

escea.

Extended Flue Run Manual

SUITABLE FOR: **DX1000, DX1500, DL850 & DL1100**

NZ & AUS EDITION

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1 Description.

The Escea Polypropylene flue is a ridged pipe, co-linear push fit flue system with an Ø80mm inlet pipe and an Ø100mm exhaust pipe.

The Polypropylene flue system is ONLY for use on the DL and DX range of Escea fires. The Polypropylene Flue system is available as an add-on to the initial 4 meters of Aluminium flexi flue.

Read all of these instructions prior to commencing the installation of the flue.

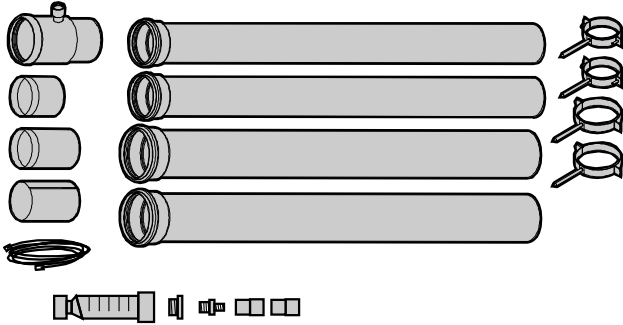
Considerations when running a flue longer than 4 metres:

- The first four meters of flue must be Flexible aluminium.
- Any length over four meters must be in Escea Polypropylene Co-linear flue
- The flue will be a considerable weight and need supporting/securing at one meter intervals.
- The appliance will generate considerable condensate which will require disposal (see notes in section 8)
- The waterless trap MUST be installed in a vertical position
- Maximum bends allowed in the polypropylene flue is FOUR (either 45° or 90°).
- The Polypropylene flue can have an external temperature of approx. 85°C – ensure the correct clearance from heat sensitive materials.

WARNING – ONLY TO BE INSTALLED BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED PERSON.

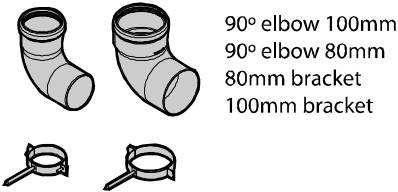
2 Available Flue Packs:

906609 - Escea D Series Poly Pro Flue Starter Kit (2m Ext)



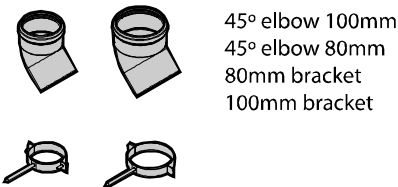
- 2x 1m x 100mm flue
- 2x 1m x 80mm flue
- 2x 80mm bracket
- 3x 100mm bracket
- 1x condensate trap
- 1x Powerflue adaptor 80mm
- 1x Polypro flue adaptor 80mm
- 1x Split Sleeve 100mm
- 1x 7m Extension Cord
- Rivets
- Washers
- HepVo 40mm waterless trap
- Threaded Adaptors
- Plain socket
- Threaded socket

906610 – Escea D Series Poly Pro 90° Elbow Kit



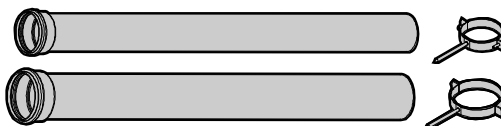
- 90° elbow 100mm
- 90° elbow 80mm
- 80mm bracket
- 100mm bracket

906610 – Escea D Series Poly Pro 45° Elbow Kit



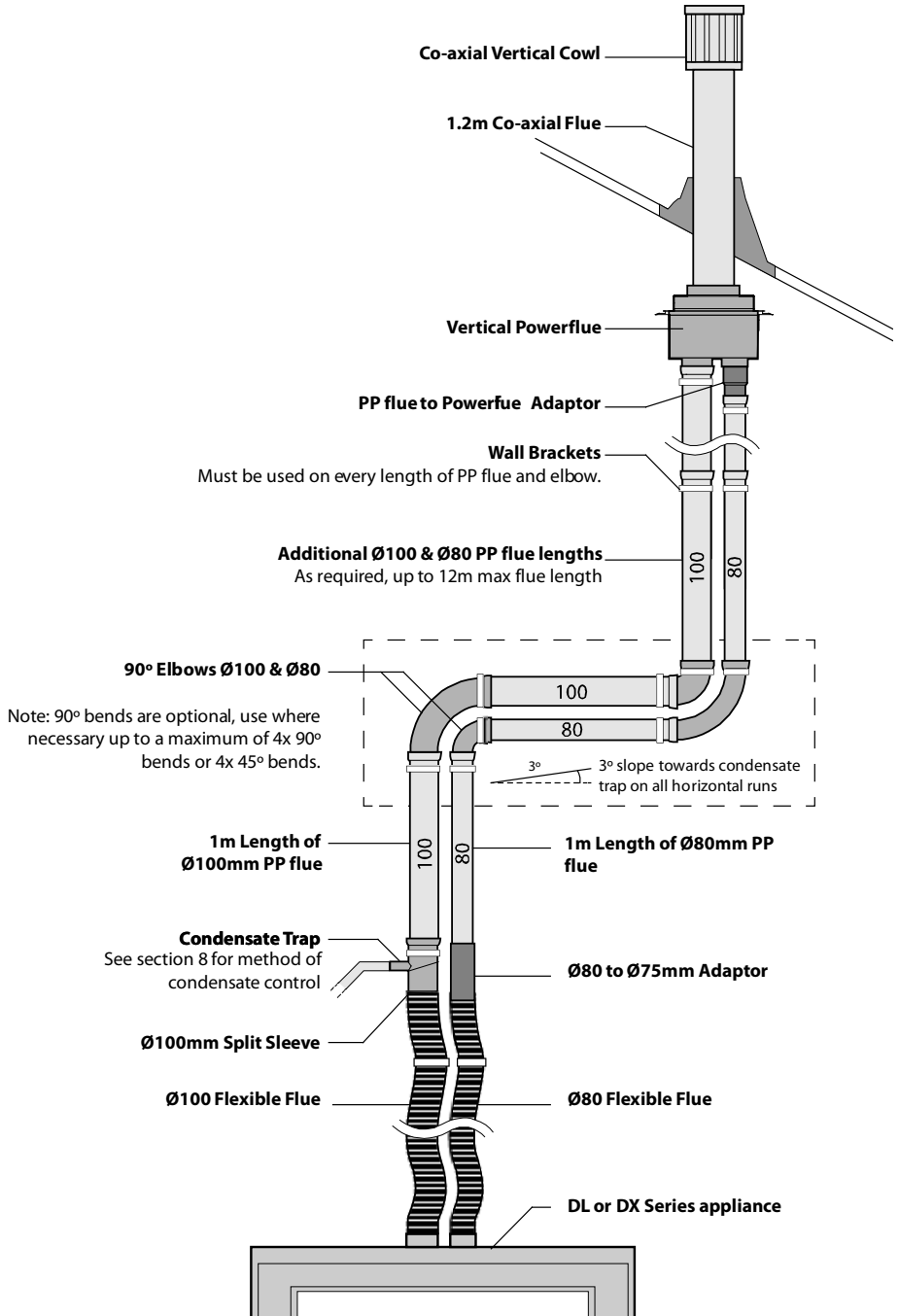
- 45° elbow 100mm
- 45° elbow 80mm
- 80mm bracket
- 100mm bracket

906612 – Escea D Series Poly Pro Flue 1m Ext kit



- 1m x 100mm flue
- 1m x 80mm flue
- 80mm bracket
- 100mm bracket

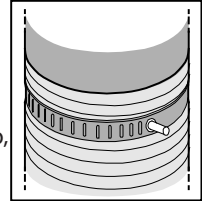
3 Vertical Flues over 4 meters (maximum 12 m length).



IMPORTANT NOTE: To ensure the flexi flue seals correctly, fully extend the corrugations of the last 300mm of the flexible aluminium flue at each end prior to clamping to the appliance and the flue adaptor.

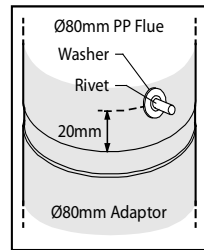
- The 4 meter aluminium flue length is connected at one end to the appliance and the other to the polypro flue. The aluminium flue should be supported along its length at one meter intervals. The supports are needed to prevent weight and load being transferred to the next component in the flue.

- The aluminium inlet flue (Ø75mm) is connected directly onto the Ø80mm flue adaptor, secured in place by the Flue clamp and two rivets (by drilling 2 x Ø3.5mm holes 180° apart through the flue clamp, flexi flue and adaptor - see diagram to the right).



- Push the adaptor fully home into the Poly pro flue and secure into position by drilling 2 x Ø3.5mm holes (180° apart) 20mm from the end of the poly Pro then use the two rivets and washers provided (see diagram).

- The split steel sleeve is wrapped around the Ø100 inlet of the Condensate Trap and the Aluminium Exhaust Flue (Ø100mm) is connected to the Condensate trap by using the Flue clamp and two rivets (by drilling 2 x Ø3.5mm holes 180° apart - see diagram). The Condensate trap is then secured to the Ø100mm polypropylene flue. *Note: The condensate drain exit tube must be in a downward position and the Flue support Brackets are to be used on all Poly Pro flue components.*



NOTE: Collection and disposal of the condensate is an important part of the appliance installation. Attention should be paid to section 8 of this manual regarding condensate control.

- The polypropylene flue lengths and elbows push together and then must be securely supported with wall brackets –one bracket per length or elbow. These clamps serve two purposes :

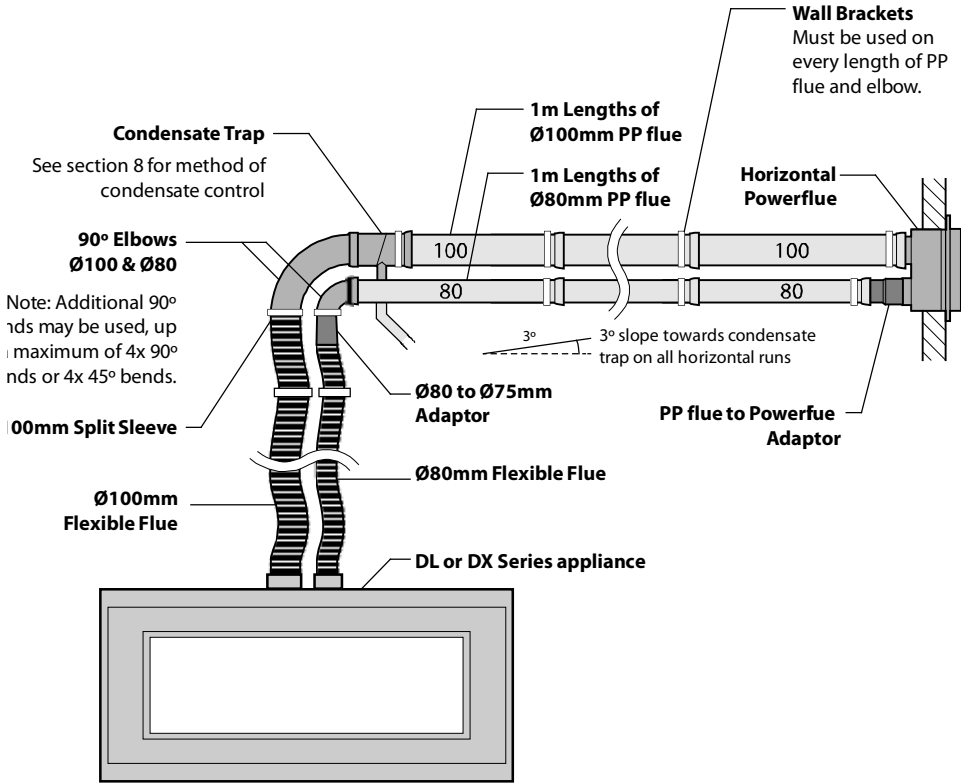
- 1) To hold the pipe at its required angle and
- 2) To ensure the flue pipes remain inserted together.

NOTE: All horizontal lengths of polypropylene Ø100mm exhaust flue MUST have a fall back towards the appliance of at least 3°.

- The Ø100mm polypropylene flue pushes directly onto the Powerflue with the final length of Ø100mm flue length being secured in position with a wall bracket.

- The final length of Ø80mm PolyPro flue fits into an adaptor which will then fit directly onto the Powerflue, with the PolyPro flue being secured in position with a wall bracket.

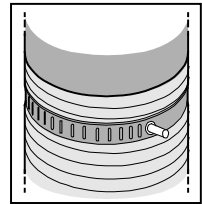
4 Horizontal Flues over 4 meters (maximum 12m length).



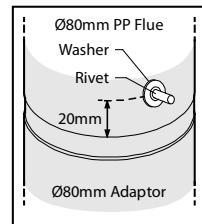
IMPORTANT NOTE: To ensure the flexi flue seals correctly, fully extend the corrugations of the last 300mm of the flexible aluminium flue at each end prior to clamping to the appliance and the flue adaptor.

- The 4 meter aluminium flue length is connected at one end to the appliance and the other to the polypro flue. The aluminium flue should be supported along its length at one meter intervals. The supports are needed to prevent weight and load being transferred to the next component in the flue.

- The aluminium inlet flue (Ø75mm) is connected directly onto the Ø80mm flue adaptor, secured in place by the provided Flue clamp and two rivets (by drilling 2 x Ø3.5mm holes 180° apart through the flue clamp, flexi flue and adaptor, see diagram).



- Push the adaptor fully home into the Poly pro flue and secure into position by drilling 2 x Ø3.5mm holes (180° apart) 20mm from the end of the poly Pro then use the two rivets and washers provided (see diagram).



- The split steel sleeve is wrapped around the Ø100 inlet of the Condensate Trap and the Aluminium Exhaust Flue (Ø100mm) is connected to the Condensate trap by using the Flue clamp and two rivets (by drilling 2 x Ø3.5mm holes 180° apart - see diagram). The Condensate trap is then secured to the Ø100mm polypropylene flue.

Note: The condensate drain exit tube must be in a downward position and the Flue support Brackets are to be used on all Poly Pro flue components.

NOTE: Collection and disposal of the condensate is an important part of the appliance installation. Attention should be paid to section 8 of this manual regarding condensate control.

- The polypropylene flue lengths and elbows push together and then must be securely supported with wall brackets –one bracket per length or elbow. These clamps serve two purposes:

- i) to hold the pipe at its required angle and
- ii) to ensure the flue pipe remain inserted together.

NOTE: All horizontal lengths of polypropylene Ø100mm exhaust flue MUST have a fall back towards the appliance of at least 3°.

- The final length of Ø100mm polypropylene flue pushes directly onto the Powerflue being secured in position with a wall bracket.

- The final length of Ø80mm polypropylene flue fits into an adaptor which will then fit directly onto the Powerflue, with the flue being secured in position with a wall bracket.

5 Wall Bracket fixing (wood)

The wall bracket has a shaft that should be fixed securely before offering up the flue section for assembly.

The wall bracket shaft should be fixed into wood by :

1. Mark out the run of the flue including the 3° fall back to the condensate trap.
2. Drill a Ø6mm pilot hole into the wood in the required position.
3. Unscrew the shaft from the bracket and drive the shaft partially into the wood (approx. 25mm).
4. Re-attached the bracket and use this to rotate the shaft, screwing it in to the desired height.
5. Align the bracket with the flue direction

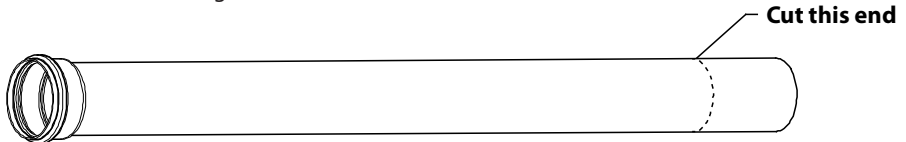
6 Wall Bracket fixing (Brick/concrete)

The wall bracket has a shaft that should be fixed securely before offering up the flue section for assembly. The wall bracket shaft should be fixed into brick or concrete by :

1. Mark out the run of the flue including the 3° fall back to the condensate trap.
2. Fix a suitably sized plastic wall plug into the brick or concrete in the required position (noting the length of the wall bracket shaft).
3. Unscrew the shaft from the bracket and drive the shaft partially into the wall plug (approx. 25mm).
4. Re-attached the bracket and use this to rotate the shaft, screwing it in to the desired height.
5. Align the bracket with the flue direction.

7 Notes on Assembling the Polypropylene flue:

1. To reduce the length of the flue, cut the end without the seal.



2. Ensure that any cut edges are completely deburred and file a slightly bevel lead-in on the outer edge – failure to do so may damage the inner seal and create a leak path.
3. To assist assembly of the flue lengths wet the inner seal with water.
4. Once assembled check that the flue inner seal has not been pushed out of position.

8 Condensate control

Condensate Drain

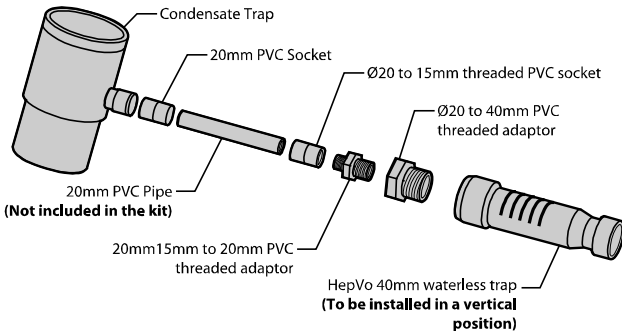
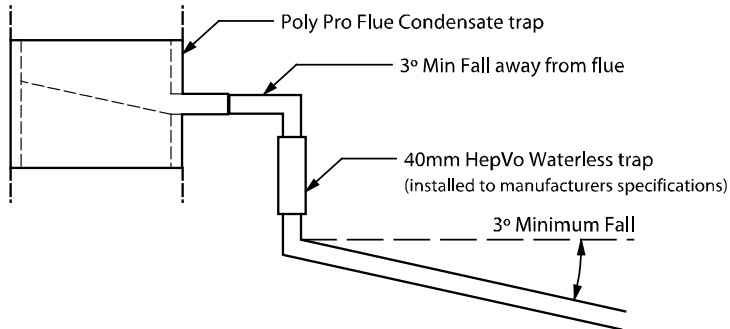
On long flue lengths (over 4 metres) the D Series fires may generate condensate continuously at a rate of up to 0.5 litres per hour. The control of this condensate is important to both the function of the appliance and the integrity of the building therefore the condensate must be drained to a suitable discharge point.

Condensate is a by-product of the products of combustion and is mildly acidic therefore copper tube and/or fittings **MUST NOT** be used as they will corrode. Instead solvent sealed PVC plastic pipes and fittings together with sealed PVC threaded joints should be used.

Condensate control installation

Note: Consideration should be made to the latest edition of AS/NZS 3500 and the prevention of the condensate freezing in cold conditions.

Initial condensate removal from the flue



The above components (with the exception of the Ø20mm pipe) are included in the Escea PolyPro starter kit. You will also need PVC cement and, depending on the particular install, Ø20mm elbows. This will allow the waterless trap to be connected to the Ø100mm condensate trap in a vertical position.

NOTE: The waterless trap must be installed in a vertical position, and the PVC sockets must be sealed with PVC cement.

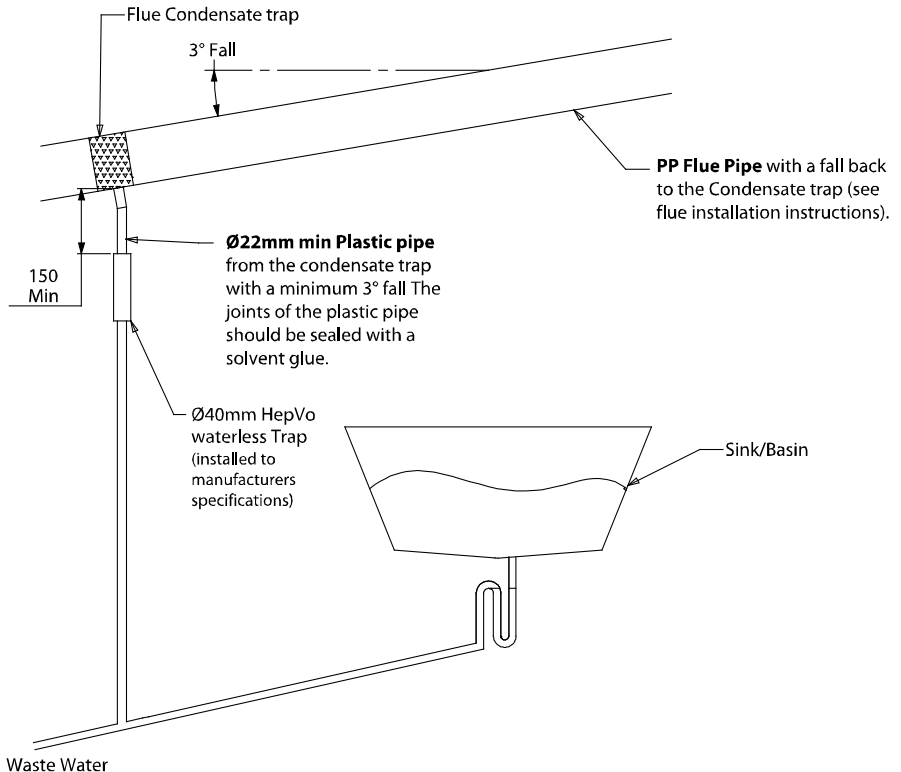
9 Internal Condensate disposal.

Wherever possible, the condensate drainage pipe should be terminated at a suitable internal foul water discharge point such as an internal soil and vent stack or an internal kitchen or bathroom waste pipe, washing machine waste pipe, etc.

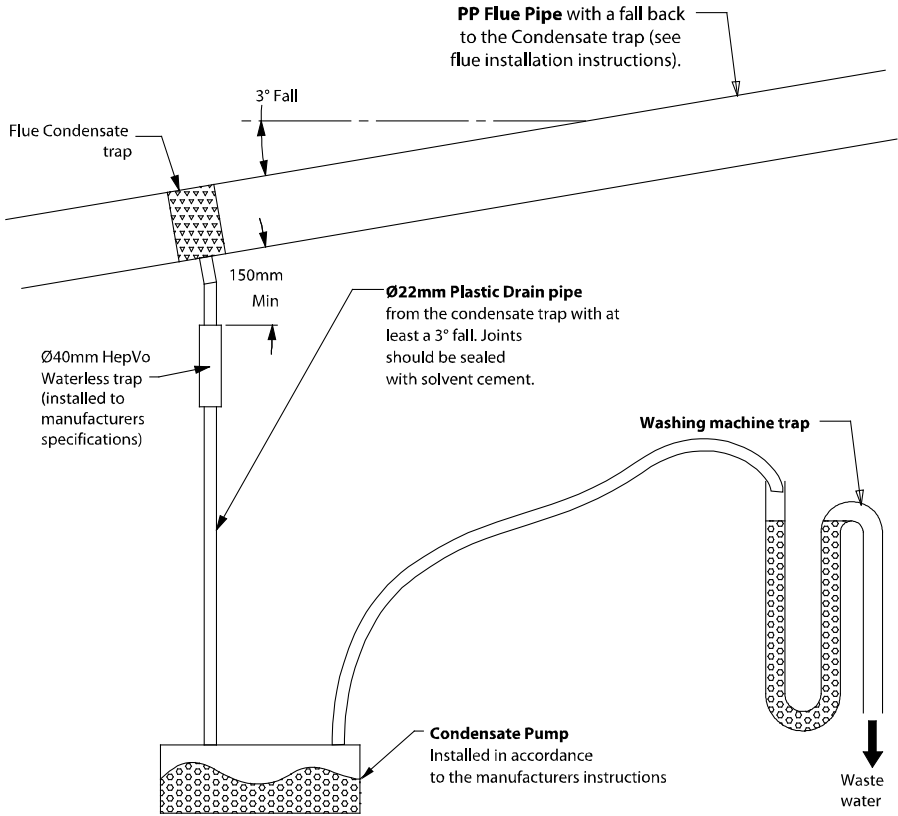
A suitable permanent connection to the foul waste pipe should be used.

The possibility of waste pipes freezing downstream of the connection point should be considered when determining a suitable connection point - e.g. a slightly longer pipe run to an internal soil stack may be preferable to a shorter run connecting into a kitchen waste pipe discharging directly through the wall to an external drain.

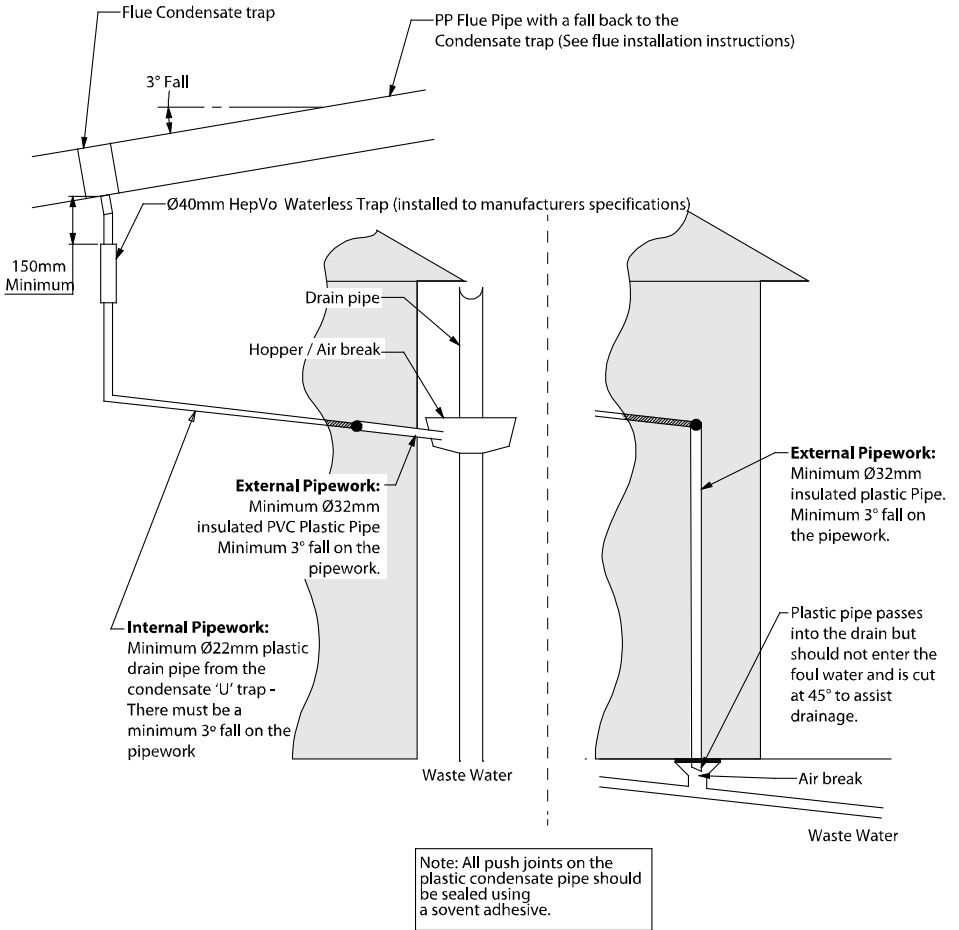
Internal Condensate Disposal Option 1



Internal Condensate disposal Option 2



10 External Condensate Disposal



The use of an externally-run condensate drainage pipe, terminating at a suitable foul water discharge point or purpose-designed soak-away is acceptable, however if this termination method is chosen then the following measures should be adopted

- The pipe should be run internally as far as possible before going externally and the pipe diameter should be increased to a minimum of 32mm outside diameter before it passes through the wall (this is to reduce the possibility of freezing in extended periods of cold weather).
- The external run should be kept as short as possible, taking the most direct and "most vertical" route possible to the discharge point, with no horizontal sections in which condensate might collect.

- The external pipe should be insulated using suitable waterproof and weatherproof insulation.

The condensate discharge must adhere to the following points:

- Suitable points of discharge are deemed to be foul water pipes (not cast iron), sewers and pits.
- DO NOT discharge onto walkways, electrical connections, earth stakes, copper pipes, concrete paths, ponds or in any way that compromises the fabric of a building.

11 Additional Important notes:

- Internal condensate drainage pipes run in unheated areas such as roof spaces, basements and garages should be treated as external pipework.
- If the condensate drainage pipework is connected directly to an internal soil stack or rainwater downpipe a visible air break (such as a tundish) should be placed in the condensate line to prevent 'reverse flow' and foul water entering the appliance, followed by 75mm U trap.
- When a rain water downpipe is used as the termination an air break must be installed between the condensate drainage pipe and the downpipe to avoid reverse flow of rainwater into the fire should the downpipe itself become blocked or frozen
- Consideration should be given to wind chill and all external pipes that terminate at ground level should pass into the grate.

