

B. Wall Extension

Surrounds **MUST** overlap wall extension.

A non-combustible wall extension can be used to cover an existing masonry surface. Wall extensions are typically used to improve cosmetics.

WARNING! Risk of Fire! Comply with all minimum clearances to combustibles as specified. Framing or finishing material closer than the minimums listed must be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials (i.e., steel studs, concrete board, etc).

Combustible facings must not extend behind the insert surround. See Section 1.E and 1.F.

Non-Combustible Materials Specification

Material which will not ignite and burn. Such materials are those consisting entirely of steel, iron, brick, tile, concrete, slate, glass or plasters, or any combination thereof.

Materials that are reported as passing **ASTM E 136, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 °C.**

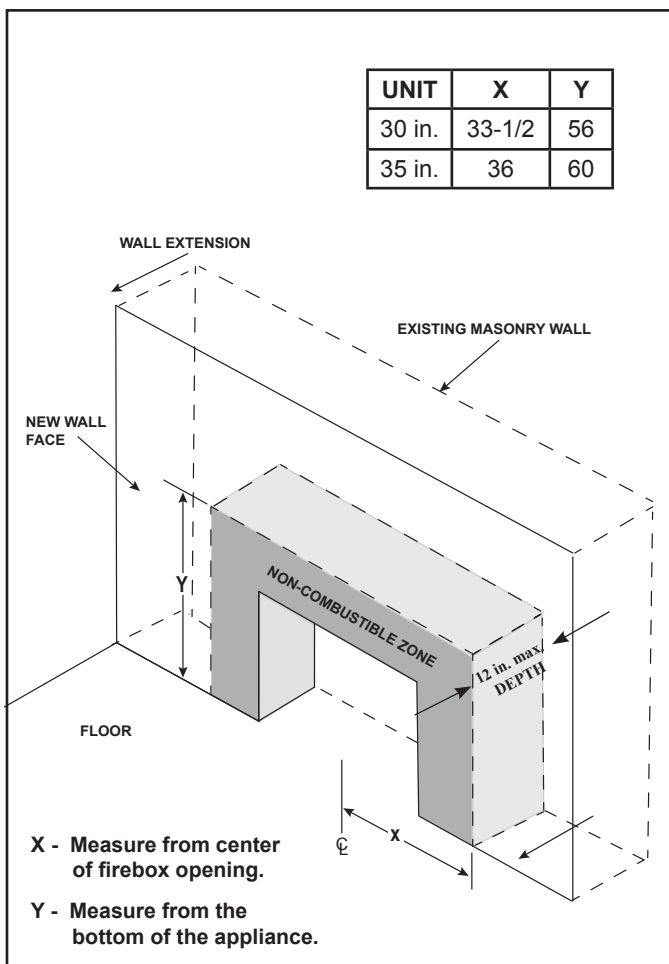


Figure 4.3 Non-Combustible Framing Requirement

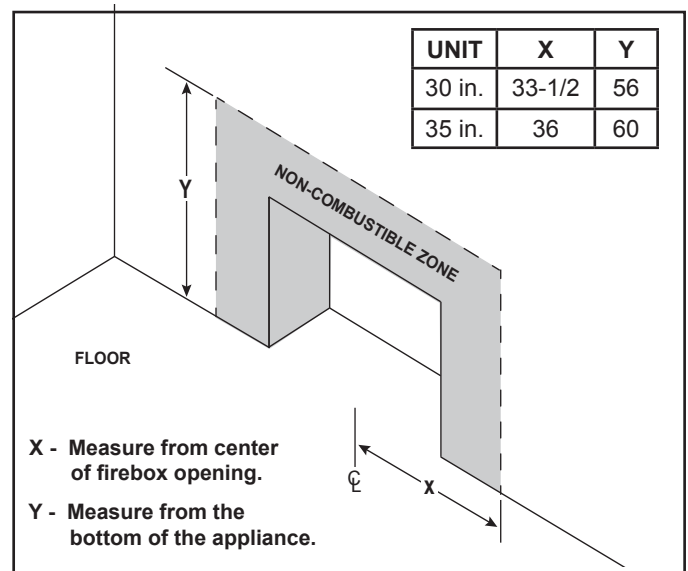


Figure 4.4 Non-Combustible Facing Requirement

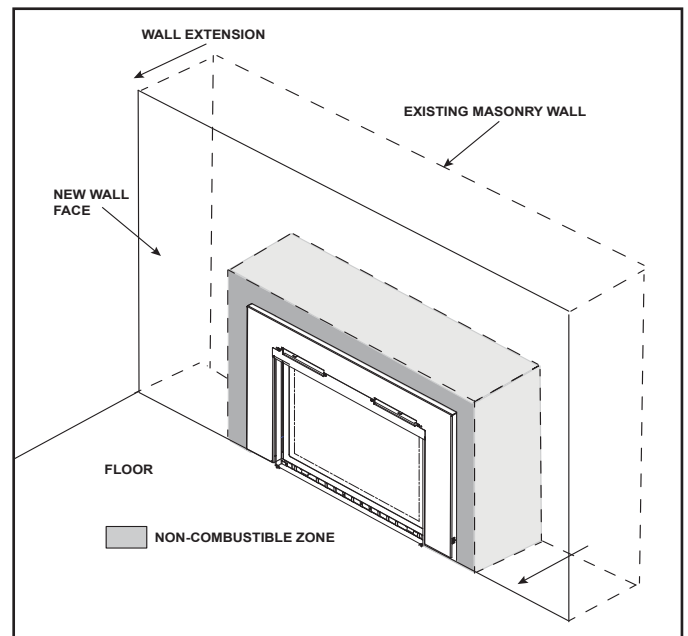


Figure 4.5 Non-Combustible Framing / Facing Requirement

- Facing and/or finishing materials must not interfere with air flow through decorative barrier fronts.
- Facing and/or finishing materials must never overhang into the glass opening.
- Observe all clearances when applying combustible materials.
- Maximum depth of wall extension is 12 inches. This may be limited by the flex pipe's ability to connect to the starting collar.
- Covering combustible materials with non-combustible materials does not qualify material as non-combustible.

WARNING! Risk of Fire! DO NOT apply combustible materials beyond the minimum clearances. Comply with all minimum clearances to combustibles as specified in this manual. Overlapping materials could ignite and will interfere with proper operation of decorative barrier fronts.

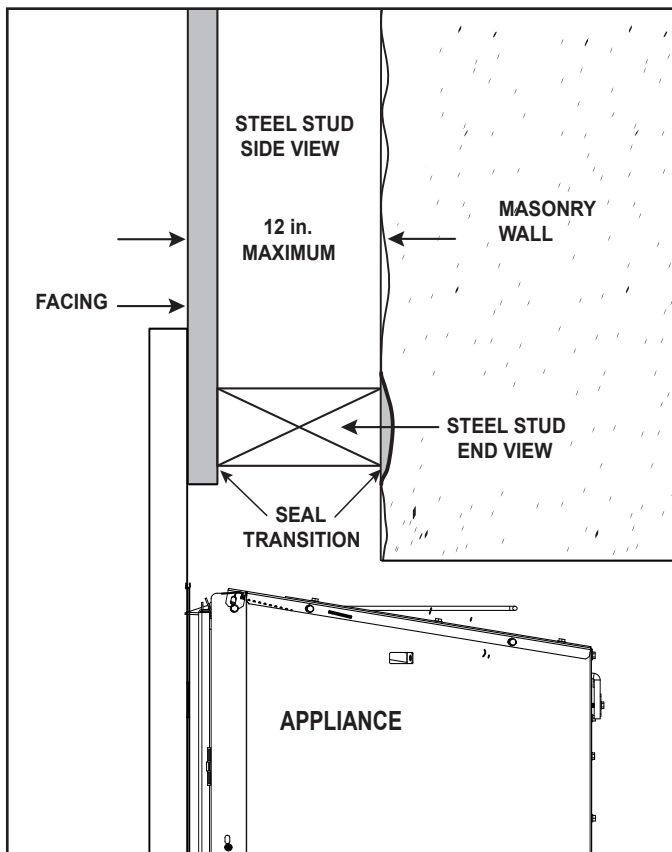


Figure 4.6 Transition Sealing Detail for Wall Extensions (Side View)

Wall Extension

Wall extension must be sealed to existing masonry wall. See Figure 4.6. Framing studs may not sit flush against existing masonry wall. In order to keep heat from escaping behind the wall this transition must be sealed.

- Seal with a high temperature silicone 300 °F.
and / or
- Packing insulation into voids between the masonry wall and steel studs is acceptable.

Note: Combustible materials may be used to seal wall extension to existing masonry wall as long as it is outside the non-combustible zone.

Painting

If desired finishing includes a painted wall, a high-quality 100% acrylic latex paint with a high-quality latex primer base coat are recommended around the appliance to limit discoloration. Oil-based or standard acrylic paints may be more prone to discoloration due to heat exposure.

Drywall Joint-Crack Prevention and Repair

Drywall joints around the fireplace will be affected by exposure to elevated temperatures, along with other environmental, structural factors due to new construction, and methods used to install and finish the drywall. If a crack does emerge adjacent to the fireplace, it can be permanently repaired by filling it with a paintable latex caulk, followed by repainting.

Some movement of the screws used to secure the non-combustible board to the appliance/surround framing is expected. If a blemish begins to show over a screw head, sand the surface to remove the blemish and repaint.

NOTE: Concealed sections of 3 in. flex pipe must be contained inside existing masonry fireplace flue vent or installed into an existing wood burning vent system.