Installation of NIKO KONDI and NIKO LUFT systems

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Before installing the chimney, a chimney sweep should be consulted on the possibility to connect the device, conducting air, and ventilation. Construction of the chimney should be carried out according to the instructions, applicable building codes and regulations, as well as, the principles of health and safety. The chimney should be seated on foundations which meet the assumptions of applicable national standards, building codes, and other rules of construction knowledge. The chimney should be built as a free-standing element of the building. Chimneys projecting more than 1 meter above the roof surface should be reinforced with steel rods placed longitudinally in the hollow bricks holes. These rods should reach minimum of 1 meter below the roof surface. After the construction of the chimney, a chimney sweep should carry out a reception, confirmed in an acceptance protocol. Connection of the heating device to the chimney can be made after the putty, which joins ceramic pipes, fully bonds – in summer at least 3 days, after the final ceramic pipe bonds, or 7 days – when the temperature range is 5 – 10 Centigrades. Ceramic putty should be completely dried up. During the installation, in case of contact with the putty, mineral wool, and plaster, special precautions should be kept regarding skin, respiratory tract, and eyes protection.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. In the upper part of the first hollow brick cut a hole for the DKL doors with a provided space for a condenser collector pipe (LUFT system), or a SO condenser siphon (KONDI system). In the case of the NIKO LUFT, in addition to the SO siphon, use a plate with a hole for the BL condenser siphon door.

2. Place the first hollow brick on a humidity insulated foundation. In order to stabilize the leca brick, fill it with concrete to half its height. Place a starting PKS plate on the first (LUFT system) or the second hollow brick (KONDI system). Bind the bricks with calcareous cement.

3. Locate the KJZ ceramic condenser centrally in the opening of the starting PKS plate, with its tube directed toward the hole cut in the condensate collector doors. The KJZ ceramic condenser must be carefully levelled.

4. Place another hollow brick on the starting PKS plate. Cut in the upper part of the second brick to fit the width and height of the KC cleanout. Do the same in the bottom part of the third hollow brick. Then, embed the KC cleanout in the KJZ ceramic condenser. Use the ZAT lid to seal to the cleanout. Neither, the ceramic core of the chimney, nor other ceramic elements can, at any point, come into contact with the leca-concrete bricks. One should pay particular attention while cutting the hole for the input of the KS T-joint and KC cleanout, as well as at the upper part of the chimney.

5. Bind the ceramic element with the Rudomal KR putty. In advance, wet the surface on which the KR putty is applied with a sponge. Keep in mind that during the installation of the ceramic elements of the chimney, they should all be positioned vertically, with the outer edge of the connector facing upwards (cup up). Remove any excess of the KR putty with a damp sponge.

6. Set the internal ceramic chimney pipe centrally in the hollow bricks, using two pieces of PST stabilizing clamps every half-meter, or four pieces every meter.

7. Embedding hollow bricks, stacking PST clamps, and mounting of the KZ ceramic pipes should be repeated up to the height of the planned location of the KS ceramic T-joint.

8. Place the KS ceramic T-joint at the appropriate height (the element identical to KC ceramic cleanout, their function is determined by the type of hole seal: UT or ZAT). Place the UT seal in the T-joint entry and the front panel with PC seal at the side of the leca hollow brick.

9. Remember to continuously monitor the horizontal and vertical positions of the chimney elements.

10. Passes through the ceilings must be made in accordance with the applicable building standards. The chimney cannot come in contact with any wooden elements: rafters, wooden trusses, and beams. Flues and vents should be kept away from any exposed flammable structural parts of a building (at least by 0.3 m) and sealed with plaster cladding (at least 25 mm thick) on the net or other equivalent cladding, e.g. flame retardant drywall – at least 0.15 m. The distance is measured from the inner surface of the ceramic core, however the distance from the outer leca-concrete cover of the chimney should not be smaller than 5 cm.

11. The last KZ ceramic pipe cannot come in contact with PKP or PKPW top plates.

12. The chimney ends with the PK acid-proof cover plate and should be placed inside the last KZ pipe and bound flexibly, but tightly and permanently, to the PKPW or PKP concrete top plate. The chimney's ceramic core can increase its length by 5mm per meter of the chimney height, so enough space should be provided for such thermal expansion.

13. At the top of the chimney cut two holes in the last hollow brick and secure them with air intake grids VOW24.

14. The part of the chimney, which extends over the roof surface, should be finished with plaster, clinker tiles or other non-combustible material in order to reduce the impact of weather conditions on the leca chimney cover. The PKW concrete top plate support is needed if one wants to cover the chimney, above the roof, with bricks.

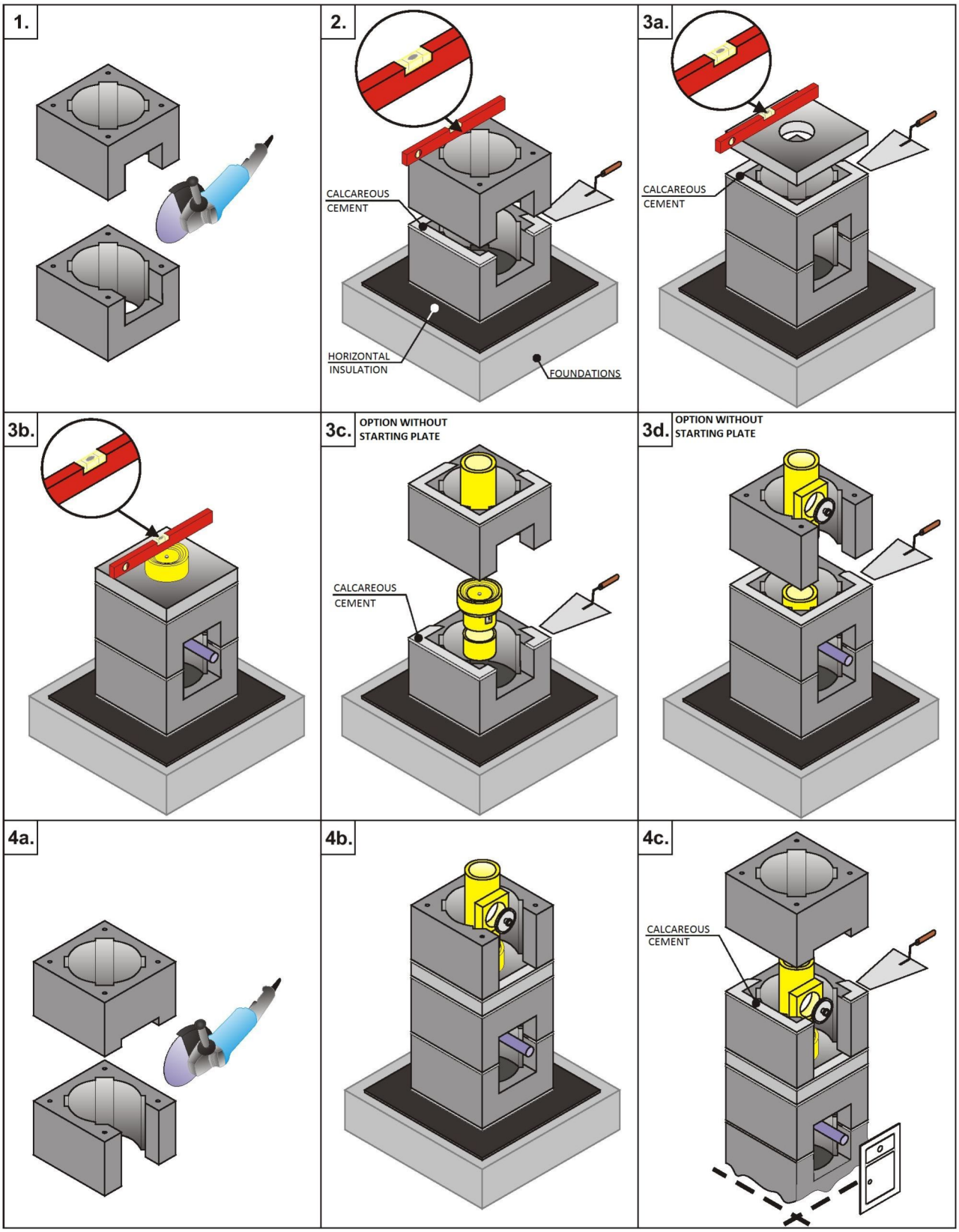
FINAL REMARKS:

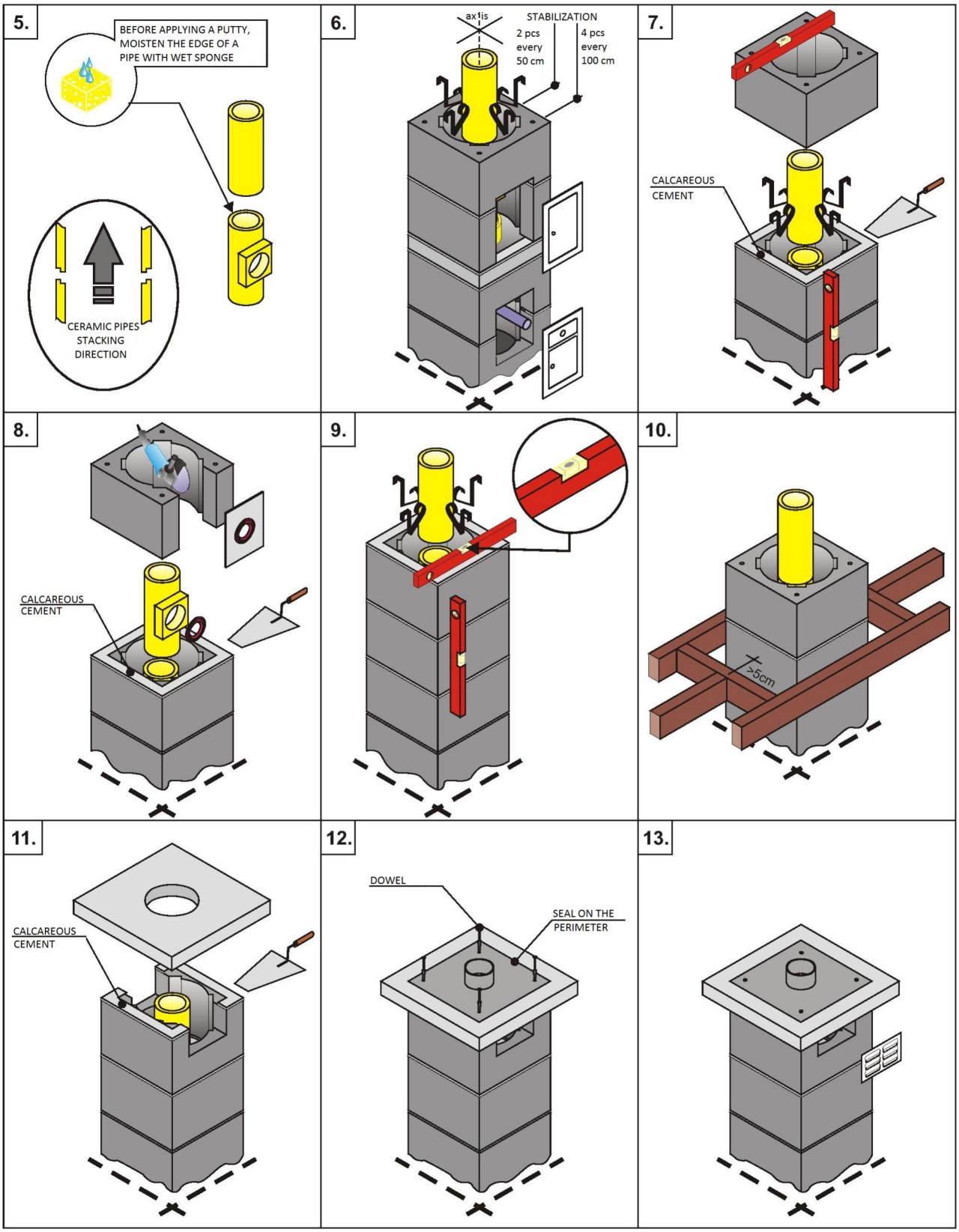
1. The diameter of the chimney must match the power and other parameters of the heater.
2. It is prohibited to connect two devices to one chimney. The NIKO LUFT system is the only exception, provided the chimney's diameter matches the number of devices working simultaneously:

- 100 mm – 1 boiler, up to 24KW,
- 140 mm – 2 boilers, up to 40KW,
- 200 mm – 3 to 6 boilers,
- 250 mm – 10 boilers.

3. The chimney must be subject to periodic inspections and cleaning, with the frequency set by applicable laws.

4. It is prohibited to connect devices without heating certificates.


1.
2.
CALCAREOUS
CEMENT
HORIZONTAL
INSULATION
FOUNDATIONS
3a.
CALCAREOUS
CEMENT
3b.
3c.
OPTION WITHOUT
STARTING PLATE
CALCAREOUS
CEMENT
3d.
OPTION WITHOUT
STARTING PLATE
4a.
4b.
4c.
CALCAREOUS
CEMENT


5.
BEFORE APPLYING A PUTTY, MOISTEN THE EDGE OF A PIPE WITH WET SPONGE
CERAMIC PIPES STACKING DIRECTION
6.
axis
STABILIZATION
2 pcs every 50 cm
4 pcs every 100 cm
7.
CALCAREOUS CEMENT
8.
CALCAREOUS CEMENT
9.
10.
>5cm
11.
CALCAREOUS CEMENT
12.
DOWEL
SEAL ON THE PERIMETER
13.