



your fire place

UL200

FREESTANDING WOOD FIRE

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Please leave this information with the appliance

Items supplied with the fire

- Installation Manual
- Operating Instructions
- Container for soaking Fire Lighter Cubes in Methylated Spirits

INSTALLATION OF YOUR UL200 ULTRA LOW EMISSION BURNER

Jayline recommend you use a suitably qualified installation technician to install your fire. Your dealer or heating specialist will be able to help with recommendations as well as advise on permits/consents required for the installation in your area.

Please follow carefully all dimensions and recommendations provided on the individual specification sheet for your model of heater as these dimensions comply with the required New Zealand standard (AS/NZS 2918:2001).

As safety and emissions performance can be affected by altering the appliance, no modifications are allowed without the written permission from the manufacturer.

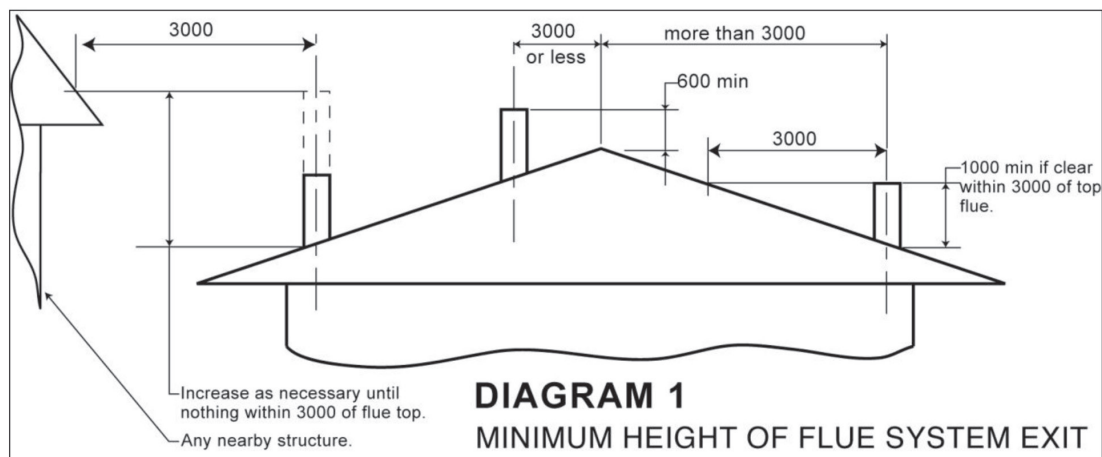
Installation

1. Unpack the heater and check that there is no damage.
2. Ascertain the position of the roof penetration for the flue system.
A correctly installed flue system will normally prevent down draught problems during windy weather and eliminate smoke spillage problems due to lack of draught.
3. Ascertain suitable position for appliance and size of floor protector and check the ceiling to ensure that no major structural members will be affected by the path of the flue.
4. Check measurements of the heater to combustibles.
5. Locate the heater in the required position (also see 'Fitting Seismic Restraint' after installation instruction #10).
6. Using a plumb line fastened to the ceiling, mark the centre of the flue penetration position and cut the ceiling hole to the required size and frame out.
7. Install the flue system (see flue installation instructions supplied with flue system).

Remember:

- The flue system should rise vertically from the appliance with as few offsets as possible. Offsets should be limited as each change in direction creates a resistance to airflow and makes flue cleaning difficult.
- The flue system must be well sealed using flue sealant with a minimum of 3 fixings at each joint.
- The flue pipe penetrating the chimney must continue to the minimum length of 4.6m from the top of the floor protector to the cowl.
- The Ø200mm liner must be fitted from the ceiling plate (as per the flue kit instructions) 1 x 1200mm length is supplied in the MKIII Flue Kit.

- Flue exiting more than 3 metres from the ridgeline must terminate no less than 1 metre above the roof penetration (see diagram 1 below).
- Where the top of the flue pipe is more than 2 metres above its highest fixing point, it must be stayed against high winds.



9. Drill and fix flue system into flue spigot with stainless steel self-tapping screws.
10. Drill and secure the appliance to the floor protector using the two holes in the rear bracket of the appliance.

FITTING SEISMIC RESTRAINT

The Floor Protector must be mechanically fixed to the floor by bolting or screwing. *Note: Floor Protector to be fixed by gluing when on a concrete floor that may have water pipes or electrical wires present. The appliance can then be bolted to the floor protector with two 6mm x 50mm dynabolts or equivalent.*

REDUCING CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLE WALLS

In the event it is necessary to reduce the clearances to combustible surfaces, it must always be done in accordance with the safety standard AS/NZS2918:2001 Section 3, Tables 3.1 and 3.2

The shielding shall be constructed from a heat resistant material. The shield must be fixed to the surface that requires protection and NOT the heater.

The standard allows three options to reduce the stated clearances:

Single Layer of continuous material with minimum Air Gap of 12mm to achieve a clearance factor of 0.40

Single layer of continuous material with minimum Air Gap of 25mm to achieve a clearance factor of 0.30

Two spaced Layers of continuous material with minimum Air Gap of 12mm + 12mm to achieve a clearance factor of 0.20

The shielding must be open at the top and bottom (vented) to allow a continuous air flow. It is this flow that keeps the surface requiring protection cool. Fixings should not impede this air flow.

The shielding needs to go far enough along and up the wall so that the original side and rear required clearances are not compromised. As the flue is now closer to the wall the shielding should also protect the wall from the flue pipe.

Example:

- Side wall clearance for the Jayline FR300 is 290mm
- A 12mm gapped shield on the wall with a factor of 0.40
- Calculate: $290\text{mm} \times 0.40 = 116\text{mm}$ (This is the new sidewall minimum clearance)
- The shielding needs to be large enough that none of the original clearances of 290mm are compromised.