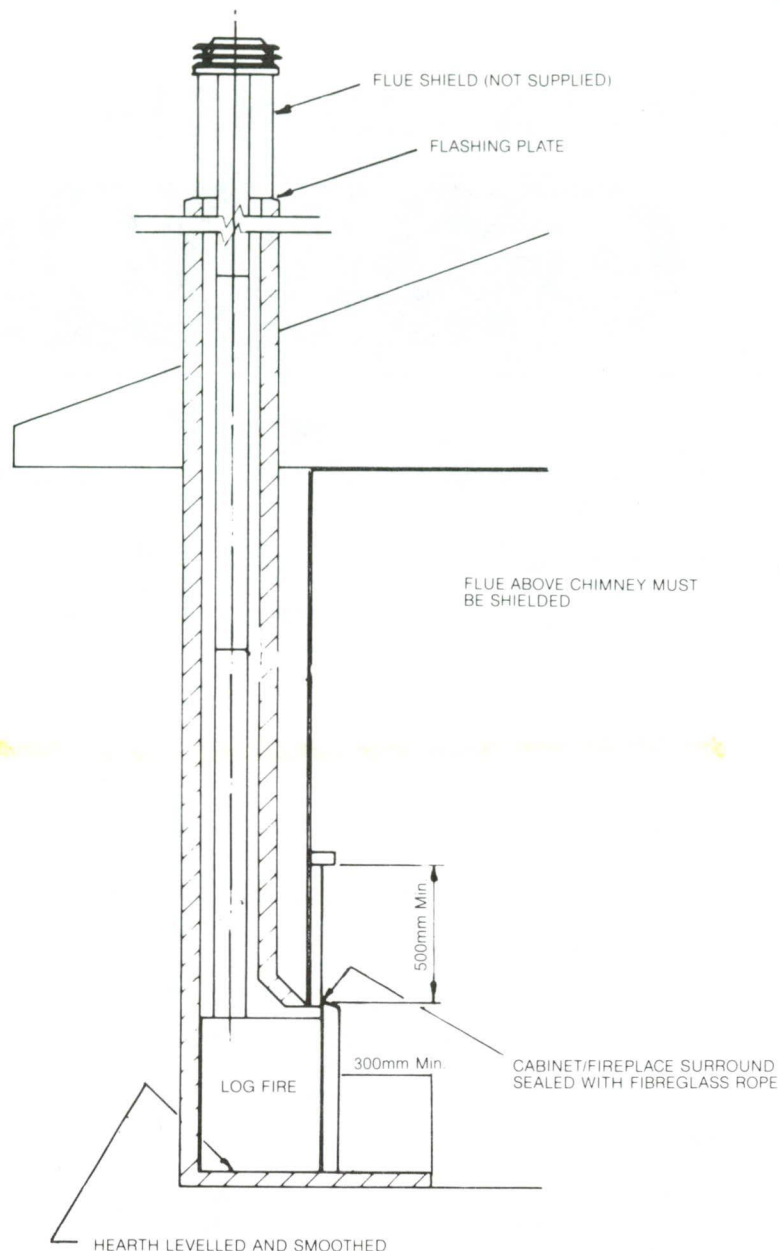
NOTE:

- These should be the only flue bends used in the installation.

3. FLUE INSTALLATION:

NOTE:

- In New Zealand, the flue kit consists of 4.16m of 152mm stainless steel flue. If the flue is to be of a greater height than this, extra lengths will be required.
- If the flue is to extend above the chimney, a suitable length of 250mm flue casing must be used to shield the exposed flue from the atmosphere.
- With the exception of the optional flue bends mentioned in 2(g), the flue must run directly from the flue stub, vertically and without bends or doglegs, for the full height of the chimney.



TYPICAL LOG FIRE INSTALLATION

- (1) Determine total length of flue and casing required by measurement.
- (2) Check that the end of the flue length (or bend) which goes into the flue spigot is a good fit and will allow manipulation.
- (3) Secure sealing plate, if needed, to fireplace and seal with caulking compound.
- (4) Slide heat exchanger assembly into fireplace and fit high temperature fibreglass rope behind casing flange.
- (5) Secure heat exchanger flange to fireplace.
- (6) Assemble flue lengths with all female joints upwards. (This can be done on the ground and then lowered down the chimney or assembled length by length as it is lowered into the chimney.

NOTE:

- All joints must be sealed with flue sealing compound and screwed together.

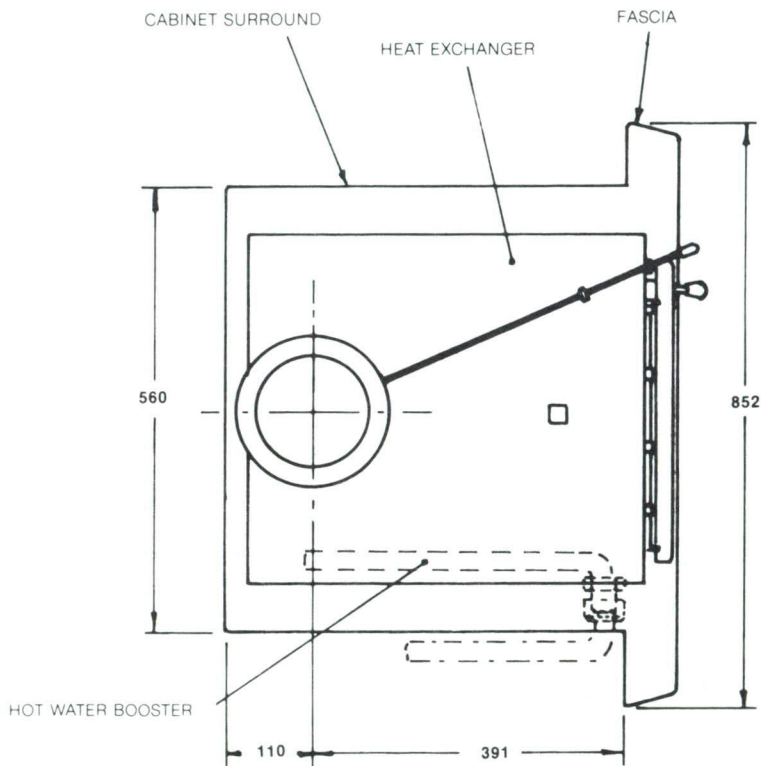
- (7) Locate flue or flue bend into flue spigot.
- (8) Weather seal top of chimney using a chimney flashing plate. **NOTE:** This must not be fixed to the flue.
- (9) Fix flue casing, if required, to flashing plate and trim to length (casing must terminate inside skirt of cowl).
- (10) Fit cowl to flue.
- (11) Screw cowl to casing

REMEMBER:

The flue must terminate at least 600mm above the highest ridge of the house.

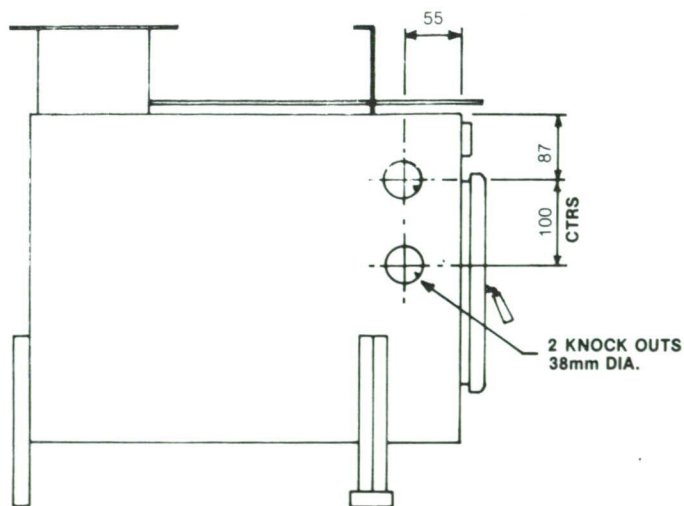
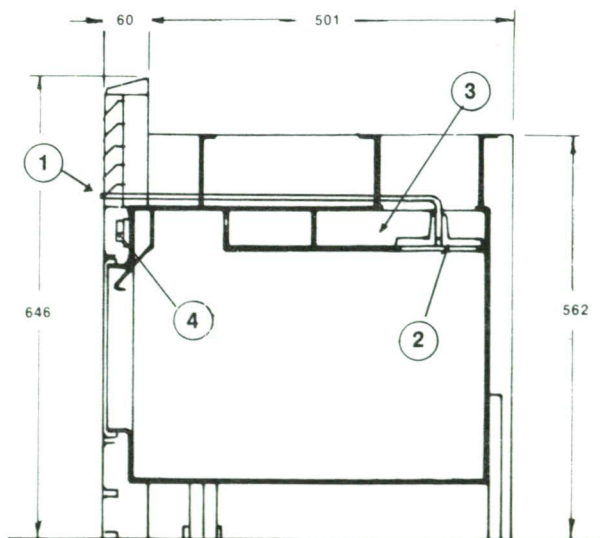
FIXING FASCIA TO HEATER:

1. Remove top grille from fascia by lifting up and pulling out and down at the bottom.
2. Butt fascia to heat exchanger flange and align top screw holes so that door is central in front panel opening.
3. Screw top of fascia in position.
4. Remove front panel (pull forward at both sides).
5. Fix screws in the side of fascia.
6. Replace lower grille and front panel.
7. Screw door handle to door spindle.
8. Screw control knobs to control rods.
9. Replace top grille.
10. The heater is now ready to test fire — refer to operating instructions.



LOG FIRE PLAN

LOG FIRE CROSS SECTION



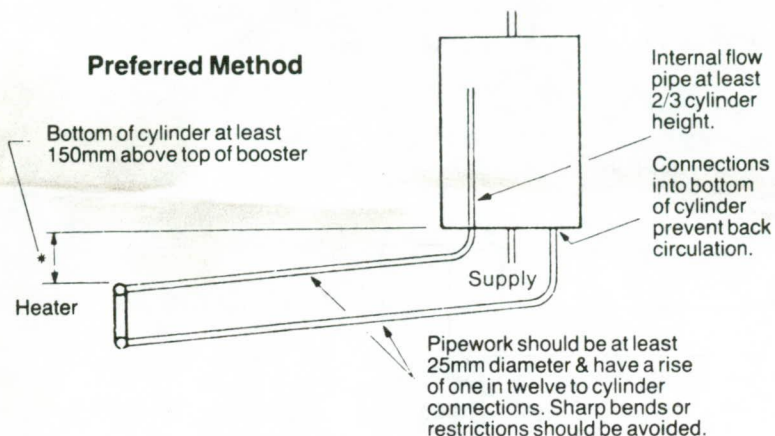
1. Damper Control Rod
2. Damper
3. Upper Chamber
4. Air Inlet

FITTING A HOT WATER BOOSTER

The Log Fire hot water booster is not designed to take over the total water heating load — it is simply a booster to reduce the amount of power normally used for hot water heating.

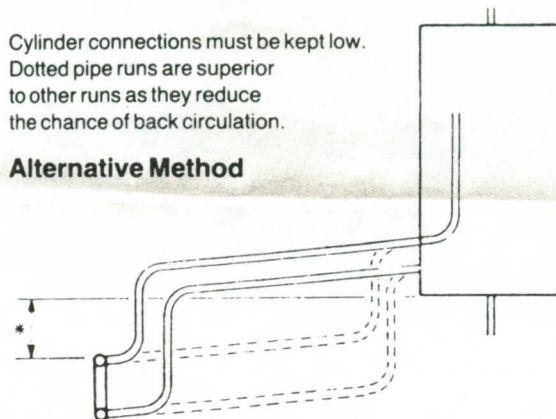
1. The Log Fire Heat Exchanger has pre-punched knock-outs on either side. These can be removed with swift, firm blows with a heavy ball pein hammer. This is best done prior to fitting the heat exchanger into the fireplace. If the knock-outs cannot be removed, drill around the knock-out with a small drill, and try again.

HOT WATER BOOSTER INSTALLATION



Cylinder connections must be kept low. Dotted pipe runs are superior to other runs as they reduce the chance of back circulation.

Alternative Method



2. The water booster must be fitted as shown in the sketch.
3. The hot water booster can be fitted on either side of the heater.
4. The positioning of the booster is critical.
5. It is very important to make sure the hot water booster is not damaged by logs when refuelling.
6. Also it may be noticed that when the hot water booster is fitted the fire tends to lean away from the booster; this condition is quite normal.

NOTE:

- Only a Kent hot water booster should be used.
- Only one booster must be fitted to the unit.
- The booster system must be used only for heating domestic hot water — not radiators, for pool heating, or the like.