

(CCA) is extremely toxic when burned in the confines of a home, or even outside if you breathe the smoke for a long time. For further information on the safety of burning firewood, contact the Appleton Fire Department (920) 832-5813

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT, MOISTURE CONTENT, AND AVAILABLE HEAT UNITS OF SELECTED WOODS, GREEN AND AIR-DRY

Species	Weight of One Standard Cord in Pounds+		Heat Units Per Cord in Million BTU's	
	Green	Air-Dry*	Green	Air-Dry*
Ash	3840	3440	16.5	20.0
Aspen	3440	2160	10.3	12.5
Beech	4320	3760	17.3	21.8
White Birch	3800	3040	16.7	18.2
Yellow Birch	4560	3680	17.3	21.3
Elm	4320	2900	14.3	17.2
Hickory	5040	4240	20.7	24.6
Soft Maple	4000	3200	15.0	18.6
Hard Maple	4480	3680	18.4	21.3
Red Oak	5120	3680	17.9	21.3
White Oak	5040	3920	19.2	22.7
White Pine	2880	2080	12.1	13.3

+Per Standard Cord (4'x4'x8' containing 80 cu ft of solid wood
 *Moisture content approximately 20%
 Exerpts from University of Wisconsin "Wood for Home Heating-Wood as Fuel Publication Number G2874

CHOOSING THE RIGHT FIRE-

Species	Ease of Starting	Fragrance	Heating Class
Apple	Poor	High	Good
Ash	Fair	Good	Good
Beech	Poor	Good	High
Birch-	Good	Good	Good
Cherry	Poor	Best	Good
Cedar	Best	Poor	Fair
Elm	Fair	Good	Good
Hemlock	Good	Low	Fair
Hickory	Fair	High	High
Locust-black	Poor	High	High
Maple-sugar	Poor	High	High
Oak-red	Poor	High	High
Pine-white	Best	Poor	Fair

BTU VALUES OF COMMON FUELS

Wood (per pound at 20% moisture)	5,800
Fuel Oil (per gallon)	140,000
Natural Gas (Per cubic foot)	1,000
LP gas (gallon)	92,000
Electricity (kilowatt hour)	3,412

East Central Weights and Measures Consortium

Appleton • Ashwaubenon • Kaukauna • Kimberly • Little Chute • New London • Ripon • Waupaca

Administered by:
 Appleton Health Department
 Weights and Measures Section
 100 N Appleton Street
 Appleton WI 54911
 Telephone: (920) 832-6429
 Fax: (920) 832-5853



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BUYING, STORING, AND BURNING
FIREWOOD



REGULATIONS, LEGAL RIGHTS, AND
 INFORMATION FOR THE CONSUMER

RIGHTS OF THE CONSUMER

The consumer has the right to: See the seller's firewood dealer license; visually inspect and measure the wood before delivery is accepted; receive full measure; determine if wood is the type ordered; receive a proper delivery ticket.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE FIREWOOD SELLER

(1) Any seller of firewood who advertises into or sells within the City of Appleton shall be annually licensed by Weights and Measures. The seller's current license number shall be indicated in any advertisement. The seller must have the license in their possession at the time of the sale.

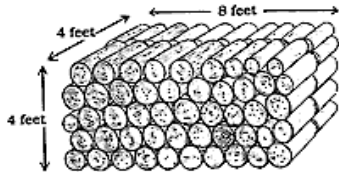
(2) Firewood shall be sold by cubic measure in cords, or fractions of a cord. A cord is the amount of wood contained in a space of 128 cubic feet when the wood is stacked and well stowed. The term "face cord" is not a legal standard, due to log length variation.

When sold or advertised, the "face cord" must be defined by actual measurements (e.g. 4'x8'x16"). The use of the terms "truckload", "pile", "short cord", "rack", and the like are strictly prohibited.

(3) Bundles or packages of wood 4 cu ft or less shall be labeled with the name, address, and ZIP code of the packer or distributor, species of wood, and the net weight, or cubic measure. Mill ends, lumber scraps, kindling, etc. should be sold by net weight, or cubic measure.

(4) The seller shall provide a delivery ticket to each buyer at the time of sale that includes: Name and address of the buyer and seller, date of delivery, quantity delivered, and price/quantity, price of amount delivered, and identity of the wood in commercially practicable terms, including any quality representations made in the sale.

(5) Any firewood advertisement shall include the measurements of each size unit offered when a price is stated.



**A standard cord
4'x4'x8'
Volume = 128 cu. ft.
80 cu. ft. of solid wood**

TIPS ON MAKING A FIREWOOD PURCHASE

Deal with reputable dealers working from established locations where they can be easily contacted. The buyer should be present when delivery is made. Upon delivery, inspect quality and measure the volume of the wood, preferably on the delivery truck if still possible. Buy wood delivered and stacked. Try to set up a storage area where you can stake out or make a bin of specific measurements, preferably 4' high by 8' wide. Be sure logs are stacked parallel to each other and minimal air space is allowed. Give the seller the opportunity to make corrections in quantity or quality.

There are no regulations on wood quality, what mixed hardwood should be, or on what constitutes "aged" or "dry" firewood. The buyer has to rely upon the dealer and their own common sense.

Note: When buying full cord loads 8' in length or miscellaneous length logs 6' to 12' in full cord units, be sure to measure as received. You are buying volume at time of delivery. After cutting and splitting into usable sizes you will experience a cutting loss in volume from 6 to 20 percent.

APPLETON WOOD STORAGE REGULATIONS

Outside storage of firewood. No person shall store firewood in the front yard on residentially zoned property, except that firewood may be temporarily stored in the front yard for a period of fourteen days from the day of delivery. Firewood shall be neatly stacked and may not be stacked closer than one foot of any lot line and not higher than five feet from grade. If stacked adjacent to a fence, the stack can be as high as the fence. All brush, debris, and refuse from processing firewood shall be promptly and properly disposed. Not more than ten percent of the side yards and back yard may be used for storage of firewood at any one time.

TIPS ON SELECTION, STACKING AND DRYING OF FIREWOOD

Buy firewood well in advance. The longer the wood is dried, the more heat value will be received, and less creosote problems will result. Firewood is best when cut up and dried for at least a year. Dense woods, such as hickory, dry more slowly than light woods, and shorter, split pieces dry better and faster.

Determine what burning and heating qualities are desired and also make the best use of what is available. Softwoods like pine, spruce, and fir are easy to ignite, and burn rapidly with a hot flame. However, they burn out quickly, and cause major creosote problems.



Hardwoods like birch burn slower but have more heat.

Hardwoods like ash, beech, birch, maple, and oak ignite and burn slower with less flame. They also provide longer lasting fire and the most btu's per cubic foot.

Birch, apple and cherry woods give the nicest appearing fire and the most pleasant fragrance.

Stacking logs in a parallel fashion verses crisscrossed has not shown significant difference in dryness. Stacking logs in a parallel fashion used the least amount of storage space, and allows verification of cubic measure.

WHAT TO DO IF THERE IS A PROBLEM WITH A FIREWOOD PURCHASE

First, hold the firewood in a secure area. Do not use any of the firewood purchased. Assemble advertisements purchased from notes on order, and receipts or other printed materials provided by the seller. Make copies of your check register or cancelled check from the purchase. Make notes of any measurements you made.

Finally, contact the Weights and Measures Office by phone. An appointment will be made to conduct an inspection and measurement of the delivery.

Often, the buyer is warranted in receiving a refund, replacement of poor quality wood, or extra wood. If the buyer is unable to negotiate a reasonable settlement with the seller, the Sealer of Weights and Measures will, upon request, intervene and attempt to mediate a settlement. With the buyers permission, formal enforcement actions, if justified, may be initiated against the seller.

TOXIC FUMES DANGER IN TREATED WOOD

If you have a pile of preservative-treated wood scraps such as old railroad ties, scrap construction wood, telephone poles, and similar items that are destined for your fireplace or wood stove, get rid of it. Wood treated with chromate-copper-arsenate