

The hole required for the flue connection is measured on the chimney base and made slightly larger than the flue connection pipe. Finally, the flue connection pipe is sealed in the opening in the chimney base with, for example, fireproof mineral wool. A suitable sealing gap around the pipe is approximately 10 mm (for non-combustible material). The inner corners of the flue opening should be rounded so that flue gases can freely pass through. The flue connection pipe must not be pushed too deep into the flue (if necessary, the flue connection pipe must be shortened).

The flue connection pipe must first be fixed in place in the smoke outlet of the stove. Then the tight and strong fastening of the connection pipe must be checked. Heat-resistant silicone (for example: Penosil 1500 °C) must be used to connect the smoke pipes to each other. The stove is placed over the flue opening and pushed towards the flue. The connection pipe must be wrapped with fireproof mineral wool and the stove pushed into place.

When checking the tightness of the flue connection, it may be necessary to add fireproof mineral wool. If the sealing wool is deeper than the surface of the chimney base (by about 10 mm), the wool can be covered with, for example, a layer of plaster or use a decorative strip for flue pipes (IL-"diameter").

The distance of the flue pipe to combustible materials must be at least three times the diameter, but not less than 500 mm.

The specified safety distances to combustible materials can be reduced: to half when using a single thermal barrier and to a quarter when using a double thermal barrier.

A more detailed user manual for flue pipes can be found on our website www.skamet.ee



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