

Installation of NIKO UNI system

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:

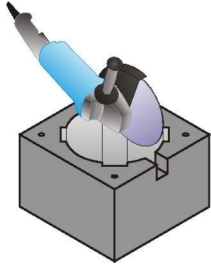
1. In the upper part of the first hollow brick, cut a hole for the ceramic condenser collector (optional).
2. Place the first hollow brick on a humidity insulated foundation. In order to stabilize the hollow brick, fill it with concrete to two-thirds its height. Bind the leca hollow bricks with calcareous cement.
3. Locate the ceramic condenser KJ (usually used with liquid fuels) centrally in the hollow brick's hole, and direct the tube towards the hole cut in the hollow brick. Carefully level the ceramic condenser.
4. Cut in the upper part of the second brick to fit the width and height of the KC cleanout output. Do the same in the bottom part of the third hollow brick. Neither, the ceramic core of the chimney, nor other ceramic elements can, at any point, come into contact with the leca- concrete bricks. It is advisable to cut the holes for the T-joint and the cleanout in a way that the gap between the hollow brick and the cleanout edge or T-joint spouts is at least 15 mm wide.
5. Embed the cleanout on the condenser using cement applied on a dampened bottom-side of the ceramic element. Remember that the cleanout should be positioned with the outer edge of the connector upwards (cup up). Remove the excess of cement with a wet sponge. The gap between the cleanout outlet and the hollow brick should be at least 15 mm wide.

6. Mount the IZO insulation (option) on the outer periphery of the ceramic, cutting it so that it fits the cleanout output. Alternatively, instead of the insulation, one can use the PST stabilizer clamps – at least 4 clamps every meter.
7. Embed another hollow brick, and then the KZ ceramic pipe on the KC cleanout, joining them by applying the KR putty on the edge of the bottom element's connector.
8. Mount another layer of the IZO insulation or PST stabilizer clamp.
9. Embedding hollow bricks, mounting insulation, and the KZ ceramic pipes should be repeated up to the height of the planned location of the KS ceramic T-joint. Remember to continuously monitor the horizontal and vertical positions of the chimney elements.
10. When the chimney's height reaches the KS T-joint's location height, cut the leca hollow brick from the appropriate side so as there is enough space for the horizontal element of the ceramic T-joint, with the gaps (at least 15 mm) kept. Apply the KR cement on the KZ ceramic pipe edge, secure the KS ceramic T-joint and mount the IZO insulation.
11. After installing the KS ceramic T-joint, install more hollow bricks and KZ ceramic pipes, adhering to all rules mentioned above.
12. 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 25mm thick plaster cladding on the net or other equivalent cladding– 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.
13. The last KZ ceramic pipe cannot come in contact with PKP top plate or the PKPW, which is attached to the last leca hollow brick.
14. The chimney ends with the PK funnel 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 5 mm per meter of the chimney height, so enough space should be provided for such thermal expansion.
15. In the case of a ventilated chimney – cut exhaust openings in the duct on the sides of the hollow brick under the (optional) PKP/PKPW concrete top plate.
16. 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 coat the chimney, above the roof, with bricks.

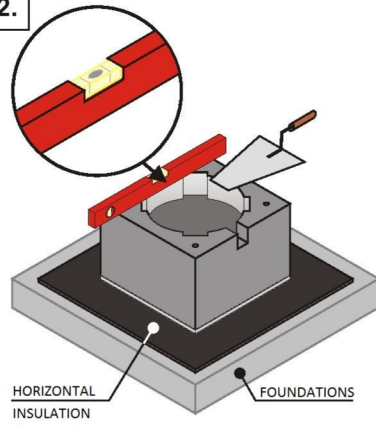
FINAL REMARKS:

1. The first start-up or a start-up after a long time of not using the chimney, should be carried out gradually not abruptly, so that the ceramics heats slowly.
2. Chimney diameter must be selected according to the power and other parameters of the system.
3. Connecting two devices to one channel is prohibited.
4. The chimney must be subject to periodic inspections and cleaning, with the frequency specified by applicable laws.
5. It is prohibited to connect devices without heating certificates, or simple heating stoves, in which the tongues of flames directly affect the chimney ceramics.

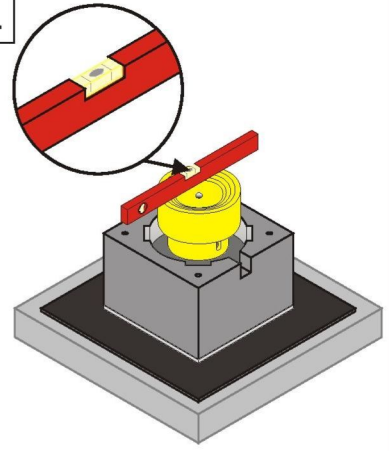
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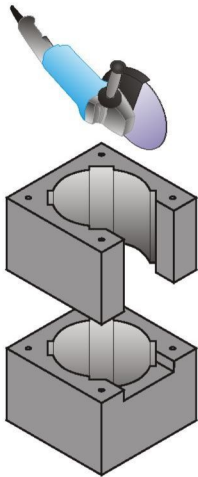
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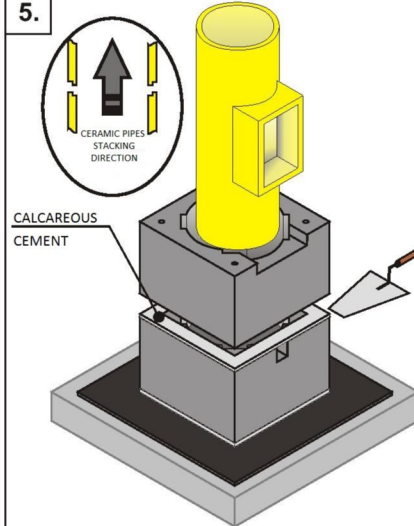
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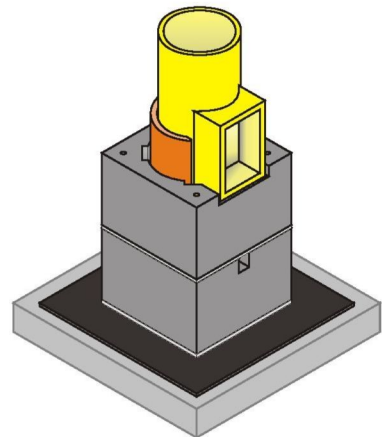
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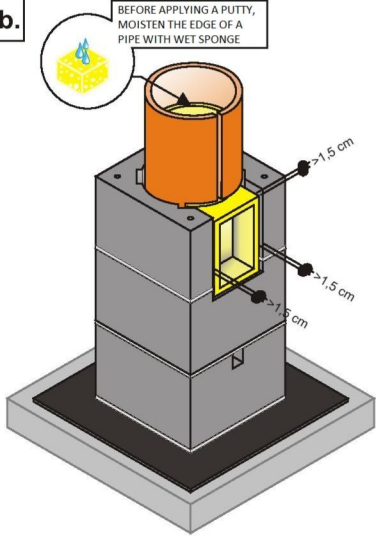
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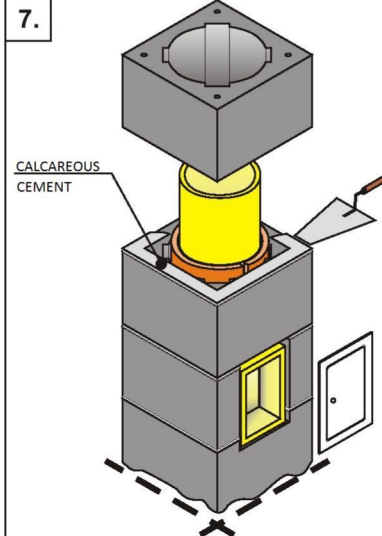
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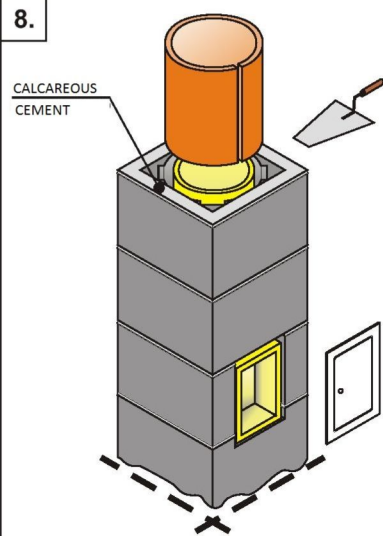
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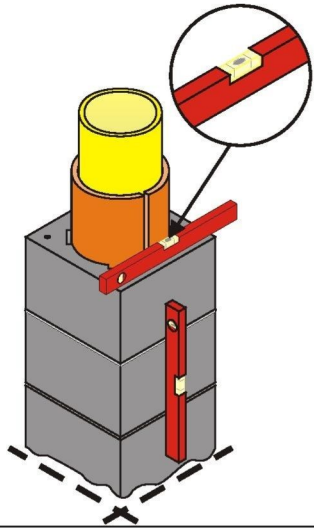
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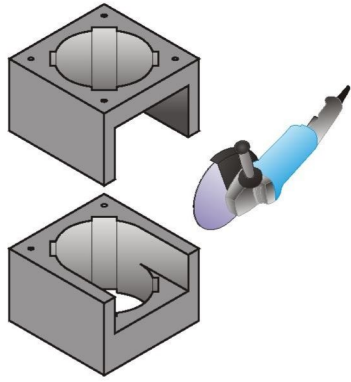
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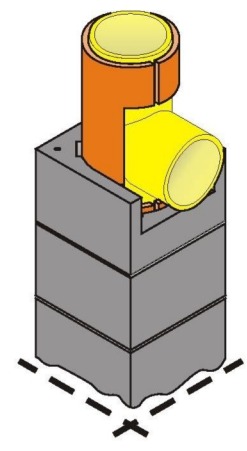
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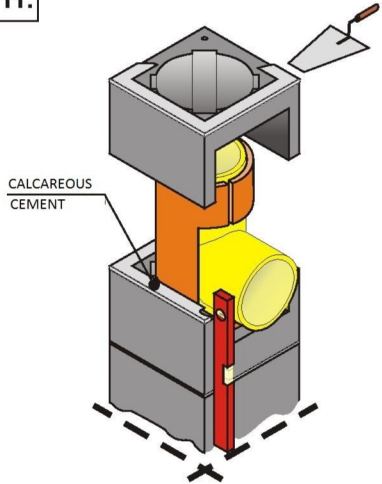
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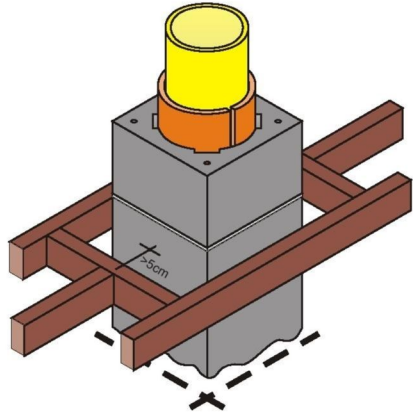
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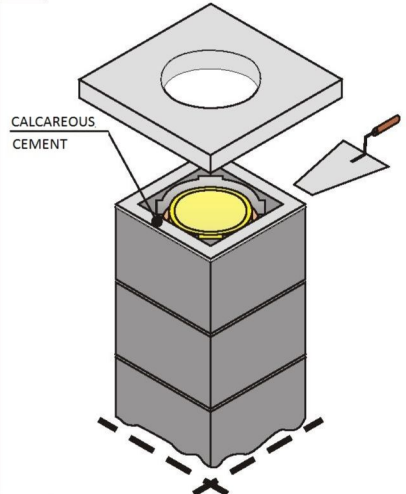
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