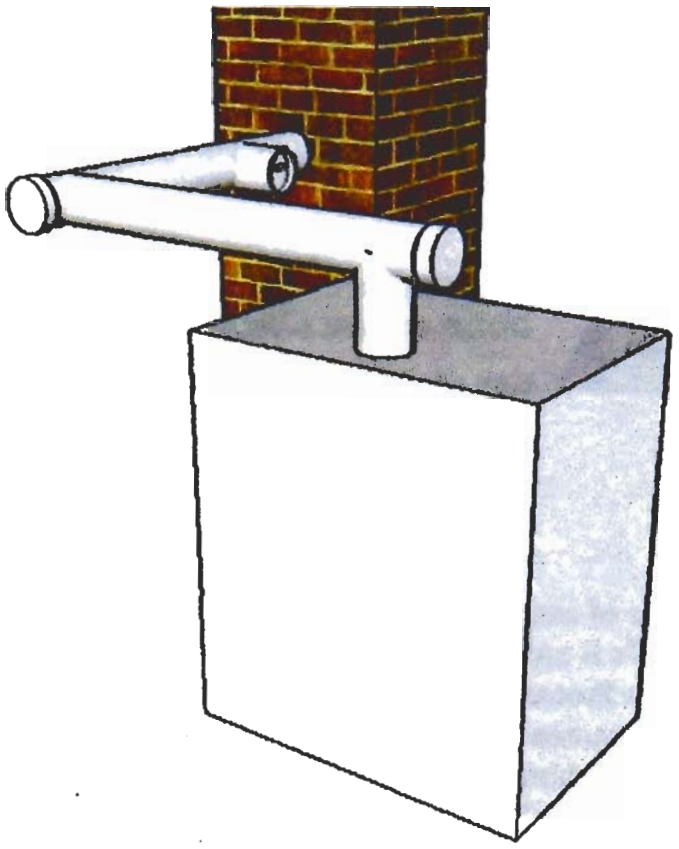

Figure 1: Proper chimney connection

Particular attention should be paid to the point where a flue passes through a wall or ceiling. The pass-thru should always be made with insulated pipe and the proper accessories or use of a thimble which provides a diameter of not less than three times the diameter of the stove pipe. (see illustration below)

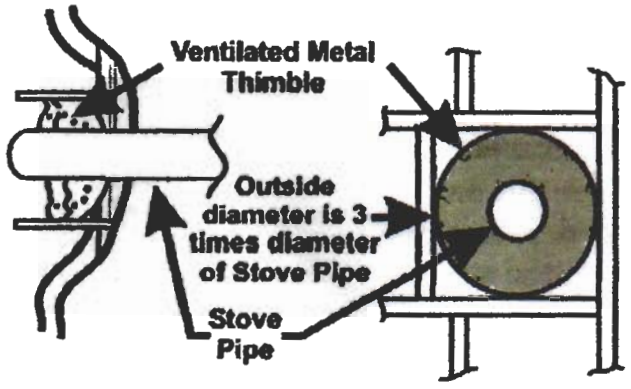

Figure 2: Stove pipe passing through wall

COMBUSTION AIR SUPPLY

It is important to make provision for adequate supply of combustion air, either via natural infiltration through a door or window or by ducting outside. If combustion air is ducted from the outside, then follow the same procedure as described for passing a smoke pipe through a combustible wall.

When the intake is ducted outside, inspect the opening regularly to be sure that it does not become obstructed by debris. Units that have outside combustion air ducts must be firmly anchored to the floor.

CONNECTING THE FLUE PIPE

Before connecting the flue pipe, remove the stack cover plate and check the position of the reducer funnel in the bottom of the stack. The end of the funnel should be about ½" to 1" below the end of the stack but not too low that it can interfere with the ash. When replacing the cover, replace the gasket between the flange in order to prevent leakage of fly ash. The flue must be connected to a class A chimney and all joints cemented to prevent leakage of smoke and fumes into the building,. It is a good idea to include a barometric damper in the flue.

DRAFT CONTROLS

Where excessive natural draft exists, a barometric damper is suggested to prevent the boiler from overheating. The standard type "M" field control with a "Tee" is recommended for satisfactory performance. Excessive draft through the boiler will allow an excessive amount of heat from the boiler to escape up the chimney. A draft control will help reduce this loss.