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Australian Standard 1875—1976

DOMESTIC INCINERATORS (FIRE SAFETY)

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THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia

Bushfire Investigation and Control Authorities

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia

Department of Construction

Environmental and Pollution Control Authorities

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Authorities

This standard, prepared by Committee CS/6, Garden Incinerators, was approved on behalf of the Council of the Association on 9 February 1976, and was published on 1 June 1976.

To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

DOMESTIC INCINERATORS (FIRE SAFETY)

AS 1875—1976

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Garden Incinerators at the request of the Bushfire Research Committee of South Australia, and is based largely on a specification written by that committee.

Legislation in some States provides for the disposal of domestic rubbish in incinerators constructed to prevent the escape of sparks or burning material. This standard sets out minimum fire safety requirements for incinerators, but the incinerators specified would not necessarily comply with local air pollution control requirements. The preparation of a standard intended to control pollution and other nuisance aspects is under consideration. It is emphasized that where the requirements of the relevant Statutory or Local Government Authority are more stringent than the requirements of this standard, the requirements of such Authority shall take precedence.

The burning efficiency of the incinerators was taken into account to obviate the need for stoking and the accompanying risk of emission of sparks and burning material.

The most appropriate location of an incinerator on an allotment is governed to an appreciable extent by the nature of surroundings. No attempt is made in this standard to determine a site for an incinerator; selection of a site is a matter for the relevant local authority. Appendix A provides a statement of requirements for siting and for the safe operation of incinerators.

Incinerators may be constructed from a variety of materials. The selection of the material of construction will depend on prevailing climatic conditions and the nature of the material to be burned. Combustion temperatures will need to be taken into account, as will the corrosive effects of some of the products of combustion, either on their own account or in combination with weather variations. To assist in the selection of suitable materials, reference may be made to one or more of the following standards:

AS 1204 Structural Steels — Ordinary Weldable Grades

AS 1205 Structural Steels — Weather Resistant Weldable Grades

AS 1346 Concrete Building Bricks

AS 1405 Low and Intermediate Tensile Strength Carbon Steel Plate of Structural Quality

AS 1500 Concrete Building Blocks

AS 1617 Fireclay Refractory Bricks

AS 1653 Calcium Silicate Bricks

BS 835 Asbestos Cement Flue Pipes and Fittings, Heavy Quality

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Australian Standard Specification for DOMESTIC INCINERATORS (FIRE SAFETY)

1 SCOPE. This specification applies to incinerators, usually either updraught or downdraught, intended for the burning of readily combustible domestic and garden rubbish. The requirements are intended to reduce the risk of the spread of fire and do not purport to reduce or eliminate the possibility of pollution or nuisance during operation. The specification does not cover dimensions.

2 DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this specification the following definitions apply:

Downdraught type incinerator—a type of incinerator in which air is drawn through an aperture above the material to be burned.

Updraught type incinerator—a type of incinerator in which air is drawn through a firedoor or draught opening and then through a grate supporting the material to be burned.

External aperture—an aperture through which flame or burning material in the incinerator is visible from the outside at any time when the fire is burning in the incinerator.

Flue—flue pipe or chimney.

3 MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION. The incinerator, the incinerator top, the flue and the baffle plate shall be constructed of non-combustible materials such as masonry, brick, metal or asbestos cement, as appropriate for the duty involved.

NOTE: Refer to BS 835 for the use of asbestos cement.

4 DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION.

4.1 Incinerator Top. The top of the incinerator may be detachable from the body.

4.2 Flue. The incinerator shall be fitted with a flue pipe or chimney, not less than 1 m in height, which shall be fixed to the body of the incinerator in such a manner as to prevent movement of the flue.

4.3 Spark Arrester. The top of the flue shall be fitted with a spark arrester to prevent the escape of sparks or burning material. The spark arrester shall be fixed in such a manner as to prevent its movement.

4.4 Baffle Plate. The top of the screened surface area of the spark arrester shall be covered by and affixed to a baffle plate.