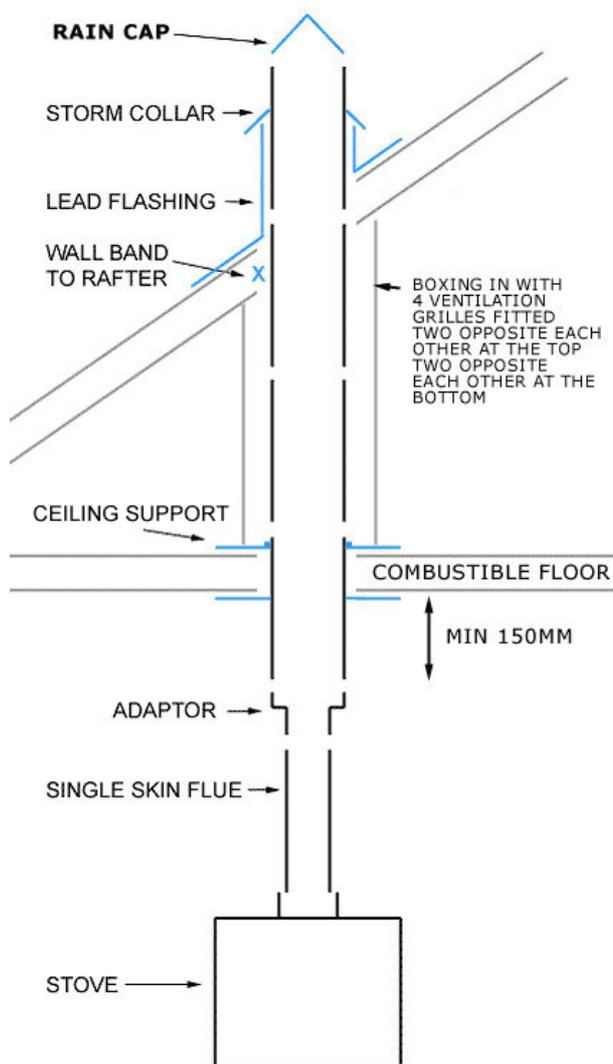
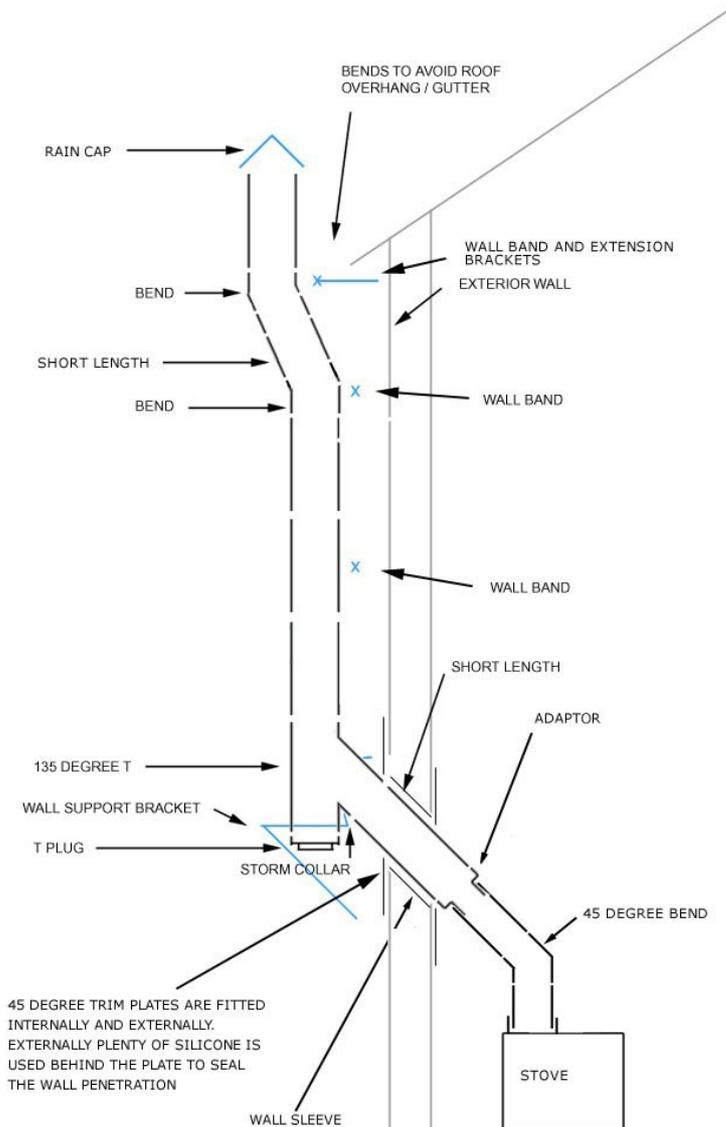


## TYPICAL INTERNAL FLUE SYSTEM



## TYPICAL EXTERNAL FLUE SYSTEM



**SUPPORTS** - The weight of the flue system must be supported either by a ceiling support, roof support or wall support. When attaching the flue to the support make sure that the support component takes the weight not the stove. You may have to raise the flue up a little when fixing the support component. There should be some type of fixing every 2500mm. If you are using bends then there should be a fixing on or near both bends. The fixing can be a wall band or wall fixing bracket (to prevent lateral movement) or one of the load bearing supports as above.

**Dimensions and clearances** – Selkirk STC twin wall flue must be at least 50mm from combustible surfaces, so any holes in combustible floors etc must be cut 100mm larger in diameter than the external diameter of the twin wall flue.

Single skin flue pipe should be at least 3 times it's diameter away from un-protected combustible materials (i.e. 150mm pipe should be 450mm from combustible materials). Building Regs do not make clear specifications for clearances for the stove itself and, where there are no manufacturer's recommendations, maintain at least 100mm from non-combustible surfaces and at least 400mm from combustible surfaces. You can effectively heat shield materials by using 12mm fireboard with a 12mm air gap behind.

**Hearth** - If the stove is on a combustible floor then it must sit on a non-combustible hearth 250mm thick and extending 150mm to the sides and back and 300mm to the front of the stove. If the stove has been shown not raise the hearth temperature to above 100 degrees then the hearth need only be 12mm thick.

**Cutting single skin flue** - Stainless steel single skin flue can be cut to length, cutting from the female end of the pipe. If you need to use a joint clip on the cut end gently bend it out with pliers in four places to give the joint clip something to grip. When cutting enamel flue pipe with an angle grinder protect the enamel of the section you are are keeping. Use masking tape to easily mark the line to cut. You cut the plain (male) end but you will lose the swage which normally sits on the flue collar. Twin wall flue cannot be cut to length, but adjustable lengths are available.

**Spraying stainless steel flue** - Make sure that the flue is free from dirt & grease. Spray the flue only when it is in place – otherwise it scratches easily as the paint undergoes it's final curing once the flue heats up.

Twin wall joints twist-lock together (apart from bends) **without fire cement**, and should be fixed with a locking band. Bends do not twist lock which enables them to be rotated. You should not have joints occurring within a floor or roof space. A wall sleeve must be used where twin wall flue passes through a stud or cavity wall.

## **TWINWALLCOMPONENTS**



The **adjustable length** fits over the length below and is fixed to that with the self tapping screws provided. The rockwool insulation is trimmed to length and goes in the gap between the walls of the adjustable length. After using an adjustable length a support component should be used above.

The joint between every piece of twin wall flue is secured using a **locking band**, as well as the joint between the plain adaptor and the first section of twin wall flue and between the rain cap and the last section of flue.



**If a 1200mm length penetrates a wall or roof then add a dab of silicone to the top of the seam before you fit the locking band.**



The **adaptor** connects the twin wall flue to the stove or to the single skin flue pipe. The top twist locks into the bottom of the first length of twin wall flue (secured with a locking band), the tail fits into the stove flue collar or into the single skin flue pipe & is sealed with fire cement.

The **Firestop spacer** is used on ceilings and floors and covers up the hole around the twin wall flue.



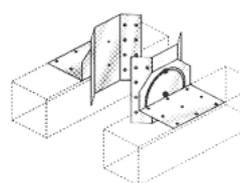
**Ventilation grille for boxing in** – four must be used per section, two at the bottom and two at the top on opposite sides of the boxing in. The louvres must point downwards at the bottom and upwards at the top of the boxing in.



A **ceiling support** is a support component consisting of three parts: a clamp, a floor support plate, and a firestop plate. The firestop plate goes on the ceiling below with the joist shield tube pointing up. The floor support plate goes on the floor above with the joist shield tube pointing down. The clamp goes around the flue and rests on the sprung clips of the floor support plate thus carrying the weight of the flue system.

Wall support brackets are supporting components with triangular plates that can be fixed above or below the plate. A 135 tee twist locks onto the **adjustable wall support bracket** (as pictured) which gives a wall clearance of 50-150mm from the wall.

The similar **intermediate wall support** can be fitted on any length using a clamp to bear the weight onto the top plate, but is not adjustable and gives a wall clearance of 50mm.



A **roof support** is a supporting component. 2 L shaped brackets attach to the rafters either side of the flue pipe and the light plates are bent around the pipe and self tapped to it. The semi-circular slot lets it accommodate most roof pitches.

A **wall band** is used to hold the flue to the wall and often to hold the flue to the rafters as the last fixing. Sometimes packing out behind the band is required. This component is not load bearing. There are two types of wall



band - anodised internal bands and stainless external wall bands. 300mm adjustable extension brackets are available for the stainless wall bands.

A **storm collar** is clamped around the pipe just above the flashing. A watertight seal is made with the silicon seal provided. A storm collar can also be used on the angled branch of a 135\* Tee where the flue has passed through an outside wall.



A **rain cap** is the last component in a twin wall flue system. This helps prevent rain entry to the flue system and is secured with a locking band.

On **first lighting your stove** only light a small wood fire for about 1hr and then let it die out. Once the stove has cooled you can burn as normal. On the first few firings you can expect some smoke/steam to come off the stove and a slight acrid odour. This is completely normal and is part of the curing of the fire cement and stove paint.

Everything should be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and Building Regs Document J (can be viewed on our website). If in doubt ask us:

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There is also a lot more information available on our website [www.stovesonline.co.uk](http://www.stovesonline.co.uk)