Department of the Environment
and
The Welsh Office

The Building Regulations 1985

Heat producing appliances

J

APPROVED DOCUMENT

J1/2/3 Heat producing appliances

Her Majesty's Stationery Office
1985

PART J

Heat producing appliances

APPROVED DOCUMENT

This publication includes the following Approved Document:

		PAGE
J1/2/3	Heat producing appliances	1

This document has been approved by the Secretary of State as practical guidance to meeting the requirements of the above Paragraphs in Schedule 1 to the Regulations, but there is no obligation to adopt any particular solution in the documents if you prefer to meet the requirement in some other way.

If a contravention of a requirement is alleged then, if you have followed the guidance in the document, that will be evidence tending to show that you have complied with the Regulations. If you have not followed the guidance then that will be evidence tending to show that you have not complied. It will then be up to you to demonstrate by other means that you have satisfied the requirement.

Other requirements

The guidance relates only to the Requirement given at the start of each document. The building work will also have to comply with the requirements of any other relevant paragraphs in Schedules 1 and 2 to the Regulations. Other Approved Documents give guidance on the other requirements in Schedule 1.

Materials and Workmanship

Any building work to which a requirement of the regulations applies must, in accordance with Regulation 7, be carried out with proper materials and in a workmanlike manner. You may show that you have complied with this requirement in a number of ways, for example by following an appropriate British Standard or British Board of Agrément Certificate. You will find further guidance in the Approved Document on Materials and Workmanship.

British Standards and British Board of Agrément Certificates

When a document makes reference to a named British Standard, the relevant version of the Standard is the one listed at the end of the publication.

Building Regulations are made for specific purposes; health and safety, energy conservation and the welfare and convenience of disabled people. British Standards and Agrément Certificates are relevant guidance to the extent that they relate to these considerations. The Standards and Certificates themselves may address, also, other aspects of performance such as serviceability or aspects which although they relate to health and safety are ones which are not covered by the regulations.

The Secretary of State has agreed with the British Board of Agrément the aspects of performance which they need to assess in preparing their Certificates in order that the Board may demonstrate the compliance of a product or system, which has an Agrément Certificate, with the requirements of the regulations. An Agrément Certificate issued by the Board under these arrangements will give assurance that a product or system to which the Certificate relates, if properly used in accordance with terms of the Certificate, will meet the relevant requirements.

Building Regulations – the Requirement

This Approved Document deals with the following Requirements from PART J of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 1985:

	Requirement	Limits on application
	Air supply	
Walls; roofs.	J1. Heat producing appliances shall be so installed that there is an adequate supply of air to them for combustion and for the efficient working of any flue-pipe or chimney.	The requirements in this Part apply only to fixed heat producing appliances which— *(a)* are designed to burn solid fuel, oil or gas; or *(b)* are incinerators.
	Discharge of products of combustion	
Chimneys; flue-pipes.	J2. Heat producing appliances shall have adequate provision for the discharge of the products of combustion to the outside air.	
	Protection of building	
	J3. Heat producing appliances and flue-pipes shall be so installed, and fire-places and chimneys shall be so constructed, as to reduce to a reasonable level the risk of the building catching fire in consequence of their use.	

Acceptable level of performance

Any installation will meet the requirements of Paragraphs J1, J2 and J3 if it is installed so that it:

(a) receives sufficient air for the proper combustion of the fuel and operation of the flue

(b) is capable of normal operation without the products of combustion becoming a hazard to health, and

(c) is capable of normal operation without causing damage by heat or fire to the fabric of the building.

In this document, **non-combustible** means capable of being classified as non-combustible if subjected to the test for non-combustibility prescribed in BS 476, Part 4: 1970 *Non-combustibility test for materials.*

Contents

	PAGE
Section 1	
Solid fuel and oil-burning appliances with a rated output up to 45kW	3
Part A	
Provisions for introducing air to appliances	3
Part B	
Provisions for discharging the products of combustion	3
Balanced-flued appliances	3
Oil-burning appliances – reduced provisions	3
Flues	3
Chimneys	5
Masonry chimneys	5
Factory-made insulated chimneys	5
Flue pipes	5
Part C	
Provisions for protection against fire and heat	6
Constructional hearths	6
Fireplace recesses	6
Walls	6
Chimneys	7
Factory-made insulated chimneys	7
Flue pipes	8
Location of appliances	8
Section 2	
Gas burning appliances with a rated input up to 60kW	9
Appliances	9
Part A	
Provisions for introducing air to the appliances	9
Part B	
Provisions for discharging the products of combustion	9
Balanced-flued appliances	9
Open-flued appliances	9
Chimneys	10
Flue pipes	10
Part C	
Provisions for protection against heat	11
Hearths	11
Shielding of appliances	11
Chimneys	12
Flue pipes	12

Provisions meeting the performance

Section 1
Solid fuel and oil-burning appliances with a rated output up to 45 kW

Part A
Provisions for introducing air to appliances

1.1 The performance will be met if:

(a) the appliance is room sealed, or

(b) the room or space containing the appliance has provision for ventilation of the kind described in Table **1**.

If the opening provided is through an internal wall or partition to an adjacent space or spaces, provision must be made for air entry to that space or spaces from outside of not less than the area required in Table **1**.

Table **1** **Supply of air for combustion**

Type of appliance	Type of ventilation
1 solid fuel burning open appliance	a permanent air entry opening or openings with a total free area of at least 5500mm² or 50 percent of the appliance throat opening (whichever is the greater). (Note – If a boiler damper is fitted, the area should be measured with the damper closed.)
2 other solid fuel appliance	a permanent air entry opening or openings with a total free area equal to at least the combined areas of the primary and secondary air inlets to the appliances. *(see also Notes)*
3 oil burning appliance	a permanent air entry opening with a total free area of at least 550mm²/kW of appliance rated output. *(see also Notes)*

Notes

1 If the appliance is fitted with a draught stabilizer, or if one is fitted to the flue pipe or chimney in the same room as the appliance, then an additional permanent air entry opening (or openings) should be provided with a total free area of at least 550mm²/kW of appliance rated output.

2 A ventilation extract fan should only be fitted in a room containing an appliance if the appliance is room-sealed.

Part B
Provisions for discharging the products of combustion

1.2 The performance will be met if provisions are made as described below.

1.3 If an appliance is being connected to a chimney built before 1st February 1966, the requirements of Paragraph J2 will be met without the provisions in paragraphs 1.10 to 1.14.

BALANCED-FLUED APPLIANCES

1.4 Balanced-flued appliances should be installed so that the appliance terminal is:

(a) so situated externally as to allow free intake of air and dispersal of products of combustion, and

(b) at least 600mm from any opening into the building, and

(c) protected with a terminal guard if it could come into contact with people near the building or be subject to damage, and

(d) designed so as to prevent the entry of any matter which might restrict the flue.

OIL-BURNING APPLIANCES – REDUCED PROVISIONS

1.5 If the temperature of the flue gases from an oil-burning appliance will not be more than 260°C, any chimney or flue pipe described in Section 2 may be used.

FLUES
(whether in chimneys or flue pipes)

1.6 Size of flue – This should be at least the appropriate size given in Table **2**.

1.7 Openings into flues – No opening should be made in a flue except for:

(a) inspection or cleaning. The opening should only be fitted with a non-combustible rigid, double cased gas-tight cover, and

(b) a draught stabiliser or explosion door. The opening should only be in the same room or space as the appliance.

1.8 Communications between flues – No flue should have openings into more than one room or space except an opening for inspection or cleaning.

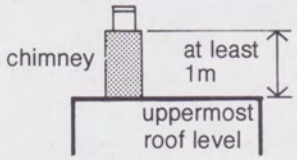
Table 2 Size of flue

Type of appliance	Size of flue
1 Open fire in a fire place setting *(see also Note)*	if square – 185mm if circular – 225mm diameter with an absolute minimum of 200mm
2 Any other appliance:	
(a) flue in flue pipe	at least the size of the outlet from the appliance
(b) flue in chimney for an appliance with an output rating of up to 30kW	if square – 150mm if circular – 150mm diameter
(c) flue in a chimney for an appliance with an output rating of more than 30kW and up to 45kW	if square – 175mm If circular – 175mm diameter

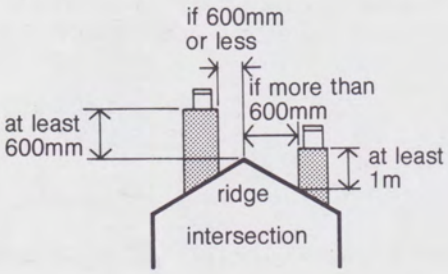
Note
Fires larger than those specified in BS 1251: 1970 *Open fireplace components* may need a larger flue.

1.9 Outlets from flues – The height should be at least as shown in Diagram **1**.

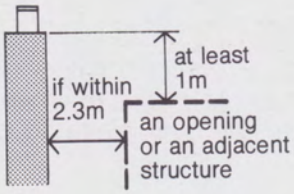
Diagram 1 Outlets from flues



(a) Roof pitch less than 10°



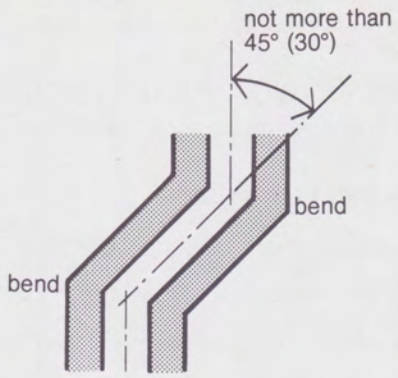
(b) Roof pitch 10° or more



(c) Opening or adjacent structure

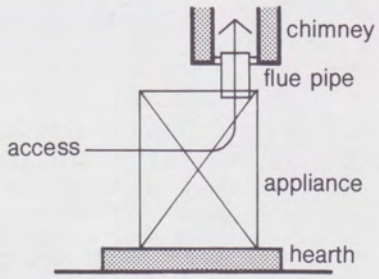
1.10 Bends in flues – Flues should be vertical where possible. Where a slope is necessary, it should make an angle with the vertical of not more than 45° (and preferably not more than 30°) and there should not be more than two bends. *(see Diagram* **2***)*

Diagram 2 Bend in flue

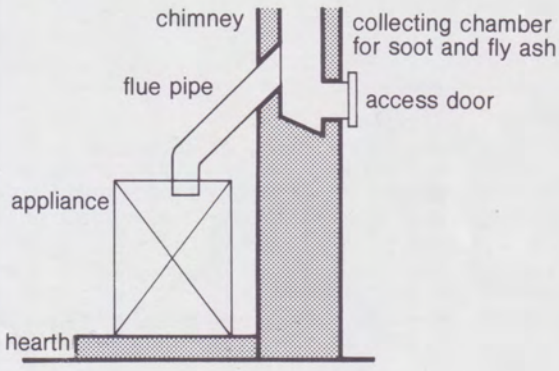


1.11 Access for inspection and cleaning – Access should be provided for inspection and cleaning of an appliance and its chimney and flue pipe. Where a chimney is not directly above an appliance a sootbox should be provided *(see Diagram* **3***)*. Access to the sootbox should be by means of a sealed double-cased door.

Diagram 3 Inspection and cleaning



(a) Sootbox not needed



(b) Sootbox needed

CHIMNEYS

1.12 Chimneys should either be built of masonry or be factory-made insulated chimneys.

MASONRY CHIMNEYS

1.13 Construction – Masonry chimneys may be built of any masonry material with a lining or of a refractory material without a lining.

1.14 Linings may be of:

(a) clay flue liners with rebated or socketed joints as described in BS 1181: 1971 (1977) *Clay flue linings and flue terminals,* or

(b) imperforate clay pipes with socketed joints as described in BS 65: 1981 *Specification for vitrified clay pipes, fittings and joints,* or

(c) high alumina cement and kiln burnt aggregate pipes, with rebated or socketed joints or steel collars around joint.

The linings should be fitted with the sockets or rebates uppermost to prevent condensate running out and to prevent any caulking material from being adversely affected. Joints between the liners and any space between the liners and the masonry should be filled with weak mortar or insulating concrete.

Alternative approach

1.15 Masonry chimneys may also be constructed so as to meet the relevant recommendations of BS 6461 *Installation of chimneys and flues for domestic appliances burning solid fuel (including wood and peat),* Part 1: 1984 *Code of practice for masonry chimneys and flue pipes.*

FACTORY-MADE INSULATED CHIMNEYS

1.16 Construction – An insulated chimney which is:

(a) a chimney serving an appliance burning solid fuel should be constructed and tested to meet the relevant recommendations given in BS 4543 *Factory-made insulated chimneys,* Part 1: 1976 *Methods of test for factory-made insulated chimneys* and Part 2: 1976 *Specification for chimneys for solid fuel fired appliances,* or

(b) a chimney serving an oil-fired appliance constructed and tested to meet the relevant recommendations given in BS 4543 *Factory-made insulated chimneys,* Part 1: 1976 *Methods of test for factory-made insulated chimneys* and Part 3: 1976 *Specification for chimneys for oil-fired appliances.*

1.17 Access for maintenance and replacement – The chimney should be readily accessible throughout its length for maintenance and replacement. Such an arrangement may be difficult in cases of flats or maisonettes. In these cases where access is not readily accessible, such chimneys should not be used. Joints in the chimney should not be made within a wall unless the joint is sleeved so as to isolate it from the wall.

1.18 Installation – An insulated chimney should be installed in accordance with paragraph 1.17 and the manufacturers' installation instructions.

FLUE PIPES

1.19 A flue pipe should only be used to connect an appliance to a chimney and should not pass through any internal wall or partition or a floor or a roof-space. Unless a horizontal connection is needed to connect a back outlet appliance to a chimney, a flue pipe should not make an angle of more than 45° with the vertical. Horizontal connecting sections should not be longer than 150mm.

1.20 Construction – Flue pipes may be of any of the following materials:

(a) cast iron as described in BS 41: 1973 (1981) *Cast iron spigot and socket flue or smoke pipes and fittings,* or

(b) mild steel with a wall thickness of at least 3mm, or

(c) stainless steel with a wall thickness of at least 1mm and as described in BS 1449: *Steel plate, sheet and strip,* Part 2: 1983 *Specification for stainless and heat resisting steel plate, sheet and strip* for Grade 316 S11, 316 S13, 316 S16, 316 S31, 316 S33, or the equivalent Euronorm 88–71 designation

(d) vitreous enamelled steel of low carbon content, coated internally and externally with acid-resistant enamel

The nominal thickness of the steel should be at least 0.9mm for pipes up to 113mm diameter and 1.2mm if larger. The vitreous enamel should be resistant to thermal shock, combustion products and heat when tested to the relevant recommendations of BS 1344 *Methods of testing vitreous enamel finishes,* Part 1: 1965 *Resistance to thermal shock of coatings on articles other than cooking utensils,* Part 3: 1967 *Resistance to products of combustion containing sulphur compounds,* and Part 7: 1967 *Resistance to heat.* In the test for resistance to combustion products, the enamel should achieve a classification of at least SA.

1.21 Joints – Flue pipes with spigot and socket joints should be fitted with the sockets uppermost. To allow for expansion there should be a sufficient gap between the spigot and the shoulder of the socket.

Part C
Provisions for protection against fire and heat

1.22 The performance will be met if provisions are made as described below.

REDUCED PROVISIONS FOR SOME APPLIANCES

1.23 For some appliances, lesser provisions will be satisfactory in the following circumstances:

(a) if the temperature below the appliance will not be more than 100°C and the appliance will stand on a rigid non-combustible and imperforate shield, then the provisions of paragraphs 1.24–1.26 need not be made

(b) if the temperature of a side or back panel of the appliance will not be more than 100°C, then the provisions of paragraphs 1.28 and 1.33(b) need not be made.

CONSTRUCTIONAL HEARTHS

1.24 A constructional hearth should be provided where an appliance is to be installed. If the hearth already exists and was built before 1st February 1966, the provisions of paragraph 1.25 need not be met as regards the projection of the hearth and size of freestanding hearth.

1.25 Construction – Constructional hearths should be of solid non-combustible material at least 125mm thick, and of at least the size shown in Diagram **4**.

1.26 Combustible material should not be placed under a constructional hearth unless it is:

(a) to support the edges of the hearth, or

(b) there is an air space of at least 50mm between the material and the underside of the hearth, or there is a distance of at least 250mm between the material and the top of the hearth. *(see Diagram* **5***)*

FIREPLACE RECESSES

1.27 Fireplace recesses should be constructed of solid non-combustible material to the appropriate size given in Diagram **6**.

WALLS

1.28 Construction – Walls which do not form part of a fireplace recess but are within 150mm of the hearth should be of solid non-combustible material at least 75mm thick for a height of at least 1.2m above the top surface of the hearth. *(see Diagram* **7***)*

Diagram 4 Hearth sizes

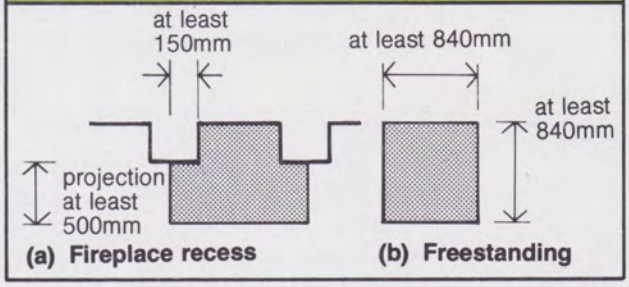


Diagram 5 Combustible material under hearth

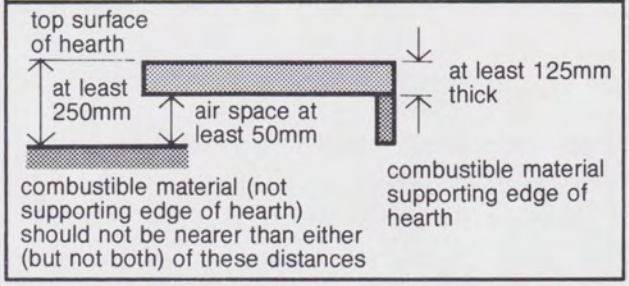


Diagram 6 Fireplace recesses

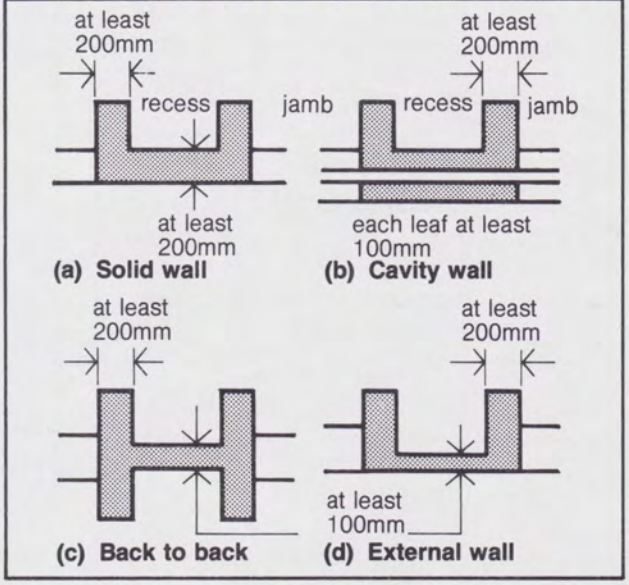
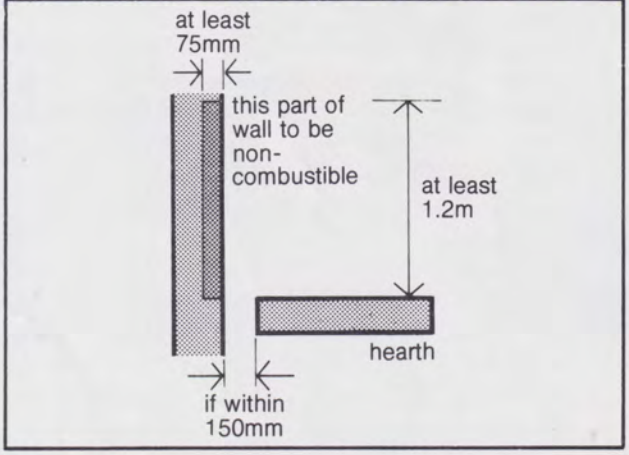


Diagram 7 Wall next hearth



CHIMNEYS

1.29 Masonry materials forming a flue wall should (excluding any separate lining) be as follows:

(a) at least 100mm thick between one flue and another, or

(b) at least 100mm thick between a flue and the outside air or between a flue and another part of the same building (but not another part which is a dwelling or is constructed as a separate fire compartment), or

(c) at least 200mm thick between a flue and another compartment of the same building, another building or another dwelling.

(see Diagram **8***)*

1.30 Combustible material should not be nearer than:

(a) 200mm from a flue, or

(b) 40mm from the outer surface of a masonry chimney or fireplace recess unless it is a floorboard, skirting, dado or picture rail, mantelshelf or architrave. Metal fixings in contact with combustible materials should be at least 50mm from a flue.

(see Diagram **9***)*

FACTORY-MADE INSULATED CHIMNEYS

1.31 An insulated metal chimney should not:

(a) pass through a part of the building forming a separate compartment, unless it is cased in non-combustible material giving at least half a fire resistance of the compartment wall or floor *(see* Approved Document B3 *Internal fire spread (structure)* for more information), or

(b) be placed with its outer wall nearer to combustible material than a distance **x**, or

(c) pass through a cupboard, storage space or roof space, unless it is cased in a non-combustible material at a distance of at least **x** from the outer wall of the chimney.

For (b) and (c) above the distance **x** is to be found by test in accordance with BS 4543 *Factory-made insulated chimneys,* Part 1: 1976 *Methods of test for factory-made insulated chimneys.*

Diagram 8 Chimney walls

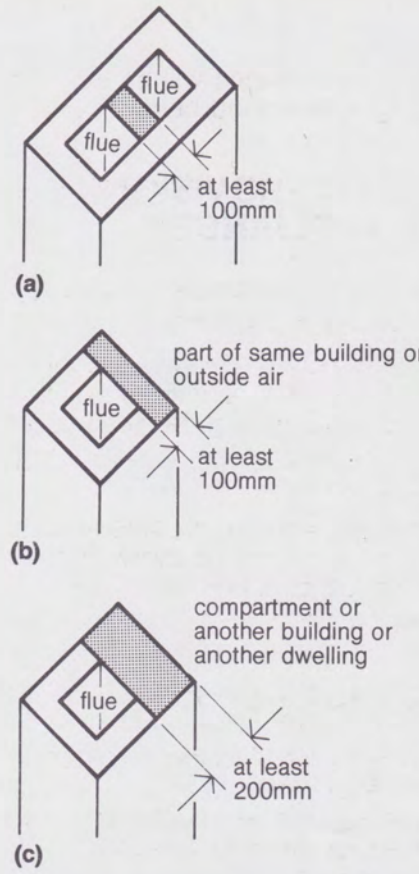


Diagram 9 Masonry chimney – proximity of combustible materials and associated metal fixings

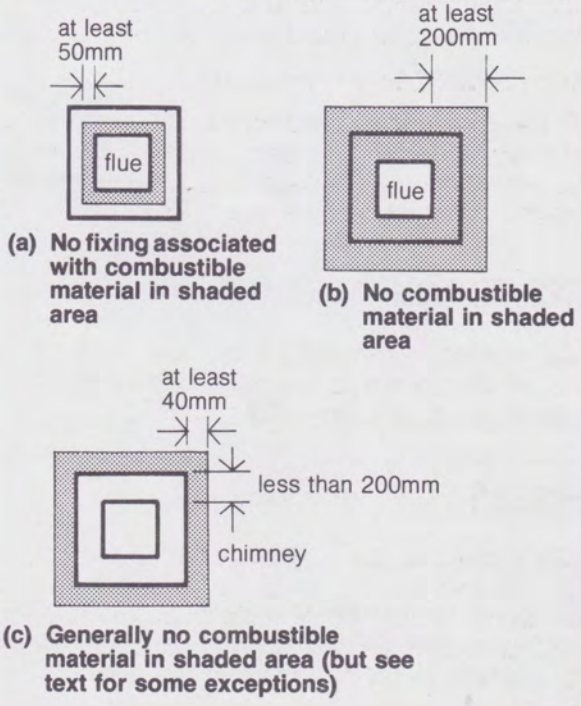
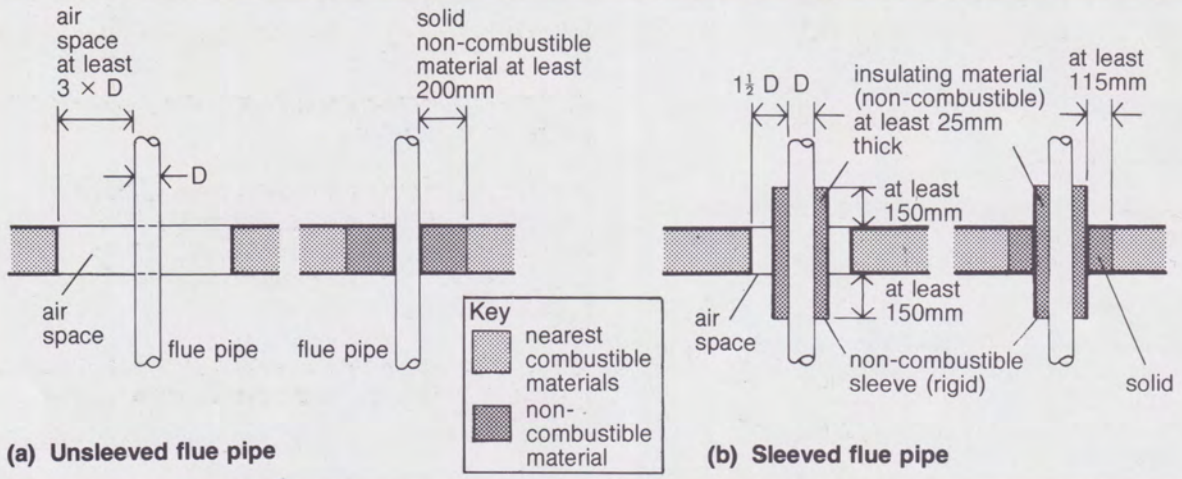


Diagram 10 Separating flue pipe from combustible material



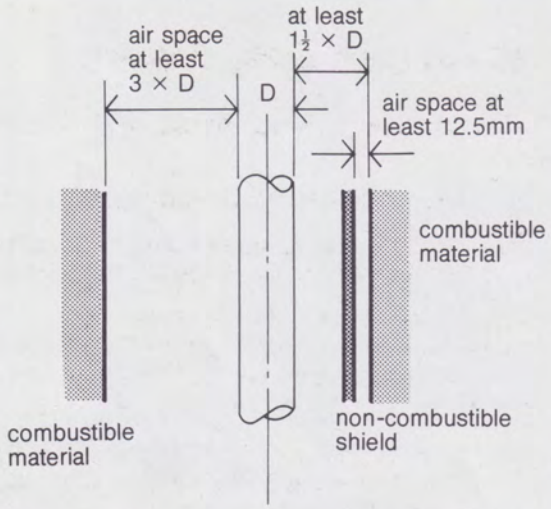
FLUE PIPES

1.32 Flue pipes which pass:

(a) **through** combustible material should be separated from the material as shown in Diagram **10**, and

(b) **next to** combustible material should be separated from surface of the material as shown in Diagram **11**.

Diagram 11 Separating flue-pipe from surface of adjacent combustible material



LOCATION OF APPLIANCES

1.33 An appliance should not be placed:

(a) closer to the edges of a constructional hearth or any combustible material laid on it than shown in Diagram **12**, and

(b) closer to a wall than shown in Diagram **13**.

Diagram 12 Placing appliance on constructional hearth

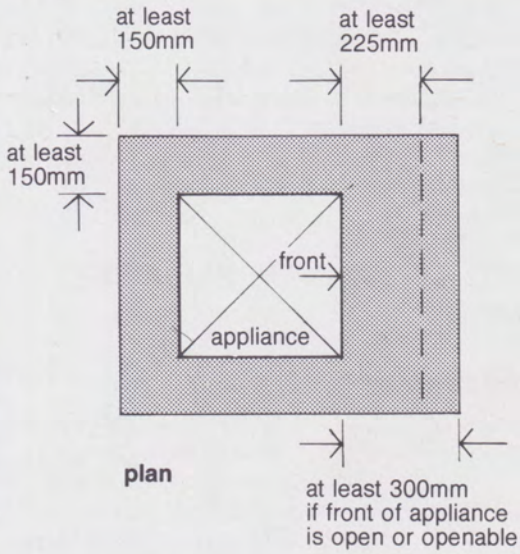
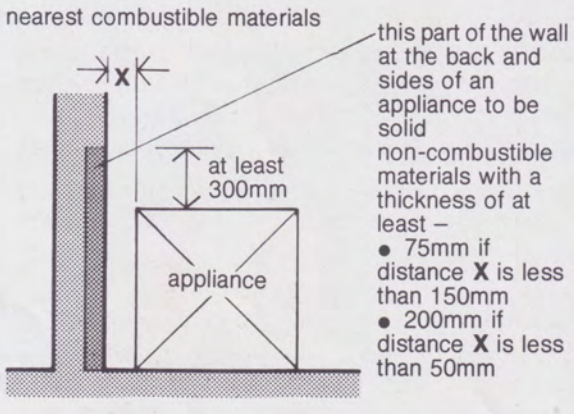


Diagram 13 Separating appliance from combustible materials in walls



Section 2
Gas burning appliances with a rated input up to 60kW

APPLIANCES

2.1 This section describes provisions for:

(a) cooking appliances, and

(b) balanced-flued appliances, and

(c) decorative log and other solid fuel fire effect gas appliances (decorative appliances), and

(d) other individual, natural draught, open-flued appliances.

2.2 Any other appliances should be installed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS 5440 *Code of practice for flues and air supply for gas appliances of rated input not exceeding 60kW (1st and 2nd family gases),* Part 1: 1978 *Flues,* and Part 2: 1976 *Air supply.*

Additionally, flueless water heaters should be installed in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS 5546: 1979 *Code of practice for installation of gas hot water supplies for domestic purposes (2nd family gases).*

Part A
Provisions for introducing air to the appliances

2.3 The performance will be met if:

(a) in the case of a cooker, the room or space containing it has –

(i) a volume of at least 6m³, and

(ii) an openable window or other opening to outside air, and

(iii) a permanent opening to outside air of 6500mm² (if the room or space has a volume of less than 9m³), or 3500mm² (if the room or space has a volume between 9m³ and 11m³), or

(b) the appliance is balanced-flued, or

(c) in the case of an open-flued appliance, the room or space containing it has provision for permanent ventilation to outside air of at least –

(i) for a decorative appliance, an area of 1800mm² for each kW of rated input over 2kW, or

(ii) for any other open-flued appliance, an area of 450mm² for each kW of rated input over 7kW, or

(d) an open-flued appliance is installed in a sealed balanced compartment in accordance with the relevant recommendations of BS:5440 *Code of practice for flues and air supply for gas appliances of rated input not exceeding 60kW (1st & 2nd family gases),* Part 2: 1976 *Air supply.*

Part B
Provisions for discharging the products of combustion

2.4 The performance will be met if provisions are made as described.

2.5 If an appliance is being connected to a chimney built before 1st February 1966, the requirements of Paragraph J2 will be met without the provisions in paragraphs 2.13 to 2.16 and 2.26.

2.6 If the appliance is in a bath or shower room or a private garage, it must be a balanced-flued appliance.

BALANCED-FLUED APPLIANCES

2.7 Balanced-flued appliances should be installed so that the appliance terminal is:

(a) so situated externally as to allow free intake of air and dispersal of products of combustion, and

(b) at least 300mm from any opening into the building which is wholly or partly above the terminal, and

(c) protected with a terminal guard if it could come into contact with people near the building or be subject to damage, and

(d) designed so as to prevent the entry of any matter which might restrict the flue.

OPEN-FLUED APPLIANCES

2.8 Size of flue – Flues should have sizes as follows:

(a) no dimension should be less than 63mm, or

(b) flues for decorative appliances should have no dimension across the axis less than 175mm, or

(c) flues for gas fires should have a cross-sectional area of at least 12000mm² and if the flue is rectangular, the greater dimension should not be more than six times the lesser, or

(d) any other appliance should have a flue with a cross-sectional area at least equal to the size of the outlet from the appliance and if the flue is rectangular, the greater dimension should not be more than five times the lesser.

2.9 Openings into flues – No opening should be made in a flue except for:

(a) inspection or cleaning, when the opening should be fitted with a non-combustible gas-tight cover, or

(b) a draught diverter.

2.10 Communication between flues – No flue should have openings to more than one room or space except for an opening for inspection or cleaning.

2.11 Outlets from flues – The outlet should be:

(a) so situated externally that air may pass freely across it at all times, and

(b) at least 600mm from any opening into the building, and

(c) fitted with a flue terminal where any dimension across the axis of the flue outlet is less than 200mm.

CHIMNEYS

2.12 Chimneys should be built of masonry or be assembled from factory-made insulated components.

Masonry chimneys

2.13 Construction – Masonry chimneys may be built of any masonry material with a lining or of flue blocks without a lining.

2.14 Linings may be of:

(a) clay flue liners with rebated or socketed joints as described in BS 1181: 1971 (1977) *Clay flue linings and flue terminals,*

(b) imperforate clay flue pipes as described in BS 65: 1981 *Specification for vitrified clay pipes, fittings and joints,*

(c) any material described in Section 1 for a solid fuel and oil burning appliance.

2.15 Linings should be fitted with the sockets or rebates uppermost to prevent condensate running out and to prevent any caulking material from being adversely affected. Joints between the liners and masonry should be filled with mortar.

2.16 Flue blocks should be:

(a) as described in BS 1289: 1975 *Precast concrete flue blocks for domestic gas appliances*, or

(b) of any material described in Section 1 for a solid fuel or oil-burning appliance.

2.17 A flexible flue liner may be used in a chimney if:

(a) the liner complies with the requirements of BS 715: 1970 *Sheet metal flue pipes and accessories for gas fired appliances,* and

(b) the chimney –

(i) was built before 1st February 1966, or

(ii) is already lined as in paragraph 2.14 or constructed as in paragraph 2.16.

2.18 Debris collecting space – if the chimney is not lined as in paragraphs 2.14 or 2.17, or is not constructed as in paragraph 2.16, then a debris collection space should be provided at the bottom of the chimney with a volume of at least 0.012m³ and a depth of at least 250mm below the point of connection of the appliance with the chimney. The space should be readily accessible for clearance of debris, for example by removal of the appliance.

Factory-made insulated chimneys

2.19 Any factory-made insulated chimney described in Section 1 for a solid fuel or oil-burning appliance may be used.

FLUE PIPES

2.20 Construction – Flue pipes may be of any of the following materials:

(a) sheet metal as described in BS 715: 1970 *Sheet metal flue pipes and accessories for gas fired appliances,* or

(b) stainless steel, or

(c) asbestos cement as described in BS 567: 1973 (1984) *Asbestos-cement flue pipes and fittings, light quality,* or

(d) cast iron as described in BS 41: 1973 (1981) *Cast iron spigot and socket flue or smoke pipes and fittings*, or

(e) any material described in Section 1 for a solid fuel and oil burning appliance.

Flue pipes with spigot and socket joints should be fitted with the sockets uppermost.

Part C
Provisions for protection against heat

2.21 The performance will be met if:

(a) in the case of a decorative appliance, the provisions of paragraphs 1.22 to 1.33 are complied with, and

(b) in any other case, provisions are made as described below.

HEARTHS

2.22 A hearth should always be provided for an appliance unless:

(a) every part of any flame or incandescent material in the appliance will be at least 225mm above the floor, or

(b) the appliance complies with the recommendations of the appropriate parts of BS 5258 *Safety of domestic gas appliances,* or BS 5386 *Specification for gas burning appliances* for installation without a hearth.

2.23 Construction – In case of a back boiler, whether installed alone or with another appliance, the hearth should be constructed:

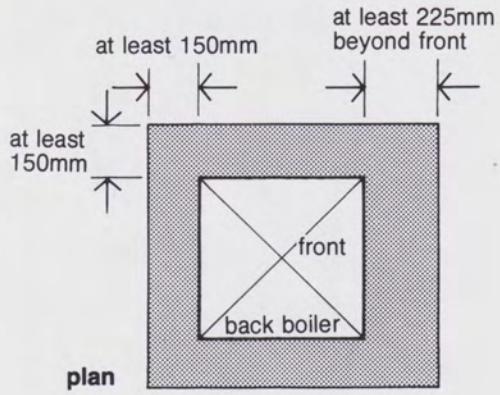
(a) of solid, non-combustible material at least:

(i) 125mm thick, or

(ii) 25mm thick placed on non-combustible supports at least 25mm high, and

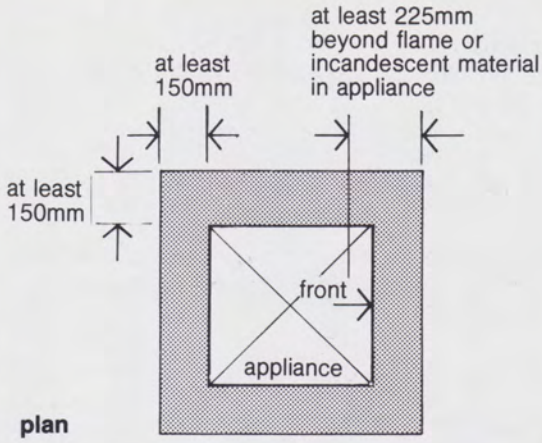
(b) at least to the appropriate size given in Diagram **14**.

Diagram **14** **Hearth size for back boiler**



2.24 In the case of any other appliance, the hearth should be constructed of solid, non-combustible material at least 12.5mm thick and at least of the appropriate size given in Diagram **15**.

Diagram **15** **Hearth size for any other appliance**



SHIELDING OF APPLIANCES

2.25 Unless the appliance complies with the relevant recommendations of the appropriate Parts of BS 5258 *Specifications for gas burning appliances* or BS 5386 *Safety of domestic gas appliances* for placing on or adjacent to combustible material, the backs, tops and sides of appliances, and any draught-diverters should be separated from any combustible material by:

(a) a shield of non-combustible material at least 25mm thick, or

(b) an air space of at least 75mm. *(see Diagram* **16***)*

Diagram **16** **Separating appliance from combustible material**

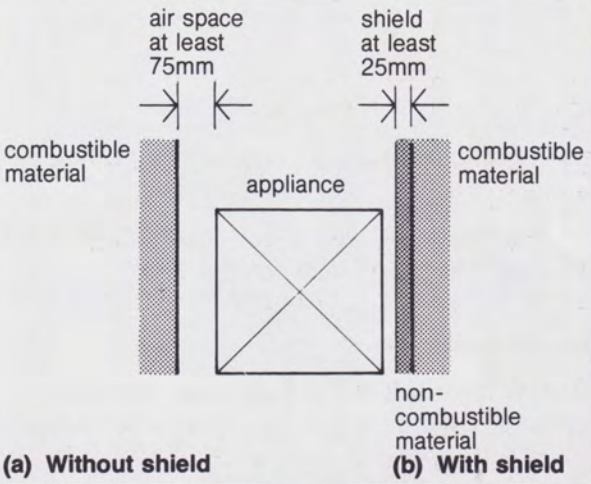
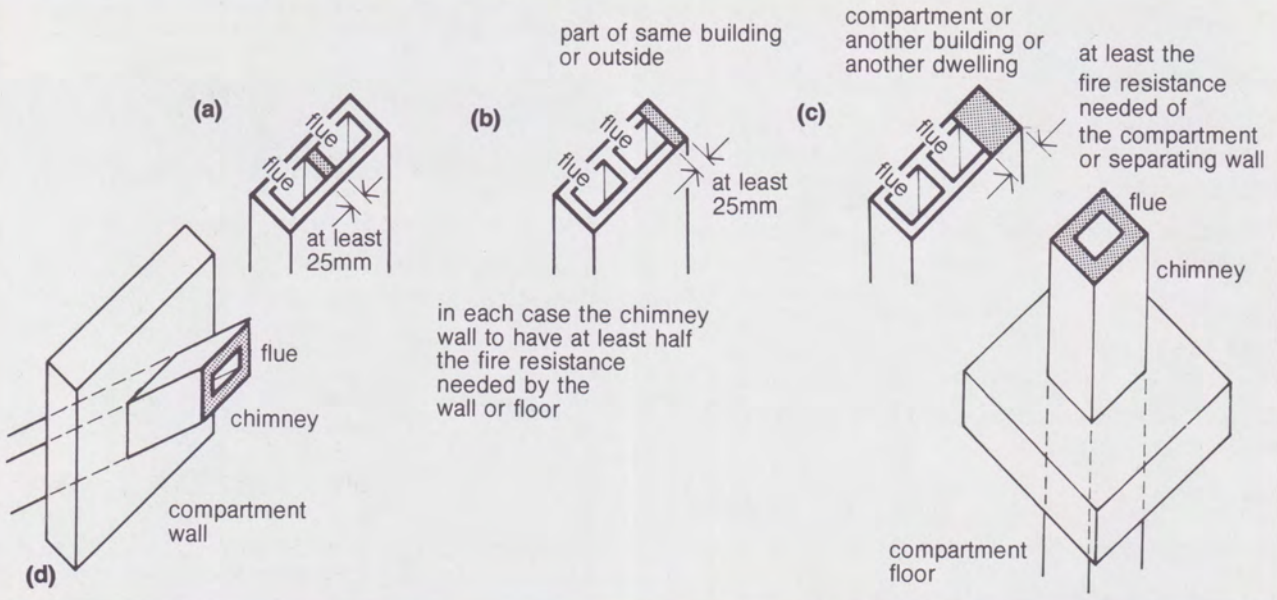


Diagram 17 Chimney walls



CHIMNEYS

2.26 Chimney walls:

(a) between a flue and another compartment of the same building, another building or another dwelling, should give at least the fire resistance needed for the compartment or separating wall *(see* Approved Document B3 *Internal fire spread (structure)),* or

(b) where a chimney passes through a compartment wall or a compartment floor, the chimney walls should have at least half the fire resistance needed for the compartment wall or floor. *(see* Approved Document B3 *Internal fire spread (structure)).* If the compartment wall or floor is masonry material, it may also form the chimney wall. *(see Diagram* **17***)*

FLUE PIPES

2.27 Combustible material: Flue pipes should:

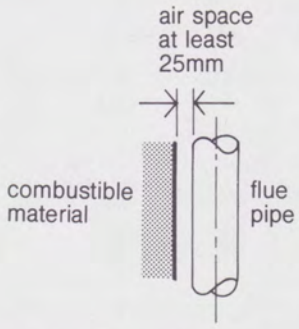
(a) be at least 25mm from any combustible material, or

(b) where passing through a wall, floor or roof, be separated from any combustible material by a non-combustible sleeve enclosing an air space of at least 25mm around the flue pipe, or

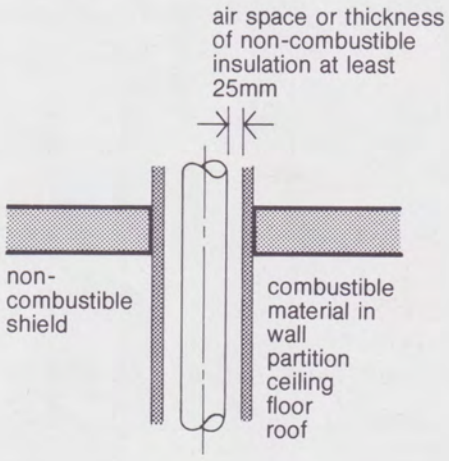
(c) where passing through a compartment wall or a compartment floor, be cased with non-combustible material with at least half the fire resistance needed for the wall or floor. *(see* Approved Document B3 *Internal fire spread (structure)).*

For a double-walled flue pipe, the 25mm distance should be measured from the outside of the inner pipe. *(see Diagram* **18***)*

Diagram 18 Separating flue pipe from combustible material



(a) Adjacent to surface of combustible material



(b) Passing through wall or floor

British Standards referred to

J1/2/3

BS 41: 1973 *Cast iron spigot and socket flue or smoke pipes and fittings.*

BS 65: 1981 *Specification for vitrified clay pipes, fittings and joints*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 4328
2: AMD 4394.

BS 476 *Fire tests on building materials and structures,*
Part 4: 1970 *Non-combustibility test for materials*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 2483
2: AMD 4390.

BS 567: 1973 *Asbestos-cement flue pipes and fittings, light quality.*

BS 715: 1970 *Sheet metal flue pipes and accessories for gas fired appliances*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 3284
2: AMD 3517.

BS 1181: 1971 *Clay flue linings and flue terminals.*

BS 1251: 1970 *Open fireplace components*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 903
2: AMD 1651.

BS 1289: 1975 Precast concrete flue blocks for domestic gas appliances.

BS 1344 *Methods of testing vitreous enamel finishes,*
Part 1: 1965 *Resistance to thermal shock of coatings on articles other than cooking utensils*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 2152,
Part 3: 1967 *Resistance to products of combustion containing sulphur compounds,*
Part 7: 1984 *Resistance to heat.*

BS 1449 *Steel plate, sheet and strip,*
Part 2: 1983 *Specification for stainless and heat resisting steel plate, sheet and strips.*

BS 4543 *Factory-made insulated chimneys,*
Part 1: 1976 *Methods of test,*
Part 2: 1976 *Specification for chimneys for solid fuel appliances*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 2794
2: AMD 3475
3: AMD 3878,
Part 3: 1976 *Specification for chimneys for oil fired appliances*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 2981
2: AMD 3476.

BS 5258 *Safety of domestic gas appliances,*
Part 1: 1975 *Central heating boilers and circulators*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 3348
2: AMD 4228,
Part 1: Supplement 1: 1983 *Fan-powered appliances,*
Part 2: 1975 *Cooking appliances*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 3285,
Part 4: 1977 *Fanned circulation ducted air heaters,*
Part 5: 1975 *Gas fires*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 4076,
Part 7: 1977 *Storage water heaters,*
Part 8: 1980 *Combined appliances: gas fire/back boiler,*
Part 12: 1980 *Decorative gas log and other fuel effect appliances (2nd and 3rd family gases).*

BS 5386 *Specification for gas burning appliances,*
Part 1: 1976 *Gas burning appliances for instantaneous production of hot water for domestic use*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 2990,
Part 3: 1980 *Domestic cooking appliances burning gas*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 4162
2: AMD 4405,
Part 4: 1983 *Built-in domestic cooking appliances.*

BS 5440 *Code of practice for flues and air supply for gas appliances of rated input not exceeding 60kW (1st and 2nd family gases),*
Part 1: 1978 *Flues*
Amendment slip number 1: AMD 4639,
Part 2: 1976 *Air supply.*

BS 5546: 1979 *Code of practice for installation of gas hot water supplies for domestic purposes (2nd family gases).*

BS 6461 *Installation of chimneys and flues for domestic appliances burning solid fuel (including wood and peat),*
Part 1: 1984 *Code of practice for masonry chimneys and flue pipes.*

Designed by nba Tectonics, London WC2

Printed in the UK for HMSO by Linneys Colour Print
Dd 738662.C25.7/85.44206

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First published 1985

AUGUST 1985

£3.00 net

ISBN 0 11 751826 3

Building Regulations 1985

APPROVED DOCUMENT J

Heat producing appliances

HMSO