

NFPA 31

Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment

1997 Edition



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An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA 31

Standard for the

Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment

1997 Edition

This edition of NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., at its Fall Meeting held November 18–20, 1996, in Nashville, TN. It was issued by the Standards Council on January 17, 1997, with an effective date of February 7, 1997, and supersedes all previous editions.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule in the margin of the pages on which they appear. These lines are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition.

This edition of NFPA 31 was approved as an American National Standard on March 7, 1997.

Origin and Development of NFPA 31

Oil-burning equipment standards date from 1902, when they were issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Subsequently, the project was turned over to the NFPA and a completely revised edition was first presented to the Association in 1913. The responsibility for this standard is now that of the Technical Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment. Revised editions have been issued in 1948, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1978, 1983, 1987, and 1992.

This 1997 edition of NFPA 31 incorporates the following major amendments to the previous edition:

- Editorial revision of Chapter 1, General, to effect editorial improvement and to comply with NFPA's *Manual of Style*
- Numerous amendments to the definitions in Section 1-6, Definitions, to eliminate inconsistencies with NFPA 97, *Standard Glossary of Terms Relating to Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances*
- Numerous amendments to the requirements for chimneys and chimney connectors in Section 1-11, formerly Section 1-7
- New requirements for termination of flue gas venting systems in 1-12.3, *Termination of Venting Systems*
- A complete revision of Chapter 2, Tank Storage
- A new version of Table 4-4.1.1, Clearances to Combustible Materials
- A complete revision of Chapter 5, Installation of Heating and Cooking Appliances
- A new Appendix D, Considerations for Combustion Equipment Firing Alternative (Non-petroleum) Fuels
- A new Appendix E, Relining Masonry Chimneys, to provide needed guidance for evaluation, repair, and relining of existing masonry chimneys when replacing heating systems with high efficiency combustion appliances

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NOTE: Membership on a committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards associated with the installation and use of stationary and portable liquid fuel-burning equipment including related tanks, piping, pumps and controls, but not including internal combustion engines, boiler-furnaces with outputs of 10,000 pounds of steam per hour and above, and process ovens and furnaces.

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 6 and Appendix F.

A dagger (†) marking a paragraph indicates that the text of the paragraph is extracted from the document identified in brackets at the end of the paragraph.

Chapter 1 General

1-1 Scope.

1-1.1 This standard shall apply to the installation of oil-fired stationary equipment, including but not limited to industrial-, commercial-, and residential-type steam, hot water, or warm air heating plants; domestic-type range burners and space heaters; portable oil-burning equipment; and all accessory equipment and control systems, whether electric, thermostatic, or mechanical, and electrical wiring in connection therewith.

1-1.2 This standard shall also apply to the installation of related oil storage and supply systems.

1-1.3 This standard shall not apply to internal combustion engines, oil lamps, or portable devices not otherwise covered in this standard, such as blow torches, melting pots, and weed burners. (*See Chapter 5 for portable devices that are covered in this standard.*)

1-1.4 This standard shall also apply to those multifueled appliances in which fuel oil is one of the optional fuels.

1-2 Purpose. The purpose of this standard is to provide minimum requirements for the safe installation of oil-fired stationary equipment and all related equipment so as to prevent fires and explosions.

1-3 Equivalency. Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, or safety over those prescribed by this standard, provided that technical documentation is submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency and the system, method, or device is approved for the intended purpose of achieving a fire safe installation.

1-4 Retroactivity. The provisions of this standard are considered necessary to provide a reasonable level of protection from loss of life and property from fire and explosion. They reflect situations and the state of the art prevalent at the time the standard was issued. Unless otherwise noted, it is not intended that the provisions of this standard be applied to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that were existing or approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of this stan-

dard, except in those cases where it is determined by the authority having jurisdiction that the existing situation involves a distinct hazard to life or adjacent property.

1-5 Applicability. (Reserved)

1-6* Definitions. For the purpose of this standard, terms shall be defined as follows:

Air Heater. An indirect-fired appliance intended to supply heated air for space heating and other purposes, but not intended for permanent installation.

Antiflooding Device.† A safety control that causes the flow of (liquid) fuel to be shut off when a rise in fuel level occurs or when excess fuel is received and that operates before the hazardous discharge of fuel can occur. [NFPA 97]

Appliances, Industrial.

Low-Heat Industrial Appliance. An industrial appliance such as a floor-mounted or suspended-type warm-air furnace that is larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size, excluding blower compartment, fan compartment, and burner equipment; a steam boiler that operates at pressures of not more than 50 psig (gauge pressure of 345 kPa) and that is larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size, excluding burner equipment; a water boiler that operates at water temperatures of not more than the temperature of saturated steam at pressures of not more than 50 psig and that is larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³), excluding burner equipment; a floor mounted or suspended type unit heater larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size, excluding blower compartment, fan compartment, and burner equipment; a commercial cooking range; a bake oven; a candy furnace; a stereotype furnace; a drying and curing appliance; or other process appliance in which materials are heated or melted at temperatures (excluding flue gas temperature) not exceeding 600°F (316°C).

Medium-Heat Industrial Appliance. A steam boiler that operates at pressures over 50 psig (gauge pressure of 345 kPa) or an industrial appliance larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size, excluding blower compartment, fan compartment, and burner equipment, such as an annealing furnace (glass or metal), charcoal furnace, galvanizing furnace, gas producer, and commercial or industrial incinerator.

High-Heat Industrial Appliance. An industrial appliance that is larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size, excluding blower compartment, fan compartment, and burner equipment, such as billet and bloom furnace, blast furnace, brass melter, cupola, glass furnace, open-hearth furnace, or ceramic kiln or vitreous enameling oven (ferrous materials).

Approved.* Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Authority Having Jurisdiction.* The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

Boiler. A closed vessel for heating water or a liquid or for generating steam or vapor by direct application of heat. It is usually an indirect-fired fuel-burning or electrically heated appliance. [NFPA 97]

Boiler, High Pressure. A boiler for generating steam at pressures in excess of 15 psig (gauge pressure of 103 kPa) or for heating water to a temperature in excess of 250°F (121°C) or at a pressure in excess of 160 psig (gauge pressure of 1103 kPa).

Boiler, Hot Water Supply. A low-pressure hot water boiler having a volume exceeding 120 gal (454 L), a heat input exceeding 200,000 Btu per hour (58.6 kw), or an operating temperature exceeding 200°F (93°C) that provides hot water to be used externally to itself.

Boiler, Low Pressure. A boiler for generating steam at pressures not in excess of 15 psig (gauge pressure of 103 kPa) or for furnishing water at a temperature not in excess of 250°F (121°C) at pressures not in excess of 160 psig (gauge pressure of 1103 kPa).

British Thermal Unit (Btu). Amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

Burner, Automatically Ignited. A burner equipped in such a manner that the main burner fuel can be turned on and ignited automatically.

Burner, Manually Ignited. A burner equipped in such a manner that the main burner fuel is turned on only by hand and ignited under supervision.

Burner, Mechanical Draft Type. A burner that includes a power-driven fan, blower, or other mechanism as the primary means for supplying the air for combustion.

Burner, Natural Draft Type. A burner that depends primarily upon the natural draft created in the chimney or venting system to induce the air required for combustion into the burner.

Central Heating Appliance. A stationary heating appliance comprising the following classifications: boilers, central furnaces, floor furnaces, and wall furnaces. A floor-mounted unit heater to be connected to a duct system is also classified as a central heating appliance.

Centralized Oil Distribution System. A system of piping through which oil is supplied from a separate central supply tank or tanks to more than one building, mobile home, recreational vehicle, or other structure.

Chimney.† A structure containing one or more vertical or nearly vertical passageways for conveying flue gases to the outside atmosphere.

Factory-Built.

Residential Type and Building Heating Appliance Type. A chimney that is suitable for continuous use at 1000°F (538°C), composed of listed, factory-built components that might be fully enclosed in combustible, residential-type construction, and assembled in accordance with the terms of the listing to form the completed chimney.

Building Heating Appliance Type. A heating appliance chimney that is suitable for continuous use at 1000°F (538°C), composed of listed, factory-built components, designed for open, nonenclosed use at specified minimum clearances to combustibles, and assembled in accordance with the terms of the listing to form the completed chimney.

1400°F Type. A chimney that is suitable for continuous use at 1400°F (760°C), composed of listed, factory-built components, intended for open, nonenclosed use at specified minimum clearances to combustibles and use in noncombustible locations, and assembled in accordance with the terms of the listing to form the completed chimney.

Medium-Heat Appliance Type. A chimney that is for use with appliances that produce maximum flue gas temperatures of

1800°F (982°C), composed of listed, factory-built components, suitable for open, nonenclosed use at specified minimum clearances to combustibles, and assembled in accordance with the terms of the listing to form the completed chimney.

Masonry Chimney. A field-constructed chimney of solid masonry units, bricks, stones, listed masonry chimney units, or reinforced portland cement concrete that is lined with suitable chimney flue liners and built in accordance with Chapter 4 of NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*.

Unlisted Metal Chimney (Smokestack). A manufactured or field-constructed chimney that is intended only for nonresidential applications having one or more metal walls, or made of metal with a refractory lining, and that is capable of withstanding the flue gas conditions of its use. [NFPA 97]

Chimney Connector. The pipe that connects a fuel-burning appliance to a chimney.

Chimney Flue. The passageway in a chimney that conveys flue gas.

Clearance.† The distance between a heat-producing appliance, chimney, chimney connector, vent, vent connector, or plenum and other surfaces. [NFPA 97]

Combustible Material. Material made of or surfaced with wood, compressed paper, plant fibers, plastics, or other material that can ignite and burn, whether flameproofed or not, or whether plastered or unplastered. [NFPA 97]

Confined Space.† A space whose volume is less than 50 ft³ per 1000 Btu/hr (1.42 m³/293 W) of the aggregate input rating of all appliances installed in that space. [NFPA 97]

Constant-Level Valve. A device for maintaining within a reservoir a constant level of oil fuel for delivery to an oil burner.

Control, Limit.† An automatic safety control that responds to changes in fluid flow or level, pressure, or temperature, which is normally set beyond the operating range to limit the operation of the controlled equipment by shutting off the energy supply. [NFPA 97]

Control, Primary Safety (Combustion Safeguard). A safety control responsive directly to flame properties, sensing the presence or absence of flame and, in the event of ignition failure or unintentional flame extinguishment, causing safety shutdown.

Control, Safety.† Automatic controls (including relays, switches, and other auxiliary equipment used in conjunction to form a safety control system) that are intended to prevent unsafe operation of the controlled equipment. [NFPA 97]

Conversion Range Oil Burner. An oil burner designed to burn kerosene, range oil, or similar fuel. This burner is intended primarily for installation only in a stove or range, a portion or all of which originally was designed for the utilization of solid fuel and which is connected to a flue.

Cooking Appliance, Floor-Mounted Restaurant-Type. A range, oven, broiler, or other miscellaneous cooking appliance of a type designated for use in hotel and restaurant kitchens and for mounting on the floor.

Damper.† A valve or plate for controlling draft or the flow of gases, including air. [NFPA 97]

Dew Point. As applied to the combustion products produced by oil-fired appliances, the temperature below which components of the combustion products will condense on exposed surfaces.

Acid Dew Point. The temperature below which sulfuric acid in the combustion products will condense on exposed surfaces.

Water Dew Point. The temperature below which water in the combustion products will condense on exposed surfaces.

Direct-Fired Appliance. A fuel-burning appliance in which the products of combustion (flue gases) are mixed with the medium (e.g., air) being heated.

Direct System Venting. A venting system that is constructed and installed so that air for combustion and draft control is taken from interior building spaces and all combustion products are discharged to the outside atmosphere.

Direct Vent Appliance (Sealed Combustion System Appliance). A system consisting of an appliance that is constructed and installed so that substantially all the air for combustion and draft control is derived from the outside atmosphere and all flue gases are discharged to the outside atmosphere.

Direct Vent System. A venting system that is constructed and installed so that all the air for combustion and draft control is taken from the outside atmosphere and all combustion products are discharged to the outside atmosphere; also known as a sealed combustion system.

Draft. The pressure differential that causes the flow of air or gases through a chimney or venting system.

Mechanical Draft. Draft produced by mechanical means. When the mechanical means is applied to push the flue gases through the chimney or vent system, the draft is forced. When the mechanical means is applied to pull the flue gases through the chimney or vent system, the draft is induced.

Natural Draft. Draft produced by the difference in weight of a column of flue gases within a chimney or vent system and a corresponding column of air of equal dimension outside the chimney or venting system.

Draft Fan. A mechanical means applied in a chimney venting system to augment the natural draft developed in the connected chimney.

Draft Regulator, Barometric. A device built into a fuel-burning appliance or made a part of a chimney connector or vent connector that functions to reduce excessive draft through an appliance to a desired value by admitting ambient air into the appliance chimney, chimney connector, vent, or vent connector.

Engineered Venting or Chimney System. A system that has been sized and configured in accordance with approved engineering methods.

Fire Wall. A wall constructed of solid masonry units, or of hollow masonry units faced on each side with brick or reinforced concrete, that is used to subdivide a building or separate buildings to restrict the spread of fire. The wall starts at the foundation and extends continuously, through all stories to and above the roof, except where the roof is of fire-resistive or semi-fire-resistive construction and the wall is carried up tightly against the underside of the roof slab.

Flue Collar. That portion of an appliance designed for attachment of a chimney or vent connector or a draft hood.

Fuel Oil.† Any hydrocarbon oil as specified by ASTM D 396, *Specifications for Fuel Oils*, or the Canadian Government Specification Board, 3-GP-2e, *Heating Fuel Oil*, and having a minimum flash point of 100°F (38°C). [NFPA 97]

Furnace, Central Warm-Air. A self-contained indirect-fired or electrically heated appliance designed to supply heated air through ducts to spaces remote from or adjacent to the appliance location.

Forced-Air-Type Central Furnace. A central furnace equipped with a blower that provides the primary means for the circulation of air.

Attic-Type. A forced-air-type furnace designed specifically for installation in an attic or in a space with low headroom that is normally occupied.

Downflow-Type. A forced-air-type furnace designed with airflow essentially in a vertical path, discharging air at or near the bottom of the furnace.

Horizontal-Type. A forced-air-type furnace designed with airflow through the furnace essentially in a horizontal path.

Upflow-Type. A forced-air-type furnace designed with airflow essentially in a vertical path, discharging air at or near the top of the furnace.

Gravity-Type Central Furnace. A central furnace depending primarily on circulation of air by gravity.

Gravity-Type Central Furnace with Booster Fan. A central furnace equipped with a booster fan that does not materially restrict free circulation of air by gravity flow when such a fan is not in operation.

Gravity-Type Central Furnace with Integral Fan. A central furnace equipped with a fan as an integral part of its construction and operable on gravity systems only. The fan is used only to overcome the internal resistance to airflow. [NFPA 97]

Furnace, Duct. A central furnace designed for installation in a duct of an air distribution system to supply warm air for heating and that depends for air circulation on a blower not furnished as part of the furnace.

Furnace, Floor.† A self-contained indirect-fired or electrically heated furnace designed to be suspended from the floor of the space to be heated. A fuel-burning floor furnace is designed to take air for combustion from outside the space being heated and is provided with means for observing the flame and lighting the appliance from such space. [NFPA 97]

Furnace, Stationary-Type Industrial. A low-, medium-, or high-heat appliance classified in accordance with its character and size and the temperatures developed in the portions thereof where substances or materials are heated for baking, drying, roasting, melting, vaporizing, or other purposes.

Gallon of Oil. The amount of oil that will occupy one standard U.S. gal (231 in.³) at a temperature of 60°F (16°C).

Heat Reclaimer (Chimney Connector Type). A heat exchanger intended to be installed in a chimney connector, between a heating appliance and the chimney, to transfer heat from the flue gases through metal to air or water.

Heating and Cooking Appliance. An oil-fired appliance not intended for central heating. These appliances include kerosene stoves, oil stoves, portable kerosene heaters, and conversion range oil burners.

Indirect-Fired Appliance. A fuel-burning appliance in which products of combustion (flue gases) are not mixed in the appliance with the medium (e.g., air) being heated.

Installation. The complete setting-in-place and readying for operation of an oil-burning appliance and its accessories and equipment.

Kerosene-Fired Portable Heater. An unvented, self-contained, self-supporting heater, with integral reservoir, designed to be carried from one location to another.

Kerosene Stove. An unvented, self-contained, self-supporting kerosene-burning range or room heater equipped with an integral fuel tank not exceeding 2 gal (7.5 L) capacity.

Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Listed.* Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets identified standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

Multiple-Fueled Appliance. An appliance that is designed and intended to burn either solid, liquid, or gaseous fuels, or a combination of these.

Oil Burner. A device for burning oil in heating appliances such as boilers, furnaces, water heaters, ranges, and the like. A burner of this type can be furnished with or without a primary safety control, and it can be a pressure-atomizing gun type, a horizontal or vertical rotary type, or a mechanical or natural draft vaporizing type.

Oil-Burning Equipment. An oil burner of any type, together with its tank, piping, wiring, controls, and related devices; including all oil burners, oil-fired units, and heating and cooking appliances but excluding those exempted by 1-1.3.

Oil-Burning Stove. A self-contained, freestanding, above-the-floor, indirect-fired appliance equipped with one or more oil burners. It can be equipped with an integral oil tank or can be designed for connection to a separate oil supply tank.

Oil-Fired Unit. An appliance equipped with one or more oil burners and all the necessary safety controls, electrical equipment, and related equipment manufactured for assembly as a complete unit. This definition does not include kerosene stoves or oil stoves.

Power Venting. The application of a mechanical means of removing combustion products to the outside atmosphere. (See definition of "Mechanical Draft.")

Pump, Automatic Oil. A pump, not an integral part of an oil burner, that automatically pumps oil from the supply tank and delivers the oil by gravity under a constant head to an oil-burning appliance. The pump is designed to stop pumping automatically in case of total breakage of the oil supply line between the pump and the appliance.

Pump, Oil Transfer. An oil pump, automatically or manually operated, that transfers oil through continuous piping from a supply tank to an oil-burning appliance or to an auxiliary tank and that is not designed to stop pumping automatically in case of total breakage of the oil supply line between the pump and the appliance.

Qualified Person. One familiar with the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved.

Range. An appliance intended primarily for cooking, including roasting, baking, broiling, or any combination of these functions.

Readily Accessible. Capable of being reached easily, quickly, and safely for operation, maintenance, and inspection.

Room Heater.† A self-contained, freestanding, air-heating appliance intended for installation in the space being heated and not intended for duct connection.

Room Heater, Circulating. A room heater with an outer jacket surrounding the heat exchanger, arranged with openings at top and bottom so that air circulates between the heat exchanger and the outer jacket. Room heaters that have openings in an outer jacket to allow some direct radiation from the heat exchanger are classified as a radiant type.

Room Heater, Radiant. A room heater designed to transfer heat primarily by direct radiation.

Room Heater, Solid Fuel. A chimney-connected, solid fuel-burning room heater that is designed to be operated with the fire chamber closed.

Room Heater/Fireplace Stove, Combination. A chimney-connected, solid fuel-burning room heater that is designed to be operated with the fire chamber either open or closed. [NFPA 97]

Rooms Large in Comparison with Physical Size of Appliance. Rooms having a volume equal to at least twelve (12) times the total volume of a furnace or air conditioning appliance and at least sixteen (16) times the total volume of a boiler. The total volume of the appliance is determined from exterior dimensions and is to include fan compartments and burner vestibules, where used. Where the actual ceiling height of a room is greater than 8 ft (2.4 m), the volume of the room shall be figured on the basis of a ceiling height of 8 ft (2.4 m).

Sealed Combustion Venting System. See definition of Direct Vent System.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Sidewall or Through-Wall Venting. A mechanical means applied to a nearly horizontal venting system to remove combustion products without benefit of a chimney or significant natural draft.

Sump. The receptacle employed with a vacuum tank.

Tank, Auxiliary. A tank having a capacity of not more than 60 gal (227 L) listed for installation in the supply piping between a burner and its main fuel supply tank. It can be included as an integral part of an automatic pump or a transfer pump, or can be a separate tank.

Tank, Gravity. A supply tank from which the oil is delivered directly to the burner by gravity.

Tank, Integral. A tank that is furnished by the manufacturer as an integral part of an oil-burning appliance.

Tank, Removable. A tank that can be separated from its appliance without the use of a tool for purposes of refilling.

Tank, Storage. A separate tank that is not connected to the oil-burning appliance.

Tank, Sump. A tank that maintains a definite level of oil in a receptacle by barometric feed. Fuel is delivered from the sump tank to the burner by gravity.

Tank, Supply. A separate tank connected directly or by a pump to the oil-burning appliance.

Total Input Rating. The sum of the maximum Btu rating, as marked on the appliance by the manufacturer, of all appliances, not the nozzle sizes or actual firing rates.

Unconfined Space. Any space whose volume is equal to or greater than 50 ft³ per 1000 Btu/hr (4.8 m³/kw) of the aggregate input rating of all fuel-burning appliances installed therein. Rooms connecting directly with the space in which the appliances are located by means of openings that have no doors or closures, unless fully louvered, shall be considered part of the unconfined space.

Unit Heater. A self-contained heating appliance, which might or might not include an integral fan for circulating air, which might be of the floor-mounted or suspended type, and which is intended for the heating of the space in which it is installed. A unit heater can be either direct-fired or indirect-firing using steam, hot water, or electricity.

Valve, Manual Oil Shutoff. A manually operated valve in an oil line for the purpose of turning on or completely shutting off the oil supply to the burner.

Valve, Oil Control. An automatically or manually operated device consisting essentially of an oil valve for controlling the fuel supply to a burner.

Metering (Regulating) Valve. An oil control valve for regulating burner input.

Safety Valve. An automatic oil control valve of the “on” and “off” type (without any bypass to the burner) that is actuated by a safety control or by an emergency device.

Vent, Type L. A passageway, vertical or nearly so, composed of listed factory-built components assembled in accordance with the terms of listing for conveying flue gases from oil and gas appliances or their vent connectors to the outside atmosphere.

Venting System. A continuous open passageway from the flue collar of a fuel-burning appliance to the outside atmosphere for the purpose of removing flue gases.

Wall Furnace.† A self-contained vented appliance, complete with grilles or equivalent, that is designed for incorporation in or permanent attachment to the structure of a building, manufactured home, or recreational vehicle and for furnishing heated air directly into the space to be heated through openings in the casing. Such appliances should not be provided with duct extensions beyond the vertical and horizontal limits of the casing

proper, except that boots not exceeding 10 in. (254 mm) beyond the horizontal of the casing for extension through walls of nominal thickness may be permitted. Where provided, such boots should be supplied by the manufacturer as an integral part of the appliance. This definition excludes floor furnaces, unit heaters, and central furnaces.

Fan-Type Wall Furnace. A wall furnace equipped with a fan for the circulation of air.

Gravity-Type Wall Furnace. A wall furnace dependent on the circulation of air by gravity. [NFPA 97]

Water Heater. An indirect-fired fuel-burning or electrically heated appliance for heating water to a temperature not more than 200°F (93°C) having an input not greater than 200,000 Btu/hr (58.6 kw) and a water-containing capacity not exceeding 120 U.S. gal (454 L).

1-7 Use of Approved Equipment. Oil-burning equipment shall be approved. Devices listed for a specific purpose shall be considered as meeting the requirements of this standard.

1-8 General.

1-8.1 Before installing or remodeling any oil-burning equipment for commercial or industrial applications, plans or sketches showing the relative location of burners, tanks, pumps, piping, and elevations of buildings and their lowest floors or pits, relating to the proposed installation or alteration, shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.

1-8.2 The installation shall be made in compliance with manufacturers' instructions, as well as all federal, state, and local rules and regulations. If for any reason it becomes necessary to change, modify, or alter a manufacturer's instructions in any way, written approval first shall be obtained from the manufacturer.

1-8.2.1 Such instructions shall include directions and information adequate for attaining proper and safe installation, maintenance, and use of the appliance. These instructions shall be left with the owner.

1-8.2.2 The installation shall be made by qualified, competent technicians experienced in making such installations.

1-8.3 The installation shall be readily accessible for cleaning heating surfaces; removing burners; replacing motors, controls, air filters, chimney connectors, draft regulators, and other working parts; and for adjusting, cleaning, and lubricating parts requiring such attention.

1-8.4 No oil-fired appliances shall be installed or located in areas where combustible dusts and/or flammable paints, liquids, gases, or vapors are normally present, and no return air for warm air units shall be taken from the same areas.

1-8.5 After installation of the oil-burning equipment, operation and combustion performance tests shall be conducted to make certain that the burner is operating in a safe and acceptable manner and that all accessory equipment, controls, and safety devices function properly.

1-8.6 Contractors installing industrial oil-burning systems shall furnish diagrams showing the main oil lines and controlling valves, one of which shall be posted at the oil-burning equipment and another at some point that will be accessible in case of emergency.

1-8.7 After completing the installation, the installer shall instruct the owner/operator on the proper operation of the equipment. The installer also shall furnish the owner/operator with name(s) and telephone numbers of person(s) to contact for technical information or assistance and routine or emergency services.

1-8.8 Temporary Heating. Whenever salamanders, space heaters, or other heating appliances are used for temporary heating, all requirements of this standard as to maximum operating temperatures, clearances to combustible materials, venting, fuel storage, safety, shut-offs, combustion and ventilation air, and electrical wiring (where applicable) shall be complied with. All such equipment shall be used in accordance with its listing.

1-9 Air for Combustion and Ventilation.

1-9.1 General. Appliances shall be installed in a location where the facilities for ventilation permit satisfactory combustion of oil, proper venting, and the maintenance of ambient temperature at safe limits under normal conditions of use. Appliances shall be located in such a manner as not to interfere with proper circulation of air within the confined space. Where buildings are so tight that normal infiltration does not meet air requirements, outside air shall be introduced. Ducts used to convey air from the outdoors shall be of the same cross-sectional area as the free area of the openings to which they connect. The minimum dimension of rectangular air ducts shall be not less than 3 in. (76 mm).

1-9.2 For residence-type installations and similar usages, the requirements of 1-9.1 normally shall be permitted to be obtained by application of one of the methods covered in 1-9.3 and 1-9.4. (*For installation of commercial and industrial equipment, see 1-9.7.*)

1-9.3 Appliances Located in Unconfined Spaces.

1-9.3.1 In unconfined spaces in buildings of conventional frame, brick, or stone construction, infiltration normally is adequate to provide air for combustion and ventilation.

1-9.3.2 If the unconfined space is within a building having insufficient air because of tight construction, the air for combustion and ventilation shall be obtained from outdoors or from spaces freely communicating with the outdoors. Under these conditions a permanent opening or openings having a total free area of not less than 1 in.² per 5000 Btu/hr (28 in.² per gal/hr) (4.4 cm²/kw) of total input rating of all appliances shall be provided.

1-9.4 Appliances Located in Confined Spaces.

1-9.4.1 All Air from Inside Building. The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings, one near the top of the enclosure and one near the bottom. Each opening shall have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 1000 Btu/hr (140 in.² per gal/hr) (22 cm²/kw) of the total input rating of all appliances in the enclosure freely communicating with interior areas having in turn adequate infiltration from the outside. (*See Figure 1-9.4.1*)

1-9.4.2 All Air from Outdoors.

(a) The confined space shall be provided with two permanent openings, one in or near the top of the enclosure and one in or near the bottom. The openings shall communicate directly, or by means of ducts, with the outdoors or to such spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors. [*See Figures 1-9.4.2(a), 1-9.4.2(b), and 1-9.4.2(c).*]

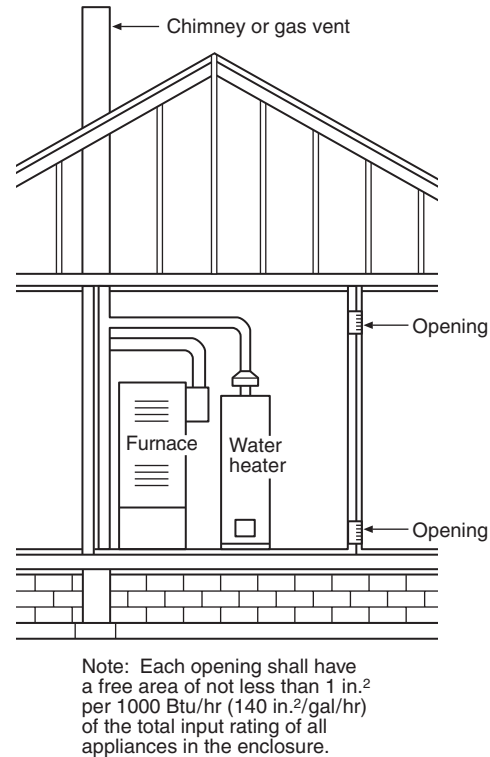


Figure 1-9.4.1 Appliances located in confined spaces — all air from inside the building. (*See 1-9.4.1.*)

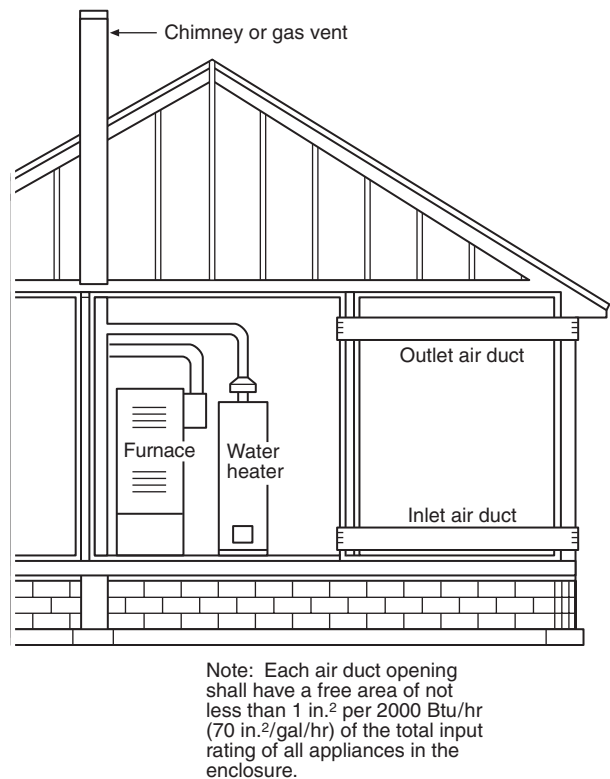
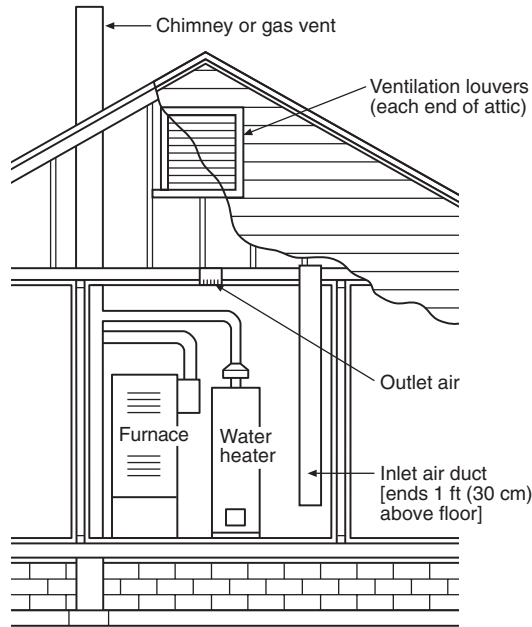
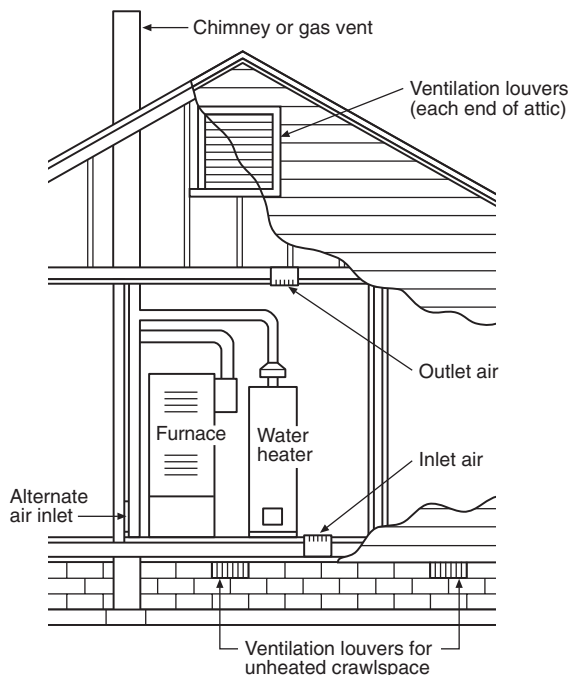


Figure 1-9.4.2(a) Appliances located in confined spaces — all air from outdoors. (*See 1-9.4.2.*)



Note: The inlet and outlet air openings shall each have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 4000 Btu/hr (35 in.²/gal/hr) of the total input rating of all appliances in the enclosure.

Figure 1-9.4.2(b) Appliances located in confined spaces — all air from outdoors through ventilated attic. (See 1-9.4.2.)

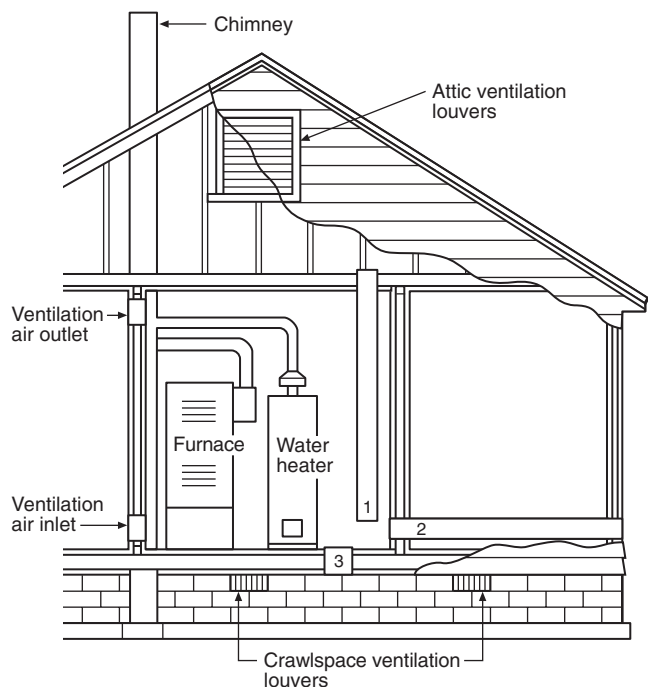


Note: The inlet and outlet air openings shall each have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 4000 Btu/hr (35 in.²/gal/hr) of the total input rating of all appliances in the enclosure.

Figure 1-9.4.2(c) Appliances located in confined spaces — all air from outdoors, with inlet air from ventilated crawlspace and outlet air to ventilated attic. (See 1-9.4.2.)

(b) Where directly communicating with outdoors or by means of vertical ducts, each opening shall have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 4000 Btu/hr (35 in.² per gal/hr) (5.5 cm²/kw) of total input rating of all appliances in the enclosure. If horizontal ducts are used, each opening shall have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 2000 Btu/hr (70 in.² per gal/hr) (11 cm²/kw) of total input of all appliances in the enclosure.

1-9.4.3 Ventilation Air from Inside Building — Combustion Air from Outdoors. The enclosure shall be provided with two openings for ventilation, located and sized as described in 1-9.4.1. In addition, there shall be one opening directly communicating with the outdoors or to such spaces (crawl or attic) that freely communicate with the outdoors. This opening shall have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 5000 Btu/hr (28 in.² per gal/hr) (4.4 cm²/kw) of total input of all appliances in the enclosure. (See Figure 1-9.4.3.)



Note: Ducts used for make-up air can be connected to the cold air return of the heating system only if they connect directly to outdoor air.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 mark alternate locations for air from outdoors. Free area shall be not less than 1 in.² per 5000 Btu/hr (28 in.²/gal/hr) of the total input rating of all appliances in the

Attic ventilation louvers are required at each end of attic with alternate air inlet No. 1.

Crawlspace ventilation louvers for unheated crawlspace are required with alternate air inlet No. 3.

Each ventilation air opening from inside the building shall have a free area of not less than 1 in.² per 1000 Btu/hr (140 in.²/gal/hr) of the total input rating of all appliances in the enclosure.

Figure 1-9.4.3 Appliances located in confined spaces, with ventilation air from inside building and combustion air from outside, ventilated attic, or ventilated crawlspace. (See 1-9.4.3.)

1-9.5 Louvers and Grilles. In calculating free area in 1-9.3, 1-9.4, and 1-9.7, consideration shall be given to the blocking effect of louvers, grilles, or screens protecting openings. Screens used shall not be smaller than 1/4-in. (6.3-mm) mesh and shall be readily accessible for cleaning. If the free area through a design of louver or grille is known, it shall be used in calculating the size opening required to provide the free

area specified. If the design and free area is not known, it shall be assumed that wood louvers will have 20 percent–25 percent free area and metal louvers and grilles will have 60 percent–75 percent free area.

1-9.6 Special Conditions. Where an appliance is installed in a location where the operation of exhaust fans, kitchen ventilation systems, clothes dryers, or fireplaces can create conditions of unsatisfactory combustion or venting, special provisions shall be made subject to the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

1-9.7 Combustion Air. For commercial and industrial equipment, permanent facilities for supplying an ample amount of outside air shall be provided in accordance with this section.

1-9.7.1 For furnace or boiler rooms adjacent to outside walls, and where combustion air is provided by natural ventilation from the outside, there shall be a permanent air supply inlet having a total free area of not less than 1 in.² per 4000 Btu/hr (35 in.² per gal/hr) (5.5 cm²/kw) of total input rating of the burner or burners and in no case less than 35 in.² (0.425 m²).

1-9.7.2 For furnace or boiler rooms not adjacent to outside walls, the combustion air shall be supplied in a manner acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

1-9.8 Specially Engineered Installations. The size of combustion air openings specified in 1-9.3, 1-9.4, and 1-9.7 shall not necessarily govern when special engineering methods approved by the authority having jurisdiction ensure an adequate supply of air for combustion and ventilation.

1-10 Disposal of Flue Gases.

1-10.1 All oil-fired appliances other than direct-fired heaters, listed kerosene stoves, and listed portable kerosene heaters shall be chimney connected.

Exception: As provided in Section 1-12.

1-10.2 The installation of oil-fired appliances shall require careful consideration of positive or negative pressure in the vent system and the formation of corrosive condensate throughout the venting system.

1-10.3 The venting system shall be designed, constructed, and maintained so as to develop a positive flow adequate to completely remove all products of combustion to the outside atmosphere.

1-11 Chimneys and Chimney Connectors.

1-11.1 Chimneys.

1-11.1.1 Masonry and metal chimneys shall be erected in accordance with applicable building code requirements. Masonry chimneys also shall meet the requirements of Chapter 3 of NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*. Metal chimneys also shall meet the requirements of Chapter 4 of NFPA 211.

1-11.1.2 Factory-built chimneys shall be listed and shall be installed and used in accordance with their listings and manufacturers' instructions. Factory-built chimneys also shall meet the requirements of Chapter 2 of NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*.

1-11.1.3* The flue-gas exit of a chimney shall be at least 3 ft (1 m) above the highest point where it passes through the roof of

a building and at least 2 ft (0.6 m) higher than any portion of a building within 10 ft (3 m) of such chimney.

1-11.1.4 Prior to installation of an oil burner or oil-fired unit, the chimney or venting system to which it is to be connected shall be examined by the installer and determined to be in good condition.

1-11.1.5* Chimneys shall meet the requirements of NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances* and applicable local regulations. Masonry chimneys shall be lined with an approved clay tile liner or a listed chimney lining system installed in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. When a new appliance is connected to an existing chimney, that chimney shall be brought up to current requirements.

1-11.1.6* When chimneys are relined, the liner shall be listed or shall be of an approved material that will resist corrosion, softening, or cracking from the flue gases at a temperature appropriate to the class of service.

1-11.1.7 All portions of a mechanical draft system under positive pressure during operation shall be designed and installed so as to prevent leakage of flue gas into the building.

1-11.2 Chimney Connectors.

1-11.2.1 An appliance shall be placed so that the chimney connector will be as short as practicable. The horizontal length of a chimney connector for natural-draft appliances shall not exceed 10 ft (3 m) unless a draft fan is used. For appliances requiring a negative chimney draft, the chimney connector shall be not longer than 75 percent of the portion of the chimney above the chimney-connector inlet.

1-11.2.2 No chimney connector shall pass through any floor or ceiling.

1-11.2.3 No chimney connector of any low-, medium-, or high-heat appliance shall pass through any combustible wall or partition. Chimney connectors of other appliances shall not pass through combustible walls or partitions unless they are guarded at the point of passage by (1) metal ventilated thimbles not less than 12 in. (0.3 m) larger in diameter than the connector, or (2) metal or burned fire-clay thimbles built in brickwork or other approved fireproofing materials extending not less than 8 in. (0.2 m) beyond all sides of the thimble; or, in lieu of such protection, all combustible material in the wall or partition shall be cut away from the chimney connector a sufficient distance to provide the clearance required from such connector. Any material used to close up such opening shall be noncombustible insulating material. Alternatively, listed, commercially available or factory-built vent assemblies, such as Type L vents, that are approved for use with oil-fired appliances shall be permitted.

1-11.2.4 The chimney connector shall extend through a chimney wall to the inner face or liner but not beyond and shall be firmly cemented to masonry. A thimble shall be permitted to be used to facilitate removal of the chimney connector for cleaning, in which case the thimble shall be permanently cemented in place with high-temperature cement.

1-11.2.5 The chimney connector shall be sized in accordance with one of the following methods:

(a) The connector shall be sized using approved engineering methods, and the connected appliance shall be marked to indicate the maximum firing rate that can be used with the venting system.

(b) The connector shall be sized in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(c) The entire length of the connector shall not be smaller in effective cross-sectional area than the flue collar of the connected appliance.

(d) The connector or manifold serving two or more appliances shall have an effective cross-sectional area equivalent to the combined cross-sectional areas of the appliance flue collars or individual connectors.

1-11.2.6 The chimney connector shall be of steel, refractory masonry, or corrosion-resistant material and shall be maintained in good condition. Where insulation of the chimney connector is required to maintain the temperature of the combustion products, an insulated Type L chimney connector shall be used.

1-11.2.7 The chimney connector shall maintain a pitch or rise of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to the ft (6.3 mm to the 0.3 m) (horizontal length of pipe) from the appliance to the chimney.

1-11.2.8 The chimney connector shall be installed so as to minimize the number of elbows and to avoid sharp turns or other construction features that would create excessive resistance to the flow of flue gases. No device that will obstruct the free flow of flue gases shall be installed in a chimney connector or chimney. This shall not be construed to prohibit the use of devices specifically listed for installation in a chimney connector such as heat reclaimers, automatic dampers, and safety controls.

1-11.2.9 The chimney connector shall be securely supported and joints fastened.

1-11.2.10 Clearance from combustible construction or materials shall be in accordance with Table 4-4.1.1, except as permitted by 1-11.2.3 and Table 4-4.1.2. The entire length of the chimney connector shall be readily accessible for inspection, cleaning, and replacement, and the chimney connector placement shall maintain minimum fire protection clearances.

1-11.2.11 A connector shall not be connected to a chimney flue serving a fireplace unless the fireplace opening is sealed or the chimney flue that vents the fireplace is permanently sealed below the connection.

1-11.2.12 Connectors serving appliances operating under natural draft shall not be connected into any portion of a mechanical draft system operating under a positive pressure.

1-11.2.13 Connectors for appliances installed in attics shall be of a Type L vent material, or the chimney shall be attached directly to the appliance.

1-11.2.14 † Unless listed for such connection, solid fuel-burning appliances shall not be connected to a chimney flue serving another appliance burning other fuels. [NFPA 211, 6-8.2]

1-11.2.15 † Gas utilization appliances and appliances burning liquid fuel shall be permitted to be connected to one chimney flue through separate openings or shall be permitted to be

connected through a single opening, provided they are joined by a suitable fitting located as close as practicable to the chimney and provided the following:

(a) Sufficient draft is available for the safe combustion of each appliance and for the removal of all products of combustion.

(a) The appliances so connected are equipped with primary safety controls. [NFPA 211, 6-8.3]

1-11.2.16 † If two or more openings are provided into one chimney flue, they shall be at different levels, and the smaller connector shall enter at the highest level consistent with available head room or clearance to combustible material. [NFPA 211, 6-8.4]

1-11.2.17 Two or more connectors, regardless of the fuel(s) used, shall not be joined unless the common connector, the manifold and the chimney are sized properly to serve the appliances connected thereto. Adequate draft shall be available to remove all products of combustion to the outdoors without leakage, spillage, or back-flow from the connectors, manifold, chimney, or appliances.

1-11.2.18 Two or more oil-burning appliances shall be permitted to be connected to one common venting system, provided that each oil appliance is equipped with a primary safety control and that the venting system is designed to meet the requirements of the applicable code.

1-11.2.19 Oil-burning appliances that are connected to a common venting system shall be located within the same story of the building.

Exception: Vent systems that are specifically designed for the purpose and have been approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

1-11.3 Draft.

1-11.3.1* A chimney shall be capable of producing a draft not less than that for which the appliance connected thereto is listed and as recommended by the manufacturer of the appliance. To conform to this requirement, a draft fan shall be permitted to be used to increase low draft. When a draft fan is used, provision shall be made to immediately shut off the fuel supply to the main burner in the event of failure of the draft fan.

1-11.3.2 Two or more oil-burning appliances shall be permitted to be connected to a single chimney, provided that sufficient draft is available for safe combustion in each appliance and that all products of combustion are safely removed to the outdoors.

1-11.3.3* Where chimney downdraft conditions cause faulty operation that creates a hazard, corrective steps shall be taken.

1-11.4 Draft Regulators.

1-11.4.1 A draft regulator shall be provided for each oil-fired appliance required to be connected to a chimney unless the appliance design, conditions of installation, or combinations thereof preclude excessive chimney draft, or the appliance is suitable for use without one in accordance with its listing.

1-11.4.2 A draft regulator, where used, shall be installed in the same room or enclosure as the appliance and in such a manner that no difference in pressure between the air in the vicinity external to the regulator and the combustion air supply will be permitted.

1-11.4.3 A manually operated damper shall not be placed in the chimney connector from an oil-fired appliance.

Exception: Where two or more oil-fired appliances are connected to a common chimney, manual isolating dampers shall be permitted. Where such dampers are used, they shall be interlocked to prevent burner operation unless the damper is in the full-open position.

1-11.4.4 Automatically operated dampers shall be of an approved type, shall be designed to maintain a safe damper opening at all times, and shall be arranged to prevent starting of the burner unless the damper is fully opened.

1-11.4.5 Fixed baffles shall be permitted to be installed in the appliance flue collar where they are specified by the appliance manufacturer and are securely fastened into position. Such baffles, when in a closed position, shall not block off more than 80 percent of the chimney connector area.

1-12 Special Venting Arrangements.

1-12.1 Type L Venting Systems.

1-12.1.1 Listed Type L venting systems shall be permitted to be employed with appliances listed as suitable for use with Type L venting systems.

1-12.1.2 Type L venting systems shall be installed and used in accordance with their listings and manufacturers' instructions.

1-12.1.3 A Type L venting system shall be capable of producing a draft not less than that for which the appliance(s) connected thereto is listed and as recommended by the manufacturer of the appliance.

1-12.1.4 The flue gas exit of a Type L venting system shall be at least 2 ft (0.6 m) above the highest point where it passes through the roof of a building and at least 2 ft (0.6 m) higher than any portion of a building within 10 ft (3 m) of such Type L venting system.

1-12.2 Direct Vent Appliances. Direct vent appliances (sealed combustion system appliances) shall be listed and shall be installed in accordance with their listing and the manufacturer's instructions.

1-12.3* Termination of Venting Systems.

1-12.3.1 A venting system that terminates in the sidewall of a structure shall terminate at least 3 ft (0.9 m) above any forced air inlet that is within 10 ft (3.1 m) of the termination point.

Exception No. 1: This requirements shall not apply where the inlet is a combustion air intake for a direct vent appliance.

Exception No. 2: This requirement shall not apply to the separation distance between the circulating air inlet and the vent discharge of a listed outdoor appliance.

1-12.3.2 The combustion air inlet and flue gas outlet of a direct vent appliance shall terminate in the same plane and in the same ambient pressure zone when they terminate in the sidewall of the structure.

1-12.3.3 The flue gas outlet of an appliance other than a direct vent appliance shall terminate at least 4 ft (1.2 m) below, 4 ft (1.2 m) horizontally from, or 1 ft (0.3 m) above any door, window, or gravity air inlet of the structure. The outlet also shall terminate at least 1 ft (0.3 m) above grade.

1-12.3.4 The combustion air inlet and flue gas outlet of a direct vent appliance or the flue gas outlet of an appliance other than a direct vent appliance shall terminate at least 1 ft (0.3 m) from the soffit of the roof of the structure and at least 3 ft (0.9 m) from an inside corner of an L-shaped structure.

1-12.3.5 The exit terminals of mechanical draft systems shall not be less than 7 ft (2.1 m) above grade when located adjacent to public walkways.

1-12.3.6 Any air inlet and any flue gas outlet of any appliance shall terminate at least 5 ft (1.6 m) from the vent outlet of a supply tank.

1-13 Electrical Wiring and Equipment.

1-13.1 Electrical wiring and equipment used in connection with oil-burning equipment shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*®.

1-13.2 Safety control circuits shall be 2-wire, 1 side grounded, with a nominal voltage not exceeding 150 volts. A safety control or protective device shall be connected so as to interrupt the ungrounded conductor and shall shut all fuel flow to the appliance including fuel flow to any pilot flame or burner.

1-13.3 The control circuit shall be connected to a power supply branch circuit fused at not more than the value appropriate for the rating of any control or device included in the circuit.

1-14 Clearances. Oil-fired appliances and equipment shall be installed so as to maintain a minimum 3-ft (0.9-m) separation from any electrical panelboard and a minimum 5-ft (1.6-m) separation from any unenclosed fuel oil tank.

1-15 Fuel Oil.

1-15.1 The grade of fuel oil used in a burner shall be that for which the burner is approved and as stipulated by the manufacturer. Crankcase oil or any oil containing gasoline shall not be used. For use of oil fuels other than those defined herein, see Section 1-3.

Exception: Where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, oil-burning equipment designed to burn crankcase oil shall be permitted to be used in commercial or industrial occupancies. Such oil-burning equipment shall be listed for use with crankcase oils and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and the terms of their listing. (See Section 1-16.)

1-15.2* Where heavy oils are used, provision shall be made for maintaining the oil at the proper atomizing temperature. Automatically operated burners requiring the preheating of oil shall be arranged so that no oil can be delivered for combustion until the oil is at a suitable atomizing temperature.

1-15.3* Except as permitted in Section 1-3, no steam coil operating at a pressure greater than 15 psig (gauge pressure of 103 kPa) shall be installed in an oil tank. Where a pressure-reducing valve is used to limit the steam pressure to 15 psig (gauge pressure of 103 kPa) or less, (a) a relief valve set at not more than 5 psig (gauge pressure of 34 kPa) above the normal pressure in the coil shall be provided, and (b) provision shall be made to limit the steam temperature to 250°F (121°C).

1-15.4 Hot water coils shall be permitted to be installed in oil tanks provided they are connected to indirect heaters and provisions are made to limit the water temperature to 250°F (121°C).

1-15.5 Electric heaters shall be permitted to be installed in oil tanks provided they are equipped with approved thermostats designed to prevent the oil from exceeding its minimum flash point.

1-15.6 Where heaters are installed in an oil tank, provisions shall be made to prevent the oil level in the tank from dropping to a point that exposes the surface of the heater.

1-15.7 A properly sized and rated oil filter or strainer shall be installed in the oil supply line to an oil burner.

1-16 Crankcase Oil.

1-16.1 When storing, handling, or burning crankcase oils that might have flash points below 100°F (37.8°C) or that might be heated above their flash points, attention shall be given to electrical installations in areas where flammable vapors or gases might be present in the atmosphere. Typical locations are burner areas, fuel-handling equipment areas, fuel storage areas, pits, sumps, and low spots where fuel leakage or vapors can accumulate. Article 500 of NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, provides for classifying such areas and defines requirements for electrical installations in the areas so classified.

1-16.2 Crankcase oil properties can vary considerably, and light volatile materials can be released during storage or handling or upon heating. Because of this characteristic, appropriate and adequate provisions shall be made to safely handle, store, and burn crankcase oil. It is desirable that flexibility be built into the facility to accommodate the expected range of properties. Failure to observe the necessary design, installation, and operating and maintenance procedures can result in fire, explosion, or personal injury.

1-16.3 Where a supply tank is used, provisions shall be made to prevent stratification of fuel in the tank.

1-16.4 Adequate ventilation is essential in areas where oil leakage can occur, as at pumps, heaters, strainers, and burners, or where maintenance might be performed. Confined fuel-handling areas and burner sites shall be adequately ventilated, and forced-air ventilation used where necessary. Provisions to dispose of spills safely in these areas are necessary.

1-16.5 Extensive treatment of this subject is beyond the scope of this standard. The authority having jurisdiction shall be responsible for classifying areas where fuel is stored, handled, or burned, and for revising the classification if conditions are changed. Installation shall conform to NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*. Additional guidance can be obtained from NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

Chapter 2 Tank Storage

2-1 Design and Construction of Tanks.

2-1.1 Materials.

2-1.1.1 Tanks shall be built of steel except as provided in 2-1.1.2 through 2-1.1.5.

2-1.1.2 Tanks for underground service shall be permitted to be built of material other than steel.

2-1.1.3 Tanks built of materials other than steel shall be designed to meet specifications embodying principles recog-

nized as good engineering design for the material used and shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

2-1.1.4 Unlined concrete tanks shall be permitted to be used for aboveground or underground service for fuel oils having a gravity of 40 degrees API or heavier. Concrete tanks shall be built in accordance with sound engineering practice.

2-1.1.5 Tanks shall be permitted to have combustible or non-combustible linings.

2-1.2 Fabrication.

2-1.2.1 Tanks shall be of any shape or type consistent with sound engineering design.

2-1.2.2 Metal tanks shall be welded, riveted and caulked, brazed, or bolted; or constructed by means of a combination of these methods. Filler metal used in brazing shall be nonferrous metal or an alloy having a melting point above 1000°F (538°C) and below that of the metal joined.

2-1.2.3 Tanks shall be used under atmospheric pressure and shall be built in accordance with approved standards of design. Atmospheric tanks shall be permitted to be built in accordance with the following:

- (a) Underwriters Laboratories Inc., UL 142, *Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*; UL 58, *Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*; UL 80, *Standard for Steel Inside Tanks for Oil-Burner Fuel*; UL 1316, *Standard for Glass-Fiber Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products*
- (b) American Petroleum Institute, Standard API 650, *Specifications for Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage*
- (c) American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM D 4021, *Standard Specification for Glass-Fiber Reinforced Polyester Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks*

2-1.2.4 Tanks built according to the requirements in 2-1.2.3(a) shall be permitted to be used for operating pressures not exceeding 1 psig (gauge pressure of 7 kPa) and shall be limited to 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) under emergency venting conditions.

2-1.2.5 The tank shall be designed for the maximum static head that will be imposed when the vent or fill pipe is filled with oil. The maximum static head so imposed on tanks built in accordance with 2-1.2.3(a) shall not exceed 10 psig (gauge pressure of 70 kPa) at the bottom of the tank.

2-1.2.6 Pressure tanks, if required to conform to 2-1.2.5, shall be built in accordance with the principles of the ASME *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*, Section VIII, Pressure Vessels, Division 1 or 2.

2-1.3 Supports, Foundations, and Anchorage for All Tank Locations.

2-1.3.1 Tanks shall rest on the ground or on foundations made of concrete, masonry, piling, or steel. Tank foundations shall be designed to minimize the possibility of uneven settling of the tank and to minimize corrosion in any part of the tank resting on the foundation. Appendix E of API Standard 650, *Specifications for Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage*, and Appendix B of API Standard 620, *Recommended Rules for the Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks*, provide information on tank foundations.

2-1.3.2 Where tanks are supported above the foundations, tank supports shall be installed on firm foundations. Supports for tanks storing fuel oil shall be of concrete, masonry, or protected steel. Single wood timber supports (not cribbing) laid horizontally shall be permitted to be used for outside above-ground tanks if not more than 12 in. (0.3 m) high at their lowest point.

2-1.3.3 Steel supports or exposed piling for tanks storing fuel oil shall be protected by materials having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours, except that steel saddles need not be protected if less than 12 in. (0.3 m) high at their lowest point. At the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction, water spray protection in accordance with NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, or NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or equivalent shall be permitted to be used.

2-1.3.4 Every tank shall be so supported as to prevent the excessive concentration of loads on the supporting portion of the shell.

2-1.3.5 Where a tank is located in an area that might be subjected to flooding, the applicable precautions outlined in 2-6.6 of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, shall be observed.

2-1.3.6 In areas subject to earthquakes, the tank supports and connections shall be designed to resist damage as a result of such shocks.

2-1.4 Testing and Maintenance.

2-1.4.1 All tanks, whether shop-built or field-erected, shall be tested before they are placed in service in accordance with the applicable paragraph of the code or standard under which they were built. The ASME code stamp or the listing mark of Underwriters Laboratories Inc. on a tank shall be evidence of compliance with this test. Tanks not marked in accordance with the above shall be tested before they are placed in service in accordance with good engineering principles, and reference shall be made to the sections on testing in the codes listed in 2-1.2.3(a), 2-1.2.3(b), or 2-1.2.6.

2-1.4.2 Where the vertical length of the fill and vent pipes is such that when filled with liquid the static head imposed upon the bottom of the tank exceeds 10 psig (gauge pressure of 69 kPa), the tank and related piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed. In special cases where the height of the vent above the top of the tank is excessive, the hydrostatic test pressure shall be determined by using recognized engineering practice.

2-1.4.3 In addition to the test called for in 2-1.4.1 and 2-1.4.2, all tanks and connections shall be tested for tightness. Except for underground tanks, this tightness test shall be made at operating pressure with air, inert gas, or water prior to placing the tank in service. In the case of field-erected tanks, the test called for in 2-1.4.1 or 2-1.4.2 shall be considered to be the tightness test. Single-wall underground tanks and piping, before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use, shall be tested for tightness hydrostatically, or with air pressure at not less than 3 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa) and not more than 5 psig (gauge pressure of 34 kPa). For testing of secondary containment tanks, see 2-1.4.3.1. (*See Section 3-10 for testing of piping systems.*)

2-1.4.3.1 Secondary containment tanks (Types I and II) shall have the primary (inner) tank tested according to 2-1.4.3 and

the interstitial space (annulus) tested using air at 3 psig to 5 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa to 34 kPa) or vacuum at 5.3 in. Hg (gauge pressure of 18 kPa). The pressure or vacuum shall be held for 1 hour. Care shall be taken to ensure that the interstitial space is not overpressured or subjected to excessive vacuum.

2-1.4.4 Before the tank is initially placed in service, all leaks or deformations shall be corrected in an acceptable manner. Mechanical caulking shall not be permitted for correcting leaks in welded tanks except pinhole leaks in the roof.

2-1.4.5 Tanks to be operated at pressures below their design pressure shall be permitted to be tested by the applicable provisions of 2-1.4.1 or 2-1.4.2 based upon the pressure developed under full emergency venting of the tank.

2-1.4.6 Each tank shall be maintained liquidtight. Each tank that is leaking shall be emptied of liquid or repaired in an approved manner.

2-1.4.7* Each underground tank that has been repaired or altered or is suspect of leaking shall be tested in an approved manner.

2-2 Installation of Underground Tanks (Including Tanks Under Buildings).

2-2.1 Only a tank complying with the construction provisions of UL 58, *Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, UL 1316, *Standard for Glass-Fiber Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products*, ASTM D 4021, *Standard Specification for Glass-Fiber Reinforced Polyester Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks*, or 2-1.2.6 of this standard shall be buried underground.

2-2.2 Excavation for underground tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining the foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks or tanks under buildings shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter can not be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing fuel oil to the nearest wall of any basement, pit, or property line shall be not less than 1 ft (0.3 m).

2-2.3 An underground tank shall be set on a firm foundation and surrounded with at least 6 in. (150 mm) of noncorrosive inert materials such as clean sand, earth, or gravel well tamped in place. The tank shall be placed in the hole with care since dropping or rolling the tank into the hole can break a weld, puncture or damage the tank metal, or scrape off the protective coating of coated tanks. A tank shall be covered with a minimum of 2 ft (0.6 m) of earth, or shall be covered with not less than 1 ft (0.3 m) of earth on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than 4 in. (100 mm) thick. Where underground tanks are, or are likely to be, subjected to traffic, they shall be protected against damage from vehicles passing over them by at least 3 ft (1 m) of earth cover, or 18 in. (0.5 m) of well-tamped earth, plus 6 in. (150 mm) of reinforced concrete or 8 in. (200 mm) of asphaltic concrete. Where asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection, it shall extend at least 1 ft (0.3 m) horizontally beyond the outline of the tank in all directions.

2-2.4 External Corrosion Protection. Tanks and their piping shall be protected from corrosion. Selection of the type of protection to be employed shall be based upon the corrosion history of the area and the judgment of a qualified engineer. Protection shall be provided by either method (a) or (b):

(a) A properly engineered, installed, and maintained cathodic protection system in accordance with recognized standards of design, such as the following:

1. American Petroleum Institute, *API 1632, Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems*

2. Underwriters Laboratories of Canada, ULC- S603.1-M, *Standard for Galvanic Corrosion Protection Systems for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

3. Steel Tank Institute, Standard sti-P3², *Specifications and Manual for Corrosion Protection of Underground Steel Storage Tanks*

4. National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Standard RP-0169, *Control of External Corrosion of Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems*

5. National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Standard RP-02, *Control of External Corrosion on Metallic, Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems*

(b) Approved corrosion-resistant materials or systems, which can include special alloys, fiberglass reinforced plastic, or fiberglass reinforced plastic coatings

*Exception: *The requirements for corrosion protection need not apply where evidence is provided that such protection is not necessary.*

2-2.5 Underground tanks shall be equipped with an open vent or an automatically operated vent, arranged to discharge to the open air. Vent openings and vent pipes shall be of ample size to prevent abnormal pressure in the tank during filling but not smaller than the pipe size specified in Table 2-2.5.

Table 2-2.5 Diameter of Vent Pipe

Capacity of Tank in U.S. Gallons	Approximate Imperial Gallons	Diameter of Vent, Iron Pipe Size
500 or less	500 or less	2 in.
501 to 3,000	501 to 2,500	2 in.
3,001 to 10,000	2,501 to 8,300	2 in.
10,001 to 20,000	8,301 to 16,600	2 1/2 in.
20,001 to 35,000	16,601 to 29,000	3 in.

For SI Units: 1 gal = 3.785 L; 1 in. = 25.40 mm.

NOTE: Where tanks are filled by the use of a pump through tight connections, a vent pipe not smaller in size than the discharge to the pump should be used.

2-2.6 Except as provided in 3-8.8, all connections to an underground tank shall be made through the top of the tank.

2-2.7 An underground tank shall be provided with means for gauging. (*See Section 3-6.*)

2-2.8 Fuel oil tanks taken out of service shall be safeguarded or disposed of in a safe manner. For underground tanks, see NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2-4.4.

2-3 Installation of Tanks Inside Buildings.

2-3.1 A supply tank less than 10 gal (38 L) shall be specifically approved for the purpose.

2-3.2 An approved safety can shall be permitted to be used as a storage tank.

2-3.3 Tanks larger than 10 gal (38 L) shall be constructed in accordance with UL 80, *Standard for Steel Inside Tanks for Oil-*

Burner Fuel, or 2-1.2.6 of this standard. Tanks larger than 660 gal (2500 L) shall be constructed in accordance with UL 80, UL 142, *Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, or 2-1.2.6 of this standard.

2-3.4 The fuel oil tanks shall be installed on the lowest floor (story, cellar, or basement) of a building except as provided in either 2-3.4.1 or 2-3.4.2.

2-3.4.1 A maximum of 660 gal (227 L) shall be permitted to be stored in a section of the building that has a higher floor elevation provided the following features exist:

(a) The higher floor elevation does not have any floors or open space directly below it.

(b) The higher floor elevation is provided with a 6 in. (150 mm) high, liquidtight sill or ramp to prevent fuel oil from entering the adjacent, lower area.

2-3.4.2 A maximum of 60 gal (227 L) shall be permitted above the lowest floor when the provisions of 2-3.4.1 are not met.

2-3.5 A tank less than 10 gal (38 L) shall not be placed within 2 ft (0.6 m) horizontally from any source of heat, either in or external to the appliance being served, or in a manner that the temperature of the oil in the tank exceeds 25°F (14°C) above room temperature.

2-3.6 A tank between 10-gal and 660-gal (38-L and 2500-L) capacity shall not be placed within 5 ft (1.5 m) horizontally from any source of heat, either in or external to any oil-burning appliance, nor shall such a tank obstruct quick and safe access to any utility service meters, switch panels, or shutoff valves.

2-3.7 Tanks between 10-gal and 660-gal (38-L and 2500-L) capacity that are provided with an opening in the bottom for use as a burner supply connection or as a drain, shall be arranged as follows:

(a) Pitched toward the opening with a slope of not less than 1/4 in. per ft (20 mm per meter) of length

(b) With a shutoff valve installed immediately adjacent to the burner supply connection at the bottom of the tank

2-3.8 All connections to a tank greater than 660 gal (2500 L) shall be made through the top of the tank, and the transfer of oil shall be by pump only and through continuous piping to and from the consuming appliances.

2-3.9 Tanks shall be equipped with vent and fill pipes, with both terminating outside the building. The size and type shall be in accordance with Table 2-3.9.

Table 2-3.9 Type and Size of Vents

Tank Size in U.S. Gallons	Type of Vent	Size of vent (nominal inside diameter)
10 to 660	Open vent pipe	Minimum 2 in.
Greater than 660	Open vent or automatically operated	Sized to prevent abnormal pressure in the tank during filling but not smaller than the pipe size specified in Table 2-2.5.

For SI Units: 1 gal = 3.785 L; 1 in. = 25.40 mm.

2-3.10 Tanks shall be equipped with a gauging device. (See Section 3-6.)

2-3.11 Any unused opening in a tank shall be closed vapor-tight by a pipe plug or cap.

2-3.12 A tank with 660-gal (2700-L) capacity or less shall be securely supported by rigid noncombustible supports to prevent settling, sliding, or lifting.

2-3.13 A tank with a capacity greater than 660 gal (2700 L) shall be supported at least 4 in. (100 mm) above the floor by masonry saddles at least 12 in. (0.3 m) thick, spaced not more than 8 ft (2.5 m) on centers and extending the full width of the tank. At least 15 in. (0.4 m) clearance shall be provided between the tank and the top and walls of the tank enclosure for the purpose of inspection and repair.

2-3.14 The maximum quantity of fuel that can be stored in a building shall be in accordance with Table 2-3.14.

Exception: The gross capacity of tanks shall be not more than 50,000 gal (189,250 L) in any building provided all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The individual tank capacity of any tank is not more than 25,000 gal (94,625 L).

(b) The tank(s) are in a vault having the walls, floor, and top constructed of assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 3 hours and the walls shall be bonded to the floor.

(c) The tank vault is located in a room or area of the building cut off vertically and horizontally from other areas and floors of the building by assemblies having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 2 hours. Access into the room shall be by an opening protected with a self-closing, listed 3-hr fire door. Fire doors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*. The top and walls of the tank enclosure shall be independent of the building construction except that an exterior building wall having a fire-resistance rating of not less than 3 hours also shall be permitted to serve as a wall of the tank enclosure.

2-3.15 Each tank room shall be provided with a doorway protected by a noncombustible liquidtight sill or ramp at least 6 in. (150 mm) high and a listed, self-closing, 1-hr fire-rated fire door for rooms with a 2-hr fire rating or a 3-hr fire-rated fire door for rooms with a 3-hr fire rating. Fire doors shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*. If the sill or ramp is more than 6 in. (150 mm) high, walls shall be built to a height corresponding to the level of oil that will be retained in order to withstand the lateral pressure due to the liquid head.

Table 2-3.14 Maximum Quantity Allowed in a Building

Maximum Quantity Allowed in Building (gal)	Aggregate Tank Size (gal per room)	Fire Resistance Rating of Room Fire Barrier Walls (hr)	Building Construction Type Per NFPA 220
1,320	1,320	0	Any
Unlimited	660	2	Any
10,000	10,000	3	Non-fire-resistive
15,000	15,000	3	Fire-resistive

For SI Units: 1 gal = 3.785 L.

2-3.16 Provision shall be made for adequate ventilation of such enclosures prior to entering for inspection or repair of tanks.

2-3.17 A tank to be installed in a room or area with a 2-hr or less fire-resistance rating shall be of such size and shape that it can be installed in and removed from the building as a unit.

2-3.18 Tanks with an aggregate capacity of 660 gal (2500 L) or less located in a room or area with a 2-hr or less fire-resistance rating shall supply only one oil-burning appliance. Cross-connection of two tanks to the same burner shall be acceptable. Two cross-connected tanks shall be permitted to have a single fill and a single vent pipe, as shown in Figures 2-3.18(a) and 2-3.18(b).

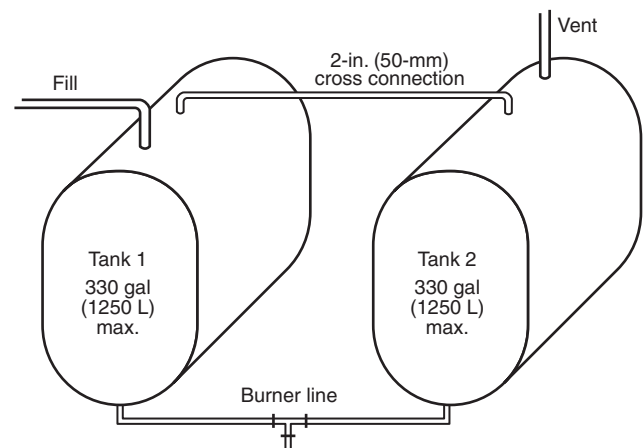


Figure 2-3.18(a) Recommended arrangement of two fuel oil tanks of not more than 660-gal (2500-L) aggregate capacity.

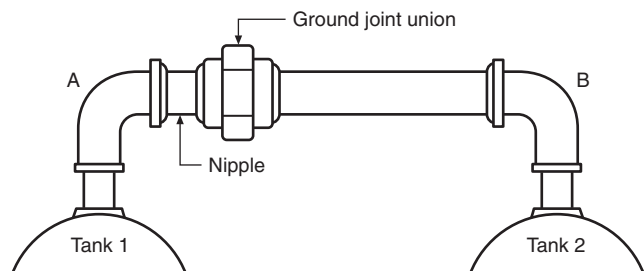


Figure 2-3.18(b) Detail of the cross-connection that can be used in Figure 2-3.18(a).

2-4 Installation of Outside Aboveground Tanks Not Larger Than 660 Gal (2500 L).

2-4.1 The provisions of Section 2-4 shall not apply to centralized oil distribution systems. (See Section 3-8.)

2-4.2 Tankage not in excess of 660 gal (2500 L) shall be permitted to be installed outside and aboveground in a built-up area. The tanks shall be permitted to be adjacent to buildings, but the distance to the line of adjoining property shall be in accordance with Table 2-5.3.1(c). Such tanks shall be suitably protected from the weather and from physical damage incident to outside use. The tanks shall not block normal means of egress.

2-4.3 A tank less than 60-gal (227-L) capacity shall be permitted to be either a marked DOT-5 Shipping Container (drum), a listed safety can, or a tank construction in accordance with UL 80, *Standard for Steel Inside Tanks for Oil-Burner Fuel* or 2-1.2.6 of this standard.

2-4.4 A tank having a capacity between 60 gal and 660 gal (227 L and 2500 L) shall be constructed in accordance with UL 80 or 2-1.2.6.

2-4.5 A maximum of 660 gal (2500 L) shall be connected to one oil-burning appliance.

2-4.6 Two supply tanks connected to the same burner, as permitted by 2-4.5 above, shall be permitted to be cross-connected and provided with a single fill and a single vent, as shown in Figures 2-3.18(a) and 2-3.18(b), but when so connected, they shall be on a common slab and rigidly secured, one to the other.

2-4.7 Tanks having a capacity of 660 gal (2500 L) or less shall be securely supported by rigid noncombustible supports to prevent settling, sliding, or lifting.

2-4.8 The filling of a portable container from a tank greater than 60 gal (227 L) shall be by a hand pump only.

2-4.9 A shutoff valve shall be provided in the burner supply line immediately adjacent to the gravity feed connection of the supply tank.

2-4.10 A tank 660 gal (2500 L) or less shall be equipped with an open vent not smaller than the pipe size specified in Table 2-2.5.

2-4.11 A tank shall be provided with a means to determine the liquid level. (See Section 3-6.)

2-4.12 The fill opening shall be of such size and so located as to permit ready filling in a manner that will avoid spillage.

2-5 Installation of Outside Aboveground Tanks Larger Than 660 Gal (2500 L).

2-5.1 A tank having a capacity of greater than 660 gal (2500 L) shall be constructed in accordance with UL 142, *Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, 2-1.2.6 of this standard, or API 650, *Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage*.

2-5.2 A tank shall be provided with a means to determine the liquid level. (See Section 3-6.)

2-5.3 Location with Respect to Property Lines, Public Ways, and Important Buildings on the Same Property.

2-5.3.1 Tanks equipped with emergency venting that will not permit pressures to exceed 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) shall be located in accordance with Table 2-5.3.1(a). Tanks equipped with emergency venting that will permit pressures to exceed 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) shall be located in accordance with Table 2-5.3.1(b).

2-5.3.2 Vertical tanks having a weak roof-to-shell seam and storing No. 6 fuel oil shall be permitted to be located at one-half the distances specified in Table 2-5.3.1(a), provided the tanks are not within a diked area or drainage path, or a tank storing grade Nos. 1 through 5 fuel oil.

2-5.3.3 The reference table for minimum distances used in Tables 2-5.3.1(a) and 2-5.3.1(b) shall be as shown in Table 2-5.3.1(c).

2-5.4 Spacing (Shell-to-Shell) Between Any Two Adjacent Aboveground Tanks.

2-5.4.1 The location of a tank with respect to any such other tank except tanks of 660-gal (2500-L) capacity or less shall be in accordance with Table 2-5.4.1.

Table 2-5.3.1(a) Fuel Oil (Pressure 2.5 psig or Less)

Type of Tank	Protection	Minimum Distance in Ft From Property Line That Is or Can Be Built Upon, Including the Opposite Side of a Public Way, Which Shall Be Not Less than 5 Ft	Minimum Distance in Ft From Nearest Side of Any Public Way or From Nearest Important Building on the Same Property, Which Shall Be Not Less than 5 Ft
Floating Roof	Protection for exposures* None	1/2 times diameter of tank Diameter of tank, but need not exceed 175 ft	1/6 times diameter of tank 1/6 times diameter of tank
Vertical with Weak Roof-to-Shell Seam	Approved foam or inerting system** on tanks not exceeding 150 ft in diameter*** Protection for exposures* None	1/2 times diameter of tank Diameter of tank 2 times diameter of tank, but need not exceed 350 ft	1/6 times diameter of tank 1/6 times diameter of tank 1/3 times diameter of tank
Horizontal and Vertical with Emergency Relief Venting to Limit Pressures to 25 psig	Approved inerting system** on the tank or approved foam system on vertical tanks Protection for exposures* None	1/2 times Table 2-5.3.1(c) Table 2-5.3.1(c) 2 times Table 2-5.3.1(c)	1/2 times Table 2-5.3.1(c) Table 2-5.3.1(c) Table 2-5.3.1(c)

For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.3048 m.

*Protection for exposures shall mean fire protection for structures on property adjacent to liquid storage. Fire protection for such structures shall be acceptable where located within the jurisdiction of any public fire department, or adjacent to plants having private fire brigades capable of providing cooling water streams to structures on property adjacent to liquid storage.

**See NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*.

***For tanks greater than 150 ft in diameter, use "Protection for exposures" or "None" as applicable.

Table 2-5.3.1(b) Fuel Oil (Pressure Greater than 2.5 psig) Applicable to Any Type of Tank

		Minimum Distance in Ft From Property Line That Is or Can Be Built Upon, Including the Opposite Side of a Public Way	Minimum Distance in Ft From Nearest Side of Any Public Way or From Nearest Important Building on the Same Property
Any Tank, Regardless of Type	Protection for exposures*	1 1/2 times Table 2-5.3.1(c), but shall not be less than 25 ft	1 1/2 times Table 2-5.3.1(c), but shall not be less than 25 ft
	None	3 times Table 2-5.3.1(c), but shall not be less than 25 ft	1 1/2 times Table 2-5.3.1(c), but shall not be less than 25 ft

For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.3048 m.

*Protection for exposures shall mean fire protection for structures on property adjacent to liquid storage. Fire protection for such structures shall be acceptable where located within the jurisdiction of any public fire department, or adjacent to plants having private fire brigades capable of providing cooling water streams to structures on property adjacent to liquid storage.

Table 2-5.3.1(c) Reference Table for Use in Tables 2-5.3.1(a) and 2-5.3.1(b)

Capacity of Tank (gal)	Minimum Distance in Ft From Property Line That Is or Can Be Built Upon, Including the Opposite Side of a Public Way	Minimum Distance in Ft From Nearest Side of Any Public Way or From Nearest Important Building on the Same Property
275 gal or less	5 ft	5 ft
276 gal to 750 gal	10 ft	5 ft
751 gal to 12,000 gal	15 ft	5 ft
12,001 gal to 30,000 gal	20 ft	5 ft
30,001 gal to 50,000 gal	30 ft	10 ft
50,001 gal to 100,000 gal	50 ft	15 ft
100,001 gal to 500,000 gal	80 ft	25 ft
500,001 gal to 1,000,000 gal	100 ft	35 ft
1,000,001 gal to 2,000,000 gal	135 ft	45 ft
2,000,001 gal to 3,000,000 gal	165 ft	55 ft
300,000,001 gal or more	175 ft	60 ft

For SI Units: 1 gal = 3.785 L; 1 ft = 0.3048 m.

Table 2-5.4.1 Minimum Tank Spacing (Shell-to-Shell)

Floating Roof Tanks		Fixed Roof or Horizontal Tanks	
		<i>Class I or II Liquids</i>	<i>Class IIIA Liquids</i>
<i>All tanks not over 150-ft diameter</i>	1/6 the sum of adjacent tank diameters, but not less than 3 ft	1/6 the sum of adjacent tank diameters, but not less than 3 ft	1/6 the sum of adjacent tank diameters, but not less than 3 ft
<i>Tanks larger than 150-ft diameter:</i>			
If remote impounding is provided in accordance with 2-5.5.2	1/6 the sum of adjacent tank diameters	1/4 the sum of adjacent tank diameters	1/6 the sum of adjacent tank diameters
If diking is provided in accordance with 2-5.5.	1/4 the sum of adjacent tank diameters	1/4 the sum of adjacent tank diameters	1/4 the sum of adjacent tank diameters

For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.3048 m.

2-5.4.2 The minimum horizontal separation between an LP-Gas container and a fuel oil tank shall be 20 ft (6 m). Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of fuel oil under adjacent LP-Gas containers such as by dikes, diversion curbs, or grading. Where fuel oil storage tanks are within a diked area, the LP-Gas containers shall be outside the diked area and at least 10 ft (3 m) away from the center line of the wall of the diked area. The foregoing provisions shall not apply where LP-Gas containers of 125-gal (475-L) or less capacity are installed adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks

of 660-gal (2500-L) or less capacity. No horizontal separation shall be required between aboveground LP-Gas containers and underground fuel oil tanks installed in accordance with Section 2-2.

2-5.5 Control of Spillage from Aboveground Tanks.

2-5.5.1 Facilities shall be provided so that any accidental discharge of any fuel oil will be prevented from endangering important facilities adjoining property, or reaching waterways, as provided for in 2-5.5.2 or 2-5.5.3.

2-5.5.2 Remote Impounding. Where protection of adjoining property or waterways is by means of drainage to a remote impounding area so that impounded liquid will not be held against tanks, such systems shall comply with the following:

(a) A slope of not less than 1 percent away from the tank shall be provided for at least 50 ft (15 m) toward the impounding area.

(b) The impounding area shall have a capacity not less than that of the largest tank that can drain into it.

(c) The route of the drainage system shall be so located that, if the liquids in the drainage system are ignited, the fire will not seriously expose tanks or adjoining property.

(d) The confines of the impounding area shall be located so that when filled to capacity the liquid level will not be closer than 50 ft (15 m) from any property line that is or can be built upon or from any tank.

2-5.5.3 Impounding around Tanks by Diking. Where protection of adjoining property or waterways is by means of impounding by diking around the tanks, such system shall comply with the following:

(a) A slope of not less than 1 percent away from the tank shall be provided for at least 50 ft (15 m) or to the dike base, whichever is less.

(b) The volumetric capacity of the diked area shall not be less than the greatest amount of liquid that can be released from the largest tank within the diked area, based on a full tank. To allow for volume occupied by tanks, the capacity of the diked area enclosing more than one tank shall be calculated after deducting the volume of the tanks, other than the volume of the largest tank, below the height of the dike.

(c) To permit access, the outside base of the dike at ground level shall be no closer than 10 ft (3 m) to any property line that is or can be built upon.

(d) Walls of the diked area shall be of earth, steel, concrete, or solid masonry and designed to be liquidtight and to withstand a full hydrostatic head. Earthen walls 3 ft (1 m) or more in height shall have a flat section at the top not less than 2 ft (0.6 m) wide. The slope of an earthen wall shall be consistent with the angle of repose of the material out of which the wall is constructed.

(e) Except as provided in (f) below, the walls of the diked area shall be restricted to an average interior height of 6 ft (2 m) above interior grade.

(f) Dikes shall be permitted to be higher than an average of 6 ft (2 m) above interior grade where provisions are made for normal access and necessary emergency access to tanks, valves, and other equipment, and safe egress from the diked enclosure.

1. Piping passing through dike walls shall be designed to prevent excessive stresses as a result of settlement or fire exposure.

2. The minimum distance between the tank shell and the toe of the interior dike wall shall be 5 ft (1.5 m).

(g) Each diked area containing two or more tanks shall be subdivided, preferably by drainage channels or at least by intermediate curbs, in order to prevent spills from endangering adjacent tanks within the diked area as follows:

1. When storing fuel oil in vertical cone roof tanks constructed with weak roof-to-shell seams or approved floating roof tanks, one subdivision for each tank in excess of 420,000 gal (10,000 bbl) (1,590,000 L) and one subdivision for each

group of tanks, no tank exceeding 420,000-gal (10,000-bbl) (1,590,000-L) capacity, having an aggregate capacity not exceeding 630,000 gal (15,000 bbl) (2,385,000 L).

2. When storing fuel oil in tanks not covered in one subdivision for each tank in excess of 100,000 gal (2500 bbl) (397,500 L) and one subdivision for each group of tanks, no tank exceeding 100,000-gal (2500-bbl) (397,500-L) capacity, having an aggregate capacity not exceeding 150,000 gal (3570 bbl) (567,630 L).

(h) Where provision is made for draining water from diked areas, such drains shall be controlled in a manner so as to prevent fuel oil from entering natural water courses, public sewers, or public drains, if their presence would constitute a hazard. Control of drainage shall be accessible under fire conditions from outside the dike.

(i) Storage of combustible materials or empty drums or barrels shall not be permitted within the diked area.

2-5.6 Normal Venting for Aboveground Tanks.

2-5.6.1 Atmospheric storage tanks shall be adequately vented to prevent the development of vacuum or pressure that could distort the roof of a cone roof tank or exceed the design pressure in the case of other atmospheric tanks, as a result of filling or emptying and atmospheric temperature changes.

2-5.6.2 Normal vents shall be sized in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute, API Standard 2000, *Venting Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Storage Tanks*, or other accepted standard; or shall be at least as large as the filling or withdrawal connection, whichever is larger, but in no case less than 1-in. (32-mm) nominal inside diameter.

2-5.6.3 Low-pressure tanks and pressure vessels shall be adequately vented to prevent development of pressure or vacuum, as a result of filling or emptying and atmospheric temperature changes, from exceeding the design pressure of the tank or vessel. Protection also shall be provided to prevent overpressure from any pump discharging into the tank or vessel when the pump discharge pressure can exceed the design pressure of the tank or vessel.

2-5.6.4 If any tank or pressure vessel has more than one fill or withdrawal connection and simultaneous filling or withdrawal can be made, the vent size shall be based on the maximum anticipated simultaneous flow.

2-5.6.5 The outlet of all vents and vent drains on tanks equipped with venting to permit pressures exceeding 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) shall be arranged to discharge in such a way as to prevent localized overheating of, or flame impingement on, any part of the tank, in the event vapors from such vents are ignited.

2-5.7 Emergency Relief Venting for Fire Exposure for Aboveground Tanks.

2-5.7.1 Every aboveground tank shall have some form of construction or device that will relieve excessive internal pressure caused by exposure fires.

2-5.7.2 In a vertical tank the construction referred to in 2-5.6.1 shall be permitted to take the form of a floating roof, lifter roof, a weak roof-to-shell seam, or other approved pressure-relieving construction. The weak roof-to-shell seam shall be constructed to fail preferential to any other seam. (Design methods that will provide a weak roof-to-shell seam construction are contained in API Standard 650, *Welded Steel Tanks for*

Oil Storage, and UL 142, *Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.)

2-5.7.3 Where emergency relief depends entirely on pressure-relieving devices, the total venting capacity of both normal and emergency vents shall be sufficient to prevent rupture of the shell or bottom of the tank if vertical or rupture of the shell or heads if horizontal. The total capacity of both normal and emergency venting devices shall be not less than that derived from Table 2-5.7.3, except as provided in 2-5.7.4 or 2-5.7.5. Such device shall be permitted to be a self-closing man-hole cover, or one using long bolts that permit the cover to lift under internal pressure, or an additional or larger relief valve or valves. The wetted area of the tank shall be calculated on the basis of 55 percent of the total exposed area of a sphere or spheroid, 75 percent of the total exposed area of a horizontal tank, and the first 30 ft (9 m) abovegrade of the exposed shell area of a vertical tank. (See Appendix B of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.)

Table 2-5.7.3 Wetted Area Versus Ft³ Free Air per Hour (14.7 psia and 60°F)

Ft ²	CFH	Ft ²	CFH	Ft ²	CFH
20	21,100	160	168,000	900	493,000
30	31,600	180	190,000	1,000	524,000
40	42,100	200	211,000	1,200	557,000
50	52,700	250	239,000	1,400	587,000
60	63,200	300	265,000	1,600	614,000
70	73,700	350	288,000	1,800	639,000
80	84,200	400	312,000	2,000	662,000
90	94,800	500	354,000	2,400	704,000
100	105,000	600	392,000	2,800	742,000
120	126,000	700	428,000	and over	
140	147,000	800	462,000		

For SI Units: 1 ft² = 0.0929 m²; 1 ft³ = 0.02832 m³.

NOTE: Interpolator intermediate values.

2-5.7.4 The total emergency relief venting capacity for any specific liquid shall be determined by the following formula:

$$\text{ft}^3 \text{ of free air per hour} = V = \frac{1337}{L\sqrt{M}}$$

where:

V = ft³ of free air per hour from Table 2-5.7.3

L = latent heat of vaporization of specific liquid in Btu/lb

M = molecular weight of specific liquids

2-5.7.5 The required air rate of 2-5.7.3 or 2-5.7.4 shall be permitted to be multiplied by the appropriate factor listed in the following schedule where protection is provided as indicated. Only one of the following factors shall be used for any one tanks:

0.5 — for drainage in accordance with 2-5.5.2 for tanks with more than 200 ft² (18.6 m²) of wetted area

0.3 — for approved water spray in accordance with NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, and drainage in accordance with 2-5.5.2

0.3 — for insulation in accordance with 2-5.7.5(a)

0.15 — for water spray with approved insulation in accordance with 2-5.7.5(a) and drainage in accordance with 2-5.5.2

2-5.7.5a Insulation systems for which credit is taken shall meet the following performance criteria and shall be subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction:

1. Remain in place under fire exposure conditions.

2. Withstand dislodgment when subjected to hose stream impingement during fire exposure. This requirement shall be permitted to be waived where use of solid hose stream is not contemplated or would not be practical.

3. Maintain a maximum conductance value of 4.0 Btu/hr/ft²/°F when the outer insulation jacket or cover is at a temperature of 1660°F (904°C) and when the mean temperature of the insulation is 1000°F (538°C).

2-5.7.6 The outlet of all vents and vent drains on tanks equipped with emergency venting to permit pressures exceeding 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) shall be arranged to discharge in such a way as to prevent localized overheating of or flame impingement on any part of the tank, in the event vapors from such vents are ignited.

2-5.7.7 Each commercial tank-venting device shall have stamped on it the opening pressure, the pressure at which the valve reaches full open position, and the flow capacity at the latter pressure. If the start to open pressure is less than 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) and the pressure at the full open position is greater than 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa), the flow capacity at 2.5 psig (gauge pressure of 17 kPa) also shall be stamped on the venting device. The flow capacity shall be expressed in ft³/hr of air at 60°F (16°C) and 14.7 psig (gauge pressure of 101 kPa).

(a) The flow capacity of tank-venting devices less than 8 in. (200 mm) in nominal pipe size shall be determined by actual testing of each type and size of vent. These flow tests shall be permitted to be conducted by the manufacturer if certified by a qualified impartial observer or by a qualified impartial outside agency. The flow capacity of tank-venting devices 8 in. (200 mm) in nominal pipe size or larger, including manhole covers with long bolts or equivalent, shall be permitted to be calculated provided that the opening pressure is actually measured, the rating pressure and corresponding free orifice area are stated, the word “calculated” appears on the nameplate, and the computation is based on a flow coefficient of 0.5 applied to the rated orifice.

(b) A suitable formula for this calculation is

$$CFH = 1667 (C_f) \sqrt{P_t - P_a}$$

where:

CFH = venting requirement in ft³ of free air per hr

C_f = 0.5 (the flow coefficient)

A = the orifice area in in.²

P_t = the absolute pressure inside the tank in inches of water

P_a = the absolute atmospheric pressure inside the tank in inches of water

2-6 Abandonment or Reuse of Aboveground Tanks.

2-6.1* Tanks taken out of service or abandoned shall be emptied of liquid, rendered vaporfree, and safeguarded against trespassing.

2-6.2 Only those used tanks that comply with the applicable requirements of this standard and that are approved by the authority having jurisdiction shall be installed for flammable or combustible liquids service.

2-7 Special Situations. In particular installations, the provisions of this chapter shall be permitted to be altered at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction after consideration of special features such as topographical conditions, barricades, walls, nature of occupancies, and proximity to buildings or adjoining property; height and character of construction of such buildings, capacity and construction of proposed tanks, and character of liquids to be stored; degree of private fire protection to be provided; and the adequacy of facilities of the fire department to cope with fuel oil fires.

2-8 Abandonment of Tanks and Related Equipment.

2-8.1 If a tank and its related piping is abandoned for whatever reason, the tank and all piping connected to it, including the outside fill and vent piping and any piping connected to the appliance, shall be emptied of all contents, cleaned, removed from the premises or property, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal rules and regulations.

2-8.2 If a liquid fuel-burning appliance is converted to an alternate fuel, the following requirements shall be met before the alternate fuel is used:

(a) The entire contents of the fuel oil tank shall be completely removed and the tank purged of all vapors.

(b) The fuel tank vent line shall remain intact and open until the tank is removed.

(c) The outside oil fill pipe shall be capped and filled with concrete and all remaining piping, other than the vent line, shall be capped or sealed.

Chapter 3 Piping, Pumps, and Valves

3-1 Piping Materials and Design.

3-1.1 All piping shall be wrought-iron, steel, or brass pipe or brass or copper tubing, except as provided in 3-1.2. Wall thicknesses of wrought-iron and steel pipe shall be in accordance with design methods outlined in ANSI B36.10, *Standard on Wrought-Steel and Wrought-Iron Pipe*. Listed flexible metal hose shall be permitted to be used to reduce the effect of jarring and vibration or where rigid connections are impractical, and it shall be installed in full compliance with its listing.

3-1.2 Piping shall be permitted to be of materials other than those specified in 3-1.1 if used underground. Such piping shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering design for the material used and shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

3-1.3 Piping used in the installation of oil burners and appliances other than conversion range oil burners shall be not smaller than $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. (9.5-mm) iron pipe size or $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. (9.5-

mm) OD tubing, except that $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. (6.4-mm) pipe or $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. (7.9-mm) OD tubing shall be permitted to be used in the suction line of systems where the top of the tank is below the level of the oil pump. Copper tubing shall have 0.035-in. (0.89-mm) nominal and 0.032-in. (0.81-mm) minimum wall thicknesses.

3-1.4 Pipe shall be connected with standard fittings and tubing with fittings of listed type. Pipe connectors made of combustible materials or depending upon the frictional characteristics of combustible materials shall not be used inside of buildings or aboveground outside of buildings. If used belowground outside of buildings, connectors shall be of listed type and installed in accordance with their listing. All threaded joints and connections shall be made tight with suitable lubricant or pipe compound. Unions requiring gaskets or packings, right or left couplings, and sweat fittings employing solder having a melting point of less than 1000°F (538°C) shall not be used in oil lines. Cast-iron fittings shall not be used.

3-1.5 Piping shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and, where necessary, protected against corrosion. All buried piping shall be protected against corrosion.

3-1.6 Proper allowance shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration. Pipe lines, other than tubing, connected to underground tanks, except straight fill lines and test wells, shall be provided with double swing joints or flexible connectors, or otherwise arranged to permit the tanks to settle without impairing the tightness of the pipe connections.

3-1.7 Piping systems shall be maintained liquidtight. A piping system that has leaks that constitute a hazard shall be emptied of liquid or repaired in an approved manner.

3-2 Fill and Return Piping.

3-2.1 A fill pipe shall terminate outside a building at a point at least 2 ft (0.6 m) from any building opening at the same or lower level. A fill pipe shall terminate in a manner designed to minimize spilling when the filling hose is disconnected. The fill opening shall be equipped with a tight metal cover designed to discourage tampering. A fill pipe shall be of such size and be so located as to permit ready filling in a manner that will avoid spillage, and it shall be identified at its terminus as a fuel oil fill.

3-2.2 A return line from a burner or pump to a supply tank shall enter the top of the tank.

3-2.3 Cross-connections permitting gravity flow from one tank to another shall be prohibited, except between two supply tanks not exceeding 660-gal (2500-L) aggregate capacity.

3-2.4 An auxiliary tank shall be filled by a pump transferring the oil through continuous piping from the supply tank.

3-2.5 An auxiliary tank shall be located at a level above the top of the supply tank from which it is filled.

3-2.6 An auxiliary tank shall be provided with an overflow pipe draining to the supply tank and extending into the top of the supply tank not more than 1 in. (25 mm). This requirement shall not apply to an auxiliary tank specifically listed for use without an overflow pipe.

3-2.7 An overflow pipe from an auxiliary tank and a return line from a burner or pump shall have no valves or obstructions.

3-3 Supply Connections.

3-3.1 All piping, except the burner supply line from a tank having a capacity not greater than 660 gal (2500 L) and the cross-connection between two tanks having an aggregate capacity of 660 gal (2500 L) or less, shall be connected into the top of a supply tank. Where two tanks are cross-connected, the tops of the tanks shall be on the same horizontal plane. [See Figures 2-3.18(a) and 2-3.18(b).]

3-3.2 The burner supply connection to a tank having a capacity of more than 660 gal (2500 L) or to two or more tanks having an aggregate capacity of more than 660 gal (2500 L) shall be connected into the top of each tank, except as permitted by 3-3.6 or 3-9.8.

3-3.3 A transfer pump or an automatic pump shall be permitted to be used to deliver oil from a supply tank to a burner or to an auxiliary tank. Except as permitted by 3-3.6 or Section 3-8, a transfer pump shall not be connected to a tank having a capacity greater than 660 gal (2500 L) or to two tanks having an aggregate capacity of more than 660 gal (2500 L).

3-3.4 The pressure at the oil supply inlet to an appliance shall be not greater than 3 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa) unless the appliance is approved for a higher inlet pressure.

3-3.5 Where supply tanks are set below the level of the burner, the oil piping shall be so laid as to pitch toward the supply tank without traps.

3-3.6 For commercial and industrial installations the oil supply from tanks of any capacity permitted by this standard shall be in accordance with the following:

(a) The burner supply line shall be permitted to be connected to an outside aboveground supply tank at a point below the liquid level, but each such connection shall be provided with an internal or external shutoff valve located as close as practicable to the shell of the tank. External valves and their connections to the tank shall be of steel.

(b) A transfer pump shall be permitted to be used.

3-4 Vent Piping.

3-4.1 Vent pipes shall be so laid as to drain toward one tank without sags or traps where liquid can collect. They shall be located so that they will not be subjected to physical damage aboveground. Vent pipes from tanks shall be permitted to be connected into one outlet pipe. The outlet pipe shall be at least one pipe size larger than the largest individual vent pipe connected thereto. In no case shall the point of connection between two or more vent pipes be lower than the top of any fill pipe opening. The lower end of a vent pipe shall enter the tank through the top and shall extend into the tank not more than 1 in. (25 mm).

3-4.2 Vent pipes shall terminate outside of buildings at a point not less than 2 ft (0.6 m) measured vertically or horizontally from any building opening. Outer ends of vent pipes shall terminate in a weatherproof vent cap or fitting or be provided with a weatherproof hood. All vent caps shall have a minimum free open area equal to the cross-sectional area of the vent pipe and shall not employ screens finer than Number 4 mesh. Vent pipes shall terminate sufficiently above the ground to avoid being obstructed with snow and ice. Vent pipes from tanks containing heaters shall be extended to a location where oil vapors discharging from the vent will be readily diffused. If the static head with a vent pipe filled with oil exceeds 10 psig (gauge pressure of 70 kPa), the

tank shall be designed to withstand the maximum static head that will be imposed.

3-4.3 The vent outlet of a supply tank shall terminate at least 5 ft (1.6 m) from any air inlet or any flue gas outlet of any appliance.

3-4.4 Vent pipes shall not be cross-connected with pipes other than vent pipes.

3-5 Pressurized Tank Feed. Air or other gases shall not be used to pressurize tanks.

3-6 Oil Gauging.

3-6.1 All tanks in which a constant oil level is not maintained by an automatic pump shall be equipped with a method of determining the oil level.

3-6.2 Test wells shall not be installed inside buildings. For outside service they shall be equipped with a tight metal cover designed to discourage tampering.

3-6.3 Gauging devices such as liquid level indicators or signals shall be designed and installed so that oil or vapor will not be discharged into a building from the fuel supply system. Inside tanks provided with fill and vent pipes used for No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil shall be provided with a device to indicate either visually or audibly at the fill point when the oil in the tank has reached a predetermined safe level.

3-6.4 No tank used in connection with any oil burner shall be equipped with a glass gauge or any gauge that, when broken, will permit the escape of oil from the tank.

3-7 Oil Pumps and Valves.

3-7.1 An oil pump that is not a part of a listed burner shall be a positive displacement type that automatically shuts off the oil supply when stopped.

3-7.2 An automatic pump that is not an integral part of a burner shall be a listed type installed in full compliance with its listing.

3-7.3 A readily accessible manual shutoff valve shall be installed at each point where required to control properly the flow of fuel in normal operation and where required to avoid oil spillage during servicing. The valve shall be installed to close against the supply.

3-7.4 Where a shutoff is installed in the discharge line of an oil pump that is not an integral part of a burner, a pressure relief valve shall be connected into the discharge line between the pump and the shutoff valve and arranged to return surplus oil to the supply tank or to bypass it around the pump, unless the pump includes an internal bypass.

3-7.5 Any fuel oil line incorporating a heater shall be provided with a relief valve arranged to discharge to the return line when any valve, pump, or other device might prevent the release of excessive pressure because of the expansion of the oil when heated.

3-7.6 Where oil is supplied to a burner requiring uniform flow by gravity feed and a constant level valve is not incorporated in the burner assembly or the oil is not supplied by an automatic pump, a constant level valve shall be installed in the supply line at the gravity tank or as close thereto as practicable, to ensure uniform delivery of oil to the burner. The vent opening of such a constant level valve shall be connected by piping or tubing to the outside of the building,

unless the constant level valve is provided with an antiflooding device. Vent piping or tubing of constant level valves shall not be connected to tanks or tank vents.

3-7.7 Provision shall be made for adequate ventilation of enclosures, such as vaults or pits, where pumps and accessories are installed prior to entering for inspection or repair.

3-8 Centralized Oil Distribution Systems.

3-8.1 A centralized oil distribution system shall conform to Section 3-8 and all other applicable provisions of this standard.

3-8.2 The installation and maintenance of the distribution system shall be supervised by a qualified company acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Accurate inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled on all storage tanks for possible indication of leakage from tanks or piping.

3-8.3 Plans showing the relative location of tanks, pumps, valves, piping, and structure to be supplied by the system shall be approved by and filed with the authority having jurisdiction.

3-8.4 Oil shall be permitted to be fed from the supply tank or tanks by gravity or by transfer pump. All distribution piping outside of diked areas shall be underground.

3-8.5 The capacity of a single tank or the aggregate capacity of two or more tanks supplying a centralized oil distribution system shall be not more than 20,000 gal (75,700 L) except that underground tanks installed in accordance with Section 2-2 shall be permitted to be of any capacity permitted by this standard.

3-8.6 Atmospheric tanks located entirely aboveground shall be built in accordance with the requirement for aboveground tanks included in 2-1.2.3. Atmospheric tanks located underground or partially underground shall be built in accordance with the requirements for underground tanks included in 2-1.2.3.

3-8.7 Aboveground and partially buried tanks shall be diked in accordance with 2-5.5.3 except that the volumetric capacity of the diked area shall be not less than the total volume above the adjacent grade level of all tanks within the diked area.

3-8.8 A distribution main shall be permitted to be connected to a tank or tanks having aggregate capacity of not more than 20,000 gal (75,700 L) at a point below the liquid level. Where the distribution main is so connected, a readily accessible internal or external shutoff valve shall be installed in the main as close as practical to the tank. If external and aboveground, the shutoff valve and its tank connections shall be made of steel. Connections between the tank(s) and the distribution main shall be made with double swing joints or flexible connectors, or otherwise arranged to permit the tank(s) to settle without damaging the system. Such connections, where aboveground, shall be located within the diked area.

3-8.9 Only appliances equipped with primary safety controls specifically listed for the appliance shall be connected to a centralized oil distribution system.

3-8.10 A readily accessible manual shutoff valve shall be installed in each branch line that enters a building, mobile home, travel trailer, or other structure. This valve shall be permitted to be either inside or outside of such a structure. If out-

side, the valve shall be protected from weather and damage. If inside, the valve shall be located directly adjacent to the point at which the supply line enters the structure.

3-8.11 A device shall be provided that will automatically shut off the oil supply at or ahead of the point where it enters the interior of the structure, if the supply line between this device and the appliance is broken. This device shall be located on the appliance side of the manual shutoff valve required in 3-8.10. This device shall be solidly supported and protected from damage.

3-8.12 Means shall be provided to limit the oil pressure at the appliance inlet to a maximum of 3 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa). If a pressure-reducing valve is to be used, it shall be a type approved for the service.

3-8.13 A manual-reset device shall be provided to automatically shut off the oil supply to the appliance if the oil pressure at the appliance inlet exceeds 8 psig (gauge pressure of 55 kPa), except that such a shutoff device is not required when (1) the distribution system is supplied from a gravity tank in which the maximum level of oil (hydrostatic head) is such that the pressure in the system at the appliance inlet cannot exceed 3 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa), or (2) the pressure-limiting device provided in accordance with 3-8.12 is such that if the device fails to regulate the pressure to not more than 3 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa), the oil supply will be automatically shut off.

3-9 Oil Distribution Systems for Roof-Mounted or Ceiling-Suspended Oil-Fired Units.

3-9.1 An oil distribution system for roof-mounted or ceiling-suspended oil-fired units shall conform to Section 3-9 and all other applicable provisions of this standard.

3-9.2 The installation and maintenance of the oil distribution systems shall be supervised by a qualified company acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3-9.3 Plans showing the relative location of tanks, pumps, valves, piping, and their relationship to structure supplied by the systems shall be approved by and filed with the authority having jurisdiction.

3-9.4 Oil shall be permitted to be fed directly to the burner(s), directly from a tank or by means of a fuel distribution system that includes a transfer pump.

3-9.4.1 Where fed directly from a storage tank, the fuel supply system shall be designed so that under normal operating conditions the burner fuel unit operates with less than 10 in. Hg (34 kPa) vacuum at the inlet.

3-9.4.2 If the limitations of 3-9.4.1 are exceeded, a fuel supply system incorporating a transfer pump(s) is needed and shall be provided.

3-9.5 The fuel supply systems shall conform to the following general requirements:

(a) All components (pumps, reservoirs, valves, regulators, relief valves, controls, etc.) shall be listed for use with fuel oil.

(b) Control and/or relief provisions shall be provided to preclude pressurizing the main distribution lines 50 percent above the working pressure.

(c) No dead-ended main distribution oil lines shall be permitted unless provisions are made for air purging. These purge points shall be closed by plugs or caps when not actually in use.

(d) Means shall be provided to limit the oil pressure at the burner inlet to a maximum of 3 psig (gauge pressure of 21 kPa). If a pressure-reducing valve is to be used, it shall be a type approved for the service.

3-9.6 The capacity of a single tank or the aggregate capacity of two or more tanks supplying a distribution system for roof-mounted or ceiling-suspended oil-fired units shall not be more than 20,000 gal (75,700 L), except that underground tanks installed in accordance with Section 2-2 shall be permitted to be of any capacity permitted by this standard.

3-9.7 Tanks, piping, pumps, and valves shall comply with the provisions of Chapters 2 and 3.

3-9.8 If required by design, individual supply tanks (auxiliary or day tanks) connected to burners shall comply with the provisions of 2-3.4.2, 3-2.5, 3-2.6, and 3-2.7.

3-9.9 Valves and drip trays (roof-mounted units only) shall be provided to prevent oil spillage during service.

3-9.10 A readily accessible and identified manual shutoff valve shall be installed in each branch line that serves an individual burner and in the oil distribution line. This valve shall be permitted to be either inside or outside of a protective enclosure. If outside, the valve shall be protected from weather and damage. If inside, the valve shall be located directly adjacent to the point at which the supply line enters the protective enclosure.

3-9.11 Only appliances equipped with primary safety controls specifically listed for the appliance shall be connected to a distribution system for roof-mounted or ceiling-suspended oil-fired units.

3-9.12 A switch in the electrical supply to the transfer pump shall be provided. Such a switch, which is capable of being locked in the open position, shall be at a convenient location so the fuel supply system can be shut down for maintenance. Provisions shall be made so that shutdown of the fuel supply system shall interrupt the electrical supply to the units described in 3-9.1 (*see also 4-3.8*).

3-10 Tests of Piping.

3-10.1 After installation and before being covered, piping shall be tested for leaks. Piping shall be tested hydrostatically, or with equivalent air pressure, at not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum working pressure but not less than 5 psig (gauge pressure of 34 kPa) at the highest point of the system. The test shall be made so as not to impose a pressure of more than 10 psig (gauge pressure of 70 kPa) on the tank. This test shall be maintained for at least 30 minutes or for sufficient time to complete visual inspection of all joints and connections. Instead of a pressure test, suction lines shall be permitted to be tested under a vacuum of not less than 20 in. Hg (68 kPa) maintained for at least 30 minutes.

3-10.2 Where the vertical length of the fill and vent pipes is such that when filled with liquid the static head imposed exceeds 10 psig (gauge pressure of 70 kPa), the piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed. (*See 2-1.2.5.*)

Chapter 4 Installation of Oil Burners and Oil-Fired Units

4-1 General Requirements.

4-1.1 Installations of oil-burning boilers with inputs of 12,500,000 Btu/hr (3663 kw) and above shall comply with the applicable provisions of NFPA 8501, *Standard for Single Burner Boiler Operation*, or NFPA 8502, *Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions/Implosions in Multiple Burner Boilers*. Installation of oil-burning ovens and furnaces coming under the scopes of NFPA 86, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*, and NFPA 86C, *Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using a Special Processing Atmosphere*, shall comply with the applicable provisions of those standards.

4-1.2 Oil burners shall be permitted to be installed in boilers and furnaces. They also shall be permitted by authorities having jurisdiction for use in firing ovens, water heaters, ranges, special furnaces, and the like.

4-1.3 Where oil burners are installed in appliances originally designed for solid fuel, the ash door of the appliance shall be removed or bottom ventilation otherwise provided to prevent the accumulation of vapors in the ash pit, unless the ash pit is used as part of the combustion chamber.

4-1.4 Oil-fired appliances shall be installed in rooms that are large compared with the size of the appliance, except that an appliance specifically listed for installation in a confined space such as an alcove or closet shall be permitted to be so installed when the installation is in compliance with the listing. In alcove and closet installations, the clearances from the appliance to the walls and ceilings shall not be less than as specified in the listing, regardless of the type of construction.

4-1.5 A suitable combustion chamber of firebrick, stainless steel, or other material, as furnished by the manufacturer or specified in the manufacturer's installation instructions, shall be employed.

4-1.6 Prior to installation of an oil burner, the furnace, boiler, or appliance shall be examined and shown to be in good condition and repair and that the combustion chamber and flue gas passages are tight against leaks.

4-2 Posting of Instructions. Complete instruction for the care and operation of the central heating appliances as furnished by the manufacturer shall be conspicuously posted near the equipment. The instructions shall be given to and reviewed with the appliance owner.

4-3 Safety Devices and Controls.

4-3.1* Oil burners, other than oil stoves with integral tanks, shall be provided with some means for manually stopping the flow of oil to the burner. Such device or devices shall be placed in a readily accessible location at a safe distance from the burner. With electrically driven equipment this shall be accomplished by an identified switch in the burner supply circuit, placed near the entrance to the room where the appliance is located. An identifiable valve in the oil supply line operable from a location reached without passing near the burner shall be used for other than electrically driven or controlled equipment.

4-3.1.1 An electrical service disconnect switch, arranged to stop and start the oil burner, shall be installed at the appliance. It shall be located so that it is within easy reach of the service technician for control of the oil burner while observing the flame.

4-3.2* Oil burners shall be equipped with a primary safety control of a type specifically listed for the burner with which it is used.

4-3.3 Primary safety controls for burners can consist of the combustion-type electrical control or an antiflooding device. The proper control to be furnished with each burner is indicated in the listing by the testing agency.

4-3.4 Each appliance fired by oil burners and each oil-fired unit shall be provided with automatic limit controls that will prevent unsafe pressure or low water in a steam boiler, low water or overtemperature within a water boiler, and overtemperature within a furnace or heater.

4-3.5* Limiting controls and low-water shutoffs intended to prevent unsafe operation of heating equipment by opening an electrical circuit to the burner or oil shutoff device shall be so arranged as to effect the direct opening of that circuit, whether the switching mechanism is integral with the sensing element or remote from same.

Exception: A limit control that interrupts the pilot circuit of a magnetic-type motor controller, which, in turn, directly opens the safety circuit when it is necessary to interrupt a single-phase circuit carrying a load greater than the capacity of available limit controls or to interrupt a multiphase circuit, is acceptable.

4-3.6 A water heater shall be provided with water pressure, temperature, and vacuum relief devices. Means shall be provided to prevent siphoning in any boiler or tank with a circulating water heater attached.

4-3.7 Electric-motor-driven oil burners, with integral oil pumps and electric-motor-driven pump sets for use with such burners not equipped with integral pumps, shall be provided with a motor controller incorporating no-voltage protection, to be wired into the power supply to the motor.

4-3.8 In systems where either steam or air is used for atomizing the oil, or where air for combustion is supplied by a source that can be interrupted without shutting off the oil supply, the oil and atomizing or air supply shall be interlocked in a manner to shut off the oil supply immediately upon failure of the atomizing or air supply.

4-3.9 Where automatically operated burners are used in installations equipped with forced- or induced-draft fans, or both, means shall be provided to shut off the oil supply immediately upon fan failure.

4-3.10 Oil burners not equipped to provide safe automatic restarting after shutdown shall require manual restarting after any control functions to extinguish the burner flame.

4-3.11 An acceptance test shall be conducted where more than one burner is fired in a single combustion chamber or one burner is adapted to firing two or more combustion chambers, to make sure that the primary safety control will function properly in the event of ignition failure or unsafe flame extinguishment at one or more burners.

4-4 Requirements for Specific Appliances (Clearances, Mounting, Etc.).

4-4.1 Boilers, Furnaces, Floor-Mounted Unit Heaters, and Water Heaters.

4-4.1.1 Appliances in rooms shall be installed with the clearances from combustible material not less than as indicated in Figure 4-4.1.1 and Table 4-4.1.1, except that appliances specifically listed for installation at lesser clearance shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with their listing. In no case shall the clearance be such as to interfere with the requirements for combustion air and accessibility. (See Sections 1-8 and 1-9.) For installation of chimney connectors, see 1-11.2. When multiple-fueled appliances using solid fuels are installed, the clearances and mounting requirements of NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*, shall apply.

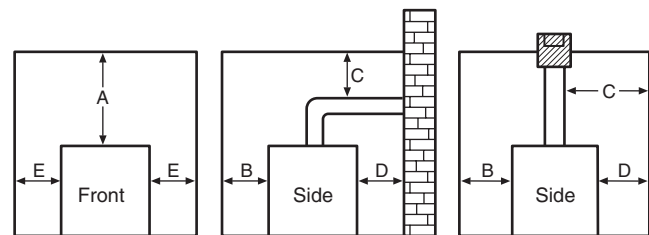


Figure 4-4.1.1 Clearances to combustible materials.

Description of Classifications — Refer to Table 4-4.1.1

Form I. Automatically fired upflow or downflow type warm-air furnaces, excluding horizontal type warm air furnaces not larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size (excluding blower compartments and burner equipment).

Form IA. Floor-mounted unit heaters, not larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size, excluding blower or fan compartment and burner.

Form II. Horizontal-type warm-air furnaces, and water wall type boilers operating at not more than 250°F (121°C) for water boilers and at not more than 15 psig (gauge pressure of 103 kPa) pressure for steam boilers and water heaters not larger than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size (excluding burner equipment and blower compartments of furnaces).

Form III. Low-heat industrial appliances, floor-mounted type and suspended type warm-air furnaces not classified under Forms I and II, steam boilers operating at not more than 50 psig (gauge pressure of 345 kPa) pressure and not classified under Form II, water boilers operating at a water temperature not more than the temperature of saturated steam at not more than 50 psig pressure and not classified under Form II, and unit heaters not classified under Forms IA and V.

Form IV. Medium-heat industrial appliances, steam boilers operating at over 50 psig pressure.

Form V. Suspended-type unit heaters not more than 100 ft³ (2.8 m³) in size (excluding fan compartment and burner equipment).

Table 4-4.1.1 Clearances to Combustible Material

Classification as to Type of Appliance	Clearances (in.)						
	A Above ¹	Ad Duct ⁷	B Front	C Chimney ⁴ Connector	D Rear	Ec Casing Sides ⁵	Ep Furnace Plenum Sides ⁶
Form I	2 ²	2	24	18	6	6	2 or 6 ⁸
Form IA	6	—	24	18	6	6	—
Form II ⁹	6	2	24	18	6	6	2
Form III ³	18	18	48	18	18	18	18
Form IV	48	—	96	36	36	36	—
Form V	6	—	24	18	18	18	—

For SI Units: 1 in. = 25 mm; 1 ft = 0.3048 m.

NOTE 1: This column indicates clearances above the top of the appliance casing or above the top of the furnace bonnet or plenum.

NOTE 2: This clearance shall be permitted to be reduced to 1 in. (25 mm) for a listed, forced-air or gravity system equipped with a limit control that cannot be set higher than 200°F (93°C).

NOTE 3: The clearance to combustible material from the bottom of a suspended (horizontal) furnace that is not classified as a low heat industrial appliance under Form III, suspended type unit heater that is classified under Form V, or unit heater that is classified as a low heat industrial appliance under Form III shall not be less than 18 in. (0.45 m).

NOTE 4: See 1-11.2 for installation of chimney connectors.

NOTE 5: This column indicates clearances from the sides of the appliance casing.

NOTE 6: This column is applicable only to a warm-air furnace provided with an external plenum for connection to duct systems and indicates clearances from all sides of the outlet air plenum.

NOTE 7: This column indicates clearance from horizontal run of warm-air duct within 3 ft of the furnace for upflow, downflow, and horizontal type warm-air furnaces.

NOTE 8: Clearance is 2 in. for upflow warm-air furnaces and 6 in. for downflow warm-air furnaces.

NOTE 9: The clearance from the bottom of a suspended (horizontal) furnace that is not otherwise classified as a low-heat industrial appliance shall not be less than 6 in. (0.150 m).

NOTE 10: For multiple-fueled appliances that can fire solid fuels, see NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*, and NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems*.

Table 4-4.1.2 Reduction of Clearances with Specified Forms of Protection*

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 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c) for additional information.]	Allowable Clearance with Specified Protection (in.)									
	Where the required clearance with no protection from the appliance or chimney connector is									
	36 in.		18 in.		12 in.		9 in.		6 in.	
	Above	Sides & Rear	Above	Sides & Rear	Above	Sides & Rear	Above	Sides & Rear	Above	Sides & Rear
(a) 3 1/2-in. thick masonry wall without ventilated air space	—	24	—	12	—	9	—	6	—	5
(b) 1/2-in. insulation board over 1-in. glass fiber or mineral wool batts	24	18	12	9	9	6	6	5	4	3
(c) 0.024 (24-gauge) sheet metal over in. 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
(d) 3 1/2-in. thick masonry wall with ventilated air space	—	12	—	6	—	6	—	6	—	6
(e) 0.024 (24-gauge) sheet metal with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	2
(f) 1/2-in. thick insulation board with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3
(g) 0.024 (24-gauge) sheet metal with ventilated air space over 0.024 (24-gauge) sheet metal with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3
(h) 1-in. glass fiber or mineral wool batts sandwiched between 2 sheets 0.024 (24-gauge) sheet metal with ventilated air space	18	12	9	6	6	4	5	3	3	3

*See notes on p. 31-28.

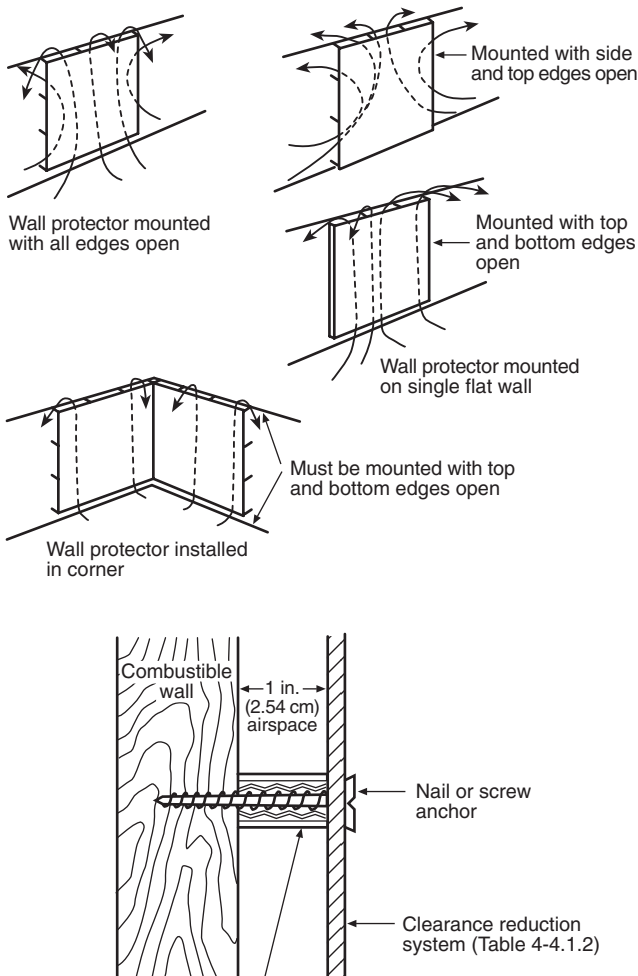
Notes for Table 4-4.1.2

1. Reduction of clearances from combustible materials shall not interfere with combustion air, draft regulators, and accessibility for servicing.
2. All clearances shall be measured from the outer surface of the combustible material to the nearest point on the surface of the appliance or connector, disregarding any intervening protection applied to the combustible material.
3. Spacers and ties shall be of noncombustible material. No spacer or tie shall be used directly opposite an appliance or connector.
4. With all clearance reduction systems using ventilated air space, adequate provision for air circulation shall be provided as described. See Figures 4-4.1.2(a) and 4-4.1.2(b).
5. There shall be at least 1 in. (25 mm) clearance between the reduction system and combustible walls and ceilings for reduction systems using ventilated air space.
6. If a wall protector is mounted on a single flat wall away from corners, adequate air circulation can be provided by leaving only the bottom and top edges, or only the side and top edges open, with at least a 1-in. (25-mm) air gap.
7. Mineral wool batts (blanket or board) shall have a minimum density of 8 lb/ft³ (128 kg/m³) and a minimum melting point of 1500°F (816°C).
8. Insulation material used as part of a clearance reduction system shall have a thermal conductivity of 1.0 (Btu/in)/(ft²/hr/°F) or less.
9. There shall be at least 1 in. (25 mm) between the appliance or connector and the protector. In no case shall the clearance between the appliance or connector and the combustible material be reduced below that allowed in the table.
10. All clearances and thicknesses are minimum. Larger clearances and thicknesses are acceptable.

4-4.1.2 Appliances shall be permitted to be installed in rooms, but not in alcoves or closets, with lesser clearances to combustible material, provided the combustible material or appliance is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.2 and Figures 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c).

4-4.1.3 Floor-mounted appliances, except as provided in 4-4.1.4 and 4-4.1.5, shall be placed on floors of fire-resistive construction with noncombustible flooring or surface finish and with no combustible material against the underside thereof, or on fire-resistive slabs or arches having no combustible material against the underside thereof. Such construction shall extend not less than 12 in. (0.3 m) beyond the appliance on all sides.

4-4.1.4 Appliances listed specifically for installation on a floor constructed of combustible material shall be permitted to be placed in accordance with the conditions of such listing.



1 in. (2.54 cm) noncombustible spacer such as stacked washers, small-diameter pipe, tubing, or electrical conduit.
Masonry walls can be attached to combustible walls using wall ties.
Do not use spacers directly behind appliance or connector.

Figure 4-4.1.2(a) Wall protector clearance reduction system.

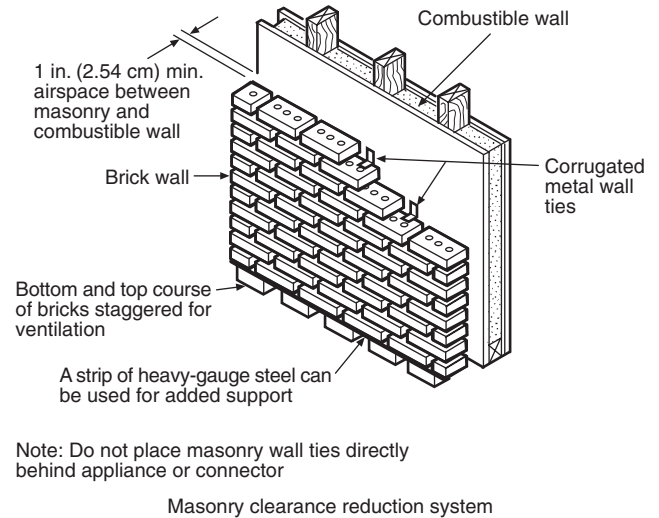
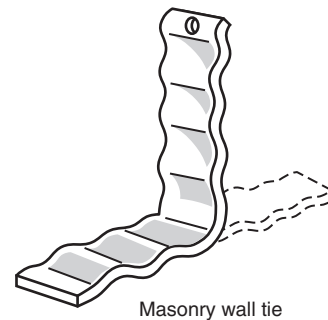


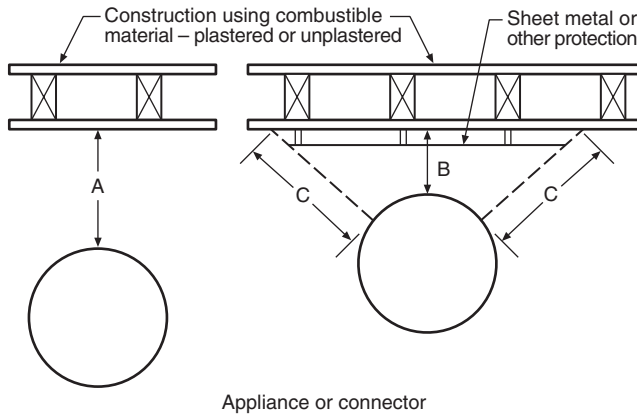
Figure 4-4.1.2(b) Masonry clearance reduction system.



4-4.1.5 Appliances shall be permitted to be placed on combustible floors although not listed for such installation, provided the floor under the appliance is protected in accordance with the requirements of accepted building code practice. An appliance listed for installation under Form I or II in Table 4-4.1.1 shall be permitted to be placed on a combustible floor protected with hollow masonry not less than 4-in. (100-mm) thick covered with sheet metal not less than 24 gauge. Such masonry shall be laid with ends unsealed and joints matched in such a way as to permit free circulation of air from side to side through the masonry. Figure 4-4.1.5 shows a permissible variation for placing the hollow masonry to accommodate a downflow furnace. For such installations the furnace shall be securely anchored to maintain the clearances required in Table 4-4.1.1.

4-4.1.6 The supply and return duct system of a central heating appliance shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, and NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems*.

4-4.1.7 A return system shall be arranged so that negative pressure from the circulating fan cannot affect the air supply for combustion or act to draw products of combustion from joints or openings in the appliance, chimney connectors, or chimney.



"A" equals the required clearance with no protection, specified in Table 4-4.1.2.

"B" equals the reduced clearance permitted. The protection applied to combustible materials is required to extend far enough in each direction to make "C" equal "A." Plastered constructions having combustible supports are classed as combustible regardless of the type of lath.

Figure 4-4.1.2(c) Extent of protection necessary to reduce clearances from appliances or chimney connectors.

4-4.1.8 A downflow furnace shall be installed so that there are no open passages in the floor through which flame or hot gases from a fire originating in the room below the floor can travel to the room above.

4-4.1.9 A downflow furnace shall be automatically operated and equipped with an approved temperature limit control that will limit outlet air temperature to 200°F (93°C). The furnace shall be designed to prevent unsafe temperatures in the event of reverse flow.

4-4.2 Attic Furnaces. A furnace shall be permitted to be installed in an attic provided it is listed for such installation and installed in accordance with its conditions of listing.

4-4.3 Duct Furnaces.

4-4.3.1 A duct furnace, except as provided in 4-4.3.3, shall be installed with clearances of at least 6 in. (150 mm) to adjacent walls, ceilings, and floors of combustible material, except a duct furnace listed for installation at lesser clearance shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with its listing.

4-4.3.2 A duct furnace flue pipe shall be installed to provide a clearance to combustible material of not less than 18 in. (0.5 m).

4-4.3.3 A duct furnace and its chimney connector shall be permitted to be installed in a room but not in a confined space, such as an alcove or closet, with reduced clearances to combustible material, provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.2 and Figures 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c) and the requirements for combustion air and accessibility comply with Sections 1-8 and 1-9.

4-4.3.4 A duct furnace shall be firmly supported.

4-4.3.5 Access panels shall be provided in the ducts on both the upstream and downstream sides of the furnace.

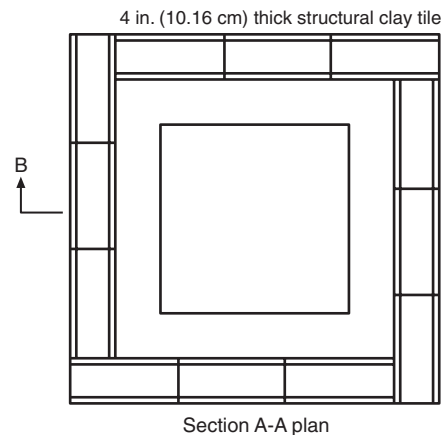
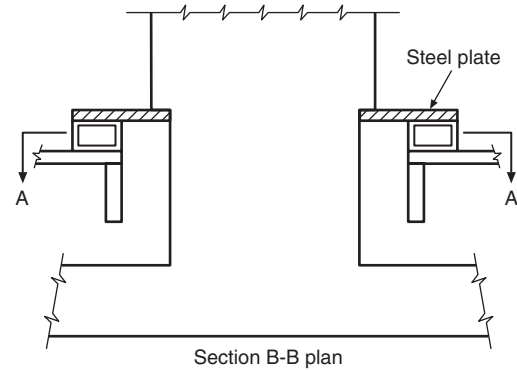


Figure 4-4.1.5 Installation of downflow furnace on combustible floor.

4-4.3.6 Controls shall be located outside the duct except for the sensing element of a control.

4-4.4 Floor Furnaces.

4-4.4.1 Floor furnaces shall not be installed in floors of combustible construction unless specifically listed for such installation and installed in accordance with their listing. (See Figure 4-4.1.5.)

4-4.4.2 The floor around the furnace shall be braced and headed with a framework of material not lighter than the joists. Floor furnaces shall be supported independently of the floor grilles.

4-4.4.3 With the exception of wall-register models, a floor furnace shall be placed not closer than 6 in. (150 mm) to the nearest wall, and wall-register models shall be placed not closer than 6 in. (150 mm) to a corner. The furnace shall be so placed that a door, drapery, or similar object cannot be nearer than 12 in. (0.3 m) to any portion of the register of the furnace.

4-4.4.4 The bottoms of the floor furnaces shall have at least 6 in. (150 mm) clearance from the ground. Where the ground must be excavated to provide this clearance, the excavation shall extend at least 12 in. (0.3 m) beyond the furnace on all sides, and not less than 18 in. (0.5 m) on the control side. Where such excavation exceeds 12 in. (0.3 m) or the ground contour and ground moisture conditions are such that water seepage is likely, a watertight pan constructed of copper, galvanized iron, or other suitable corrosion-resistant material and properly anchored in place, or a waterproof concrete pit,

shall be provided under the furnace. The sides of a pan or pit shall extend 4 in. (100 mm) above ground level.

4-4.4.5 Floor furnaces shall be made readily accessible. Openings in foundation walls and trap doors in floors shall be not smaller than 18 in. $\times$ 24 in. (0.5 m $\times$ 0.6 m). Under-floor passageways to the furnace shall be not less than 24 in. $\times$ 24 in. (0.6 m $\times$ 0.6 m).

4-4.4.6 Provision shall be made for proper air supply for combustion.

4-4.4.7 Listed floor furnaces shall be permitted to be installed in an upper floor provided the furnace assembly projects below into a utility room, closet, garage, or similar nonhabitable space. In such installations, the floor furnace shall be enclosed completely (entirely separated from the nonhabitable space), with means for air intake and with access facilities for servicing on the control side. The minimum furnace clearances shall be 6 in. (150 mm) to all sides and bottom. The enclosure shall be constructed of Portland cement plaster on metal lath or material of equal fire resistance.

4-4.4.8 No floor furnace shall be installed in the floor of any aisle or passageway of any auditorium, public hall, or public assembly room or in an exit way from any such room or space.

4-4.4.9 Except as indicated in 4-4.4.10, a floor furnace chimney connector shall be installed with clearances to combustible material of not less than 9 in. (225 mm).

4-4.4.10 A floor furnace chimney connector shall be permitted to be installed with lesser clearances to combustible material provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.2 and in Figures 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c).

4-4.5 Furnaces Used with Refrigeration Systems.

4-4.5.1 A furnace shall not be installed in conjunction with a refrigeration coil where circulation of cooled air is provided by the blower unless the blower has sufficient capacity to overcome the external static resistance imposed by the duct system, furnace, and cooling coil at the air flow required for heating or cooling, whichever is greater.

4-4.5.2 To avoid condensation within heating elements, furnaces used in conjunction with cooling equipment shall be installed in parallel with or on the upstream side of cooling coils unless the furnace has been specifically listed for downstream installation. With a parallel flow arrangement, the dampers or other means used to control the flow of air shall be sufficiently tight to prevent any circulation of cooled air through the unit.

4-4.5.3 Where furnaces are to be located upstream from cooling units, the cooling units shall be so designed or equipped as to not develop excessive temperatures or pressures.

4-4.5.4 Furnaces shall be permitted to be installed downstream from evaporative coolers or air washers if the heating element is made of corrosion-resistant material. Stainless steel, ceramic-coated steel, or an aluminum-coated steel in which the bond between the steel and the aluminum is an iron-alu-

minum alloy are considered to be corrosion resistant. Air washers operating with chilled water, which delivers air below the dew point of the ambient air at the appliance, are considered to be refrigeration systems.

4-4.6 Industrial Furnaces and Boilers, Stationary Type.

4-4.6.1 Stationary-type industrial furnaces and power boilers shall include low-heat, medium-heat, and high-heat appliances. See Section 1-6, Definitions, for examples of each.

4-4.6.2 Low-Heat Appliances.

(a) Low-heat appliances shall be installed with clearances not less than those indicated by Form III in Table 4-4.1.1.

(b) Low-heat appliances that are approved for installation with lesser clearances than specified in paragraph (a) above shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with their listing.

(c) Low-heat appliances shall be permitted to be installed with lesser clearances to combustible material provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.2 and Figures 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c).

(d) Floor-mounted low-heat appliances, except as provided in 4-4.6.2(e) and 4-4.6.2(f), shall be placed on the ground, or on floors of fire-resistive construction with noncombustible flooring or surface finish and with no combustible material against the underside thereof, or on fire-resistive slabs or arches having no combustible material against the underside thereof. Such construction shall extend not less than 12 in. (0.3 m) beyond the appliance on all sides.

(e) Appliances that are listed specifically for installation on a floor constructed of combustible material shall be permitted to be placed in accordance with the conditions of such listing.

(f) Low-heat appliances shall be permitted to be placed on combustible floors although not listed for such installation, provided the floor under the appliance is protected in accordance with the requirements of accepted building code practice.

4-4.6.3 Medium-Heat Appliances.

(a) Medium-heat appliances shall be installed with clearances not less than those indicated by Form IV, Table 4-4.1.1.

(b) Medium-heat appliances, except as provided in 4-4.6.3(c), shall be placed on the ground or on floors of fire-resistive construction with noncombustible flooring or surface finish and with no combustible material against the underside thereof, or on fire-resistive slabs or arches having no combustible material against the underside thereof. Such construction shall extend not less than 3 ft (1 m) beyond the appliance on all sides.

(c) Medium-heat appliances shall be permitted to be placed on combustible floors although not listed for such installation, provided the floor under the appliance is protected in accordance with accepted building code practice.

(d) Rooms containing medium-heat appliances shall be provided with means of ventilation adequate to prevent accumulation of hot air over or near the appliance.

4-4.6.4 High-Heat Appliances.

(a) High-heat appliances shall be installed with clearances to combustible material of not less than 10 ft (3 m) at the sides and rear, not less than 15 ft (4.5 m) above, and not less than 30 ft (9 m) at the front or side where hot products are removed.

(b) Rooms containing high-heat appliances shall be provided with means of ventilation adequate to prevent accumulation of hot air over or near the appliance.

(c) High-heat appliances shall be mounted on the ground or on floors of fire-resistive construction with non-combustible flooring or surface finish and with no combustible material or construction against the underside thereof. Floors shall in all cases extend not less than 10 ft (3 m) on all sides and not less than 30 ft (9 m) at the front or side where hot products are removed.

4-4.7 Miscellaneous Heaters (Air Heater, Salamander, etc.)

4-4.7.1 A direct-fired heater, or salamander, shall not be used within an enclosed space or in proximity to combustible material. It shall be permitted to be used where salamanders fired by coal or coke are allowed.

4-4.7.2 An air heater shall be of a type designed to discharge air at a temperature of not more than 250°F (121°C).

4-4.7.3 A flexible duct, if used, shall be made of material resistant to heat and flame that will withstand prolonged exposure to temperatures as high as 250°F (121°C).

4-4.7.4 An air heater installed inside a building shall be provided with a chimney connector to conduct the flue gases to the outside.

4-4.8 Recessed Wall Furnaces.

4-4.8.1 Listed recessed wall furnaces shall be permitted to be installed in combustible construction. Because of the necessity for closely correlating the installation of recessed wall furnaces with the building construction, the authority having jurisdiction shall be consulted for the proper installation methods to be followed. Recessed wall furnaces shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

4-4.8.2 Recessed wall furnaces shall be located so as not to cause a hazard to walls, floors, curtains, furniture, doors, etc. The face of a warm-air register shall be not less than 36 in. (1 m) from any wall or combustible surface directly opposite the register.

4-4.8.3 Panels, grilles, and access doors that must be removed for normal servicing operations shall not be attached to the building construction.

4-4.8.4 Adequate combustion and circulating air shall be provided.

4-4.9 Restaurant-Type Cooking Appliances, Floor Mounted.

4-4.9.1 Floor-mounted restaurant-type cooking appliances shall be installed with clearances to combustible material of not less than 18 in. (0.5 m) at the sides and rear of the appliance and from the chimney connector thereof, and not less than 48 in. (1.2 m) above the cooking top and at the front of the appliance.

4-4.9.2 Floor-mounted restaurant-type cooking appliances that are listed for installation with lesser clearances than specified in 4-4.9.1 shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with the conditions of their listing.

4-4.9.3 Floor-mounted restaurant-type cooking appliances shall be permitted to be installed in rooms, but not in confined spaces such as alcoves, with lesser clearance to woodwork or other combustible material, provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.2, Protection Types (c), (e), and (g). Where a wall or cabinet of combustible material adjacent to the cooking top section of the appliance is not shielded from the cooking top section by a high shelf, warming closet, or other such part of the appliance, the protection shall extend for a distance of at least 2 ft (0.6 m) above the surface of the cooking top. Such wall or cabinet shall be protected even though the appliance is listed for "close-to-the-wall" installation.

4-4.9.4 Floor-mounted appliances, except as provided in 4-4.9.5 and 4-4.9.6, shall be placed on floors of fire-resistive construction with noncombustible flooring or surface finish and with no combustible material against the underside thereof or on fire-resistive slabs or arches having no combustible material against the underside thereof. Such construction shall in all cases extend not less than 12 in. (0.3 m) beyond the appliance on all sides.

4-4.9.5 Floor-mounted appliances that are specifically listed for installation on a floor constructed of combustible material shall be permitted to be placed in accordance with the conditions of such listing.

4-4.9.6 Floor-mounted appliances shall be permitted to be placed on combustible floors although not listed for such installation, provided the floor under the appliance is protected in accordance with the requirements of accepted building code practice.

4-4.10 Unit Heaters, Suspended Type.

4-4.10.1 Suspended-type unit heaters shall be installed with clearances to combustible material not less than those indicated in Table 4-4.1.1.

4-4.10.2 Suspended-type unit heaters that are listed for installation with lesser clearances than specified in 4-4.10.1 shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with their listing.

4-4.10.3 Suspended-type unit heaters shall be permitted to be installed with lesser clearances to combustible material provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.2 and Figures 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c).

4-4.10.4 Suspended-type heaters shall be safely and adequately supported. Hangers or brackets supporting heaters shall be metal.

4-4.10.5 The location of any suspended unit heater or the ductwork attached thereto shall be such that a negative pressure will not be created in the room where the unit heater is located.

4-4.10.6 A suspended unit heater shall not be attached to a warm-air duct system unless listed for such installation.

4-5 Installation of Outdoor Appliances.

4-5.1 Appliances listed for outdoor installation shall be permitted to be installed without additional environmental protection in accordance with the terms of their listing and shall be accessible for servicing.

4-5.2 Appliances not listed for outdoor installation shall be permitted to be installed outdoors if approved for such installation. Among the factors to be considered in judging the acceptability of appliances for outdoor installation are: (a) protection from physical damage; (b) location of combustion air and other openings into the appliance; (c) surface temperatures; (d) weatherproofing; (e) adequate and safe venting; and (f) clearances to adjacent combustibles.

4-6 Appliances on Roofs.

4-6.1 General.

4-6.1.1 Appliances on roofs shall be designed or enclosed to withstand climatic conditions in the area where they are installed. If enclosures are provided, each enclosure shall permit easy entry and movement, shall be of reasonable height, and shall have at least a 30-in. (0.76-m) clearance between the entire service access panel of the equipment and the wall of the enclosure.

4-6.1.2 Roofs where equipment is to be installed shall be capable of supporting the additional load or shall be reinforced to support the additional load.

4-6.1.3 All access locks, screws, and bolts shall be of corrosion-resistant material.

4-6.2 Installation.

4-6.2.1 Appliances shall be installed in accordance with their listings and with manufacturers' instructions.

4-6.2.2 Appliances shall be installed on a well-drained surface of the roof. At least 6 ft (1.8 m) of clearance shall be maintained between any part of the appliance and the edge of the roof or similar hazard. Alternatively, rigidly fixed rails or guards at least 42 in. (1.1 m) high shall be provided on the exposed side of the appliance. Parapets or other parts of the building structure that are at least 42 in. (1.1 m) high shall be permitted to be used in lieu of rails or guards.

4-6.2.3 All equipment requiring an external source of electrical power shall be provided with a readily accessible electrical disconnect that will completely de-energize the equipment. This disconnect shall be installed within sight of the equipment. All equipment requiring an external source of electrical power shall be provided with a 120-volt ac grounding-type receptacle outlet that is located adjacent to the equipment. This receptacle outlet shall be connected to the supply side of the electrical disconnect.

4-6.2.4 Where water stands on the roof at the equipment or in the passageways leading to the equipment, or where the roof is of a water-sealed design, a suitable platform or walkway, or both, shall be provided above the water line. The platform or walkway shall be located adjacent to the equipment and the control panels so that equipment can be safely serviced.

4-6.3 Appliances located on roofs or other elevated platforms shall be readily accessible.

Chapter 5 Installation of Heating and Cooking Appliances

5-1* General Requirements for Oil-Burning Stoves, Kerosene-Fired Room Heaters, and Kerosene-Fired Portable Heaters.

5-1.1 Appliances of this class shall be kept clean and in good repair. If parts become worn or damaged they shall be replaced promptly, preferably by the manufacturer or the manufacturers' representative. Where replacements or repair must be made by the user, such attention shall be strictly confined to procedures that have been fully covered by the manufacturers' printed instructions.

5-1.2 Instructions furnished by the manufacturer shall be preserved.

5-1.3 Special care shall be employed in the installation of oil-burning stoves, kerosene-fired room heaters and kerosene-fired portable heaters in order to avoid direct contact with combustible material including draperies and curtains and to avoid accidental overturning.

5-1.4 Appliances shall be carefully leveled in accordance with manufacturers' installation instructions.

5-1.5 Where manufacturers' instructions specify that oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired room heaters are to be fastened to the floor, these instructions shall be carefully followed. In all cases, oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired heaters supplied with fuel from separate supply tanks shall be securely attached to the floor or otherwise secured in position to avoid strains on piping.

5-1.6 The filling of removable tanks for oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired portable heaters shall be done outside of buildings or at a special location where precautions can be taken to minimize the spilling of oil.

5-2 Flue Connections. Appliances that are intended for flue connection shall be installed to a suitable chimney or integral appliance venting system to ensure having sufficient draft at all times. (*See Section 1-11.*)

5-3 Supply Tanks.

5-3.1 Oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired room heaters designed for gravity oil feed shall not be connected to separate supply tanks or lift pumps.

Exception: Oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired room heaters specifically designed and listed for use with separate supply tanks shall be permitted to be connected for gravity feed from a supply tank or automatic pump.

5-3.2 Tanks supplying oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired room heaters by gravity feed shall be installed in such a way that the pressure at the fuel supply tank will not be greater than the pressure at a point 8 ft (2.5 m) above the appliance's fuel inlet connection. Such tanks shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements in Chapter 2.

5-4 Lift Pumps. Automatic lift pumps shall be securely mounted and shall be equipped with an overflow line returning to the supply tank. The oil piping shall comply with the applicable requirements in Chapter 3.

5-5 Clearances and Mounting.

5-5.1 Oil-burning stoves, kerosene-fired room heaters, and kerosene-fired portable heaters shall be installed to provide clearances to combustible material not less than as shown in Table 5-5.1.

Table 5-5.1 Minimum Clearances for Heating and Cooking Appliances

Appliances	Minimum Clearance (in.)		
	Sides	Rear	Chimney Connector
Oil-burning stoves	24	9	18
Kerosene-fired room heaters	18	18	18
Kerosene-fired portable heaters of the radiant or convection type	36	36	Not applicable

For SI Units: 1 in. = 25 mm; 1 ft = 0.3 m.

5-5.2 Oil-burning stoves, kerosene-fired room heaters, and kerosene-fired portable heaters that are listed for installation with lesser clearances than specified in Table 5-5.1 shall be permitted to be installed in accordance with their listing.

5-5.3 Oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired room heaters shall be permitted to be installed with lesser clearances to combustible material provided the combustible material is protected as described in Table 4-4.1.1 and Figures 4-4.1.2(a), 4-4.1.2(b), and 4-4.1.2(c). In no case shall the horizontal distance be less than 6 in. (150 mm) from an oil-burning stove to that portion of adjacent unprotected combustible walls or cabinets extending above the cooking top of the range portion of the oil-burning stove.

5-5.4 Oil-burning stoves shall have a clearance vertically above the top of not less than 30 in. (0.76 m) to combustible material or cabinets. Where the underside of combustible material or cabinets is protected by fire-resistive millboard at least 1.4-in. (6-mm) thick covered with sheet metal not lighter than 28 gauge, the distance shall be not less than 24 in. (0.6 m). The protection shall extend 9 in. (225 mm) beyond the sides of the oil-burning stove.

5-5.5 Listed kerosene-fired portable heaters shall be permitted to be placed on combustible floors. Oil-burning stoves and kerosene-fired room heaters shall be placed on noncombustible floors or on floors protected in accordance with accepted building code practice unless listed for installation on combustible flooring.

5-6 Additional Requirements for Kerosene-Fired Portable Heaters.

5-6.1* Kerosene-fired portable heaters shall be listed.

5-6.2 Extreme caution shall be exercised in the placement and use of these devices since surface temperatures might be sufficient to cause contact burns and the device can constitute a source of ignition in the presence of flammable vapors.

Chapter 6 Referenced Publications

6-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard as mandatory requirements and shall be considered part of the requirements of this standard. The edition indicated for each referenced mandatory document is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this standard. Some of these mandatory documents might also be referenced in this standard for specific informational purposes and, therefore, are also listed in Appendix F.

6-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Fire Windows*, 1995 edition.

NFPA 86, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*, 1995 edition.

NFPA 86C, *Standard for Industrial Furnaces Using a Special Processing Atmosphere*, 1995 edition.

NFPA 90A *Standard for the Installation of Air Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Systems*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 97, *Standard Glossary of Terms Relating to Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*, 1996 edition.

NFPA 8501, *Standard for Single Burner Boiler Operation*, 1992 edition.

NFPA 8502, *Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions/Implosions in Multiple Burner Boilers*, 1995 edition.

6-1.2 Other Publications.

6-1.2.1 API Publications. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW, Washington, DC 20037.

API Standard 620, *Recommended Rules for the Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks*, (Feb., 1996).

API Standard 650, *Specifications for Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage*, (Eighth Edition, Nov., 1993).

API 1632, *Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems* (Second Edition, Dec., 1987).

API Standard 2000, *Venting Atmospheric and Low Pressure Storage Tanks* (Fourth Edition, Sept., 1992).

API Publication 2015, *Safe Entry and Cleaning of Petroleum Storage Tanks* (Fifth Edition, May, 1994).

6-1.2.2 ASME Publications. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017.

ANSI/ASME B36.10, *Standard on Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe*, 1995.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

6-1.2.3 ASTM Publications. American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2659.

ASTM D 396, *Standard Specification for Fuel Oils*, 1995.

ASTM D 4021, *Standard Specification for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Polyester Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks*, 1992.

6-1.2.4 Canadian Government Specifications Board 3-GP-28.

6-1.2.5 NACE Publications. National Association of Corrosion Engineers, 1440 South Creek Drive, Houston, TX 77084.

RP-0169, *Control of External Corrosion of Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems*, 1992 edition.

RP-0285, *Corrosion Control of Underground Storage Tank Systems by Cathodic Protection*, 1995 edition.

6-1.2.6 STI Publication. Steel Tank Institute, 570 Oakwood Road, Lake Zurich, IL 60047.

sti-P32, *Specification and Manual for External Corrosion Protection of Underground Steel Storage Tanks*, 1996.

6-1.2.7 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

UL 58, *Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids* (Eighth Edition, August, 1990).

UL 80, *Standard for Steel Inside Tanks for Oil-Burner Fuel* (Ninth Edition, April, 1993).

UL 142, *Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids* (Seventh Edition, April, 1993).

UL 1316, *Standard for Glass-Fiber Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products* (Second Edition, April, 1996).

6-1.2.8 ULC Publication. Underwriters Laboratories of Canada, 7 Crouse Road, Scarborough, Ontario, M1R 3A9.

ULC- S603.1-M, *Standard for Galvanic Corrosion Protection Systems for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

Appendix A Explanatory Material

This appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

A-1-6 For additional definitions of terms relating to chimneys and heat-producing appliances, refer to NFPA 97, *Standard Glossary of Terms Relating to Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances*.

A-1-6 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an

organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A-1-6 Authority Having Jurisdiction. The phrase “authority having jurisdiction” is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A-1-6 Listed. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation; some organizations do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

A-1-11.1.3 See Appendix C for diagrams showing typical installations.

A-1-11.1.5 This might require repair, relining, or resizing of the chimney flue. See Appendix E for additional information.

A-1-11.1.6 See Appendix E for recommendations and venting tables for relined masonry chimneys.

A-1-11.3.1 A natural-draft burner, as defined herein, should be connected to an individual chimney or chimney flue used for no other appliance.

A-1-11.3.3 Some corrective steps that can be taken to reduce chimney downdraft include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Extension of the existing chimney
- (b) Installation or replacement of the chimney cap
- (c) Installation of a draft fan
- (d) Determination that adequate combustion air is being provided
- (e) Inspection of the chimney to determine if the passageway is blocked
- (f) Relining the flue with a listed chimney lining system (See Appendix E.)
- (g) Installation of an insulated vent connector
- (h) A check for depressurization of the building due to other exhaust fans, ventilation fans, etc., and correction of any deficiencies

A-1-12.3 The following diagram illustrates the application of the requirements of 1-12.3.

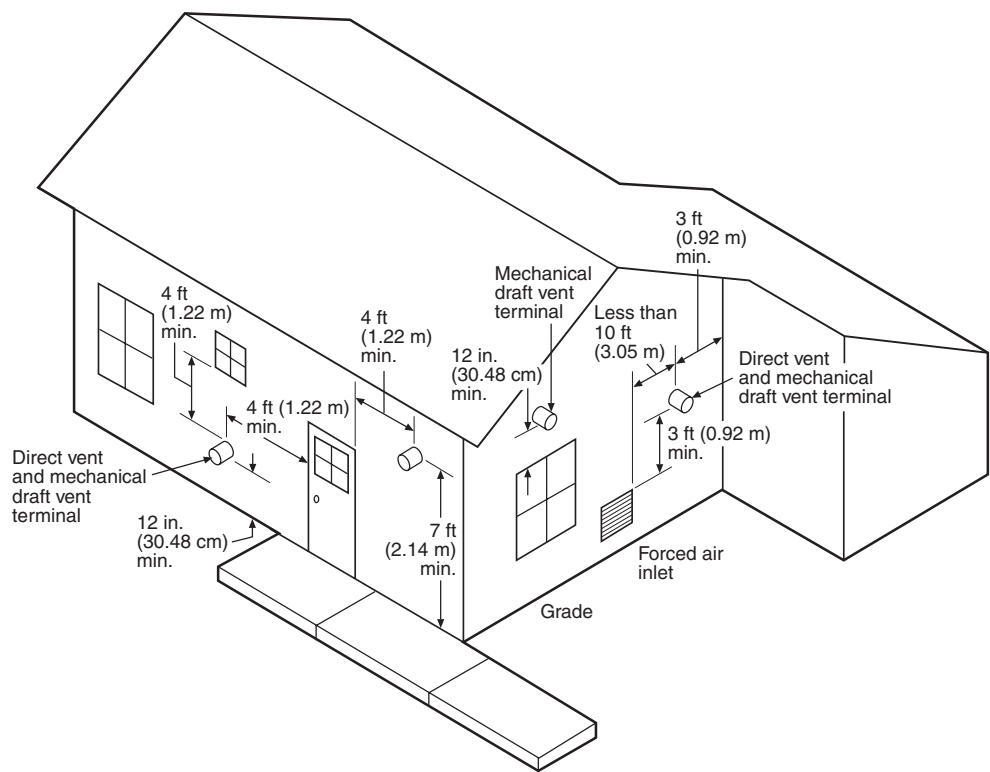


Figure A-1-12.3 Exit terminals of mechanical draft and direct venting systems.
(Note: Vertical distances are to bottom of draft vent terminal. Horizontal distances are to center line.)

A-1-15.2 Where heavy oils are used, provisions should be made to maintain the oil within the recommended temperature range indicated in Table A-1-15.2 so that proper atomization is maintained.

Table A-1-15.2 Recommended Temperature Range for Proper Atomization of Heavy Oils

Fuel No.	Viscosity in SSU at 100°F	Low	High
		Temperature Limit (°F)	Temperature Limit (°F)
4	45	35*	50
	50	35*	65
	60	45*	85
	75	62	105
	100	80	125
5	150	100	145
	200	112	160
	300	130	180
	400	140	190
	500	150	200
6	1000	170	225
	2000	190	245
	3000	205	260
	4000	212	270
	5000	218	275
	10000	240	290

*At these temperatures, proper operation of the appliance might not be attained because of unsatisfactory atomization of the fuel. For this reason, the fuel oil should be kept at the high end of the recommended temperature range.

A-1-15.3 Tank heaters connected so that condensate or water is not returned to the boiler are preferred.

A-2-1.4.7 See NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Underground Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, for information on tank tightness testing.

A-2-2.4 Exception. See API Publication 1615, *Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems*, for further information.

A-2-6.1 For further information, see API Publication 2015, *Safe Entry and Cleaning of Petroleum Storage Tanks*.

A-4-3.1 There should be an approved device installed above the unit to stop the flow of electrical current through the safety control circuit under conditions of excessive temperature in the room where the oil-burning unit is located. It shall be of the type that requires replacement of the trip component to reactivate the unit when tripped due to excessive temperature. Units that are installed outdoors and unenclosed are exempt from this recommendation.

A-4-3.2 See ASME CSD-1 and UL 296, *Standard for Oil Burners*, for further information.

A-4-3.5 The purpose of this requirement is to avoid interposing in the limit control circuit other controls, the failure of which can be the cause of an unsafe condition which the limit control is intended to prevent.

A-5-1 The safety of installation and use of appliances of this kind depends largely upon the care of the installer and the care of the user in following manufacturers' operating and installation instructions.

A-5-6.1 See UL 647, *Standard for Unvented Kerosene-Fired Room Heaters and Portable Heaters*, for specific information.