

FONDIS

être différent

Installation Guide Supplement.

These installation notes are for general guidance only and must be read in conjunction with the correct Fondis Operation and Installation Manual



Constructing the Chamber

The chamber can be constructed from masonry or insulated fireproof boards. There should be no combustible material within the chamber and all chamber materials need to be non-combustible. The recommended material for constructing the chamber is Thermalux board as it is both non-combustible and has a high insulation value and, because it is self-supporting, there is no need for studwork, fixings etc. making installation quicker and easier.

The chamber needs to be closed off at the top. This makes certain that no heat can escape upwards and ensures that the stove is separate from any joists, floorboards etc.

The flue should pass through the chamber ceiling as a good fit before it connects to a pumice chimney or a flexible liner in a masonry chimney. If a pre-fabricated insulated stainless steel chimney is used then the void between the top of the chamber and the floor above also needs to be ventilated and the underside of the ceiling should be lined with Thermalux.

If it is required to duct warmth to other rooms then either ducting spigots can be fitted to the top sheet of Thermalux or a steel ducting plate can be used (for the Stella models). This has either two or four duct spigots. The insulated ducting connects to these and fits to grille backplates at the other end. The Ulys models have duct spigots built into the top of the body and the ducting then goes from those, through the Thermalux top sheet and to the grilles positioned in other rooms.

The front is usually closed off using Thermalux board and the frame fixed in place.

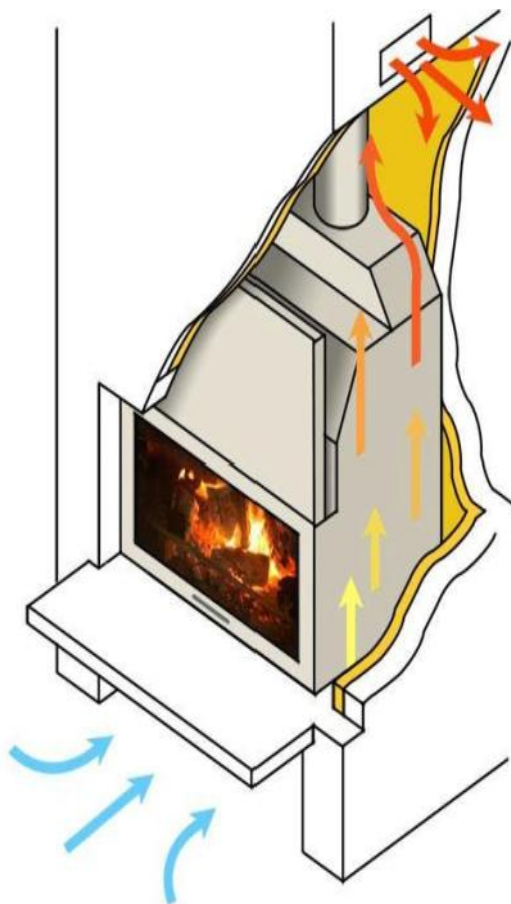
Venting the chamber

A stove chamber should always be vented, with the lower vents close to the floor and the outlet vents close to the top of the chamber.

Vents can be positioned on one or both sides of the chamber or on the front. If there is to be a wood store below the appliance then the inlet convection air can be brought in through that. Air from the chamber can also be vented directly into the room behind the appliance or into a room or hallway above.

With insert stoves the majority of the heat is released as convected warmth and so the larger the vents, the quicker and further the warmth is spread. The warm air can also be ducted from the chamber to other parts of the house. Bear in mind that warm air will easily travel upwards or at an angle and will also travel horizontally, especially if there has been a vertical rise first, but long horizontal runs will reduce the amount of ducted air that will be released. The vent size is dependent of the output of the stove.

Both grilled and slot vents are carried in stock as well as plain and insulated ducting and ducting vents.



The Hearth

The stove should be positioned on or above a non-combustible hearth and the hearth should extend a minimum of 300mm in front of the stove door if the room has a combustible floor.

If the stove is to be set into a traditional fire surround then it would normally be positioned directly onto the hearth.

If it is to be set into the wall in a more contemporary style then it is usual to leave at least 300mm below the door height. The stove can also be placed higher than this with a wood store below it.

The 300mm hearth required in front of the stove can be at the same height as the stove. If the stove is raised up and the hearth is to be at floor level then we recommend that the hearth extends slightly further forward.

Minimum Chamber Sizes

	Min Height	Min Width	Min Depth
Stella III V350 (Thermalux Frame)	1800mm (if using supplied legs)	544mm	639mm
Stella III V350 (Masonry Frame)	1800mm (if using supplied legs)	544mm	715mm
Stella III H600 (Thermalux Frame)	1800mm (if using supplied legs)	828mm	643mm
Stella III H600 (Masonry Frame)	1800mm (if using supplied legs)	828mm	719mm
Stella III H700 (Thermalux Frame)	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	924mm	642mm
Stella III H700 (Masonry Frame)	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	924mm	718mm
Stella III DFH700 (Thermalux Frame)	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	924mm	747mm
Stella III DFH700 (Masonry Frame)	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	924mm	823mm
Stella III H1000 (Thermalux Frame)	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	1191mm	643mm
Stella III H1000 (Masonry Frame)	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	1191mm	719mm
Ulys 700	1800mm (if using supplied legs)	889mm (plus space for direct air)	810mm
Ulys 800	2400mm (if using supplied legs)	809mm (plus space for direct air)	810mm
Ulys 900	1900mm (if using supplied legs)	1039mm (plus space for direct air)	770mm
Ulys 900DF	1900mm (if using supplied legs)	1234mm (plus space for direct air)	895mm
Ulys 1100	1650mm (if using supplied legs)	1265mm (plus space for direct air)	810mm
Ulys 1100 XXL	1850mm (if using supplied legs)	1365mm (plus space for direct air)	810mm
V60L	800mm	668mm	555mm
V80L	900mm	808mm	555mm
V80LDF	900mm	845mm	625mm
V100L	900mm	1068mm	555mm

When the chamber is constructed it is usually better to make it higher and wider than the minimum size. This makes installation of the appliance and the flue easier.

The Chimney

The chamber should be closed off above the stove with a concrete slab, lintels or Thermalux board. If there is to be a masonry chimney then it should be lined with pumice liners (not clay liners) of the correct diameter and the starter block should be set on the slab. The stove is then connected to the starter block with an adjustable length of single skin flue. If it is going into an existing chimney then that should be lined with a class 1 flexible liner of the correct diameter and the liner should be insulated. The stove should connect to the appliance via a length of rigid flue at least 500mm long. The liner should be firmly fixed to the chimney wall with a bottom support bracket or, if that isn't possible, then every pipe connection, including the connection to the stove, should be secured with stainless steel self-tapping screws. The chimney should be fitted with a cowl or appropriate chimney pot to prevent rain entry.

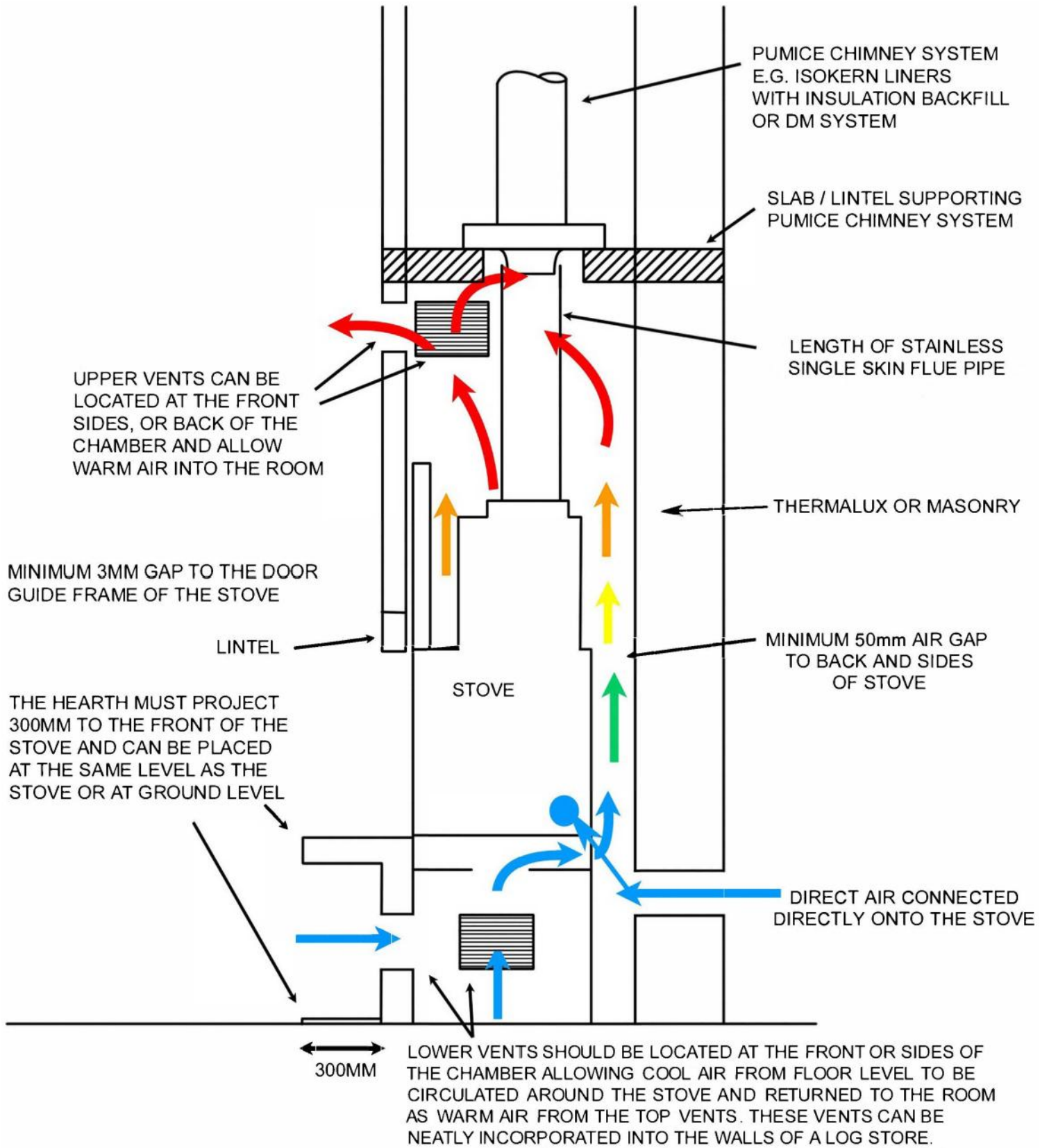
If it is to be a stainless steel insulated chimney then the hole in the chamber top should be a good fit around the pipe and the void above it, between the chamber top and the ceiling, should also be ventilated. It is recommended that the underside of the ceiling should also be lined with Thermalux.

Flue Diameters

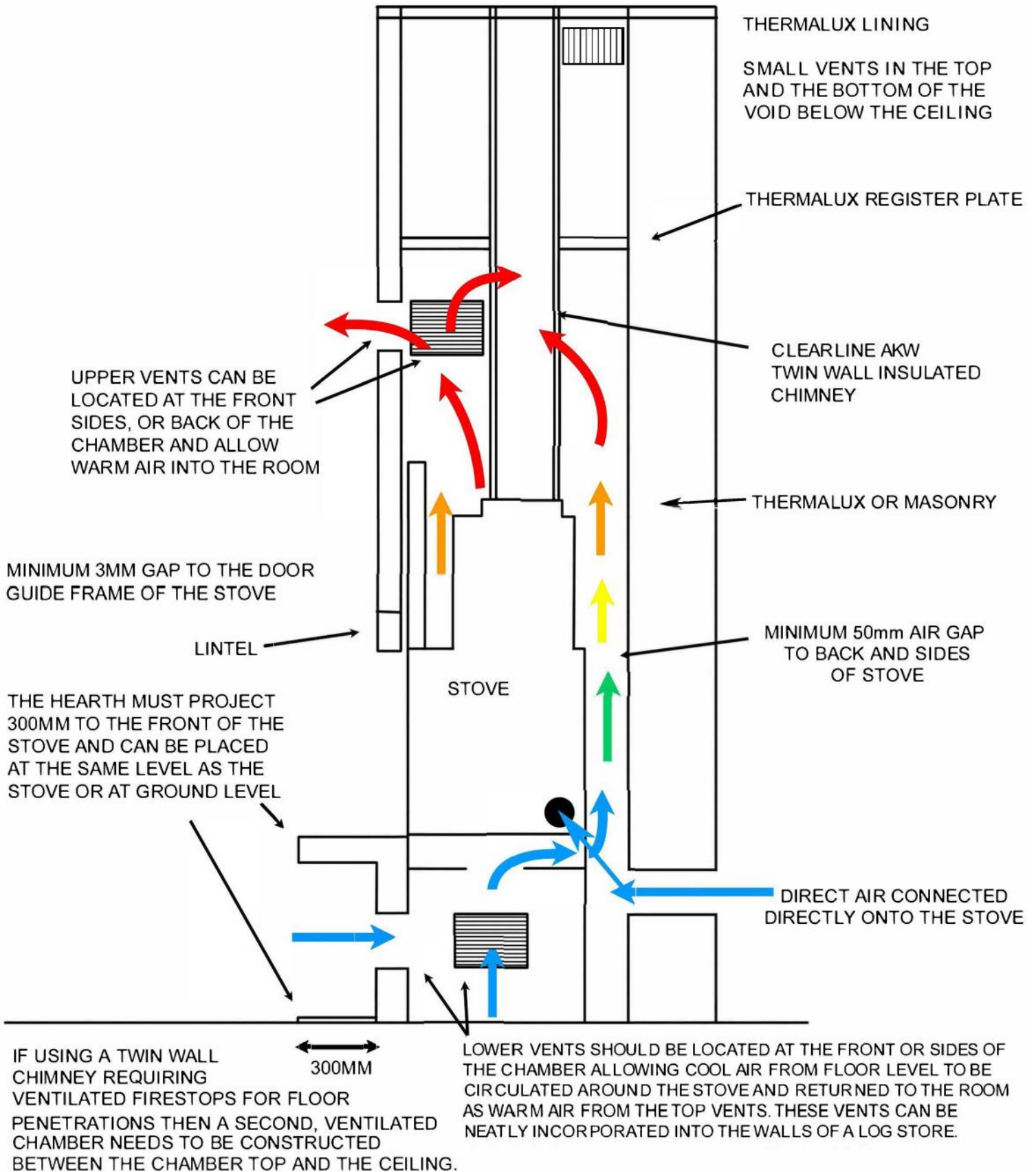
To ensure a good draw on the chimney, yet prevent overdrawing, Fondis fit a large diameter flue spigot on the stove and the correct adaptor is then used to adapt it to the diameter recommended for each individual flue height. Although Fondis have tested for smaller flue sizes, the minimum flue size recommended for double sided stoves is 200mm.

Note that if there is any offset in the run of the chimney or flue then the flue diameter will need to be increased accordingly.

Installation example - Pumice



Installation example - Twin Wall Insulated



Installation example - Flexible Liner

