SELKIRK®

Selkirk Canada Corp., Hamilton, ON

Installation Instructions for Roof Supported

MODEL CF CHIMNEY WITH A CATHEDRAL CEILING SUPPORT BOX

⚠ WARNING

Failure to follow the installation instructions could cause FIRE, CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING, OR DEATH. If you are unsure of installation requirements, call the Phone Number listed on the instructions or sizing handbook.

IMPORTANT

A major cause of Chimney-Related Fires is Failure to Maintain Required Clearances (Air Space) To Combustible Materials. The Model CF chimney requires a minimum air space clearance to combustible materials of 50 mm (2") or as established by certified support assembly. DO NOT place any type of insulation in this required air space clearance surrounding the chimney. It is of the utmost importance that this chimney be installed only in accordance with these instructions.

Warranty and Certification of the chimney is void if these installation instructions are not followed. Read Them First.

These installation requirements are based on compliance with the latest version of the Standard for 650°C Factory-Built Chimney CAN/ULC - S629-M91.

The National Fire Code of Canada states "Every chimney flue and flue pipe shall be inspected and cleaned annually or as often as may be necessary to keep the chimney and flue pipe free from dangerous accumulations of combustible deposits".

Approval of this factory-built chimney is based on the use of parts supplied by Selkirk Canada and installation in accordance with these instructions.

FUELS & APPLIANCES:

The Model CF chimney, may be used for gas-, oil-, wood- and coal-fired residential type appliances normally producing flue gases of 650°C (1200°F) or less. The Model CF chimney is intended for use in accordance with the National Building Code of Canada, the Installation Code for Oil Burning Equipment CSA B139, Gas Burning Equipment CAN-B 149.1 & CAN-B149.2, and the Installation Code for Solid Fuel Fired Appliances CSA B365.

SUPPORT

The Cathedral Ceiling Support Box will support a total of 15 feet (4.6 m) of chimney, of which 10 feet (3.1 m) can be suspended below the box. All chimney joints MUST be secured with locking bands, provided. DO NOT secure joints with screws.

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The Cathedral Ceiling Support Box assembly consists of; a painted black support box, a two-piece support band, 4 painted ceiling trim angles, to finish the support box at ceiling level (2 short, 2 long), installation instructions, a hardware pack (8 stainless steel screws #6 x 3/8", 2 only 1/4" -20x2" long carriage bolts with nuts), and a Decorative Adapter.

CHIMNEY SIZING

The correct chimney size is essential to the efficient operation of the chimney and the appliance which it serves.

INSTALLATION

FRAMING DIMENSIONS

Table 1.

Chimney Size	6"	7"	8"
Chimney Outside Diameter	267mm (10-1/2")	299mm (11-3/4")	330mm (13")
Minimum Req'd. Framing (Square)	369mm (14-1/2")	400mm (15-3/4")	432mm (17")

The Cathedral Ceiling Support Box is manufactured to an overall outer dimension of 1/8" (6mm) less than the above minimum framing dimensions and 17 1/2" in height.

Before beginning installation of the chimney, obtain any necessary building permits. Ensure that the overall height of the chimney will conform to building code requirements. Chimneys are required to extend at least 900mm (3') above the highest point where they pass through the roof of a building and at least 600mm (2') higher than any portion of a building within 3m (10').

Situate the chimney in the structure so that it can be installed without cutting joists, sills, plates or major load bearing partitions or members. It is also important to locate the chimney to obtain the shortest possible connector to the heating appliance.

To complete a proper Cathedral Ceiling Support Box installation, the following parts may be required:

- Cathedral Ceiling Support Box Assembly,
- Roof Flashing Assembly: required for roof penetration,
- Suitable lengths of Model CF chimney,
- Round Top Termination,
- Decorative Adapter

After framing in the opening to the dimensions specified above, slide the Cathedral Support box into joist opening. Once the box is at the desired level, ensure box is level and nail the box to framing using three 2" spiral nails or equivalent per side. The excess material sticking above the roof can either be trimmed off before attaching the box to the framing or, after it is installed the corners can be cut and the excess material folded down and secured to the roof deck.

Install the Support Band on a Chimney length at the desired position by assembling the support bands using the 2 carriage bolts and nuts. Snug nuts to bolts, do not over-tighten so that band deflects chimney outer casing. Secure band to chimney outer casing by screwing the eight stainless steel sheet metal screws through the draw band and into the outer casing (for ease of attachment use a 3/32" hole). Lower the chimney length down through the opening in the bottom of the support box, so that the Support Band makes contact with the bottom of the Support Box.

NOTE: The male coupler of each chimney length must be pointed upwards. **See arrow on chimney label.**

The support box may be installed flush to the lowest side of the ceiling, the chimney must protrude below the support box 4" (101.6mm).

The bottom chimney length(s) should protrude into the living space so that proper clearances are maintained on the stove pipe connector. No offset below support box. **See Typical Installation figure.**

Install additional chimney lengths until the required height above the roof is achieved. See CF Joint Security for installing Chimney sections below the cathedral ceiling support box.

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WEATHER PROTECTION:

1. Place the roof flashing suitable for the roof pitch over the chimney casing and nail securely to the roof, top end (nearest roof peak) UNDER shingles, lower end OVER shingles to provide a watershed.
2. Apply a bead of exterior silicone sealant just above the top of the flashing cone on the chimney casing. Slide the Storm Collar through the applied sealant and into position to ensure a waterproof joint. Apply additional sealant above the Storm Collar as required.
5. Install a Round Top (see instructions on Round Top carton). The Round Top prevents entry of moisture which might lead to premature deterioration of the chimney.

FINISHING

Chimney may be painted with a heat resistant paint. To improve paint adhesion to the Model CF Chimney degrease, dry and prime the casing before painting.

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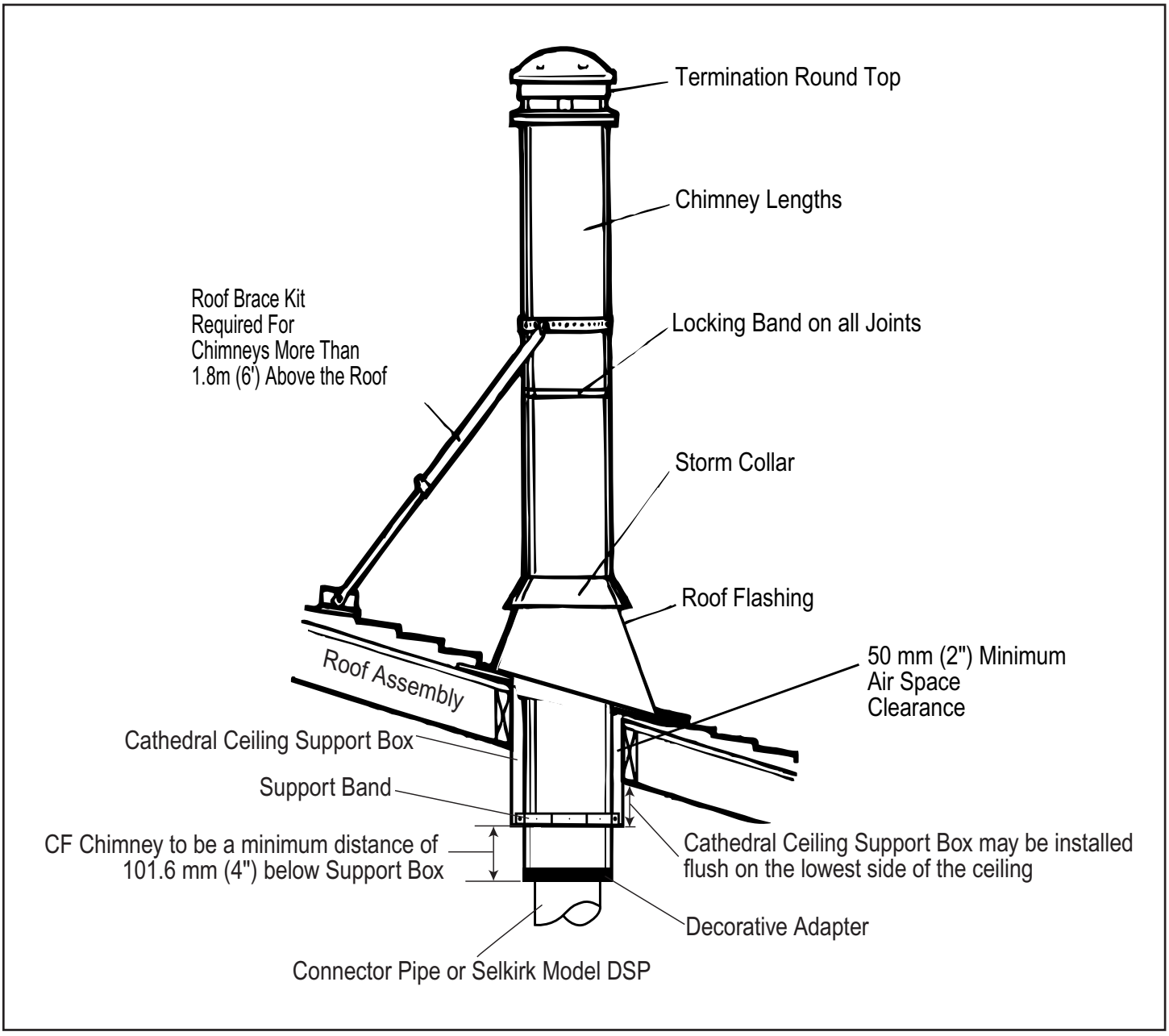
Selkirk also manufactures Ceiling, Interior Resupport and Roof Supports. Appropriate instructions are packaged with these supports. Remember to maintain a 50mm (2") minimum air space clearance to combustible materials.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION



You may well have a basic knowledge of carpentry and the use of hand tools. However, it is important that you also review the rules of safety on the following pages. If you have any doubt about your ability to complete your installation in a workmanlike manner, you should arrange for a professional installation.

RULES FOR SAFETY DURING INSTALLATION:

1. Read all installation sheets. Look for them in the cartons, or ask your dealer for a complete set. Keep the instructions handy and save them for future reference.
2. Obtain a building permit for both the appliance and the chimney. Contact local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspection of your area. IMPORTANT: An improperly installed heating system can void your fire insurance.
3. Be very careful around electrical wiring and be sure it is secured at least 2 inches away from any part of the chimney. If wiring must be relocated, hire a professional electrician.
4. Be sure that ladders are in good condition and always rest on a level firm surface.
5. Wear gloves when handling sheet metal parts with sharp edges.
6. Be sure that electrically powered tools are properly grounded.
7. Each wood or coal appliance should have its own chimney. **DON'T INTERCONNECT.**
8. There should be no draft regulators on solid fuel equipment and smoke pipes and cleanout caps should be tight.
9. A minimum smoke pipe length of 1 m (3 ft.) between appliance and chimney is recommended.
10. Flue gas temperature should not normally exceed 650°C (1200°F). If in doubt install a glue gas thermometer.

CF JOINT SECURITY:

High internal gas temperatures in a chimney force the internal pipe to expand or lengthen. This, in turn, may cause the joints to separate if they are not securely locked. Use of chimney cleaning brushes may also cause joints to unlock.

WARNING:

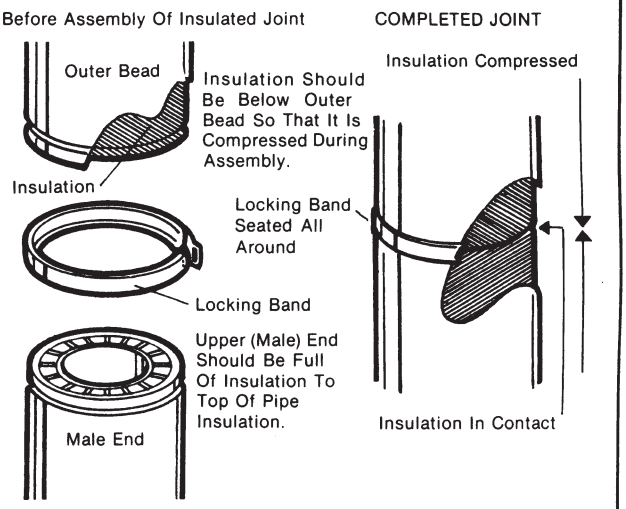
a) The chimney pipe and fittings must be assembled only with the locking bands as furnished.

b) Do not offset the CF chimney below the Cathedral Ceiling support box.

c) Attach smoke pipe parts securely to each other, and to the appliance using three sheet metal screws per joint.

1. The clasp lockbands are simply seated in the beads of the joints and clipped together. Figure 1 & 2A.
2. To remove the lockband, the clasp is pushed in and then unhooked. Figure 2B (Lift the clasp with a screwdriver if necessary.)
3. When a chimney section is suspended e.g.: below a ceiling support then the band and the joints should be fastened using two (2) #6 x 1/2" sheet metal screws. (Drill 3/32 holes). Figure 3.

Figure 1.



NOTE: When the insulation retainers melt or volatilize during high temperature operation, the compressed insulation will fill in.

Figure 2.

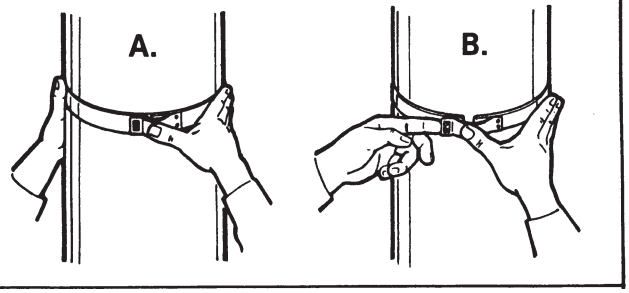
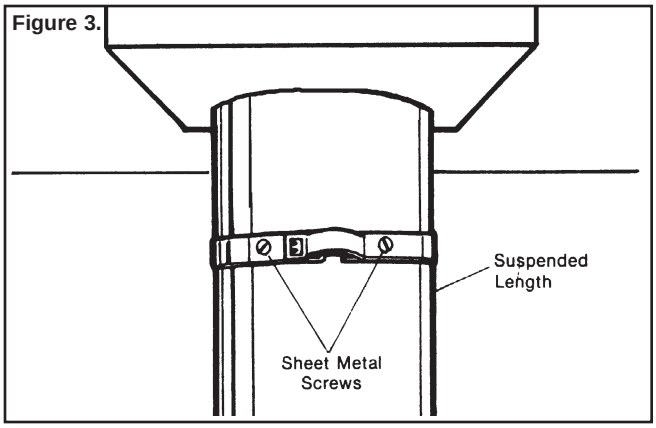


Figure 3.



CHIMNEY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE:

All chimneys should be inspected at least once a year to determine that their physical integrity is being maintained. The need for chimney maintenance also depends on the kind of appliance and how it is operated. Wood and coal-burning appliances may need a great deal of chimney maintenance. Open front fireplaces without doors usually dilute their smoke with large amounts of air. Thus the buildup of chimney deposits is generally very low. "Air tight" or controlled draft wood stoves and heaters produce dense smoke if they are loaded for long duration or overnight fires, and can rapidly produce heavy, thick creosote deposits. It is possible, by having a short duration daily hot fire, to burn off these deposits or prevent them from building up to dangerous levels. This takes skillful operation and an appreciation of how to get the correct temperature.

CREOSOTE AND SOOT FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL:

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cool chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited, this creosote makes an extremely hot fire.

With coal, which can burn with a smoky fire, this smoke also condenses in the chimney to form soot.

The chimney should be inspected at least once every 2 weeks during the heating season to determine if a creosote or soot buildup has occurred.

If creosote or soot has accumulated, it should be removed to reduce the risk of chimney fire.

If you see deposits more than 1/16 inch thick, clean all of the chimney parts mechanically. This means using brushes, scraping or equivalent. Don't start a chimney fire! With only slight deposits, try a hot fire to see if the black deposits change to light ash, or fall down the chimney. You can hear the sound of falling deposits when temperature conditions are right. Afterwards reinspect the chimney and the inside of the appliance for deposits. Do not use chemical cleaners, they may corrode the inside of the chimney. They may or may not prevent or remove creosote. When they are used together with a hot fire, it is probably the fire that is doing the work.

Depending on the rate of buildup, as you learn what is going on in the chimney, you can adjust your cleaning schedule.

If you have any doubts about your ability to clean the chimney, or if the deposits are very heavy and hard to remove, call a professional chimney sweep. Do not try to burn them off.

Use a properly sized plastic/nylon chimney cleaning brush to clean your chimney. A steel or metal brush may scratch the liner and lead to premature corrosion. If a hardened creosote formation is present contact a professional WETT chimney sweep as special attention is required.

It doesn't matter how careful you are with loading, fuel wood selection of draft control, you should observe the above precautions with any wood stove or chimney installation.

CHIMNEY FIRES AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM

Your Selkirk Canada Model CF chimney is not intended or designed for use as a combustion or fire chamber. It is very easy to overfire your woodburning appliance with kindling, scrap lumber, brush or any fast burning fuel. This can produce flames and high temperatures all they way up the chimney, and may cause chimney damage.

If you see your appliance or the smoke pipe glowing red, you are risking chimney damage, or a fire. The creosote may be burning inside the chimney, IF you see flames coming our of the top, you are either overfiring or there is a chimney fire.

If the fire in you heater has gotten out of control, or if you suspect a chimney fire for any reason, follow these steps:

1. Immediately close all dampers and/or air entrance openings to your appliance. This includes doors on Franklin type stoves. Block off fireplace openings.
2. Alert your family to the possible danger.
3. Inspect your appliance and chimney surroundings for possible fire. If in doubt, alert your fire department.
4. Do not continue to use your appliance until it and your chimney have been thoroughly inspected. Overheating can cause metal parts to expand, buckle and crack. If you are not certain, have a qualified heating man disassemble all parts so they can be inspected and replaced.
5. Do not use salt water on the fire in your appliance. Salt is corrosive and water will cause a dangerous steam explosion. You might be able to control the fire by using ashes, sand or baking soda , since baking soda is an ingredient used for dry chemical fire extinguishers.
6. After a chimney fire, when it is safe to do so, check internal locations such as the attic and under the roof and keep watching for two or three hours. There may be delayed smoldering and subsequent ignition, even if the fire inside the chimney has been controlled.