PERFORMANCE &
SMOOTH FINISH

Core

Installation Instructions

SCHIEDEL

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SAP 940004259 - Updated 16 July 2026

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APPROVALS

SYSTEM CHIMNEY		
Core is CE certified to EN 1856-1:2009 with designations:		
Model	Dimensions	Designation String
Tested fully enclosed in a non-combustible shaft; floor penetration fully ventilated with ventilated fire-stop plates. With unprotected floors.	DN (100 – 150)	T450 N1 D V3 L50050 G60 (Painted)
		T450 N1 W V2 L50050 G60 (Painted)
Tested fully enclosed in a non-combustible shaft; floor penetration fully ventilated with ventilated fire-stop plates. With protected floors - 10mm non-combustible boarding.	DN (100 – 150)	T450 N1 D V3 L50050 G50 (Painted)
		T450 N1 W V2 L50050 G50 (Painted)
CERTIFICATIONS & STANDARDS		
TÜV CE		

Please note that an updated version of this brochure is available online
https://www.schiedel.com/uk/for-professionals/downloads

TECHNICAL DETAILS

PROPERTY	TECHNICAL DATA
Fuel type	Wood, solid fuel, gas, oil
Diameter (internal)	100, 130, 150
Diameter (external)	150, 180, 200
Liner thickness (internal)	0.4mm
Insulation thickness per diameter	25mm
Weight per diameter (kg/m)	5.8 kg /m - 8.4 kg/m
Outer case thickness	0.5mm
Flue gas temp (dry)	≤ 450°C
Liner material:	High-grade 316 stainless-steel
Outer case finish:	304 stainless steel - painted black (RAL 9005)
Insulation type:	High density, rockwool insulation
Thermal expansion	18mm
Max. length free standing:	2.0 m above the last support
Max. support spacing (lateral support)	3.0 m
Average thermal resistance (200°C)	0.37m2 k/W

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS

COMPETENCY & CERTIFICATION

Connection to a solid fuel appliance should be carried out by a competent person.

We recommend the use of an installer registered with a recognized Competent Person Scheme (e.g., HETAS, OFTEC, NAPIT, etc.) For solid fuel applications.

- ENGLAND / WALES

  The installation must be carried out by a HETAS, OFTEC, NAPIT or APHC registered installer for England and Wales. Installations may also be approved by the local building control authority.

- SCOTLAND

  All installations need to be carried out by a competent person. This could be a HETAS, OFTEC, NAPIT or APHC registered installer, or an NVQ qualified chimney sweep. Installations may also be approved by the local building control authority.

STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY & MATERIAL ALTERATIONS

Installing a chimney system is defined as a "Controlled Service" under Building Regulations.

However, modifications required to install the system (e.g., cutting floor joists, modifying roof trusses, or removing chimney breasts) are defined as "Material Alterations" to the building fabric.

IMPORTANT: Registration with a Competent Person Scheme (e.g., HETAS) allows you to self-certify the Controlled Service (the stove and flue).

It does not automatically grant authority to self-certify structural Material Alterations unless you hold specific structural competencies.

PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS

- Planning Permission: Planning permission may be required. Reference should be made to the local Building Control Department prior to works commencing.
- Component Inspection: Ensure all chimney components are available and check them to ensure there has been no damage. Do not use damaged components.
- Route Design: Build the chimney up through the previously designed route, which should be as straight as possible.

PLANNING PERMISSION & BUILDING FABRIC MODIFICATIONS

IMPORTANT: Registration with a Competent Person Scheme (e.g., HETAS) allows you to self-certify that the installation complies with Building Regulations (e.g., Document J).

It does not grant authority regarding Planning Permission, Listed Building Consent, or major structural modifications.

It is the installer's responsibility to verify that the client has obtained necessary permissions before work commences.

1. PLANNING PERMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Planning permission applies to the visual appearance, height, and location of the flue. You cannot self-certify these aspects. Work must not proceed without written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) in the following scenarios:

- Listed Buildings: You MUST have Listed Building Consent for any alteration (internal or external) that affects the building's character.
- WARNING: Drilling into a listed wall or modifying a chimney pot without consent is a criminal offence.
- Designated Areas: In Conservation Areas, National Parks, planning permission is required if the flue is installed on a wall or roof slope that fronts a highway or forms the principal or side elevation.

- Flats and Maisonettes: These properties have zero Permitted Development rights. Any external flue installation requires full Planning Permission.
- Height Restrictions: In standard properties, planning permission is triggered if the flue extends more than 1 metre above the highest part of the roof.

2. MODIFYING THE BUILDING FABRIC (MATERIAL ALTERATIONS)

Under Regulation 3 of the Building Regulations, installing a stove and flue is a "Controlled Service." Modifications to the building's structure to accommodate the flue are defined as "Material Alterations" to the building fabric.

If the installation requires significant structural modification, it may fall outside the scope of standard self-certification and require a Building Notice or Structural Engineer's calculations:

- Removal of Chimney Breasts: Removing part of a chimney breast affects the structural stability of the building (Part A). This requires structural calculations and Building Control oversight.
- Widening Openings (Lintels): Significant widening of a builder's opening that requires a new structural lintel to support masonry is structural work and cannot be self-certified as a simple appliance installation.
- Cutting Roof Trusses/Joists: Cutting through engineered roof trusses or floor joists to pass the Twin Wall system alters the structural fabric. Unless you are competent to calculate load paths and reinforcement (trimming out), this requires Building Control approval.

CHIMNEY ROUTE & SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

The performance of a natural draught chimney relies entirely on the pressure differential created by hot flue gas. A poorly designed route will result in poor draw, smoke nuisance, and inefficient fuel combustion. To ensure the system operates correctly and minimizes environmental impact, adhere to the following principles:

1. ROUTE GEOMETRY & FLOW

- Verticality is Key: The chimney route should remain as straight and vertical as possible to assist the natural upward flow of gases.
- Minimise Resistance: Every bend creates resistance to flow.
    - On natural draught systems, there should be no more than 4 changes of direction of maximum 45°.
    - Two 45° bends (or a 90° factory bend/tee) count as two changes of direction.
- Initial Vertical Rise: To establish immediate draw and prevent smoke spillage into the room during lighting, a vertical run of at least 600mm should be allowed immediately above the appliance prior to any change of direction.

2. MITIGATING SMOKE NUISANCE

Smoke nuisance is often caused by insufficient exit velocity (poor draw), termination in a high-pressure wind zone or burning incorrect fuels.

TERMINATION HEIGHT:

- The flue outlet must be sited high enough to allow smoke to disperse freely without re-entering the building or disturbing neighbours.
- Ensure the termination complies with BS EN 15287-1 regarding distance from the roof surface, windows, and adjacent structures.

TERMINAL SELECTION:

Restrictive cowls can reduce exit velocity, causing smoke to "hang" around the outlet.

- For solid fuel/wood burning, an open termination (or simple rain cap) is often preferable to maintain maximum up draught.

Warning: Where a terminal with mesh is used, there is a risk of soot build-up reducing the effective cross-sectional area. Regular cleaning is required to avoid blockage and subsequent smoke emissions.

3. ENSURING EFFICIENT COMBUSTION & DRAW

A chimney must stay hot to stay clean. Core is an insulated system designed to retain heat, but installation factors play a major role:

- Avoid Horizontal Runs: Horizontal runs cool the gases and reduce draw. A maximum horizontal run of 150mm is recommended for rear-outlet appliances.
- Avoid unnecessary bends. Building regulations state, no more than 4 changes of direction, maximum angle for 45 degrees. HETAS recommend that no more than 20% of the total system height be installed in a non-vertical position.
- Appliance Operation: To maintain the flue temperature required for efficient draw:
    - No Slumbering: Prolonged slumbering (burning at low temperature) cools the flue gases, leading to poor draw, smoke nuisance, and potential system failure due to corrosion.
    - Fuel Quality: Only burn approved fuels. Wood must be seasoned to a moisture content of <20%. Wet wood creates steam, which cools the flue and destroys the draught, resulting in smoke nuisance.
    - Never mix fuels – a multi-fuel stove should not burn wood and coals during the same firing.
- Ventilation: A chimney cannot draw if the room is sealed tight*. Ensure sufficient air for combustion and ventilation is provided to the room to enable correct working of the system.

** Unless the chimney and / or stove is connected to a direct air feed.*

KEY REFERRAL DOCUMENTS

The design guide must be read in conjunction with the detailed component installation instructions. For full design and installation details, the key referral documents are listed below: -

1. STATUTORY REGULATIONS (LEGAL REQUIREMENTS)

- England & Wales: Approved Document A: Structure
- England & Wales: Approved Document B: Fire safety - Dwellings.
- England & Wales: Approved Document J: Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems.
- Scotland: Technical Handbook (Domestic), Section 1 - Structure
- Scotland: Technical Handbook (Domestic), Section 2 - Fire.
- Scotland: Technical Handbook (Domestic), Section 3 - Environment.
- Northern Ireland: DFP Technical Booklet D: Structure.
- Northern Ireland: DFP Technical Booklet E: Fire safety.
- Northern Ireland: DFP Technical Booklet L: Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems.

2. DESIGN & APPLICATION STANDARDS

- BS EN 15287-1: Chimneys. Design, installation and commissioning of chimneys. Chimneys for non-room sealed heating appliances.
- Appliance Instructions: Appliance Installation Instructions and related standards. Other standards covering specific applications will also be relevant and must be adhered to.

3. PRODUCT & TESTING STANDARDS

- BS EN 1856-1: Chimneys - System Chimney Products.
- BS EN 1856-2: Connecting Flue Pipes.

- BS EN 1859: Metal Chimneys - Testing Methods.
- BS EN 1443: Chimneys - General Requirements.
- BS 476 Part 20: Fire tests on building materials and structures.

4. GENERAL REFERENCES

- Literature provided by Competent Persons Schemes provided during training courses and subsequent updates.
- Appliance manufacturer literature, specific to the exact make and model.

PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

The carbon monoxide alarms should comply with BS EN 50291

Where a new or replacement fixed solid fuel appliance is installed in a dwelling, a carbon monoxide alarm must be provided in the room where the appliance is located.

Please follow manufacturers instructions with regards to siting and fixing or alternatively:

A) On the ceiling at least 300mm from any wall or if it is located on a wall, as high up as possible (above any doors and windows), but not within 150mm of the ceiling and

B) between 1m and 3m horizontally from the appliance.

N.B Provision of a carbon monoxide alarm should not be regarded as a substitute for correct installation and regular servicing.

PAINTING

For high-temperature applications where CORE is connected directly to the stove, appliance connectors and starter pipes are supplied as standard with a high-temperature paint finish.

If additional painting of external sections is required on-site, the surface must be de-greased, dried, and primed before applying a suitable heat-resistant paint. Alternatively, Schiedel Chimney Systems offers chimney sections and accessories pre-painted in a wide range of RAL colours to special order

HANDLING

It is advised that suitable PPE should be used when handling the products.

DELIVERY TO SITE AND STORAGE

Components should be carefully transported and off loaded. They should be inspected to ensure they have not been damaged. They should be stored off the ground and under cover so that they are protected from accidental damage and the adverse effects of weather.

CONNECTING FLUE PIPE

APPLIANCE/CHIMNEY CONNECTION

Connection to the appliance can be made using Prima Smooth, Prima Plus or alternative approved single wall connecting flue pipes. Where painted product is used on a high temperature application, then this must be a high temperature paint specification.

The connection must be made by using the appropriate appliance connector or adjustable starter section. When a single wall connecting flue pipe is used to connect an appliance to the chimney, the lower end of the Core insulated chimney section must extend a minimum of 425mm below the ceiling. When connecting the appliance to the flue pipe all joints between the flue pipe/appliance outlet must be securely caulked and sealed with non-asbestos rope (or suitable alternative) and fire cement on solid fuel appliances. Single wall connection pipes must not exceed 2m in length (or 1.5m as per BS Eni5287-1 installations)

Any flue pipe connection to the chimney MUST be made in the same room as the appliance.

CONNECTING FLUE PIPE DIAMETER

Connecting Flue Pipe Diameter size should be as recommended by the appliance manufacturer.

Under all circumstances the operational requirements of the appliance and the configuration of the flue must satisfy the flue sizing requirements of EN13384-1.

DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

In accordance with building regulations, it is essential that the correct distance to combustible material is maintained on connecting flue pipes.

On solid fuel applications, where there is a risk of soot fire, on unmeasured (NM) designated single wall product, this distance is 3 x Ø Int of the pipe, with an absolute minimum of 375mm e.g.

On both Ø100 and ø125mm pipe, the distance to combustibles is 375mm and for Ø150 the distance is 450mm to combustibles on both painted and non-painted variants.

On measured (M) single wall or double wall products this distance will be as declared by the chimney manufacturer. On Core this distance has been measured and is set at 50mm or 60mm, this is dependent on which firestop components are used.

CONNECTING FLUE PIPE ROUTE

Single wall connecting flue pipes should only be used to connect appliances to a Chimney. They should not pass through any roof space, partition, internal wall or floor, except to pass directly into Ceramic, Pumice or brick chimney attached to the building and passing directly into the chimney through the wall. Distance to combustibles must be maintained within the wall space. In order to guarantee this, we recommend the use of our Ignis Protect product.

Within the room where the appliance is situated, connecting flue pipes should be located so as to avoid igniting combustible material.

On solid fuel appliances the maximum length of a connecting flue pipe is 2m. This distance is reduced to 1.5m if any of the acceptable alternative methods of connection are adopted as per BS EN15287-1.

On appliances with a top outlet, it is recommended that a vertical run of at least 600mm should be allowed immediately above the appliance prior to any change of direction.

On appliances with a rear outlet, it is recommended that there is maximum of 150mm in the horizontal run however under certain conditions, as described in alternative methods in BS EN 15287-1, this may be increased to 450mm.

Within a system (Connecting Flue Pipe + System Chimney) servicing a solid fuel appliance, there should be no more than 4 changes of direction of maximum 45°. 90° factory made bends or tees within the system may be treated as being equal to two 45° bends (as per Document J of the Building Regulations issued October 2010).

90° factory made bends should have a debris collection, so as to avoid flue diameter reduction.

INSPECTION

On solid fuel applications, to conform to Building Regulations, provisions should be made to enable a chimney to be inspected and cleaned.

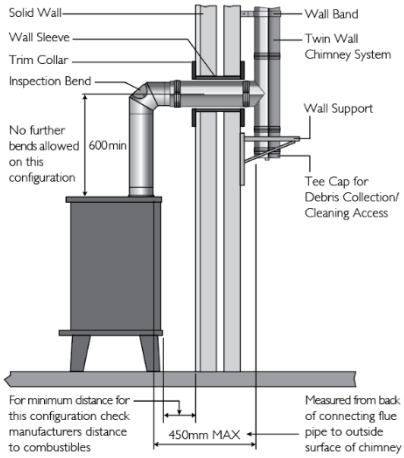
An inspection pipe, inspection elbow or a 90° or 135° Tee with tee cap can form a suitable inspection point (unless cleaning/inspection can be done through the appliance). To aid cleaning, sufficient distance should be left between changes of direction to permit the safe passage of cleaning brushes within the system. This is particularly important on solid fuel applications. It is recommended that chimneys serving solid fuel appliances be swept as frequently as necessary, but at least twice a year.

BS EN 15287-1

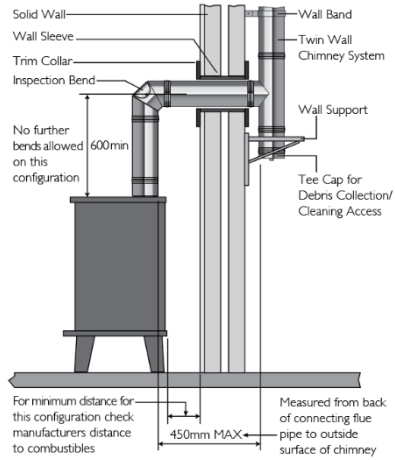
ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE METHODS OF CONNECTION

Where a horizontal connecting flue of more than 150mm is required to connect a solid fuel fired appliance to a chimney, an installation method as per the examples below may be used, provided the following criteria is met:

- The maximum length of horizontal connecting flue pipe does not exceed 450mm;
- A Defra exempt appliance or an appliance, which is limited to burning authorised smokeless fuel only, is installed;
- A calculation according to BS EN13384-1 has indicated safe operation of the proposed configuration, and the results of the calculation are left with the householder along with the appliance installation instructions;
- The appliance manufacturer agrees in writing to the proposed configuration;
- The chimney manufacturer agrees in writing to the proposed configuration;
- The total length of single wall connecting flue pipe is not more than 1.5m;
- The appropriate distances to combustible materials from both the appliance and the connecting flue pipe are maintained.

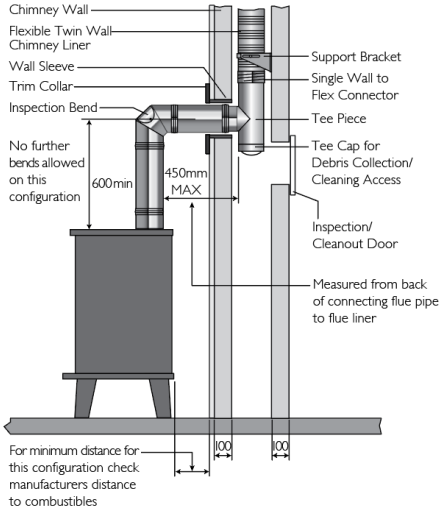


Top outlet single wall connecting flue pipe through solid wall into twin wall system chimney

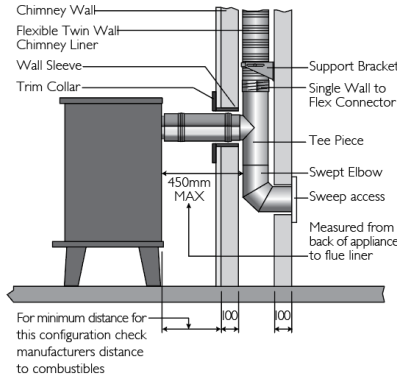


Top outlet twin wall connecting flue pipe through solid wall into twin wall system chimney

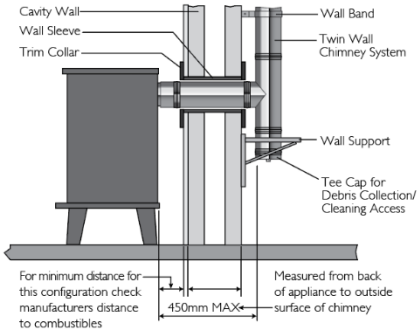
Where the connecting flue pipe from the appliance passes through any wall other than the existing chimney wall, the connecting flue pipe must be a System Chimney of twin wall insulated design.



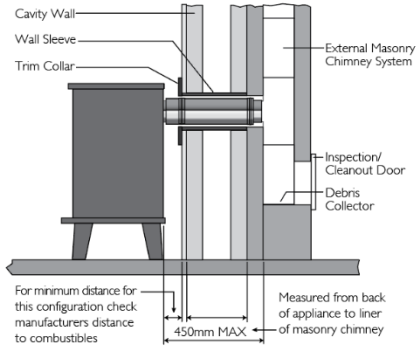
Top outlet twin wall connecting flue pipe into re-lined masonry chimney



Rear outlet twin wall connecting flue pipe into re-lined masonry chimney



Rear outlet twin wall connecting flue pipe through cavity wall into twin wall system chimney



Rear outlet twin wall connecting flue pipe into external masonry chimney through a cavity wall

SYSTEM CHIMNEY

CHIMNEY DIAMETER

The chimney size should be as recommended by the appliance manufacturer.

CHIMNEY ROUTE

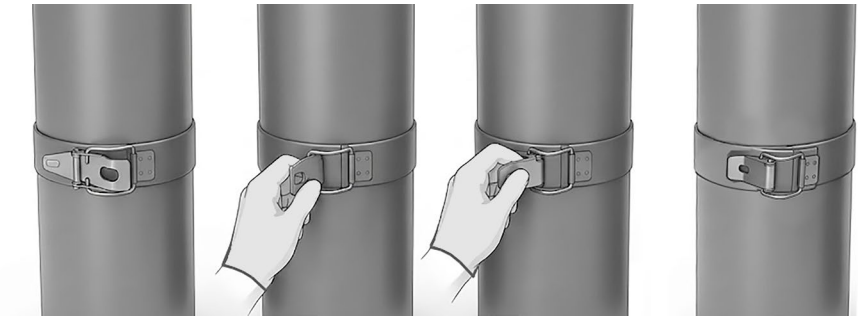
The chimney should remain as straight as possible through its vertical run to assist flow. Should it be necessary to offset a chimney run then the following guidelines should be adhered to: It is recommended that a vertical run of at least 600mm should be allowed immediately above the appliance prior to any change of direction.

On natural draught systems on any fuel, it is recommended that there should be no more than 4 changes of direction of maximum 45°. Factory made 90° bends or tees within the system may be treated as being equal to two 45° bends (On fan flued appliances, a calculation should be carried out according to BS EN 13384 to ensure that any installation requiring more than 4 changes of direction will satisfy the flue sizing requirements).

Any drain or test points must be suitably capped or trapped when flue is in use, to prevent the escape of products of combustion, or to prevent ingress of additional cold air into the flue system.

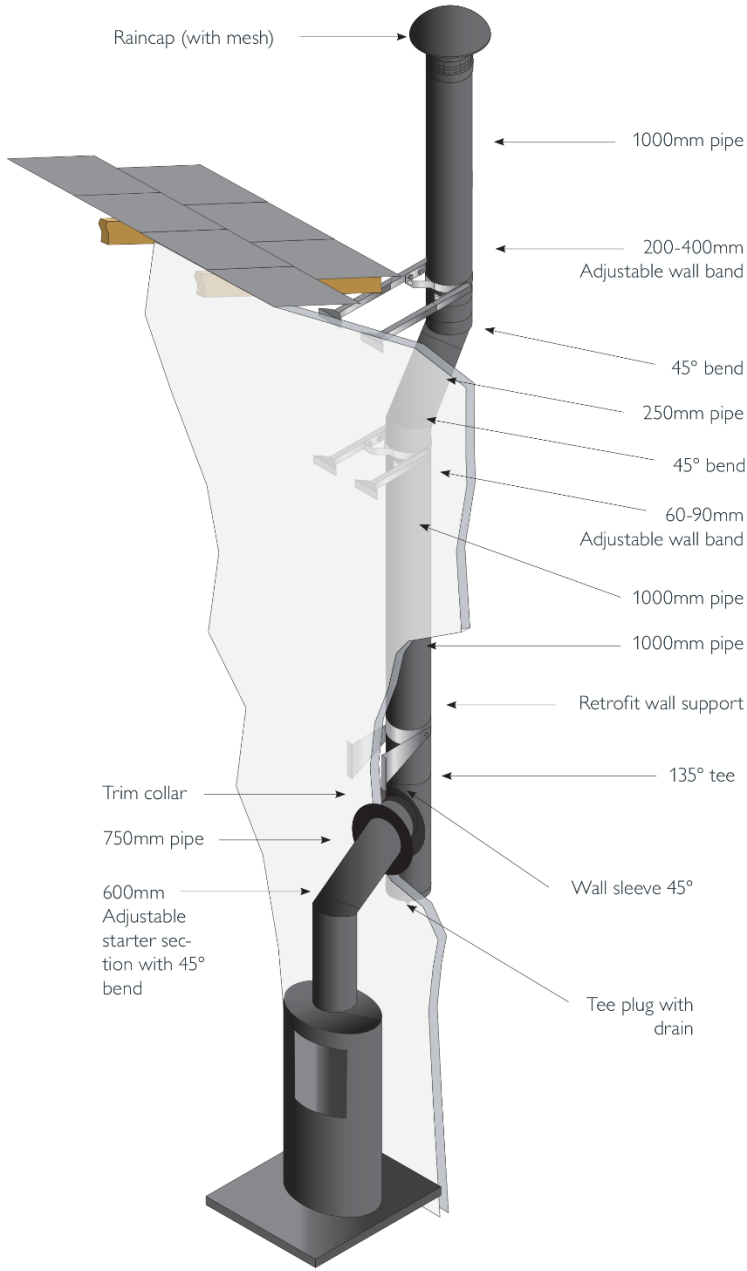
LOCKING BANDS FOR SECURE INSTALLATION

Each component must be secured with a locking band supplied.



1. Place the locking band over the pipe joint, ensure the band is located correctly in the grooves and hook the wire loop securely over the catch.
2. Pull the latch lever to the left to start tightening the band.
3. Press the lever flat until it clicks and locks firmly in place.
4. Verify that the connection is tight and completely locked.

Important: The latch must ALWAYS be positioned to the LEFT when closed.


Raincap (with mesh)
1000mm pipe
200-400mm
Adjustable wall band
45° bend
250mm pipe
45° bend
60-90mm
Adjustable wall band
1000mm pipe
1000mm pipe
Retrofit wall support
135° tee
Trim collar
750mm pipe
600mm
Adjustable
starter sec-
tion with 45°
bend
Wall sleeve 45°
Tee plug with
drain

CONNECTION TO DRAUGHT DIVERTER

Where the appliance features a draught diverter, the connection should rise vertically from it for at least 600mm before any change of direction (unless otherwise specified by the appliance manufacturer). This is in accordance with the recommendations contained in BS 5440 Part 1 section 6.1.4

DIRECT CONNECTION APPLIANCE TO SYSTEM CHIMNEY

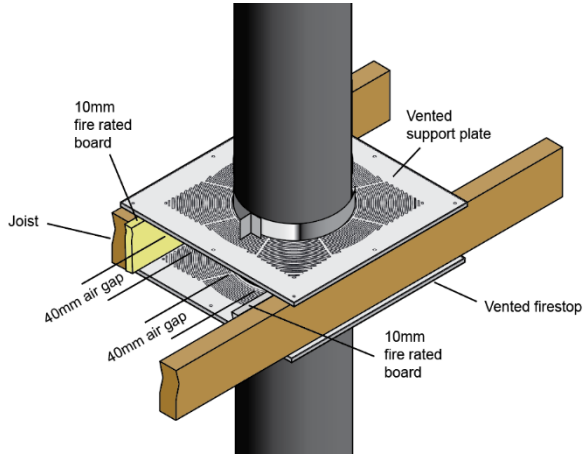
When connecting from the appliance directly to a system chimney, the appropriate appliance connector or adjustable starter section must be used, and the joint between the appliance spigot and the appliance connector must be securely caulked and sealed with non-asbestos rope (or suitable alternative) and fire cement on solid fuel appliances.

Where painted product is used on a high temperature application, then this must be a high temperature paint specification. The Core starting components are all painted in high temperature resistant paint.

DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

In accordance with building regulations, it is essential that the correct distance to combustible material is maintained. On all fuel applications, using the G60 ventilated fire stop plates (round or square) in combination with the G60 ventilated support plate, where there is a risk of soot fire, a distance of 60mm to combustibles must be maintained within a combustible floor and within a combustible shaft (see Fig.1). There is no need to line the area within the floor cavity with plasterboard; however, the G60 ventilated fire stop plate and G60 ventilated support plate must be used.

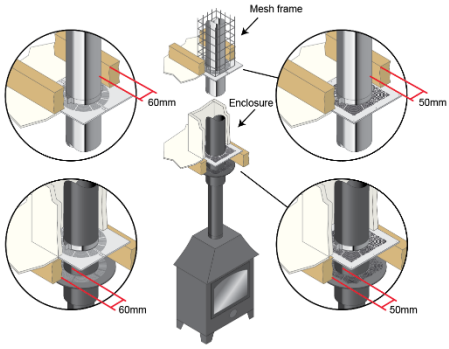
On all fuel applications using the G50 ventilated fire stop in combination with the G50 ventilated support plate, a distance of 50mm to combustibles must be maintained within a combustible floor and within a combustible shaft (see Fig 1). The combustible area within the floor cavity should be boarded with 10mm fire resistant board: and the G50 ventilated fire stop plate and G50 ventilated support plate must be used (see image below). A minimum air gap of 40mm should be maintained.



On bungalow applications where the chimney runs through either a combustible or non-combustible ceiling, an unventilated bungalow fire stop plate kit can be used.

The weight of the chimney should be supported using the roof support (see p.44). Distance to combustibles must be respected within the ceiling space (see Fig. 2 below) and mesh frame should be used within the loft space, which must be ventilated (see Fig. 2). Please note that trim collars are not to be used as an alternative to firestop plates. They are designed for use as decorative components only.

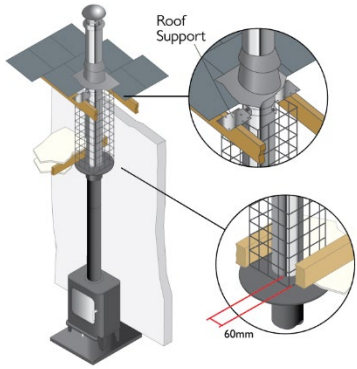
Fig. 1 Internal house with combustible floors



Ventilated G60 firestop and Ventilated G60 support plate combination

Ventilated G50 firestop and Ventilated G50 support plate combination

Fig. 2 Internal bungalow (ventilated loft space) combustible and non-combustible floors



Bungalow/Single storey firestop plate used with 60mm distance to combustibles.

When using G50 components in the Core chimney system, the installation must maintain a minimum 50mm clearance from combustible materials, using a 10mm fire-rated board and 40mm air gap. This board acts as a critical shield, ensuring that heat transfer remains within safe limits and that the system complies with building and fire safety regulations. A minimum of 40mm air gap must be maintained.

PROTECTION AND ENCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

With the exception of the room containing the appliance, the chimney must be enclosed where it passes through any other part of the building (e.g., bedrooms or cupboards) to prevent accidental human contact and to protect against combustible materials.

Enclosures: In habitable rooms such as bedrooms, the chimney must be enclosed within a casing, such as plaster board frame, or a boxed frame.

Storage Areas: In cupboards or roof spaces where there is a risk of contact with stored combustible materials, a permanent non-combustible enclosure or a robust mesh guard (subject to local Building Regulations) must be installed.

Distances to Combustibles: In all cases, the minimum distance to any combustible material—including loft insulation—must be strictly maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specification. For Core with solid fuel and G60 vented firestops, this distance in 60mm and with G50 vented firestops this is 50mm.

Ventilation: To prevent heat build-up, any enclosure must be ventilated using the appropriate ventilated fire stops and support components (see p.39).

Compliance: All installations must comply with Document J (England & Wales), Part F (Northern Ireland), and Section 3 of the Scottish Building Standards

SUPPORT COMPONENTS

The weight of a chimney system is considerable and requires independent support. Minimal weight should be borne by the appliance. The weight of the chimney can be supported from floor level, or from the wall by using retrofit wall supports; or from first floor level by using a support plate and clamp fixed to the floor/ceiling joists.

Wall brackets are non-load bearing and provide lateral support only. Refer to the load bearing tables on p.52 for full details of maximum loadings. Suitable wall fixings must be used (not provided with brackets).

A maximum height of 2m can be achieved, using the standard locking bands provided on each pipe joint, where the flue is free-standing above the roof.

Alternatively, guy wire brackets can be used at the 1.5m level and every 1.5m thereafter in conjunction with guy wires, or telescopic stays (see p.30 or rigid stays provided by others).

CHIMNEY TERMINATION

For full information relating to chimney termination, please refer to Annex D of BS EN 15287-1. As a guide please refer to page p.38-39 of these installation instructions.

TERMINALS

All terminals must be secured with the use of a locking band. On solid fuel appliances, an open termination is normally recommended. However, in certain conditions, rain caps, round tops or anti- downdraught terminals may be used. Rain caps and anti-splash anti-downdraught terminals are with mesh, therefore there is a risk of soot build up. Regular cleaning is required to avoid blockages particularly when using oil or solid fuel.

APPLIANCE DISCONNECTION

The appliance should be removable, without the need to dismantle the flue system, (apart from connection pipes or Core appliance adaptor / stove starter pipes).

FLUE DRAUGHT TESTING

If appliance does not have a dedicated test point then it is the installers responsibility to contact the appliance manufacturer and ask how they wish this test to be conducted, and install necessary test point components.

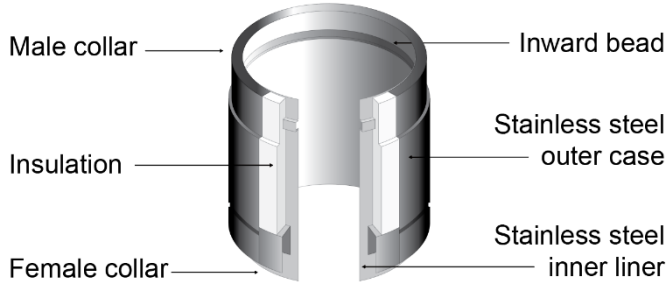
All Core system starter sections include a test point.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

JOINTING SYSTEM

All joints in the chimney system require a locking band and are made by means of a simple push-fit jointing method. This is achieved by pushing together the male and female collars on each end of the main chimney components to lock the collars into place.

In all cases the joints should be held securely in place using the locking band, which is supplied with all components with a female collar.



STANDARD CHIMNEY SECTIONS (PIPES, TEES AND BENDS)

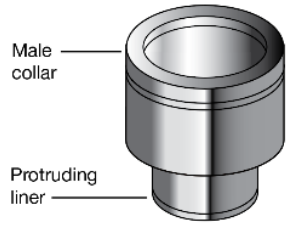
Before assembling chimney sections, loosen the locking band by lifting the clip. Push the interlocking collars together and push fit into position. Position the locking band so that it grips both collars then fasten using the clip.

Important: Joints must NOT occur within floor or ceiling spaces and the joint needs to be at least 150mm down from the ceiling

All flue gas carrying components must be installed with the direction arrow on the product label pointing to termination with the external male collar uppermost.

INSULATED APPLIANCE CONNECTOR

The protruding liner of these components should be pushed into the appliance spigot with the male collar pointing upwards. The liner can be trimmed to suit the depth of the appliance spigot.



On solid fuel appliances the appliance connector should be sealed to the appliance with fire rope and fire cement or high temperature sealant to provide a gas tight joint.

This component is black painted with a high temperature paint specification.

ADAPTORS FROM PRIMA SMOOTH TO CORE

These components are used to convert from a single wall connecting flue pipe to the Core system chimney. The protruding liner should be pushed down inside the female socket of the connecting flue pipe, with the male collar pointing upwards.

This component is black painted with a high temperature paint specification.

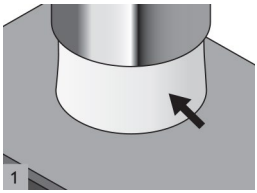
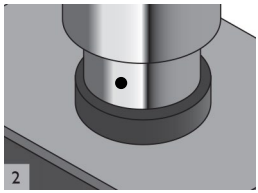
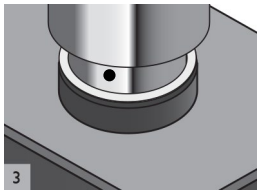
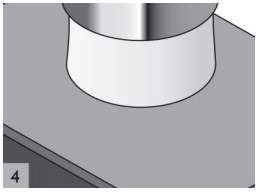
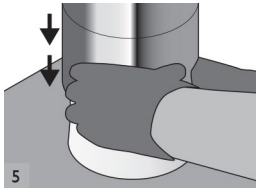
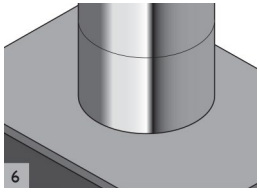
ADAPTOR TO FLEX/TECNOFLEX PLUS

This component is used to convert from the Core system to Flex/TecnoFlex Plus. The screw fit upstand on the Core section is screwed onto the TecnoFlex liner, then the collar is secured to the preceding flue section using the locking band provided. On N1 applications, no additional sealant is required on the joint between the adaptor and the TecnoFlex liner.

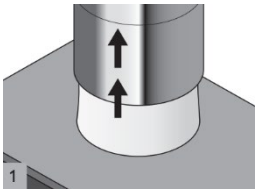
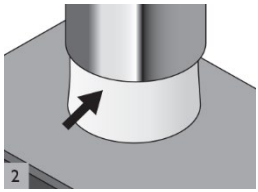
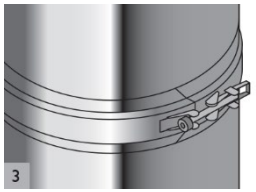
This item can be used to create a fixing for specific anti-downdraught terminals, or top fixing fans.

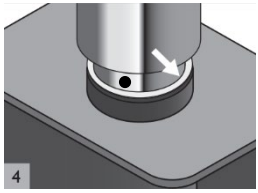
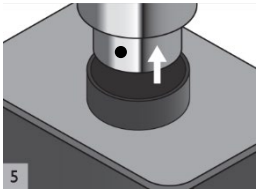
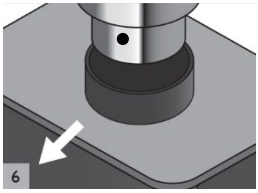
DOUBLE WALL ADJUSTABLE STARTER SECTION WITH TEST POINT

INITIAL INSTALLATION

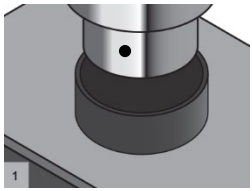
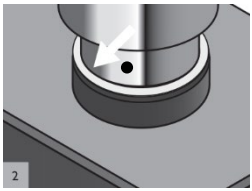
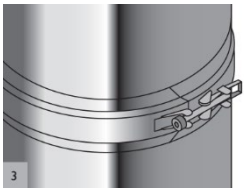
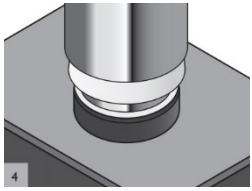
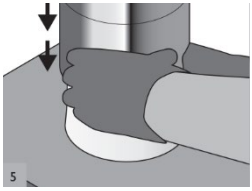
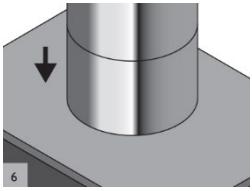
		
Remove loose strip of insulation and keep to one side.	Insert male spigot of liner into the appliance spigot.	Seal using rope gasket, fire cement or similar.
		
Insulate liner using the strip of insulation (see point 1) with joint to rear. Width of insulation can be trimmed to suit.	Slide adjustable case down over the insulation to cover the appliance spigot.	Finished installation.

REMOVAL OF STOVE FOR SERVICING

		
Slide adjustable case up inside the outer wall of the chimney	Remove two loose insulation strips and keep to one side.	Loosen the locking band on the liner using the quick release clip (retain the locking band to one side).

		
Break the fire cement seal between the appliance spigot and chimney liner.	Slide the liner spigot up inside the chimney until clear of appliance spigot.	Remove the appliance.

RE-INSTALLATION OF STOVE AFTER SERVICING

		
Position stove spigot immediately beneath liner spigot of chimney.	Slide liner spigot down inside the appliance spigot and seal using the fire cement, rope gasket or similar.	Slide locking band into place around the joint on the liner. Now tighten the bolt on the locking band around the joint of the liner.
		
Position narrower strip of insulation around the locking band with joint to the rear.	Slide adjustable cover down 5mm past insulation. Position final insulation around spigot with joint to the rear.	Slide adjustable case down over the insulation to cover the appliance spigot.

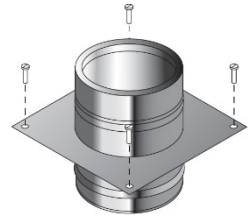
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

INCREASER

This component is used to increase from one diameter to the next diameter. Core can be increased from 100mm to 130mm and 130mm to 150mm.

The component is fitted in the same way as a standard pipe length and should be secured with the locking band provided. This component is black painted with a high temperature paint specification.

ANCHOR PLATE



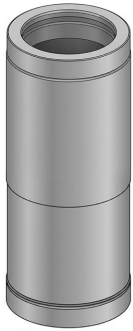
Anchor plate

When commencing an installation with a fire chest, or when extending an existing brick or masonry chimney stack, an anchor plate must be used. The liner of the Anchor Plate should be pushed into the opening of the fire chest with the plate resting on a bed of fire cement. The plate should then be fixed onto the concrete slab by masonry screws fitted through the pre-drilled holes in the plate. In the case of a chimney extension, the liner of the anchor plate fits down inside the existing chimney stack, or if TecnoFlex Plus liner has been used, inside the chimney as a liner, use the anchor plate with screw type connections.

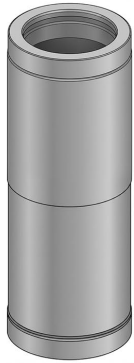
Refer Flexible Liners installation instructions for more details. The plate should then be then be fixed to the top of the existing chimney and sealed using fire cement.

ADJUSTABLE PIPE/TELESCOPIC PIPES

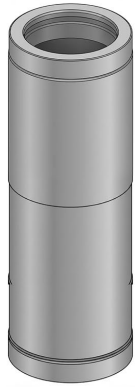
1-piece adjustable 50-230mm – note that this item must slide onto a standard pipe (not a bend or a tee)



2 piece adjustable 250-365mm



2-piece adjustable 360-580mm



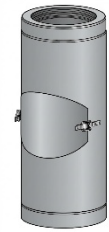
2-piece adjustable 525-915mm

These are used with standard components to achieve an exact length on site and avoid on-site cutting of components.

1. Calculate the length required.
2. Remove insulation as required to achieve the correct length.
3. Fix the adjusted section to standard components using the locking band provided.

Please note that the adjustable pipe is non-load bearing.

INSPECTION PIPE WITH TEST POINT



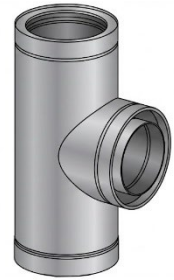
The inspection length is a component providing the facility for flue inspection and cleaning, including a test point. It is installed as per a standard pipe section. The removable inspection door must be parallel with the front of the stove, or at least 3 x the internal diameter from any combustible material.

BENDS AND 90° INSPECTION BENDS

For offset information on standard bends, please refer to p.35

Please note that 90° inspection bends may be incorporated into a connecting flue pipe arrangement on all fuels, please refer to National Annex of BS EN 15387-1 for specific guidance re use on solid fuel applications. In cases of top mounted stoves, a minimum vertical height of 600mm from the appliance is recommended prior to any change of direction in the flue pipe.

90° TEE



This component may be used to connect from a connecting flue pipe to the vertical system chimney at 90° or the branch may be used to locate a draft stabiliser. It is installed as per a standard pipe section.

Please note that the tee cap with drain is supplied separately to the tee.

135° TEE

This component may be used in combination with a 45° elbow to connect from a connecting flue pipe to the vertical system chimney. It is installed as per a standard pipe section and provides the least resistance to the flow of the flue gases.

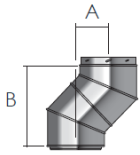
Please note that the tee cap with drain is supplied separately to the tee.

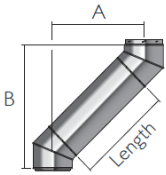
Two options are available for the utilization of this cap. Firstly, the cap may be detached and a suitable drainage pipe attached, which should be directed towards the nearest drain point.

Secondly, the cap can remain in place, in which case regular inspection is recommended to allow for the removal of rainwater and/or condensation from the system. It is imperative to follow these guidelines to ensure that rainwater/condensation are not allowed to build up in the base of the tee, with the potential risk of flowing back into the building via the system.

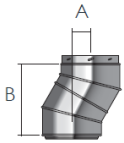
OFFSETS

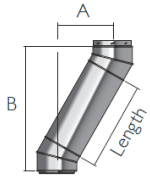
130MM OFFSET TABLES



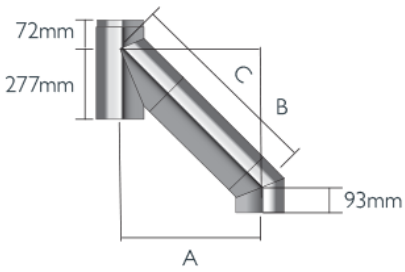


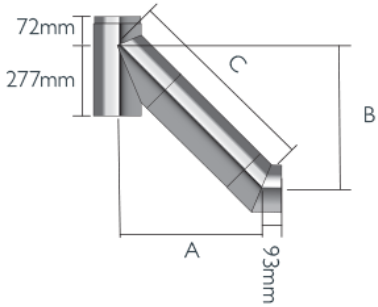
45° offset	A offset (mm)	B height (mm)
2x 45 Degree bends	104	251
113 Effective Length	184	331
213 Effective Length	255	402
463 Effective Length	431	578
750 Effective Length	634	781
963 Effective Length	785	895





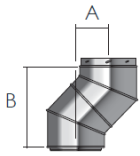
30° offset	A offset (mm)	B height (mm)
2x 30 Degree bends	74	274
113 Effective Length	130	372
213 Effective Length	180	459
463 Effective Length	305	675
750 Effective Length	449	924
963 Effective Length	555	1093

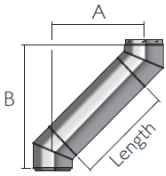




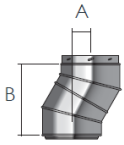
45° bend into 135° tee	A	B	C
2x 45 Degree bends	234	234	332
113 Effective Length	314	314	445
213 Effective Length	385	385	545
463 Effective Length	562	562	795
750 Effective Length	765	765	1082
963 Effective Length	915	915	1295

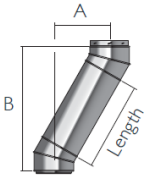
150MM OFFSET TABLES



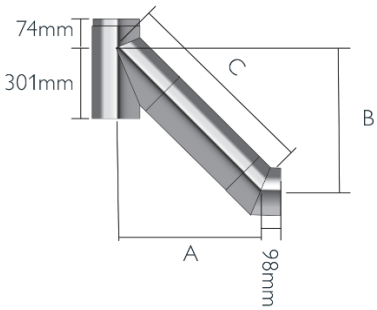


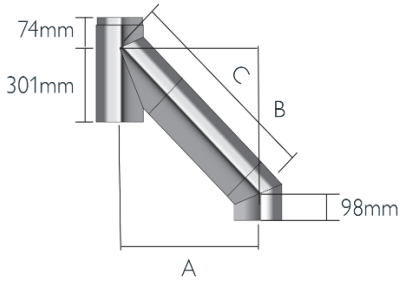
45˚ offset	A offset (mm)	B height (mm)
2x 45 Degree bends	111	268
113 Effective Length	191	348
213 Effective Length	262	419
463 Effective Length	438	595
750 Effective Length	641	798
963 Effective Length	792	949





30˚ offset	A offset (mm)	B height (mm)
2x 30 Degree bends	79	293
113 Effective Length	135	391
213 Effective Length	185	477
463 Effective Length	310	694
750 Effective Length	454	942
963 Effective Length	560	1127



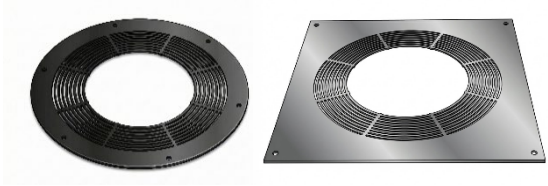


45° bend into 135° tee	A	B	C
No Length	255	255	361
113 Length	335	335	474
213 Length	406	406	574
463 Length	582	582	824
750 Length	785	785	1111
963 Length	936	936	1324

FIRESTOP COMPONENTS

G60 VENTILATED FIRESTOP PLATE (1-PIECE ROUND AND 1-PIECE RECTANGULAR)

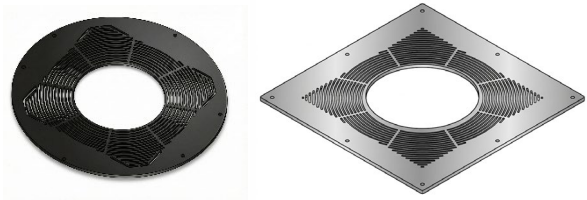
The ventilated fire stop plates are used in combination with standard Core pipes where the chimney passes through a combustible floor or ceiling.



The outermost circle of ventilation slots gives a distance to combustibles of 60mm. This measures the required distance for solid fuel applications. The fire stop plate should be positioned around the chimney and fastened through the pre-cut plasterboard onto the timber frame with 4.5mm x 60mm long steel screws (see Fig. 2 above) using the location holes provided, ensuring the required safe distances for the application of either gas and oil, or solid fuel as above.

G50 VENTILATED FIRESTOP PLATE (1-PIECE ROUND AND 1-PIECE RECTANGULAR)

Where the G50 round ventilated fire stop plate is used on the living room ceiling, the outermost slots give the required distance to combustibles of 50mm, achieved using 10mm fire resistant board with a 40mm air gap. This distance must be respected as the chimney passes through the ceiling and floor areas and through the shaft and ceiling penetration in the bedroom.



NON-VENTILATED BUNGALOW FIRESTOP

Installed as per a ventilated firestop using the fixing holes provided (see above). Distance to combustibles must be respected - see p.14 for further info.

SUPPORT PLATE WITH S/S CLAMP BAND (NON-COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR)

The support plate is used where the chimney passes through a non-combustible floor, and the weight of the chimney has to be taken at floor level. The support plate must be firmly fixed to the floor using bolts or screws provided by others. For Load Bearing Data refer to table on p.52.

FIRE STOP PLATE (NON-COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR)

This fire stop plate is used exclusively where the chimney passes through a non-combustible floor. The two halves of the plate are located around the chimney section and fastened to the floor using bolts or screws provided by others.

SUPPORT COMPONENTS

ADJUSTABLE WALL BAND

Adjustable from 50mm to 90mm

1. Once the position of the support has been determined, secure the back bracket to the wall with a method of fixing to ensure adequate attachment and support.
2. The stainless-steel split band is then positioned around the chimney section and secured with the nuts and bolts provided to the back bracket.
3. The wall bracket provides lateral stability only, it is NOT load bearing and is to be positioned at no greater than 3 metre centres.

Adjustable from 90-200mm, 190 to 300mm, 290 to 400mm

LOAD BEARING SUPPORTS

All wall supports and floor supports are designed to provide load bearing support for the chimney. They must be used in combination with the relevant lateral support components, wall bands, guy wire brackets or telescopic roof stays as appropriate. See p.44 for further information.

RETROFIT WALL SUPPORT

Adjustment from 60-225mm (100 dia), 60-210mm (130 dia), 60-200mm (150 dia)

1. Lower the clamp band over the pipe length with the joint facing the wall.
2. On the joint, ensure that the spring washer is between the plain washer and the bolt head.
3. Tighten the two fixing bolts on the clamp band using a torque wrench up to a minimum of 10 Nm (Newton-Meters).
4. Attach the side brackets to the fixing bolts on the side of the band, but don't tighten.

5. Attach the side brackets to the wall using a method of fixing to ensure adequate attachment and support, i.e. Shield anchors.
6. Mark up the hole positions for the brackets on the wall.
7. Fix the brackets to the bolts on the side of the clamp band using the locking nuts provided.

FOR MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF CHIMNEY SEE LOAD BEARING DETAILS ON P.52.

G60 VENTILATED SUPPORT PLATE (GALVANISED PLATE WITH S/S BAND)

The support plate is used where the chimney passes through a combustible floor, and the weight of the chimney has to be taken at floor level. The support plate must be firmly fixed by using bolts or screws. For load bearing please refer to the tables on p.52.

1. Frame a four-sided level square opening within the joists using timber trimmer where necessary to allow for the correct distance to combustibles from the outer wall of the chimney and for 6 fixing points. When using a G60 round ventilated Firestop Plate, this distance X must be a minimum of 60mm for all fuel applications (see Fig. 2 below).
2. Lower the chimney section through the opening in the floor, and secure to the next section of pipe.
3. Position support plate around the chimney section, and secure to the joists using screws or bolts.
4. Remove the self-drilling screws which are fastened to the clamp band. Then fasten clamp band around the chimney section and position on top of the plate. Tighten using the nuts and bolts provided.
5. Using the holes in the clamp band as a guide, fasten the three self-drilling screws to the outer case of the Core system.

Note: Joints must NOT occur within the floor or ceiling joists.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

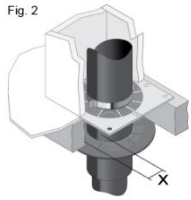
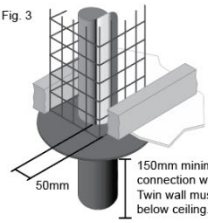
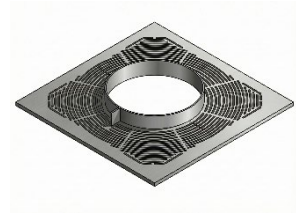


Fig. 3



G50 SUPPORT PLATE



Where the chimney passes through a combustible ceiling into the roof space, and the weight of the chimney has to be taken at floor level. The ceiling joist support must be firmly fixed by using bolts or screws. For load bearing Data refer to tables 1 and 2 on p.52. (as per Ventilated Support Plate)

1. Frame a four-sided level square opening within the joists using timber trimmer where necessary to allow for the correct distance to combustibles from the outer wall of the chimney and for 6 fixing pointsThis distance must be a minimum of 50mm on all fuel applications, achieved using 10mm fire resistant board with a 40mm air gap. (see Fig. 1 alongside - distance x).
2. Lower the chimney section through the opening in the floor, and secure to the next section of pipe.
3. Position support plate around the chimney section, and secure to the joists using screws or bolts.
4. Remove the self-drilling screws which are fastened to the clamp band. Then fasten clamp band around the chimney section and position on top of the plate. Tighten using the nuts and bolts provided.

5. Using the holes in the clamp band as a guide, fasten the three self-drilling screws to the outer case of the Core system.

Important: Joints must NOT occur within the floor or ceiling joists.

ROOF SUPPORT

The roof support is supplied as a kit complete with two side plates for fixing to the roof trusses, a band to give lateral support to the chimney as it passes through the roof, and 3 self-tapping screws, which are secured to the chimney through the band to give a load bearing capacity. When the plates are installed above the roof trusses as in Fig.1 the maximum number of pipes, which may be suspended from the roof support is 6 x 1m pipes. When the plates are attached below the trusses as in Fig.2 the maximum number of pipes, which may be suspended is 4 x 1m pipes.

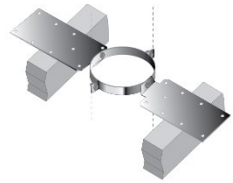


Figure 1

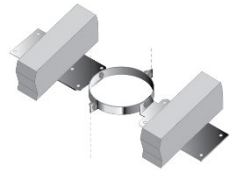


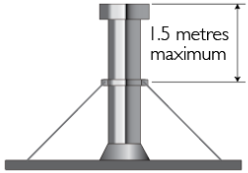
Figure 2

1. The band should be lowered down over the top of the Core pipe, and positioned so that the side plates are resting on top of the roof trusses as in Fig.1 or below the roof trusses in the case of Fig. 2. The recommended position is always as per Fig.1 where circumstances allow this solution.
2. The band should then be tightened using the nut and bolt provided.
3. Using the holes pre-drilled in the roof support band, drill 3mm holes in the outer case of the chimney section (drill bit should be set for a depth no greater than 10mm to avoid any damage to the liner of the chimney)
4. Use the self-tapping screws provided to secure the clamp band to the outer casing of the chimney section.

Please note: It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that the truss to which the roof support is being attached is load bearing and capable of withstanding the weight of the system being installed.

GUY WIRE BRACKET

This component should be used to secure unsupported chimney sections above roof level. Guy wires or preferably, telescopic stays or rigid stays (supplied by others) must be fixed to the bracket and secured to suitable anchorage points to ensure that the chimney sections are stable. A maximum chimney height of 1.5 metres from the last support, or from the roof, is permitted. Additional height requirements MUST be supported using guy wire brackets, with suitable guy wires or rigid stays or by using telescopic roof stays.



Please note that guy wires need regular inspection and re-tightening as required. If wires become slack this could result in insufficient flue support.

TELESCOPIC ROOF STAYS

The telescopic roof stay kit has been added to the range to allow for extra support on chimneys above roof level, where standard guy wires cannot be fitted. The telescopic legs allow for height adjustment from 1.6m-2.5m

WALL SLEEVE (90° & 135° VARIANTS)

Wall sleeves must be used to protect the building where the chimney passes through a wall (see Fig. 1 & 2). The 90° version is supplied as a straight length whereas the 135° version is mitred at 45 degrees on one end. The sleeve should be cut down to the correct length on site to fit flush with the wall (see Fig. 1 & 2). The sleeve should be adequately weatherproofed, using a good quality building mastic and rope fibre.

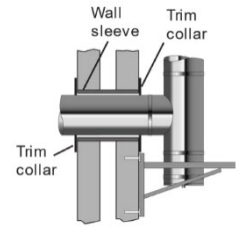


Fig. 1

Gap between Core and wall sleeve should be left as an air cavity.

TWO PIECE TRIM COLLAR (90° & 135° VARIANTS)

Two-piece trim collars are fitted around the Core pipe where it protrudes through both the inside and the outside of the wall (see Fig. 1 & 2). They should be fastened to the wall using an adequate method of fixing. The trim collars should be adequately weatherproofed back to the wall and around the chimney, using a good quality building mastic or equivalent.

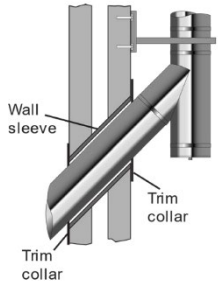
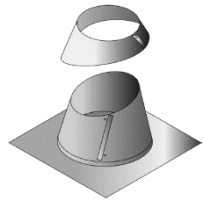


Fig. 2

Gap between Core and wall sleeve should be left as an air cavity.

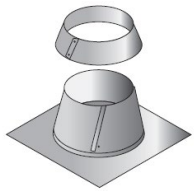
ANGLED FLASHING

Manufactured in sheet aluminium for use on pitched roofs. The base of the flashing should be nailed or screw fixed to the roof batons prior to tiling. The front edge of the flashing should be hooked to the underside of the batons to prevent lifting. This component should be sealed with the mastic sealant provided and MUST be used in conjunction with the storm collar supplied.


Angled flashing

FLAT FLASHING

Manufactured in sheet aluminium for use on flat roofs the base of the flashing should be covered by the roofing felt and then sealed. This component should be sealed with the mastic sealant provided and MUST be used in conjunction with the storm collar supplied.



Flat flashing

STORM COLLAR

The storm collar should be sealed to the outer casing of the flue immediately above the flashing with the mastic sealant provided.

Storm collar

For lead flashings and Master Flash flashings, please refer to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

SYSTEM DESIGN

TERMINALS

Terminals are supplied complete with a locking band. Once the terminal has been pushed into place, the adjustment bolt on the locking band clip should be tightened to ensure that the terminal is properly secured to the previous pipe.

Anti-downdraught round top terminal

Tapered terminal

Raincap with 25mm mesh

Anti-splash anti-downdraught terminal with 14mm mesh. (for gas and oil)

OUTLET SITING

Flue terminations for solid fuel & oil are subject to EN15287-1. Figures A and B illustrate recommendations for the most commonly encountered outlet terminations. Flue terminations for gas in domestic situations are governed by the BS5440-1 Section 4.2. Figure C illustrates recommendations for the most common siting situations encountered. Adjacent taller structures may require increased height. The minimum flue projection through the roof is 600mm to the underside of the terminal.

OUTLET SITING FOR OIL APPLIANCES (<45KW)

Location of outlet		Pressure jet burner	Vapourising burner
M	Above the highest point of an intersection with the roof	600mm	1000mm
N	From a structure to the side of the terminal	750mm	2300mm
O	Above a vertical structure which is less than 750mm (pressure jet burner) or 2300mm (vapourising burner) horizontally from the side of the terminal	600mm	1000mm
P	From a ridge terminal to a vertical structure on the roof	1500mm	Should not be used

OUTLET SITING FOR SOLID FUEL APPLIANCES (<50KW)

Point where flue passes through weather surface (Notes 1, 2)		Clearance to flue outlet
A	At or within 600mm of the ridge	At or within 600mm above the ridge
B	Elsewhere on the roof (whether pitched or flat)	At least 2300mm horizontally from the nearest point on the weather surface and: a) at least 1000mm above the highest point of intersection of the chimney and the weather surface; or b) at least as high as the ridge
C	Below (on a pitched roof) or within 2300mm horizontally to an openable roof-light, dormer window or other opening (Note 3)	At least 1000mm above the top of the opening. Also see additional Velux drawing
D	Within 2300mm of an adjoining or adjacent building, whether or not beyond the boundary (Note 3)	At least 600mm above any part of the adjacent building within 2300mm

LOCATION OF OUTLET

Fig. A Outlet siting for Oil Appliances (<45kw)

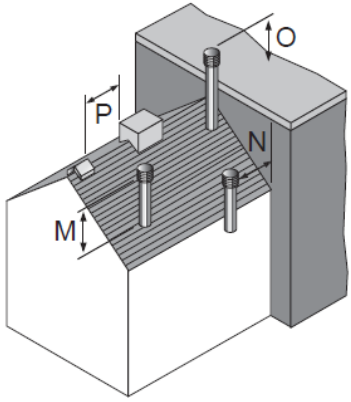
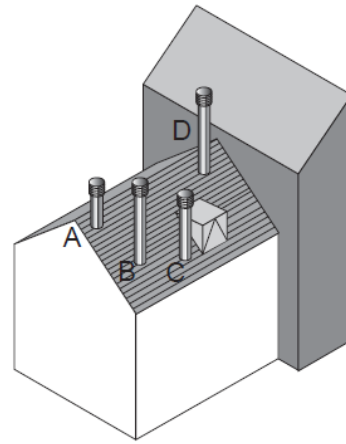
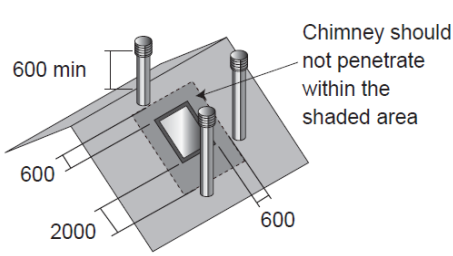


Fig. B Outlet siting for Solid Fuel Appliances (<50kw)



1. The weather surface is the building external surface, such as its roof, tiles or external walls.
2. A flat roof has a pitch less than 10°.
3. The clearance for A or B, as appropriate, will also apply.
4. A vertical flue fixed to an outside wall should be treated as equivalent to an inside flue emerging at the nearest edge of the roof.

Fig. C
BS 5440-1Outlet siting for Gas Appliances (<70kw)



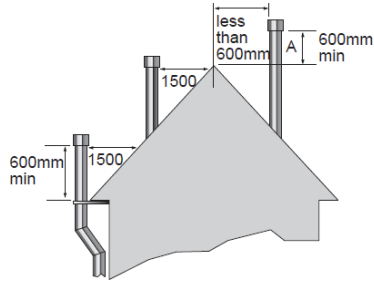
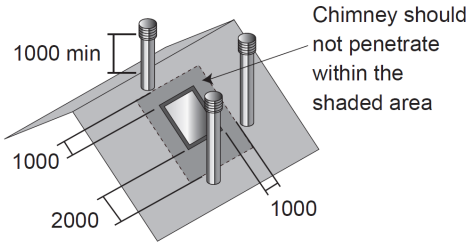
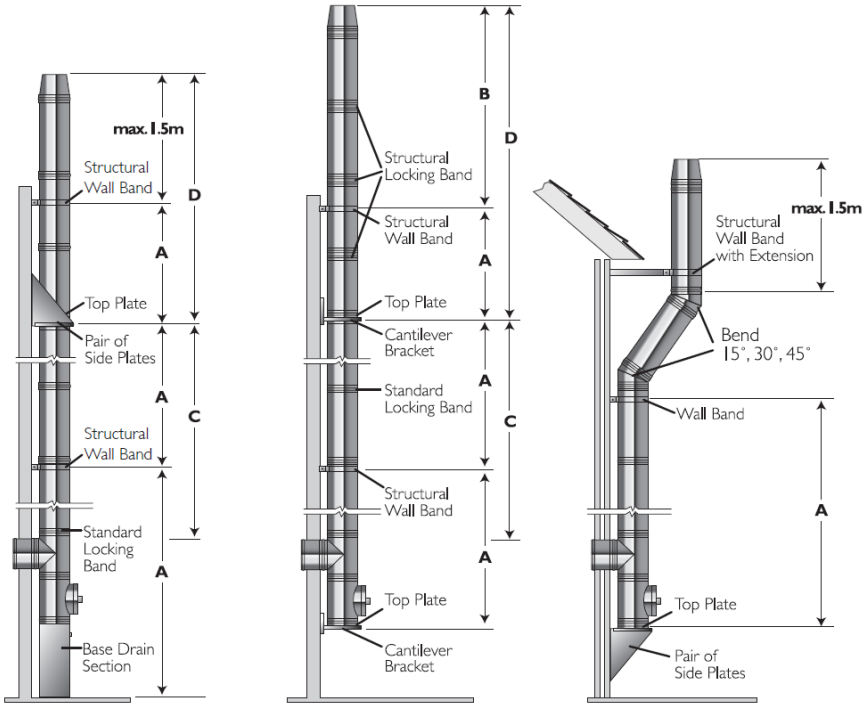


Fig. D
Outlet siting for solid fuel appliances (<50kw)



TYPICAL EXTERNAL INSTALLATIONS



Distance between Lateral Supports			
Int Ø mm	100	130	150
A (m)	4	4	4
B (m)	3	3	3
C (m)	15	15	15
D (m)	15	15	15

LOAD BEARING DATA

Maximum load bearing (metres of pipe)			
Internal Diameter (mm)	100	130	150
Retrofit Wall Support	10	10	10
Ventilated Support Plate	12	12	12
Roof Support (above truss)	6	6	6
Roof Support (below truss)	4	4	4

Maximum spacing between bands (metres of pipe)			
Retrofit Wall Band	3	3	3
Guy Wire Bracket	1.5	1.5	1.5
Extension for Retrofit Wall Band	3	3	3

COMPONENT WEIGHTS

Approximate weights of lengths (kg)			
Internal Diameter (mm)	100	130	150
1000mm	5.2	6.3	7.1
750mm	4.2	5.1	5.7
500mm	2.6	3.2	3.6
250mm	1.3	1.7	1.9
150mm	1.0	1.3	1.4

AFTER INSTALLATION

TESTING AND COMMISSIONING PRIOR TO FIRST USE

A flue flow test (Smoke Test) must be performed as outlined in BS EN 15287-1. In addition to this, a draught measurement must also be taken and recorded to verify that the installed system fulfils the draft requirements specified by the appliance manufacturer for the specific appliance.

APPLIANCE OPERATION

Appliance slumbering must be avoided, and if the appliance has been run on low fire conditions for an extended period, then it is advisable to run the appliance at controlled high fire condition for a minimum period of at least 30 minutes afterwards. Prolonged slumbering of the appliance at all times is a contributing factor to a system chimney failure. It is important to maintain sufficiently high flue gas temperatures in order to avoid condensate and acid corrosion problems, and to ensure complete combustion of the fuel at all times. If corrosion occurs due to slumbering, then the guarantee will be invalidated on the system.

MAINTENANCE

Each chimney must be designed to allow for easy inspection; sweeping should be carried out by competent persons. On solid fuel applications this includes HETAS, OFTEC, NAPIT or APHC registered installers.

Chimney flue cleaning and inspection require the use of appropriate tooling – under no circumstances should chemical cleaners or mild steel tools be used to sweep stainless steel chimneys.

Cleaning/inspection of any chimney system should be carried out at least once a year, along with maintenance of the appliance, but it is recommended that chimneys serving solid fuel appliances be swept at least twice a year, at the end of the heating season to remove any deposits, which may have built up during the season, and prior to the start of the next heating season to ensure that the flue way is clear of any blockages such as birds' nests etc.

We would advise that monthly checks are carried out to ensure that there is no build-up of any deposits in the flue way of the connecting flue pipe or system chimney.

During prolonged periods on non-use, stoves should be left with air vents in the fully open position. Stove doors can also be left ajar, or opened for occasional airing

PAINTED PRODUCTS

Painted products are relatively maintenance free however should the product require cleaning then please follow the guidelines below:

- Ensure the system has fully cooled down as the paint may have softened due to exposure to high temperatures and this will prevent unintended damage to the paintwork.
- Carefully remove any loose surface deposits with a wet sponge (taking care not to scratch the painted surface).
- Use a soft brush (non-abrasive) or a lint free cloth and a diluted solution of a mild detergent, e.g., ph-neutral liquid hand dish-washing detergent in warm water (DO NOT use solvents or aggressive household cleaners) and wipe down.
- To remove all remaining residues, finish off with a wipe down using a clean lint free cloth with fresh water.

FUEL STORAGE AND USAGE

Where solid fuels are being used, correct storage is critical and fuels must be kept dry, and off the ground. Wood must be seasoned prior to use, with a maximum moisture content of 20%. Only approved fuels should be used. Refer to HETAS list for details on www.hetas.co.uk. The fuel used must be suitable for the appliance - please refer to manufacturer's instructions.

NOTICE PLATE FOR CORE PRODUCT

The Notice plate should be marked up in indelible ink and securely fixed in an unobtrusive but obvious position within the building such as: Next to the electricity consumer unit. Next to the chimney installation described. Next to the water supply stop-cock.

PRODUCT GUARANTEE

We are confident in our products and so offer you (the owner) a generous guarantee in relation to the Core system (the System). Provided that you comply in full with Your Responsibilities (below) and subject to the Small Print, we guarantee to you that the System will be free from defects for whichever is the greater of:

A period equal to the guarantee period of the appliance to which the chimney is first connected; or 10 years. For example, if your System is fitted to an appliance with a guarantee period of 10 years, we will still guarantee your System for 10 years.

In the unlikely event that the System becomes defective during the guarantee period, we will provide a like-for-like replacement for free (subject to your compliance with Your Responsibilities and subject to the Small Print). If the same model is no longer available, we will replace it with a suitable alternative:

Correctly sized and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, current Building Regulations and relevant British and European standards.

- Maintained correctly by a qualified and competent person and maintenance records kept updated for both appliance and system chimney.

- Used in combination with an appliance burning only approved fuels in accordance with Schiedel Chimney Systems and the appliance manufacturer's instructions.
- The product registration must have been entered in by an appropriately qualified installer (see p.4 for details) online using our Schiedelrewards.co.uk portal. We no longer accept paper registrations

For recommended fuels listings, please refer to the HETAS Guide www.hetas.co.uk

In the event of a fault developing in the product due to defective materials or faulty manufacture Schiedel Chimney Systems undertake to replace the product only.

Schiedel Chimney Systems cannot accept liability nor take any responsibility for the installation, building or redecorating costs or any other consequential losses arising. If any complaint is found to be a result of faulty installation, non-compliance with or abuse contrary to these conditions, the cost of site investigation is chargeable.

SITE HANDOVER & COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST

This document must be completed by the installation engineer and handed to the property owner upon completion.

It serves as a record of compliance with Building Regulations and valid product warranty.

1. Installation Details

Property Address:	Installer Name:
	Company:
	Tel:
Installation Date:	Competent Person Scheme & Reg No: *(e.g., HETAS, OFTEC, NAPIT)*
Appliance Make/Model:	Building Control Ref: (If not self-certified)

2. System Design & Route Verification

☐ Planning Permission: Checked and confirmed (if applicable) with local authority.

☐ Flue Sizing Calculation (BS EN 13384-1): Calculation performed to ensure the chimney height and diameter are sufficient to produce safe draught for this specific appliance.

Required where the route is not vertical or the flue diameter differs from the appliance spigot.

☐ Route Geometry: Chimney is as straight as possible4. Offsets do not exceed 4 changes of direction (max 45°)5. 90° factory bends are treated as two 45° bends.

☐ Vertical Rise: Minimum vertical run of 600mm maintained immediately above the appliance prior to any change of direction.

3. Termination & Height Requirements

☐ Roof Penetration: Chimney extends a minimum of 600mm vertically through the roof (underside of terminal to roof surface).

☐ Solid Fuel Termination Height (BS EN 15287-1): Within 600mm of ridge: Outlet is at or above ridge height.

Elsewhere on roof: Outlet is at least 2300mm horizontally from the weather surface and at least 1000mm above the intersection.

☐ Oil/Gas Termination: Complies with distance to openings/adjacent structures (e.g., 600mm above ridge for gas <70kw).

☐ Unsupported Height: The free-standing height above the last support/roof does not exceed 2m

4. Installation Compliance

☐ Component Inspection: All components checked for damage prior to installation. No damaged components used.

☐ Distance to Combustibles: Maintained minimal distance to combustibles as per designation label (e.g., 50mm) throughout floors and roof spaces.

☐ Firestops: Correct ventilated firestops (G50) installed at every combustible floor penetration.

☐ Enclosure: Chimney enclosed/shielded where passing through habitable rooms or storage cupboards to prevent accidental contact.

☐ Inspection Hatches: Access hatches installed in the enclosure at joint locations to allow for visual inspection of the flue (Mandatory for concealed flues in voids).

☐ Jointing: All joints secured with the supplied Locking Bands.

☐ Support: Weight of the chimney is independently supported (not bearing on the appliance) using approved wall brackets/support plates.

☐ Structural Support: Lateral support (Wall Bands) fitted at maximum 3m centres.

5. Testing & Safety

☐ Flue Flow Test: Smoke test performed and passed in accordance with BS EN 15287-1.

☐ Draught Measurement: Operational draught measurement taken and recorded to match appliance manufacturer requirements.

Recorded Draught: _____ Pa | Test point position: _____

☐ Ventilation: Sufficient combustion air provided for the appliance.

☐ CO Alarm (Appliance Room): Carbon Monoxide alarm fitted in the same room as the appliance (Ceiling: 300mm from wall; Wall: 150mm from ceiling; 1m-3m from appliance).

☐ CO Alarm (Enclosure/Pass-through): Carbon Monoxide alarms fitted in every habitable room through which the chimney enclosure passes (Requirement in Scotland; Best Practice elsewhere).

6. Handover & Documentation

☐ Notice Plate: Completed and fixed in a visible position (e.g., near consumer unit around stove/fireplace or water stop-cock).

☐ Curing/Paint: Customer advised on "curing" the high-temperature paint (odours/softening) during initial firing.

☐ Fuel Type: Customer advised that only approved fuels (dry wood/smokeless fuel) should be used.

☐ Documents - provide end user with appliance & flue installation information, plus further associated documents such CO alarm, etc.

☐ Maintenance: Customer advised on chimney sweeping frequency (min. Twice a year for solid fuel).

☐ We would suggest that installation photographs are taken & stored as evidence of above.

7. Declaration

INSTALLER DECLARATION:

I certify that the chimney system described above has been installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, BS EN 15287-1, and the relevant regional Building Regulations.

Signed (Installer):	
Date	

CUSTOMER DECLARATION:

I have received the handover literature, including the Notice Plate location and guidance on fuel usage and maintenance.

Signed (Customer):	
Date	

MAINTENANCE HISTORY

PROPERTY ADDRESS:	MAINTAINED BY NAME: COMPANY: COMPETENT PERSON REGISTRATION:	DATE: WORKS COMPLETED
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	MAINTAINED BY NAME: COMPANY: COMPETENT PERSON REGISTRATION:	DATE: WORKS COMPLETED
PROPERTY ADDRESS:	MAINTAINED BY NAME: COMPANY: COMPETENT PERSON REGISTRATION:	DATE: WORKS COMPLETED
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