

# Flex Liners Installation Guide

## Who can Install my Flex Liner?

For gas applications, a Gas Safe Registered installer must be used.

For oil applications, an OFTEC Registered installer must be used.

For solid fuel, a HETAS Approved installer is recommended.

If a non-HETAS Registered Installer is used, then Building Control must approve the installation

## 1. Before Installation.

The chimney should be inspected for deterioration and any remedial work required should be carried out by a suitably qualified chimney sweep.

Ensure that there are no obstructions that could snag a liner.



Figure 1

**Handling:** Personal Protection Equipment must always be used when handling flex liners and accessories. Ideally, strong industrial gloves plus long sleeved overalls which can withstand cuts, as well as appropriate footwear.

**Liner Orientation - IMPORTANT!** The UP arrow (see Fig 2) will always indicate the direction of the FLUE GASES. It is essential that the liner is installed the right way up. The arrow on the outside must be pointing upwards towards termination.

## 2. Installing the Liner

A nosecone should be attached to the part of the liner which is to be connected to the appliance. Rope with weight to be attached to the nosecone before inserting into the shaft. Please note that the direction arrow on the flex liner should always show UP ↑ (see Fig 2) which shows the direction of the flue gas (NOT the direction of install).

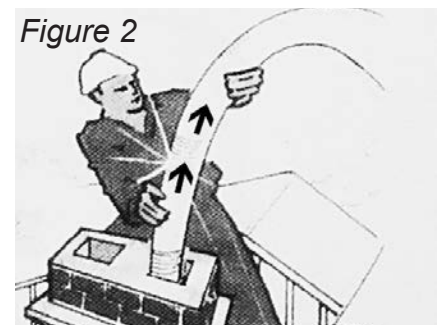
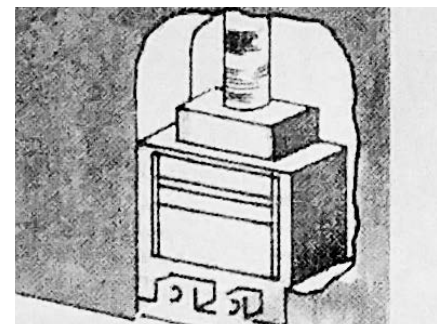


Figure 2

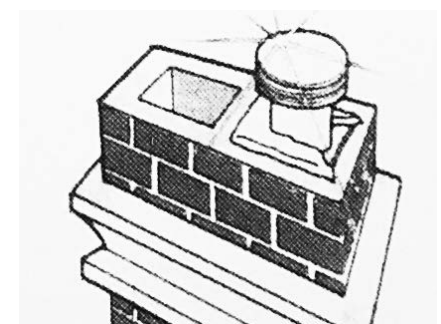
## 3. Connection to the Appliance

Once the liner is down, attach the end to the adaptor from the connecting flue pipe, ensuring all suitable support and connections are made.



## 4. Termination

The liner is fixed at the top of the chimney with a support plate and clamp, or pot hanging cowl. Flaunching is to be added around the base to make the system weather tight.



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## 1. Maintenance

### CLEANING

It is recommended that chimneys serving solid fuel appliances be swept as frequently as necessary but at least twice a year. Ideally this should take place in the middle of the heating season and at the end of the season. The chimney should be inspected at the start of the heating season for blockages, such as birds' nests.

### CLEANING METHODS

It is advised that only mechanical sweeping methods are used, chemical cleaners are not recommended. The services of a professional chimney sweep should be employed.

## 2. Warning

Failure to maintain a clean chimney can result in the emission of toxic gases into the dwelling or damage from potential chimney fires. If a chimney fire does occur, professional advice should be sought regarding the condition of the chimney. The chimney should be inspected at least once a year to see if the construction materials are in good condition.

Particular attention should be paid to terminals, cowls, sections externally exposed above the roof line and inspection openings. Should any component show any sign of deterioration, professional advice should be sought. It could be necessary to replace these components in order to ensure that the chimney can operate correctly.

## 3. Fuels

It is advisable that only the fuel recommended by the appliance manufacturer be used. Household refuse must not be burnt. Wood-burning produces considerable deposits of soot, tarry matter and wood ash. The amount of these deposits can be reduced by burning well-seasoned, air-dried (preferably 12-24 months) wood (moisture content below 20%), and by ensuring that an active bright fire is maintained.

## 4. Appliance Operation

We do not recommend slumbering as this will damage the flex. If an appliance has been run on low burn for a short period, then it is important to maintain sufficiently high flue gas temperatures in order to avoid condensate and acid corrosion problems.

## 5. Ventilation

It is very important that sufficient air for combustion and ventilation is provided to the room containing the appliance to enable correct and efficient working of the appliance and chimney. Recommendations are given in the Building Regulations.

## 6. Downdraughts

There are many possible causes of downdraught problems including the height of the chimney. If these problems occur it is recommended that professional advice is sought. A range of anti-downdraught terminals are available.

The logo for Specflue, featuring the word "SPECFLUE" in white, bold, uppercase letters on a red rectangular background.

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