

Installation Instructions

Gas and Kerosene Flexible Flue Liner

1. Handling.

Exposed edges are sharp. Protect against cuts by taping ends. Linings have a coating of mineral oil. Do not over coil tubes.

Tube Dia.	Max Bending Radius -throat.
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100	1.00M
125	1.25
150	1.75
200	2.0
250	2.5

2. Cleaning.

Thoroughly sweep the chimney before installation.

3. Brickwork

must be sound, dry and free from defect. D.P.C., flashings etc. should be thoroughly checked and faults corrected before installation.

4. Obstruction.

It is important to ensure that the lining will pass down the chimney easily. Shine and light down the flue to ensure there are no obstructions. If in doubt, use a short test piece with nose cones and cords on each end.

5. Installing.

Liners below 250mm dia. should be in one piece. Use a nose cone with a draw cord and always pass the liner down the flue from the top. Liners should easily go down the flue. If a lining becomes trapped it is due to insufficient clearance. DO NOT continue the installation. Do NOT USE excessive force. DO NOT attempt to 'twist' the lining by rotating the coiled end. The very high leverage this causes may result in a partial of the lining.

6. Air supply.

There must be an adequate air supply. Ensure that air intakes are not contaminated by any chemical fumes.

7. Top Finishing.

8. Clamp Plate

Fix clamp plate to cap the chimney and clamp the liner. Trim the liner and place the terminal.

8. Terminal.

Finish by setting the terminal in a sand and cement parging.

Appliance Finishing.

For gas fires fit a collector box. These have a removable socket for ease of installation.

Free Standing boilers usually use Vitreous Enamel pipes for the short connection into the flue. It is important to fit a condensation trap at the lowest point of the vertical liner. Failure to do this will result in condensation problems.



