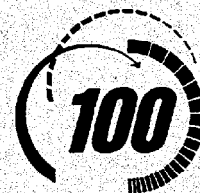


Standard for Safety

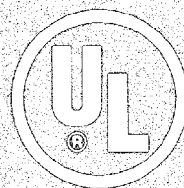
UL 959

ISBN 1-55989-941-7

Medium Heat Appliance Factory-Built Chimneys



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December 11, 1995

Standard for

Medium Heat Appliance Factory-Built Chimneys

UL 959, Seventh Edition

Accompanying this transmittal notice is a copy of the Seventh edition of UL 959.

THIS EDITION OF THE STANDARD IS NOW IN EFFECT.

As indicated on the title page, this UL Standard for Safety is an American National Standard. Attention is directed to the note on the title page of this standard outlining the procedures to be followed to retain the approved text of ANSI/UL 959-1992.

Revised and/or additional pages may be issued from time to time.

DECEMBER 11, 1995



1

UL 959

Standard for

Medium Heat Appliance Factory-Built Chimneys

First Edition – May, 1969
 Second Edition – January, 1971
 Third Edition – June, 1975
 Fourth Edition – October, 1976
 Fifth Edition – February, 1986
 Sixth Edition – October, 1994

Seventh Edition

December 11, 1995

Approval as an American National Standard (ANSI) covers the numbered paragraphs on pages dated December 11, 1995. These pages should not be discarded when revised or additional pages are issued if it is desired to retain the ANSI approved text.

An effective date included as a note immediately following certain requirements is one established by Underwriters Laboratories Inc.

Approved as ANSI/UL 959-1985, August 7, 1985
 Approved as ANSI/UL 959-1992, January 31, 1992

Revisions of this standard will be made by issuing revised or additional pages bearing their date of issue. A UL Standard is current only if it incorporates the most recently adopted revisions, all of which are itemized on the transmittal notice that accompanies the latest published set of revision pages.

ISBN 1-55989-941-7

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FOREWORD

A. This Standard contains basic requirements for products covered by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) under its Follow-Up Service for this category within the limitations given below and in the Scope section of this Standard. These requirements are based upon sound engineering principles, research, records of tests and field experience, and an appreciation of the problems of manufacture, installation, and use derived from consultation with and information obtained from manufacturers, users, inspection authorities, and others having specialized experience. They are subject to revision as further experience and investigation may show is necessary or desirable.

B. The observance of the requirements of this Standard by a manufacturer is one of the conditions of the continued coverage of the manufacturer's product.

C. A product which complies with the text of this Standard will not necessarily be judged to comply with the Standard if, when examined and tested, it is found to have other features which impair the level of safety contemplated by these requirements.

D. A product employing materials or having forms of construction differing from those detailed in the requirements of this Standard may be examined and tested according to the intent of the requirements and, if found to be substantially equivalent, may be judged to comply with the Standard.

E. UL, in performing its functions in accordance with its objectives, does not assume or undertake to discharge any responsibility of the manufacturer or any other party. The opinions and findings of UL represent its professional judgment given with due consideration to the necessary limitations of practical operation and state of the art at the time the Standard is processed. UL shall not be responsible to anyone for the use of or reliance upon this Standard by anyone. UL shall not incur any obligation or liability for damages, including consequential damages, arising out of or in connection with the use, interpretation of, or reliance upon this Standard.

F. Many tests required by the Standards of UL are inherently hazardous and adequate safeguards for personnel and property shall be employed in conducting such tests.

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover factory-built chimneys intended for venting gas, liquid, and solid-fuel-fired medium-heat type appliances in which the maximum continuous flue-gas temperatures do not exceed 1800°F (980°C).

1.2 Factory-built chimneys are intended for installation in accordance with the Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid-Fuel Burning Appliances, NFPA 211, and in accordance with codes such as the BOCA National Mechanical Code, the Standard Mechanical Code, and the Uniform Mechanical Code.

1.3 A product that contains features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems new or different from those covered by the requirements in this Standard, and that involve a risk of fire, electric shock, or injury to persons shall be evaluated using the appropriate additional component and end-product requirements as required to maintain the level of safety as originally anticipated by the intent of this Standard. A product whose features, characteristics, components, materials, or systems conflict with specific requirements or provisions of this Standard is not judged to comply with this Standard. Where appropriate, revision of requirements are proposed and adopted in conformance with the methods employed for development, revision, and implementation of this Standard.

2 General

2.1 Components

2.1.1 Except as indicated in 2.1.2, a component of a product covered by this standard shall comply with the requirements for that component.

2.1.2 A component is not required to comply with a specific requirement that:

- a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this standard; or
- b) Is superseded by a requirement in this standard.

2.1.3 A component shall be used in accordance with its recognized rating established for the intended conditions of use.

2.1.4 Specific components are recognized as being incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions for which they have been recognized.

2.2 Units of measurement

2.2.1 If a value for measurement is followed by a value in other units in parentheses, the first stated value is the requirement.

3 Glossary

3.1 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply.

3.2 COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL, NONCOMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL – As used in these requirements, these terms are defined in the Standard Glossary of Terms Relating to Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances, NFPA 97-1992.

3.3 MEDIUM HEAT APPLIANCE – As used in these requirements, this term is defined in the Standard Glossary of Terms Relating to Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances, NFPA 97-1992.

CONSTRUCTION

4 Materials

4.1 A chimney part shall be made of noncombustible corrosion-resistant materials. Metals shall not be used in combinations that cause detrimental galvanic action at any location.

4.2 The minimum thickness of sheet metal including any coatings shall comply with Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Minimum thickness of sheet metal

Metals	Minimum thickness, sheet metal	
	Inches	(mm)
Aluminum alloys (1100, 3003)	0.018	(0.46)
Steel	0.122	(3.10)
Galvanized steel (G90 coating class)	0.018	(0.46)
Aluminum-coated steel [0.40 ounce per square foot (0.12 kg/m ²)]	0.018	(0.46)
Stainless steel	0.012	(0.30)

4.3 Aluminum alloys containing more than 1.0 percent magnesium shall not be used when the reflectivity of the material is employed to reduce the risk of fire.

4.4 A steel part intended to be field-welded shall have a minimum thickness of 0.122 inch (3.10 mm).

4.5 A flue-gas conveying conduit shall be of refractory materials at least 2 inches (50.8 mm) thick conforming to the test requirements contained herein. Ceramic materials shall conform to the requirements of the applicable tests described for the material.

4.6 Other parts of a chimney subject to contact by flue gases or flue-gas air mixtures at locations beyond the terminus of the flue-gas conveying conduit, or subject to condensation, shall be of material equivalent to Types 309, 309S, 310, 310S, 314, and 446 stainless steel having a minimum thickness of 0.020 inch (0.51 mm).

4.7 An outer casing or other structural part exclusive of the flue-gas-conveying conduit whose deterioration results in the chimney system collapsing or otherwise increasing the risk of injury to persons shall be of galvanized steel having a coating Designation G90 (former coating Class 1.25 Commercial) in Table of Specifications for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) by the Hot-Dip Process, General Requirements, ASTM A525-91b, with not less than 40 percent of the zinc on any side, based on the minimum single spot test requirement in ASTM A525-91b, or the equivalent. See Table 4.2.

Exception No. 1: The outer casing or structural part is not required to be of galvanized steel when it is made of steel 0.104 inch (2.64 mm) thicker than required to be in accordance with the other requirements contained in this standard.

Exception No. 2: This requirement does not apply to the flue-gas conveying conduit or other parts in contact with flue-gases. See 4.5 and 4.6.

Table 4.2
Minimum thickness of outer casing material

Equivalent inside nominal diameter of chimney		Galvanized steel or aluminum-coated steel		Series 300 or 400 stainless steel	
Inches	(mm)	Inch	(mm)	Inch	(mm)
12 or less	(305 or less)	0.018	(0.46)	0.012	(0.30)
Over 12 – 24	(Over 305 – 610)	0.023	(0.58)	0.016	(0.41)
Over 24 – 36	(Over 610 – 914)	0.034	(0.86)	0.026	(0.66)
Over 36	(Over 914)	0.045	(1.14)	0.032	(0.81)

4.8 The weight of zinc coating shall be established in accordance with the Tests for Weight of Coating on Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Iron or Steel Articles, ASTM A90-81(R1991). Aluminum-coated steel shall be of Type T1-40 (regular) [0.40 ounce per square foot (0.12 kg/m²)].

4.9 Thermal insulation shall comply with the following conditions when the chimney is tested in accordance with these requirements:

- a) The products resulting from the combustion or volatilization of any combustible binder shall be discharged to the chimney terminus outside of the building.
- b) The insulating material shall remain in the intended position.
- c) The thermal conductivity of the insulation shall not increase.
- d) The insulation shall not show evidence of softening, melting, or deterioration.

4.10 Thermal insulation shall not come into contact with products of combustion.

4.11 Thermal insulation that is not self-supporting shall be applied to solid surfaces so that the insulation does not sag. An adhesive or cement used to attach such material shall retain its adhesive qualities at any temperature the adhesive attains when tested in accordance with these requirements and at 0°F (minus 18°C).

4.12 A water absorbing insulating material shall not be subject to wetting by condensation or rain when installed as intended.

5 Assembly

5.1 A chimney shall consist of all the essential parts required for the intended installation of a complete chimney. Each part of the assembly shall be constructed for ready attachment of one to the other without requiring alteration by the installer, such as by cutting, threading, drilling, welding, or similar tasks.

Exception: An assembly or component part intended to be cut to length or to be fitted by the installer is provided when means are furnished for joining any altered part to a companion part or assembly. All fasteners required to complete the assembly shall be provided with the product by the manufacturer. Drilling shall not occur unless:

- a) The drilling operation does not weaken the assembly or penetrate into the flue liner; and*
- b) The size of the required drill bit is specified and the instructions clearly describe the locations to be drilled, such as by the use of drawings, descriptions, or templates.*

5.2 Two or more parts or subassemblies that bear a definite relationship to each other for intended application shall:

- a) Be arranged and constructed to permit them to be incorporated into the complete assembly without alteration or alignment and only in the correct relationship with each other; or
- b) Be assembled and shipped from the factory as one unit.

5.3 Each part, such as a chimney-pipe section or length, support element, or roof assembly or jack, shall be completely assembled by the manufacturer at the factory.

5.4 To comply with the requirements of 5.3, a chimney-pipe section comprised of a flue-gas-conveying conduit, formed insulation or other intermediate assembly, and an outer jacket, which are separable, shall be preassembled and packaged as one unit. In such cases, each separable part shall be completely formed, including the joining of all seams.

5.5 After being installed in accordance with the manufacturer's or private labeler's instructions, a chimney shall be positioned securely and resistant to wind damage. See Vertical Support Test, Section 17; Strength Test, Section 18; and Wind Load Test, Section 19.

6 Chimney Caps

6.1 A cap shall be provided.

Exception: A chimney that does not incorporate unprotected ventilation openings terminating exterior to the building does not require a cap.

6.2 A cap shall resist the entrance of debris and rain into the flue gas conveying conduit and into any unprotected ventilation openings terminating exterior to the building. Protection devices intended to protect only ventilation air openings terminating exterior to the building shall resist the entrance of debris and rain into such ventilation openings. See Rain Test, Section 20.

6.3 A cap shall be constructed so that leaves and debris fallen or blown onto it are not retained so as to obstruct flue-gas or cooling-air passages. A cap shall be constructed to resist the accumulation of soot that obstructs the flue-gas or cooling-air passages.

7 Joints

7.1 Parts of a chimney shall be joined and secured in a manner so that they do not disengage when tested in accordance with these requirements.

7.2 When screws are employed to join assemblies during installation, the assemblies to be joined shall provide for use of screws without being punched or drilled, except as referenced in 5.1. When cement is employed for this purpose, it shall be a quick-setting type. Cement, screws, and instructions shall be furnished. A screw shall not extend into a flue gas passage.

7.3 A joint shall not retain condensation or permit condensation to flow from the interior to the exterior of the flue-gas conveying conduit.

8 Radiation Shields

8.1 A radiation shield provided to comply with the maximum temperature limits of these requirements shall:

- a) Be an integral part of a roof jack; and
- b) Provide a continuous barrier for a vertical distance, referenced to the roof level, of not less than 12 inches (305 mm).

8.2 A radiation shield provided to obtain compliance with the maximum temperature limits of these requirements for roof structures shall not be employed in a roof or other terminating assembly intended to be altered in the field when such alteration requires the shifting or relocation of the shield.

9 Roof Jacks

9.1 When installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, a roof jack shall protect against the entrance of water and debris into the building where the chimney passes through the roof. See Rain Test, Section 20. The height of a roof jack shall be such that the flue-gas exit is located at least 10 feet (3 m) above the roof flashing.

10 Support Assembly

10.1 A support assembly shall be constructed to be installed on the noncombustible floor of a building or on a field-constructed noncombustible base.

10.2 A support assembly shall sustain, without damage or giving way, a load equivalent to four times the weight imposed upon it by all chimney parts it is intended to support. See Vertical Support Test, Section 17.

PERFORMANCE

11 General

11.1 When a chimney is tested in accordance with these requirements, specified temperatures on combustible construction shall be maintained.