



System DW-VISION-SCAN

Double wall flue system made of stainless steel



CONTENTS

1. System overview.....	4
2. Mounting and regulations.....	6
2.1 General notes	6
2.2 Causes and prevention of corrosion	6
3. Installation heights and anchoring forces	7
4. Minimum distance to combustible materials.....	9
4.1 Vertical part	9
5. Construction of pipes	10
6. Cut a length element.....	11
7. Installation on a fireplace	12
7.1 General notes	12
7.2 Connection element to the upright part.....	13
7.3 Subsequent connection with adjustable pipe element	14
7.4 Example for the chimney system mounted on top of a fireplace	16
8. Mounting without footing.....	17
8.1 General notes	17
9. Mounting with footing.....	18
9.1 General notes	18
9.2 Base plates	18
9.3 Connection element to the upright part.....	19
9.4 Example for the chimney system with footing mounted at a wall.....	19
10. Common installation notes.....	20
10.1 Supports	20
10.2 Clean-out element	22
10.3 Fittings.....	23
10.4 Intermediate support	24
10.5 Inclined run.....	25
10.6 Connection to vapour barrier	26
10.7 Flashing kit / Square Housing	26
10.8 Chimney top	33
10.9 Protection against accidental contact	33
11. Condensate drain.....	34
11.1 General notes	34
11.2 Condensation guide at the bottom	34
12. Cleaning and inspection	35
13. Final notes	35
14. Labeling after installation	35

1. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Exhaust gas system for all conventional firing installations (oil, gas and solid fuel) in negative pressure for dry operation mode. Possible fields of application: open fireplaces, tile stoves, ovens, oil- and gas boilers, pellet-boilers etc. The mensuration of the cross sectional area acc. to EN 13384 has to assure that the temperature of the interior wall of the system's upper end at a constant temperature is above the water vapour dew point of the exhaust gas.

The flue system is for negative pressure up to 40 Pa.

Classification of the exhaust system acc. to EN 1856-1:

Model 1: T450 - N1 - D - V3 - L50050 - G40 ²

Model 2: T600 - N1 - D - V3 - L50050 - G40 ²

Model 3 T600 - N1 - D - V3 - L50050 - G50 ³

¹ excluding anthracite coal from Ibbenbüren, Germany

² 50 mm insulation

³ 32.5 mm insulation

Note:



The above mentioned models which are determined by the choice of fuel and the mode of operation are the possible application areas for the exhaust system.

Certification 0036 CPR 9174 120 according to EN 1856-1

(For further information see Declaration of Performance of system DW-VISION-SCAN)



Declaration of Performance (DOP)

No. 9174 120 DOP 2020-01-28

1. Unique identification code of the product-type:

Multi-wall chimney system type DW-VISION-SCAN according to EN 1856-1:2009

2. Type, batch or serial number or any other element allowing identification of the construction product as required under Article 11(4):

Double wall chimney system type DW-VISION-SCAN with 32 mm and 50 mm heat insulation¹⁾

Model 1 DN (100- 300) T450 – N1 – D – V3 – L50050 – G40^{2) 3)}

Model 2 DN (100- 300) T600 – N1 – D – V3 – L50050 – G40^{2) 3)}

Model 3 DN (100- 300) T600 – N1 – D – V3 – L50050 – G50⁴⁾

¹⁾ Manufacturer product identification DW-VISION-SCAN

²⁾ The distance to combustible material is valid if the installation is ventilated over the complete length without any additional casing. For installing details of insulated ceiling ducts and further see the installation instruction DW-VISION-SCAN.

³⁾ 50 mm heat insulation

⁴⁾ 32 mm heat insulation

3. Intended use or uses of the construction product, in accordance with the applicable harmonized technical specification, as foreseen by the manufacturer:

Convey the products of combustion from heating appliances to the outside atmosphere

4. Name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and contact address of the manufacturer as required under Article 11(5):

Jeremias GmbH
Opfenrieder Straße 11-14
DE-91717 Wassertrüdingen
Tel.: +49 9832 68 68 0
Fax: +49 9832 68 68 68
Email: info@jeremias.de

5. Where applicable, name and contact address of the authorized representative whose mandate covers the tasks specified in Article 12(2):

not applicable

6. System or systems of assessment and verification of constancy of performance of the construction product as set out in CPR, Annex V:

System 2+ and System 4

7. In case of the declaration of performance concerning a construction product for which a European Technical Assessment has been issued:

Notified factory production control certification body no. 0036 performed the initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control and the continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control and issued the certificate of conformity 0036 CPR 9174 120 of the factory production control.

2. MOUNTING AND REGULATIONS

2.1 GENERAL NOTES

The installation has to be performed professionally according to the installing instructions respectively according to the valid national regulations.

In particular EN 15287-1, as well as the applicable rules of regional building, relevant standards and all other building- and safety regulations.

The required cross section must be determined according to DIN EN 13384 and has to be rechecked by the executing specialist firm.

Attention:



Before the installation the design of the system has to be clarified with the responsible district chimney sweeper. The suitability and safe usability of the exhaust system is to be certified by a competent district chimney sweeper before commissioning.

Note:



Using tools can be dangerous to the user. For this reason, the corresponding operating instructions and accident prevention regulations must be adhered to and the necessary protective equipment/gear must be used!

2.2 CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF CORROSION

Due to its chemical properties, stainless steel is a very corrosion-resistant and durable material, which makes it particularly suitable for exhaust systems.

If the combustion air is contaminated by halogenated hydrocarbons, this can lead to pitting corrosion. The reason for this is that very aggressive acids, e.g. hydrochloric acid or hydrofluoric acid, are formed during combustion of these compounds.

To avoid premature corrosion, care must therefore be taken those sources of halogenated hydrocarbons are identified and removed.

Sources of chlorinated hydrocarbons are e.g.:

Industrial sources	
Chemical cleaning	Trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, fluorinated hydrocarbons
Degreasing baths	Perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride
Printing houses	Trichloroethylene
Cooling machines	methyl chloride, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane
Sources in the household	
Cleaning and degreasing agents (e.g. detergents ,hair sprays)	Perchloroethylene, methyl chloroform, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, hydrochloric acid
Hobby rooms	
Solvents and thinners	Various chlorinated hydrocarbons
Spray cans	Chlorofluorinated hydrocarbons (Frigene)

3. INSTALLATION HEIGHTS AND ANCHORING FORCES

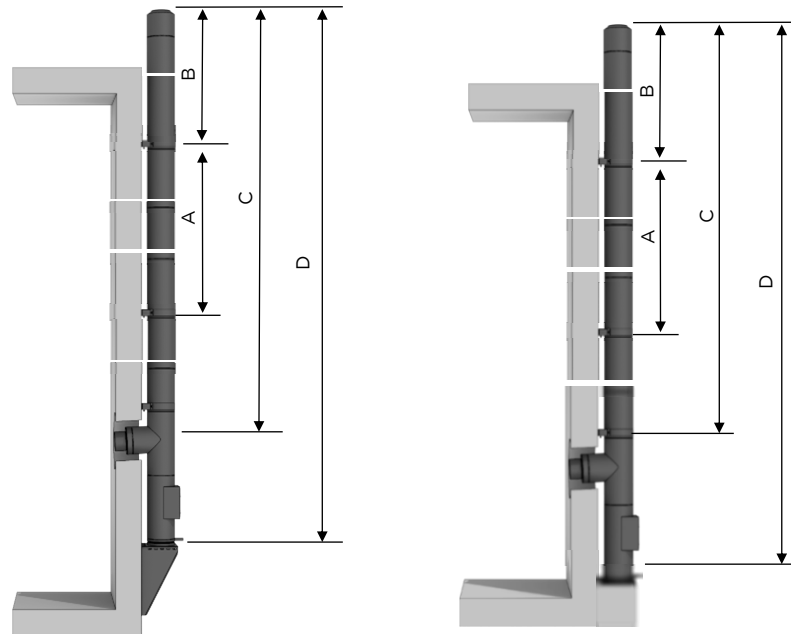


Figure 3-1: Installation heights

		Measure A max. distance be- tween wall sup- ports	Measure B free standing height above last support	Measure C height above pipe tee con- nection	Measure D height above support
Model 1 and 2 (50 mm insulation)	Wall bracket Inner - Ø in mm	DWSCAN-S215	DWSCAN-S215	-	-
	130	4	2	21	38
	150	4	2	17	37
	200	4	2	15	35
Model 3; (32,5 mm insulation)	Wall bracket Innen - Ø in mm	DWV21	DWV21	-	-
	130	4	3	34	53
	150	4	3	28	41
	200	4	3	17	37

Table 3-1: Installation heights - designation in m

Important advice to the Table of anchoring forces:

The anchoring forces in the

Table 3-2 is the angular tensile force per dowel. not their load-bearing capacity.

The wall space of the chimney system is allowed to be up to 40 cm.

The anchoring forces for the wall spacers are valid at heights above territory up to 20 m.

For heights above territory up to 8 m a reduction factor of 0.63 is valid.

For heights above territory between 20 m and 100 m an extension factor of 1.38 has to be observed.

At wall spaces >40 cm special attachments / wall brackets are to be used according to the static confirmatory test.

		Wall space			Wall space			Length of cantilever
		50 - 120 mm	250 mm	400 mm	50 - 120 mm	250 mm	400 mm	m
Model 1 and 2 (50 mm insulation)	Inner pipe Ø in mm	Consoles DW01/ 04/ 49			Wall bracket DWSCAN-S215/ S225/ S245			
	130	1,03	1,446	1,97	1,48	2,22	3,09	3,00
	150	0,88	1,18	1,56	1,37	2,00	2,75	3,00
	200	0,96	1,27	1,66	0,88	1,27	1,71	3,00
Model 3 (32.5 mm insulation)		Consoles DW01/ 04/ 49			Wall bracket DWV21/ 22/ 23/ 24			
	130	0,93	1,34	1,84	1,27	1,99	2,82	3,00
	150	0,97	1,38	1,89	1,31	2,01	2,83	3,00
	200	0,88	1,18	1,56	1,37	2,00	2,75	3,00
Number of dowel per support		4	4	4	2	2	2	

Table 3-2: Anchoring forces in kN

4. MINIMUM DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

4.1 VERTICAL PART

By connecting fireplaces with T450 and T600 a minimum distance to combustible materials of 40 mm (Model 1 and 2) resp. 50 mm (Model 3) is necessary and valid to a max. nominal diameter of inner tube up to 300 mm.

Attention: The distance to combustible materials refers to a ventilated installation throughout the whole length (see Figure 4-1)!

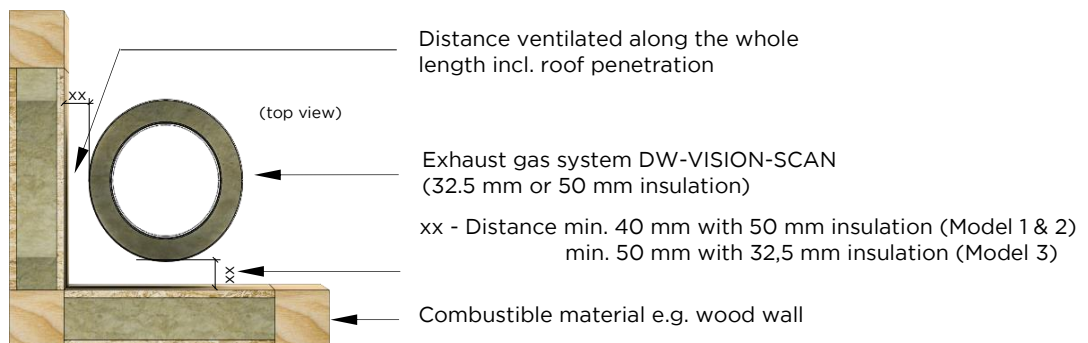


Figure 4-1: Installation outside the shaft up to T600

5. CONSTRUCTION OF PIPES

All components have to be mounted in a way, that the nozzle of the inner pipe and the retracted end of the outer pipe is above or rather in flow direction of the exhaust gas (see Figure 5-1).

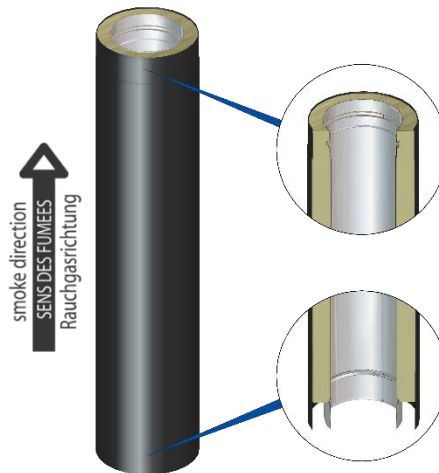
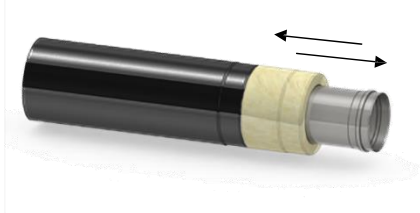


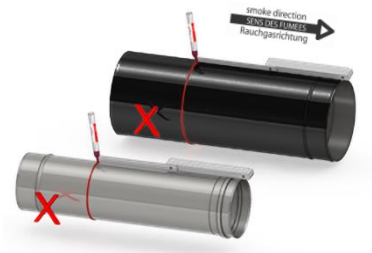
Figure 5-1: Length element

6. CUT A LENGTH ELEMENT

1. Pull apart inner and outer tube



2. Mark required length
(The retracted part of the outer tube and the female part of the inner tube will be needed!)



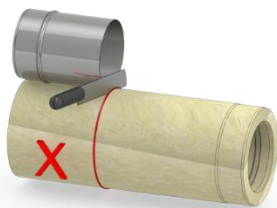
3. Cut inner and outer tube



4. Debur cutting edges



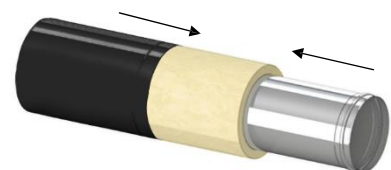
5. Cut insulation
(Cut the same length off the insulation as the length of the waste part of the inner tube)



BEFORE



6. Put back together tubes and insulation



AFTER



7. INSTALLATION ON A FIREPLACE

7.1 GENERAL NOTES



The installation is without sole.

Attention:



The discharge of exhaust gases must not be affected by combustion residues and deposits.

The stability of the flue gas system must be guaranteed, and no unacceptable static loads must be exerted on the fireplace by the attached chimney. The thermal expansion of the exhaust-carrying inner tube must be ensured without disturbing the fireplace.

If the static load of the chimney is to be absorbed by the fireplace:

a) To determine and document the load of the chimney to be taken by the fireplace.

and

b) a certificate from the manufacturer of the fireplaces shall certify that the fireplace in question can take up the load of the chimney, even under operating conditions.

If the static load of the chimney cannot be taken up by the fireplace, it must be supported by other means (such as wall or ceiling brackets / intermediate support), which must be statically determined beforehand.

Sweeping of the chimney and also sweeping with soot fires must be possible to be carried out easily and safely. The following should be noted:

The residues arising from chimney sweep must not fall into fireplaces with heating gas bends to avoid functional impairments. This is to be prevented by suitable design measures, e.g. by introducing a catch pot for sweeping residue just above the fireplace connection before the sweeping activity, which is removed after completion of sweeping and fire safe emptied.

The chimney or the fireplace must be designed in such a way that the fireplace cannot be damaged by the cleaning or sweeping work (e.g. by inserting the above-mentioned collecting pot before the sweeping activity or the permanent installation of a ball trap in the flue of the fireplace or in the fireplace lower part of the chimney).

Note:



When installing the exhaust system directly on the hearth, make sure that a condensate trap is installed in the exhaust system and a certified rain cover is used to prevent the ingress of rainwater into the fireplace.

Attention:



This design must be clarified with the responsible authorized district chimney sweep before installation!

(see information sheet No. 47 of the BDH)

7.2 CONNECTION ELEMENT TO THE UPRIGHT PART

With the stove connection elements 393-DWVIS2421150150 (32.5 mm insulation) and 397-DWVIS2421150150 (50 mm insulation), the exhaust system can be mounted directly on the fireplace without an additional single wall connecting line.

Note: Both adapters have a ball trap but differ as per the strength of the thermal insulation.



The transition from single wall to double wall is to be covered with the help of the cladding piece. In the area of the single wall nozzle, the supplied insulation ring is to be attached, so that the specified distance of 50 mm to combustible components can be maintained.

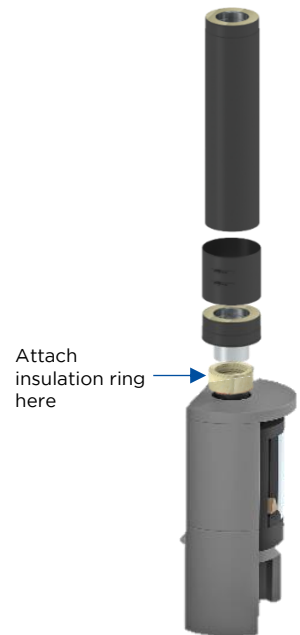



Figure 7-1: Installation example with stove-connection element

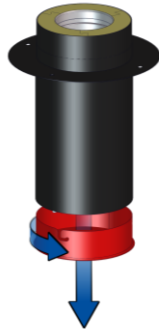
If components for a double wall connector with 32.5 mm insulation are to be used in the installation room of the fireplace and then further floors are to be bridged, then it is necessary to extend the exhaust system with 50 mm insulation components before the first ceiling penetration.

This is done with the help of the transition DWV 32.5mm / DWV 50 mm (397-DWVIS37BØ) which is placed in the lower part of the ceiling penetration (see [chapter 4.1](#) )

7.3 SUBSEQUENT CONNECTION WITH ADJUSTABLE PIPE ELEMENT

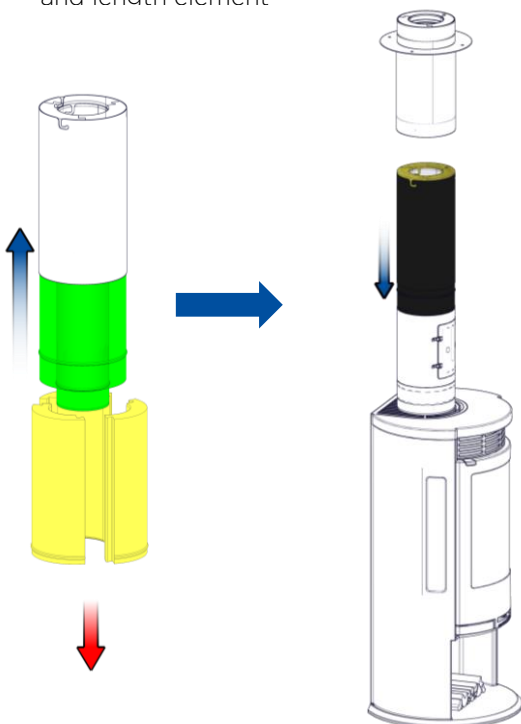
With help of the components base plate for intermediate support (355-DWV1936-1) and adjustable pipe element (355-DWV2457) it is possible to set up the exhaust system and subsequently connect a fireplace.

1. Loosen and remove the cover by turning it

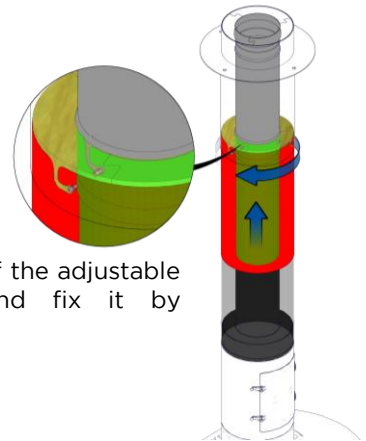


2. Push the adjustable length element completely together and put aside the lower insulation shells.

Then mount on fireplace e. g. with adapter and length element



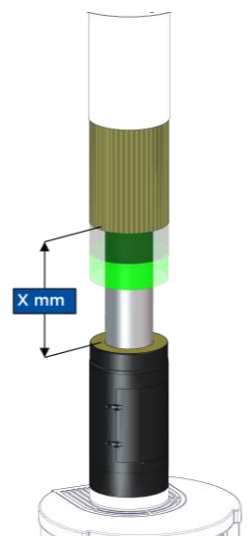
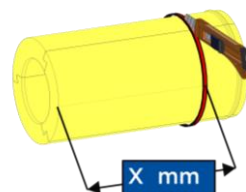
3. Pull the upper part of the adjustable element upward and fix it by turning.



4. Slide the lower outer tube upwards

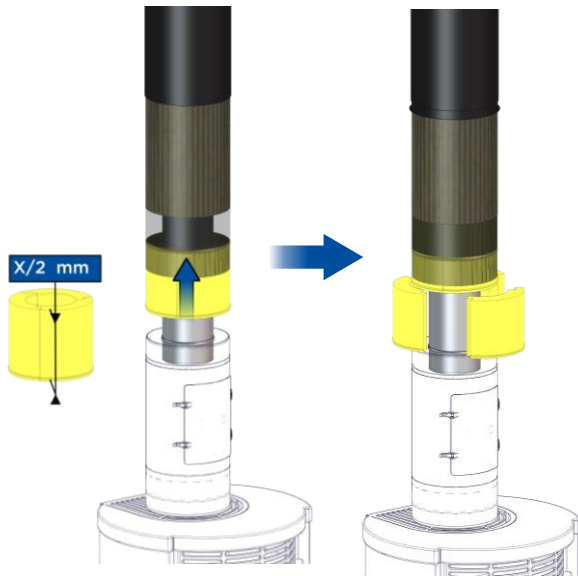


5. Determine distance between insulation adjustable element and lower length element/ adapter and cut insulation shells.



6. Mount insulation shells

Tip: The mounting of the insulation shells is easier if they are cut in half beforehand.



7. Pull outer tube downwards



7.4 EXAMPLE FOR THE CHIMNEY SYSTEM MOUNTED ON TOP OF A FIREPLACE

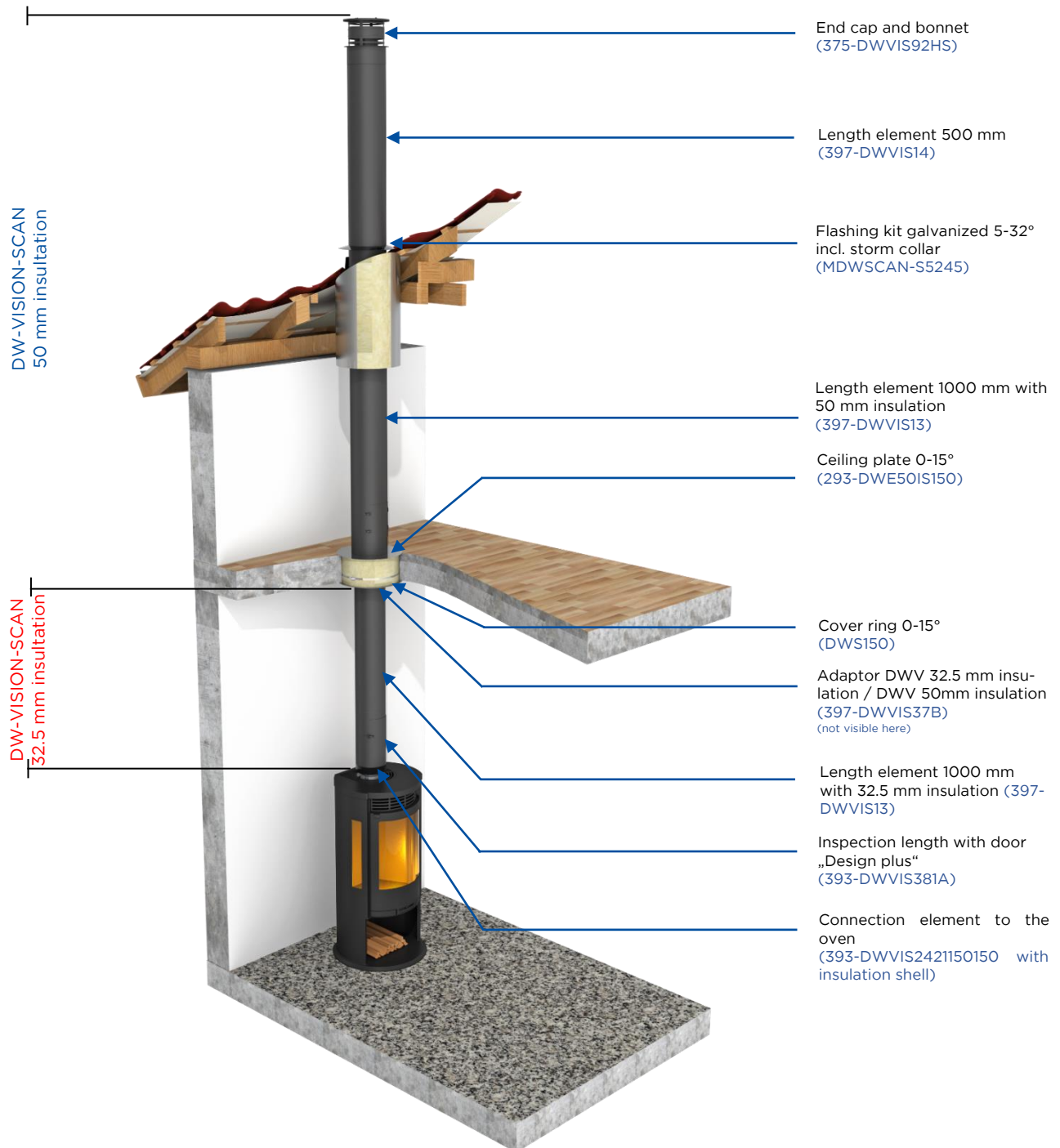


Figure 7-2: Example chimney mounted on a fireplace

8. MOUNTING WITHOUT FOOTING

8.1 GENERAL NOTES

The installation is done with the help of an intermediate support and an elbow (see Figure 8-1) or a T-connection with design cleaning opening incl. single wall support (see Figure 8-2).

In both variants, the base / soot collector for collecting the combustion residues is dispensed with.

Note:




It is important to ensure that combustion residues don't affect the safe discharge of the exhaust gases in normal operating conditions, as well as in case of failure (soot fire). The instructions from [section 10 onwards](#)  must also be observed.



Figure 8-1: Installation with intermediate support and elbow



Figure 8-2: T-connection with design cleaning opening incl. single wall support

9. MOUNTING WITH FOOTING

9.1 GENERAL NOTES

In order to ensure a safe discharge of the exhaust gases in all normal operating conditions, as well as in case of failure (soot fire), the construction of the chimney with a sole connection is recommended, to collect the combustion residues (soot).

9.2 BASE PLATES

9.2.1. WALL ASSEMBLY

The insulated base plate with condensate drain for connection to the drainage pipe has to be mounted on the support.

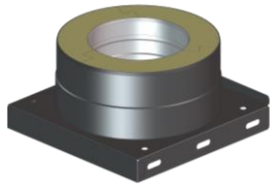


Figure 9-1: Base plate with lower condensate drain

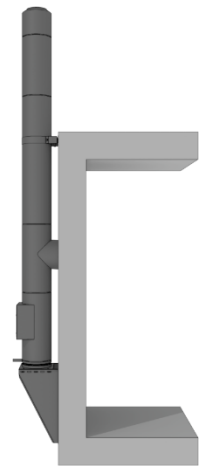


Figure 9-2: Setup as wall assembly with base plate

9.2.2. CONCRETE SOCKET

If mounted on a concrete socket or a socket with the same quality a base plate for socket mounting has to be used.

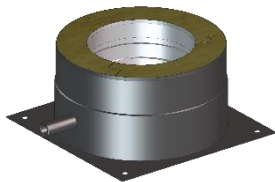


Figure 9-3: Base plate for socket mounting with side drain

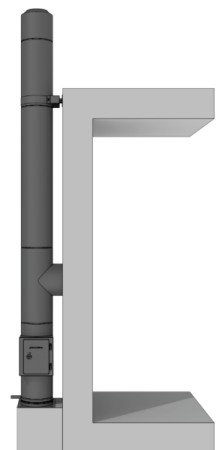


Figure 9-4: Setup with base plate for socket mounting

9.3 CONNECTION ELEMENT TO THE UPRIGHT PART

The connection of the connecting pipe to the exhaust gas system can be realized with single or double wall elements and the pipe tee connection 90°.



Figure 9-5: Connecting to a vertical exhaust gas system e. g. T-90°

9.4 EXAMPLE FOR THE CHIMNEY SYSTEM WITH FOOTING MOUNTED AT A WALL

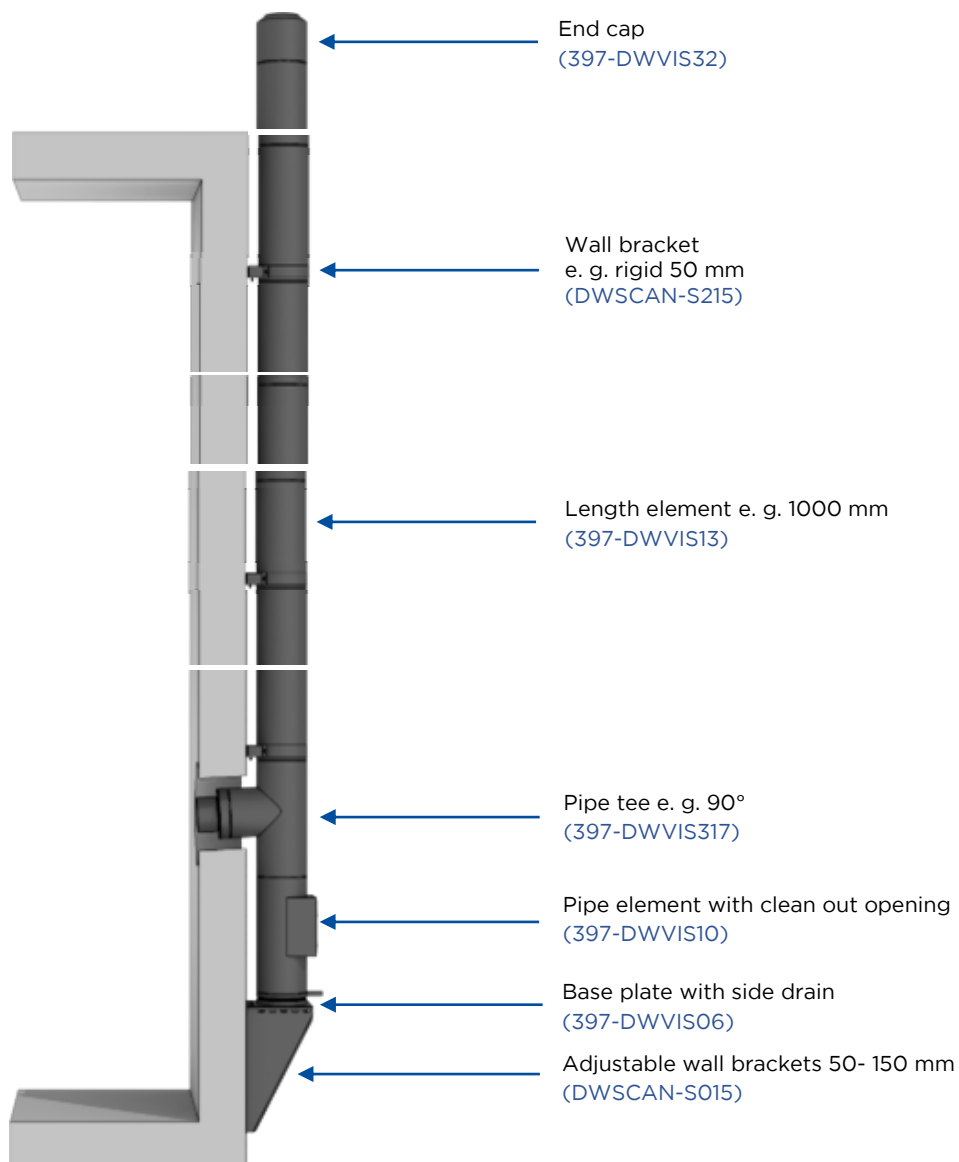



Figure 9-6: Example for chimney with footing

10. COMMON INSTALLATION NOTES

10.1 SUPPORTS

If the chimney is supported at a load-bearing wall, the mounting of wall brackets or wall supports & cross bar are possible

Note: Please note the [installation heights and anchoring forces](#)  by selecting wall brackets or wall support & cross bar.



10.1.1. WALL BRACKETS

The mounting of the wall brackets (Figure 10-1) is possible “blade upwards” (Figure 10-2) or “blade downwards” (Figure 10-3).

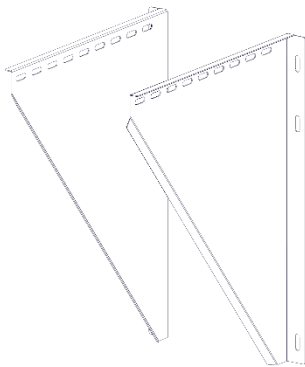


Figure 10-1: Wall brackets

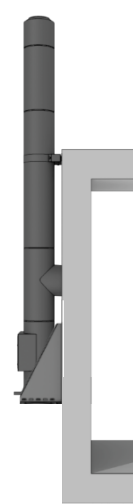


Figure 10-2: Mounting base plate with lateral condensate drain and “upward wall bracket”

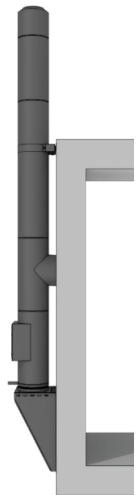


Figure 10-3: Mounting base plate with condensate drain at bottom and “downward wall bracket”

10.1.2. WALL SUPPORT & CROSS-BAR

The wall supports & cross bar (Figure 10-4) sections may only be mounted blade „downwards“ (see Figure 10-5).

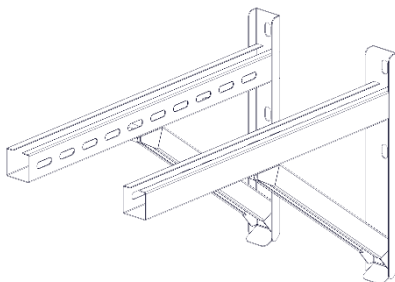


Figure 10-4: Wall supports & crossbars

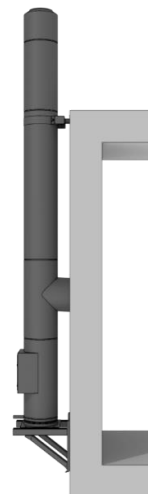
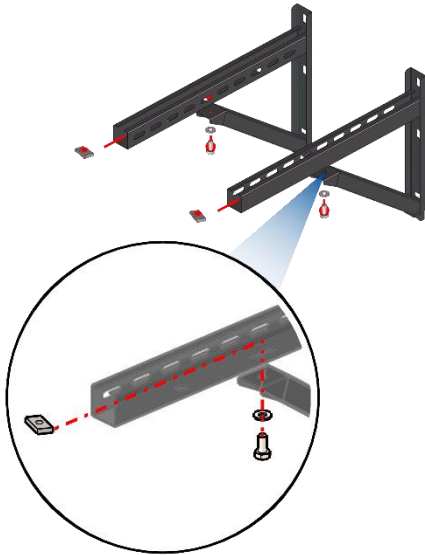


Figure 10-5: Mounting base plate with condensate drain at bottom and “downward wall support & cross-bar”

10.1.2.1. ASSEMBLY AND SHORTENABLE AREA

Use the enclosed screw set to mount the cross bar of the wall support



The length of the wall support can be adjusted by shortening it.

10.1.2.2. MOUNTING BASE PLATES

The base plates can be mounted on or between the wall supports & cross bar. They will be fixed with the enclosed screw set

Note: The base plates must be fixed at four points.

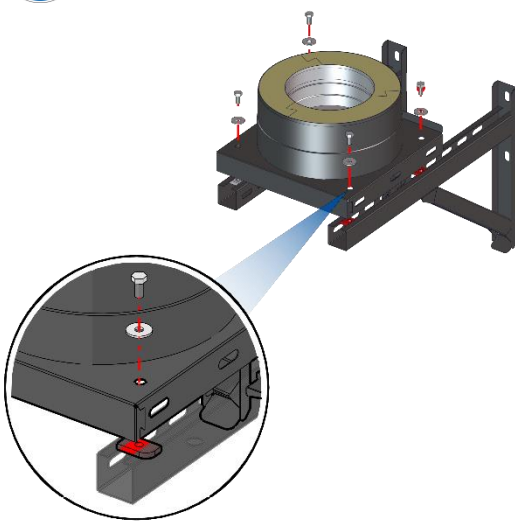


Figure 10-6: Base plate mounted on wall supports & cross bar

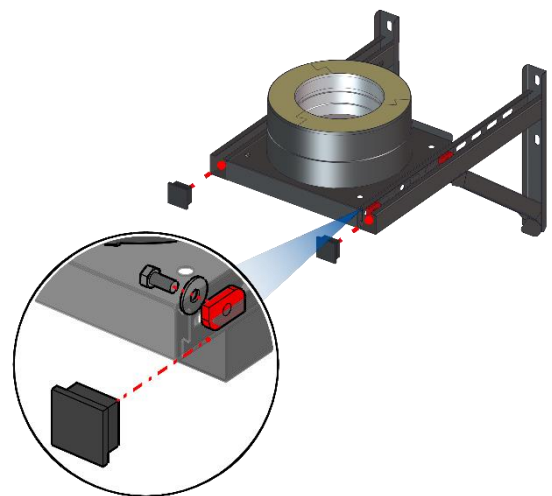


Figure 10-7: Base plate mounted between wall supports & cross bar

10.2 CLEAN-OUT ELEMENT

The element with clean-out opening is set on the base plate.

The position of the clean-out and inspection opening has to be planned according to the valid standards or rather the local regulations.

If a soot collector is used, it will be mounted below the intermediate support (Figure 10-8).



Figure 10-8: Setup with intermediate support and soot collector

Note:



To be able to carry out cleaning and inspection work from the bottom of the exhaust system more easily, it is recommended to install the cleaning element offset by approx. 90° to the T connection (see Figure 10-9).

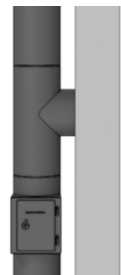


Figure 10-9: Cleaning element offset to pipe tee

10.3 FITTINGS

10.3.1. WALL SPACERS

The wall spacers act as fixation of the exhaust gas system at the wall or at steel support constructions.

The rigid wall spacer DWSCAN-S215Ø has a wall space of 50 mm (see Figure 10-10).

The adjustable wall spacers DWSCAN-S225Ø; -S235Ø und -S245Ø are used at bigger wall distances (see Figure 10-11).




Figure 10-10: Wall spacer, rigid 50 mm



Figure 10-11: Wall spacer, adjustable

Note:




Please note the [anchoring forces and the maximum distances](#)  between and above the wall spacers.

If the chimney system is mounted e. g. in the living area and a fixation with wall spacers is not possible for example the fireplace is placed in the middle of the room, the system can fix with a rafter brace in the roof area.

10.3.2. 2-POINT CLAMP / CANTILEVER

During planning of the exhaust gas system, the minimum height above the roof has to be considered.

The double wall system DW-VISION-SCAN can be executed freestanding up to 3.00 m (see Table 3-1) from the last attachment.

If the height above the last wall support exceeds the ones given in [Table 3-1](#) , a cantilever (see Figure 10-12) or a 2-point clamp with telescopic support is necessary.

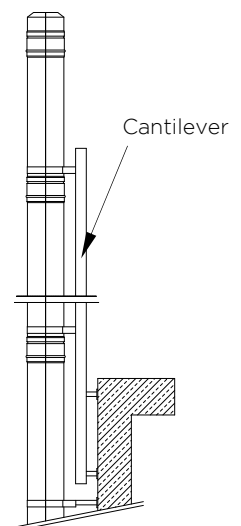


Figure 10-12: Setup with cantilever

10.4 INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT

If the maximum installation heights are exceeded or an inclined run is planned, an intermediate support should be considered, which is stable enough to absorb the static load.

The base plate for intermediate support can also use when the chimney system is directly mounted on a support (e.g. open fireplaces, industrial plants)

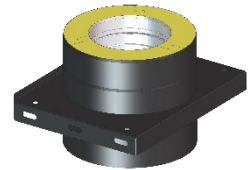


Figure 10-13: Baseplate for intermediate support

Note:



It's advisable to put a wall spacer after the last intermediate support to derive the expected wind loads before.

Furthermore, the instructions of [wall brackets](#)  and [wall supports & cross bar](#)  must be observed.

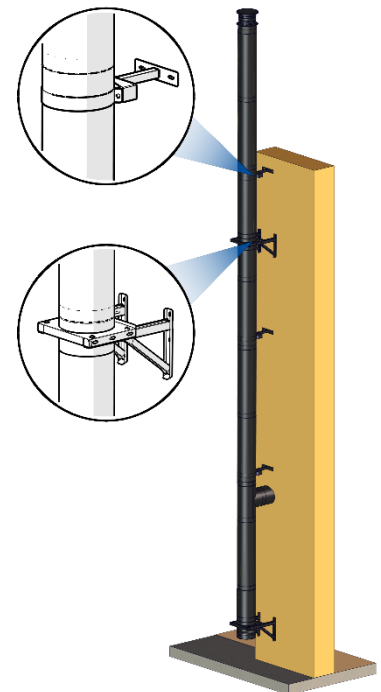


Figure 10-14: Mounting with intermediate support

10.5 INCLINED RUN

If the exhaust gas system is to be moved, the maximum distance between two [wall spacers](#) is 3m.

After an inclined run the weight of the elements must be intercepted with a [base plate for intermediate support](#) and [wall supports & crossbars or wall brackets](#).

On request, elbows can be supplied with exact number of angle (degrees).

Note:



Inclined runs in the vertical part of the exhaust system, if it is not a part of the connecting pipe, should not be more than 30 °, as this can lead to an increase in accumulation of combustion residues at the kinks (bend points), which can adversely affect the discharge of exhaust gas.

Please take only care of this note if you use solid fuels.



Figure 10-16: Inclined run 15°



Figure 10-15: Inclined run 30°

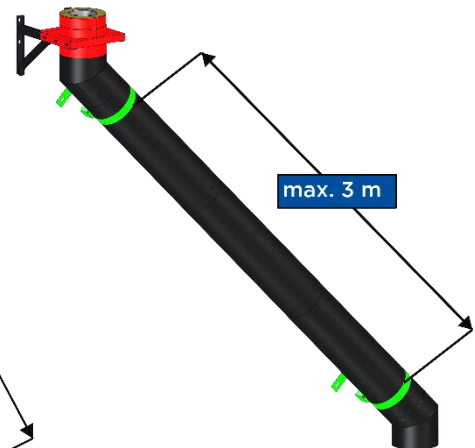


Figure 10-17: Inclined run 45°



Figure 10-18: Inclined run/ connecting pipe 87°/ 90°

Attention:



Please note that during high exhaust gas temperatures and/or great lengths, ahead of an inclined run proper actions have to be taken to compensate the thermal elongation e. g. with a compensator.

Note:



Please consider that the clean-out openings have to be according to the national regulations.

10.6 CONNECTION TO VAPOUR BARRIER

The connection to a vapour barrier can be made with the help of the airtight sealing collars (up to **400 °C** exhaust temperature) or the ceiling plate with seal for vapor barrier (up to **450 °C** exhaust gas temperature) from our Aero-Protect airtight sealing product range.



Figure 10-20: Airtight sealing collar (up to T400)

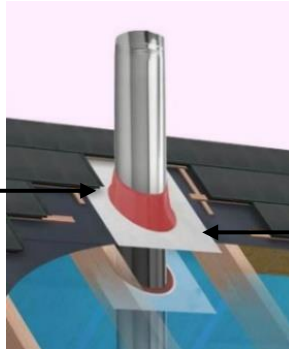


Figure 10-21: Example Airtight sealing collar

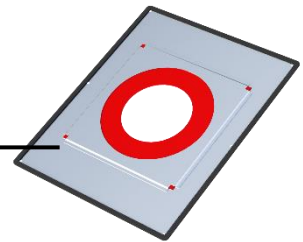


Figure 10-19: Ceiling plate with seal to stop steam (up to T450)

10.7 FLASHING KIT / SQUARE HOUSING

10.7.1 FLASHING KIT

For all roof pitches (up to 45 °) and for the roof ridge (up to 50 ° roof pitch), flashing kits are available (in increments of 10 degrees, with sealing surfaces made of Aluflex or stainless / galvanized steel). They ensure the temperature-dependent expansion of the exhaust system.

The storm collar (included) is screwed to the length element and sealed e. g. with weather-resistant silicone (see Figure 10-22). In order to achieve sufficient ventilation in the roof area, the storm collar should be arranged approx. 3 cm above the flashing kit.

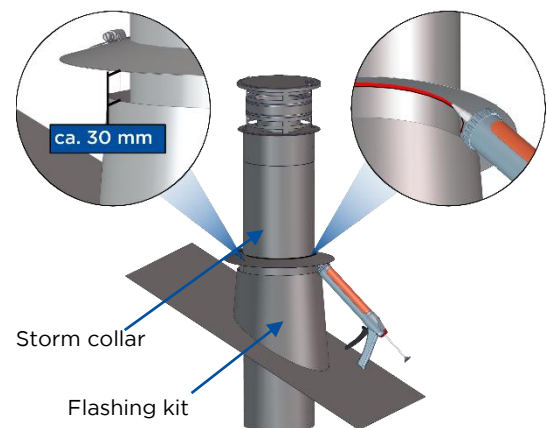


Figure 10-22: Flashing kit

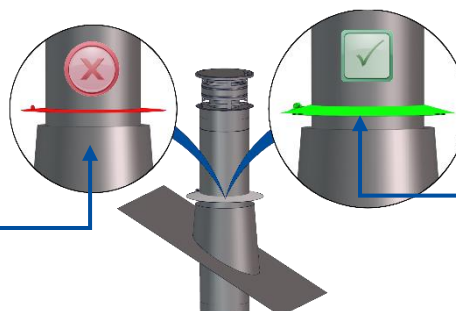
Attention: However, the storm collar must not be mounted on the locking band above the roof flashing!



Note:



The storm collar must not be horizontal when fastened.

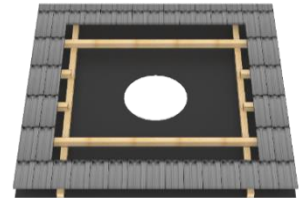


After mounting, there must be an inclined position.

10.7.1.1. INSTALLATION OF THE FLASHING KIT

1. Creation of the roof opening and feed through of the chimney

For the preparation of the roof cut-out, it is necessary to remove the roofing, battens and underlay / roof seal (e. g. roofing fabric, vapor barrier) in the area of the planned feed through of the chimney.



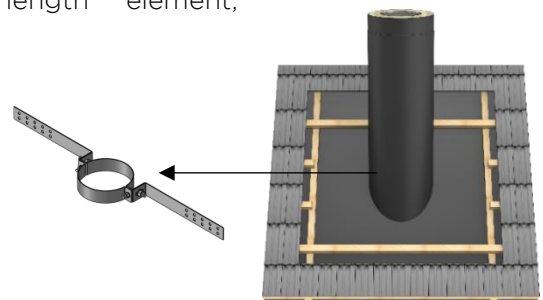
Attention:



If there are rafters or other load-bearing structures in this area, a replacement or other measures is necessary so that the stability of the roof is not affected. Such a check and the subsequent execution of such work should necessarily be carried out by a specialist company!

Before creating the cut-out, make sure that there are no supply lines (electricity, water, etc.) in the intended area that could be damaged.

After making the cut, mount and fix the length element, e. g. with a rafter brace.



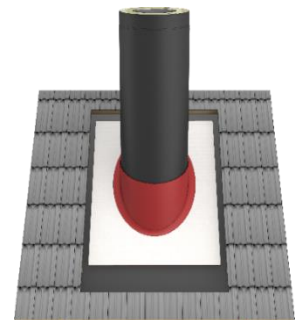
Note:



If a one-piece ceiling plate is used indoors, then it must be fitted during installation of the length element leading through the roof. Installation at a later date is only possible with the two-part version.

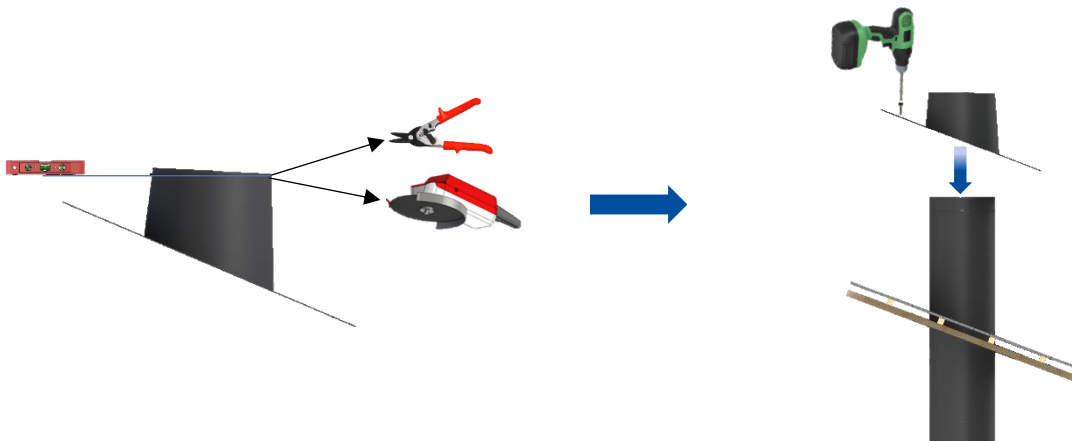
2. Restore roof seal

A sealing in the area of the length element can be done with the help of the sealing collars from our Aero-Protect product range.



3. Mounting roof duct

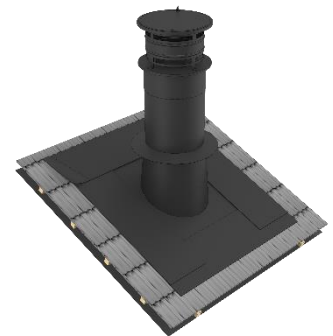
Subsequently, the roof duct is mounted on the existing battens. In the upper area, this is fixed by means of screws / nails and covered with the roof covering (e.g. roofing tiles). Since the roof duct is suitable for a number of roof pitches, the cone must be adapted to the available number of degrees by means of a shearing machine or a cut-off grinder.



4. Complete the sealing of roof duct and roofing

The lateral and lower part of the feed through duct rests on the roof tiles, so that rainwater can run off/be drained.

The sealing surface is made of flexible aluminium with an adhesive coating. This is glued to the roofing after removing the protective film and adapted according to the shape.



Note:



If the height above the last support exceeds 1.5 m, a 2-point clamp with telescopic support and bracket is necessary.



Figure 10-23: 16-ZUAC1057
2-Point-guy bracket,
RAL9011MB-C626 graphite black

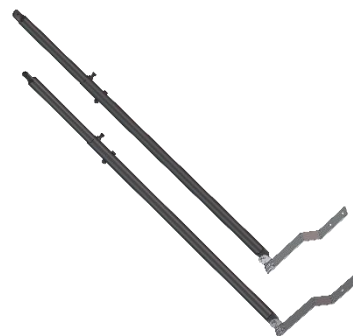


Figure 10-24: 16-ZUAC2536
2-point clamp with telescopic support,
RAL9011MB-C626 graphite black

10.7.2. SQUARE HOUSING

As an alternative to the roof duct, the chimney can also be covered with the height-adjustable, square chimney housing.

This is available for flat roofs, pitched roofs up to 45 ° and for the roof ridge.

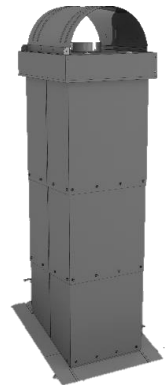
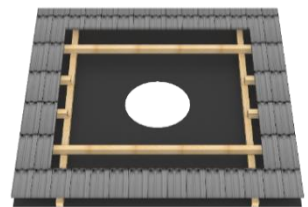


Figure 10-25: Square housing

10.7.2.1. INSTALLATION OF SQUARE CHIMNEY HOUSING

1. Creation of the roof opening and feed through of the chimney

For the preparation of the roof cut-out, it is necessary to remove the roofing, battens and underlay / roof seal (e.g. roofing fabric, vapor barrier) in the area of the planned feed through of the chimney.



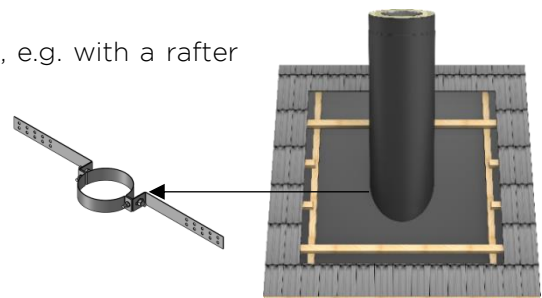
Attention:



If there are rafters or other load-bearing structures in this area, a replacement or other measures is necessary so that the stability of the roof is not affected. Such a check and the subsequent execution of such work should necessarily be carried out by a specialist company!

Before creating the cut-out, make sure that there are no supply lines (electricity, water, etc.) in the intended area that could be damaged

After making the cut, mount and fix the length element, e.g. with a rafter holder.

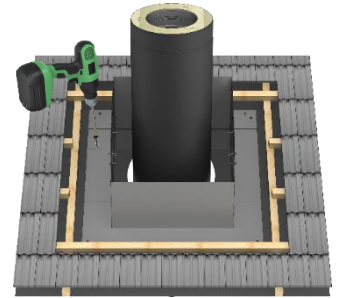


Note:



If a one-piece ceiling plate is used indoors, then it must be fitted during installation of the length element leading through the roof. Installation at a later date is only possible with the two-part version

Then the lower, unpainted frame of the chimney panel can be mounted on the roof and fixed with screws.



2. Restore roof seal

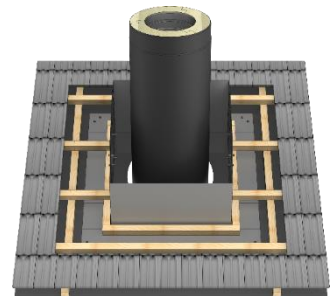
The roof seal can be applied directly over the sealing surfaces of the frame of the housing.

Note: Sealing work should be carried out by a specialist company in accordance with the applicable regulations.

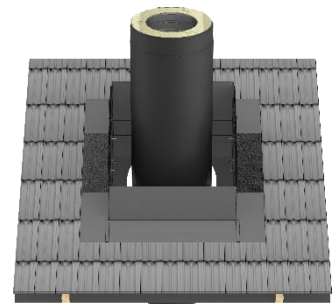


3. Restore roofing and seal

Add the missing roof battens and then mount the painted frame.

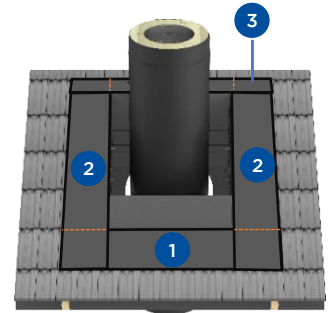


Finally, the missing roofing has to be completed.



The frame is sealed using the flexible aluminium shaft seal "MASTER-FLASH" (ZUAC2470). For this purpose, two sections each with a length of 900 mm **1** + **3** and 1020 mm **2** are necessary.

The attachment of the seal is overlapping, so that rainwater can drain over the joints. For this reason, the order shown in the picture must be observed.



The adhesive surface is equipped with a protective film, which must be removed before installation. To make a tight connection, it is necessary to attach the seal wrinkle-free and firmly on the roof tiles.

The top part of the seal **3** must be mounted on the frame and under the tiles. If the existing strip is not sufficient, more are required.

4. Mount the chimney housing

The chimney housing is available in two sizes. The adjustment ranges are 800- 1500 mm and 1200- 2400 mm.

Note:



In case of 1200- 2400 mm ranges, we highly recommended additional support above 1.5 m.

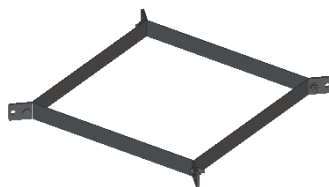


Figure 10-26: 16-VZ-ZUAC116B3
guy ring for square housing 425x425mm,
RAL9011MB-626 graphite black

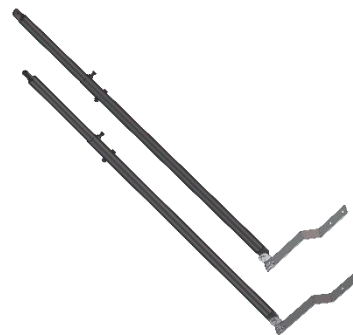
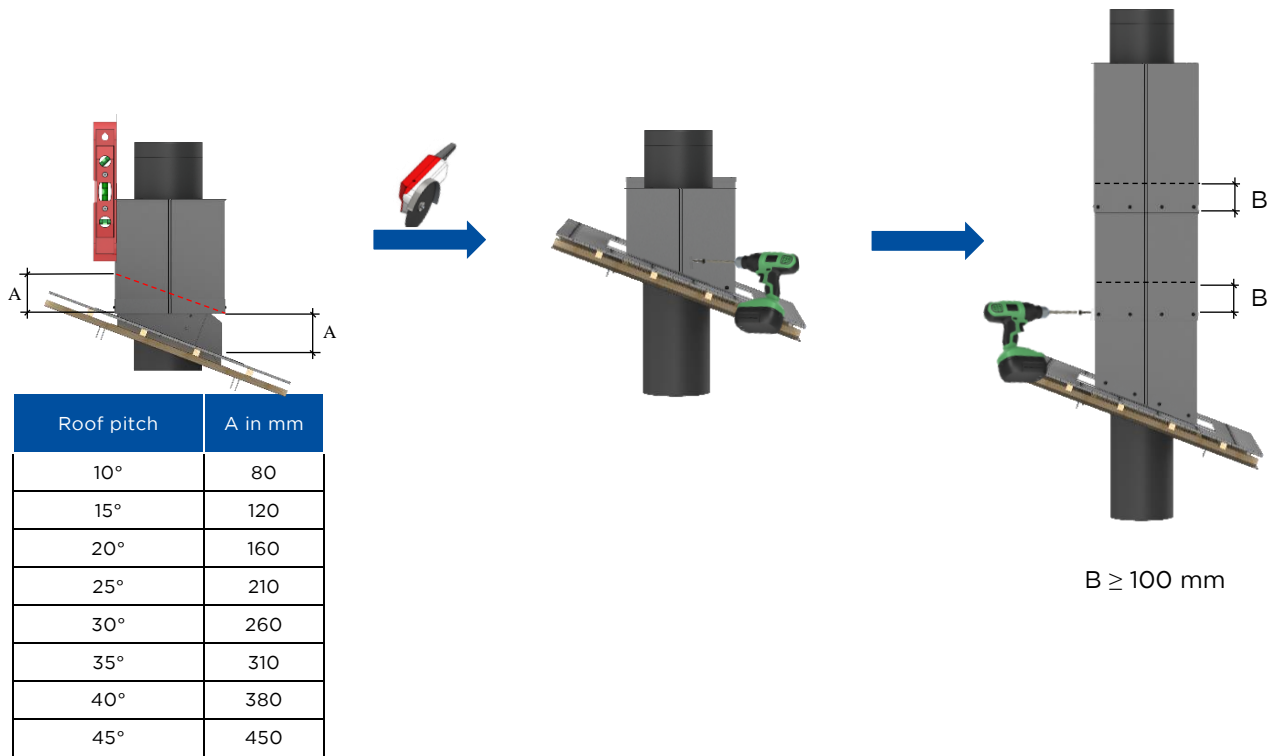


Figure 10-27: 16-ZUAC2536
2-point clamp with telescopic support,
RAL9011MB-C626 graphite black

Before installing the housing on the frame, the lowest part must be adapted to the existing roof pitch. For this, the dimensions to be used for "A" are given in the table below.

Then mount the housing with the supplied screws. Thereafter, the remaining parts can be attached and screwed. The joints of the elements should overlap at least 100 mm "B".

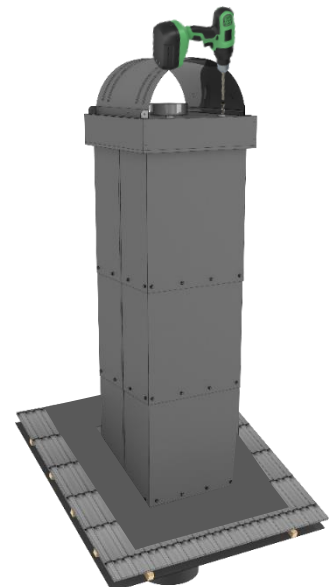
Depending on the required height above the roof, a corresponding number of length elements of the exhaust system are to be mounted.



5. End cap

Finally, the cover plate with hinged rain cover is mounted on the panel and secured with screws.

In order to ensure the best possible protection against rainwater and wind influences, it is advisable to mount the cover plate in such a way that the rain cover serves as a wind deflector.



10.8 CHIMNEY TOP

Attachments, extensions and nozzles may only be fitted to the end cap of the exhaust system, if icing of the end cap is not possible.

The flow resistances must be considered when dimensioning the cross-section of the exhaust system.

Note:



If the exhaust system is placed directly on the fireplace, measures must be taken to limit the entry of rain water into the exhaust system e.g. with a rain cap.

Attention:



Components e. g. rain caps must be mounted and secured in a way that they cannot fall down during sweeping work or wind.

10.9 PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTAL CONTACT

If the flue gas temperature exceeds 200°C, a surface temperature of more than 70°C must be expected and therefore a contact protection must be installed in the accessible area (outside the installation room) up to a height of 2 m above the floor or accessible areas around the outer shell of the flue gas system, where unintentional contact cannot be excluded, e.g. in public traffic and especially in public buildings such as schools, airports etc.

The contact protection must not obstruct the rear ventilation.

Note:



The contact protection must not obstruct the rear ventilation.

11. CONDENSATE DRAIN

11.1 GENERAL NOTES

The exhaust system DW-VISION-SCAN is designed for dry operation.

During the heating phase of the fireplace, a small amount of condensate can be produced. However, this dries off during the further operation of the fireplace.

The discharge for condensate and rain water to the sewage drain must be provided by the customer (e.g. lead the sewage drain connection to the exhaust system)!

The condensate drain should be regularly cleaned and freed from deposits, especially when connecting solid fuel fireplaces, in order to ensure the discharge of rain water and condensate.

Note:



If there is no or slight accumulation of condensate and rainwater then dust can be removed from the condensate drain during cleaning work on the exhaust system.



It is advisable to take measures which prevent the freezing of outdoor condensate drain or siphon, in particular if regular condensation is expected.

11.2 CONDENSATION GUIDE AT THE BOTTOM

Condensate and rainwater from the vertical part of the exhaust system flows into the base plate with condensate drain via the inner wall and from there into the condensate discharge, which can be drained via the house drain.

Note:



In case of direct installation of the exhaust system on a fireplace, one has to pay attention that a condensate trap is installed in the exhaust system. Also, a rain cover is used to prevent the ingress of rain water or condensate into the fireplace.



In order to ensure the complete drainage of rainwater and condensate, especially with a humid operating mode of the exhaust system, there are no caps on the condensate drains of the base plates as standard.

This has the advantage that a possible moisture penetration of the insulation, as well as the freezing of the sole in winter can be avoided.

12. CLEANING AND INSPECTION

Chimneys and flue pipes must be cleaned in accordance with local regulations regularly, at least once a year and the combustion residues (soot deposits) should be removed. Also the safe usability and free cross-section must be checked.

Cleaning and inspection work must be carried out with appropriate sweeping tools that are suitable for stainless steel exhaust systems. As a rule, these are made of stainless steel or plastic.

13. FINAL NOTES

The exhaust gas system DW-VISION-SCAN was developed and tested for gas leaks, corrosion resistance and secure installation. Therefore, only original parts of the system Jeremias DW-VISION-SCAN must be used. In addition, the manufacturer's specifications and installation instructions have to be met.

Errors and technical changes are reserved!

14. LABELING AFTER INSTALLATION

The installed exhaust gas system has to be fitted depending on the application with the following system label.

Depending on the application, the corresponding classification must be ticked or filled.

Marking of the connecting line is not required, for this the declaration of performance as proof of usability is sufficient.


Attention:	This label must not be covered nor removed!	
Manufacturer:	Fa. Jeremias	
Flue gas system:	DW-VISION-SCAN / double wall system	
DoP-No.:	9174 120 DOP 2020-01-28	
Product designation:	01. EN 1856-1 T450 - N1 - D - V3 - L50050 - G40 ₁ <input type="checkbox"/> (please tick) 02. EN 1856-1 T600 - N1 - D - V3 - L50050 - G40 ₁ <input type="checkbox"/> (please tick) 03. EN 1856-1 T600 - N1 - D - V3 - L50050 - G50 ₂ <input type="checkbox"/> (please tick)	
Flue gas system designation acc. national regulation:	<small>1) 50 mm heat insulation 2) 52 mm heat insulation</small> (EN 1443 / EN 15287-1 / ...)	
Nominal diameter:	please indicate Ø mm	
Thermal resistance:	Model 1 and 2 0,601 m²K/W Model 3 0,501 m²K/W	
Distance to combustible materials: mm back ventilated → 	
Installation company:	Phone:	Installation date:

Figure 14-1: System label DW-VISION-SCAN

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