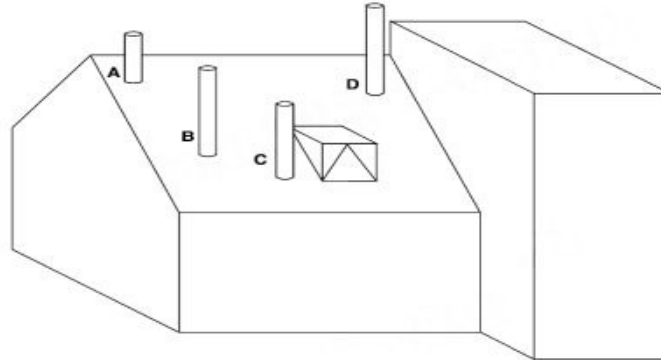


# Farmhouse Stoves

*your burning ambition*



Point where flue passes through weather surface		Clearances to flue outlet
<b>A</b>	At or within 600mm of the ridge	At least 600mm above the ridge
<b>B</b>	Elsewhere on a roof (whether pitched or flat)	At least 2300mm horizontally from the nearest point on the weather surface and: a) at least 1000mm above the highest point of intersection of the chimney and the weather surface; or b) at least as high as the ridge
<b>C</b>	Below (on a pitched roof) or within 2300mm horizontally to an openable rooflight, dormer window or other opening	At least 1000mm above the top of the opening
<b>D</b>	Within 2300mm of an adjoining or adjacent building, whether or not beyond the boundary	At least 600mm above the adjacent building
Notes		
1) The weather surface is the buildings external surface, such as its roof, tiles or external walls.		
2) A flat roof has a pitch less than 10°		
3) The clearances given for A or B, as appropriate, will also apply.		

If the roof covering could be easily ignited it is recommended the flue height is increased. A simple rule of thumb would be 1800mm above where it penetrates taking into account earlier requirements.

## Flue to combustible material distances

Single skin, un-insulated flue pipe must be at least 3 times it's diameter from combustible materials e.g. A 150mm (6") pipe needs to be a minimum of 450mm (18") from combustible material.

It is possible to use a heat shield to reduce this distance to 1.5 times it's diameter, providing the heat shield extends at least 1.5 times the flue's diameter to each side of the flue and there is an air gap of at least 12mm between the shielding material and the combustible material.

Double skin, insulated flue pipe can reduce the clearance required to combustible materials to 50mm.



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