

✱ smoke detector



0047/17

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# INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## Inbuilt & Insert Wood Fires

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### GENERAL INFORMATION

1. This fire must be installed by an approved installer, ideally registered with the New Zealand Home Heating Association. Do not allow any makeshift or compromising installation methods as this could result in a house fire. This Kent wood fire must be installed according to these instructions.
2. A Building Consent from the Local Authority must be obtained before installing this wood fire, and we suggest that the Insurance Company covering building insurance be advised of the installation.
3. This Kent wood fire, when installed according to these instructions, complies with the provisions of AS/NZS 2918-2001 "Installation of Domestic Solid Fuel Burning Appliances".
4. The clearances given in these instructions are necessary to prevent overheating of nearby combustibles and drying out of the house structure. They may not be reduced without authorisation.

### RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

**Important: the installer or seller must leave these instructions with the purchaser**

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## TESTING & APPROVALS

| Model                           | Model No.   | External fire dimensions (mm) |       |        | Average emissions | Average efficiency |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|
|                                 |             | Width                         | Depth | Height |                   |                    |
| Rata                            | KWF295-6938 | 560                           | 520   | 554    | 0.51g/kg          | 69%                |
| Logfire II                      | KWF295-6937 | 560                           | 520   | 554    | 0.51g/kg          | 69%                |
| Logfire inbuilt (Non clean-air) | KWF296-6915 | 556                           | 500   | 560    | non clean-air     | non clean-air      |

TABLE 1

## INBUILT & INSERT WOOD FIRE INSTALLATION

To adequately install a Kent wood fire the following items are required: an assembled wood fire and fascia, a floor protector, a flue system and a suitable flashing system for flashing the roof penetration, or chimney top.

### INBUILT FIRE INSTALLATION

The Kent inbuilt fire requires a zero clearance box when installed into a timber cavity. A hearth must be used. The floor protector must extend under the wood fire and not less than 300mm in front of the fuel-loading and ash removal openings. The width of the floor protector shall be not less than the width of the wood fire.

Place the wood fire into the desired position and plumb for the ceiling and roof penetrations. Allow for 150mm diameter flue pipe, 200mm diameter inner casing and 250mm outer casing. Check the proposed route of the flue to ensure it is clear of roof trusses and rafters in the ceiling space or other obstructions. It may be necessary to move the location of the wood fire to ensure this.

### INSERT FIRE INSTALLATION

Prepare the fireplace to accept the selected insert wood fire and flue ensuring installation requirements for width, depth and height measurements are acceptable for the wood fire to fix into the fireplace. Refer to Table 1. Determine whether the flue pipe will fit vertically in the chimney from the heater to the cowl. Install the selected Kent wood fire into the prepared fireplace. Once in position and level fix the fire to the base of the fireplace enclosure with suitable anchors. An insert fire must be installed in conjunction with the Kent **KWF298-6025** flue instructions which are included with the flue kit.

Once the location is confirmed, the wood fire must be restrained against movement in the event of an earthquake. The Kent wood fire is restrained by fixing the wood fire to the floor with two bolts of 6mm minimum diameter through the holes provided in the outer box base. For solid concrete floors, use 8mm DYNABOLTS® or similar, with a minimum depth of engagement into the floor of 50mm.

### INSTALLING THE FASCIA

Unpack the fascia. And remove the top and bottom louvers by lifting the louver up and then rotating it out from the bottom.

Unpack screws and screw locator's from supplied bag. Fit screw locator's to the fascia clipping them over precut holes in outer box.

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Steel fire box

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Open the door of the fire and manoeuvre the fascia over the open door taking care not to scratch the paint on the door. Align holes in fascia with screw locator holes in outer cabinet.

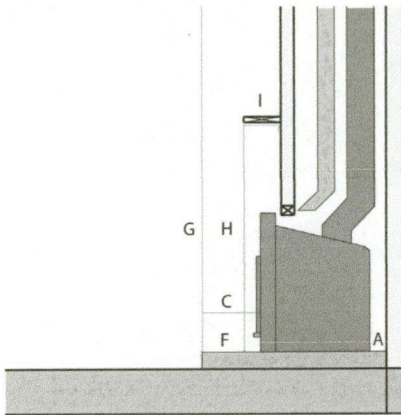
Close the fire door and secure fascia to fire outer cabinet with screws and washers supplied. Check that door is central in fascia opening and tighten screws once fascia is in the desired position.

Refit louvers by placing in position at a 45° angle into the louver opening. Place the first louver bar at the top behind the front of the fascia. Rotate louver into position and pull down to locate bottom pins in position.

### Insert installation

Side Elevation

Masonry Cavity



### Inbuilt Installation

Plan Elevation

Timber Cavity

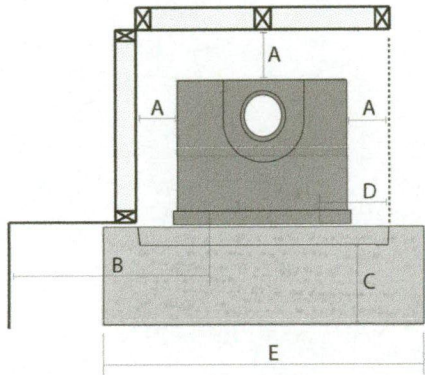


FIG. 1

|                                 |             | Minimum Installation Clearances (mm) |     |     |     |     |    |      |      |     |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|------|-----|
| Model                           | Model No.   | A                                    | B   | C*  | D   | E   | F  | G    | H    | I   |
| Rata                            | KWF295-6938 | 25                                   | 500 | 300 | 200 | 840 | 59 | 2000 | 1200 | 160 |
| Logfire II                      | KWF295-6937 | 25                                   | 500 | 300 | 200 | 840 | 59 | 2000 | 1200 | 160 |
| Logfire inbuilt (non clean-air) | KWF296-6915 | 25                                   | 500 | 300 | 200 | 800 | 59 | 2000 | 1200 | 160 |

\* Floor protector from front of fascia.

TABLE 2

## INBUILT FLUE INSTALLATION

Cut a 260mm (minimum) square penetration for the passage of the flue pipe and casing through the ceiling. If preferred there can be no ceiling in the framed enclosure. Cut an opening through the roof to position the outer casing through the roof and support if necessary with bracing angle to suitable anchorage points.

Join the required number of 150mm flue pipes by inserting the swaged ends of the upper piece into the plain end of the lower piece. Drill and fix each length with three stainless rivets or self-tapping screws. It is important that each 150mm flue pipe joint is sealed with commercially available flue sealing compound, including the joint between the flue spigot and the first length of flue pipe.

Ensure a suitable flashing is installed on any roof penetration point. Flash the outer casing to the roof, to make a permanent, weatherproof seal.

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Slide the inner casing into place, between the outer casing and the flue pipe, ensuring that the spacers are fitted to maintain equal clearances around the flue and casings.

The 150mm flue pipe must extend at least 180mm above the casing at the top of the flue system. Extra lengths of flue pipe, inner casing and outer casing may be required to achieve the minimum distance above the roof. Joins between lengths of outer casing must be made with the upper end of the lower section inside the bottom edge of the upper length (the opposite of the method used for the flue pipe).

Place the top spreader in place and tighten. Slide the cowl transition over the flue pipe until it rests on the top spreader. Secure with stainless rivets or self-tapping screws. Fit the rain-hat cowl. **Note:** It must be removable for cleaning.

Where a flue terminates more than two metres above the roof penetration, it may be necessary to fit restraining guy wires for stability in high wind conditions.

The flue system should be vertical and without bends. If an offset is required, it should be as close to the wood fire as practicable and should not be offset more than 500mm from the centre line of the flue stub. Clearances from the flue pipe to combustible materials must be maintained. Restrictions or leaks in the flue system may reduce the draught, and, in severe conditions, could cause smoke to enter the room.

The flue pipe shall extend not less than 4.6m above the top of the floor protector.

The flue cowl must be at least 0.6m above the highest point of the roof, if within 3 metres of the ridge. It must be 1m above the roof penetration if more than 3 metres from the ridge (Refer Fig. 2).

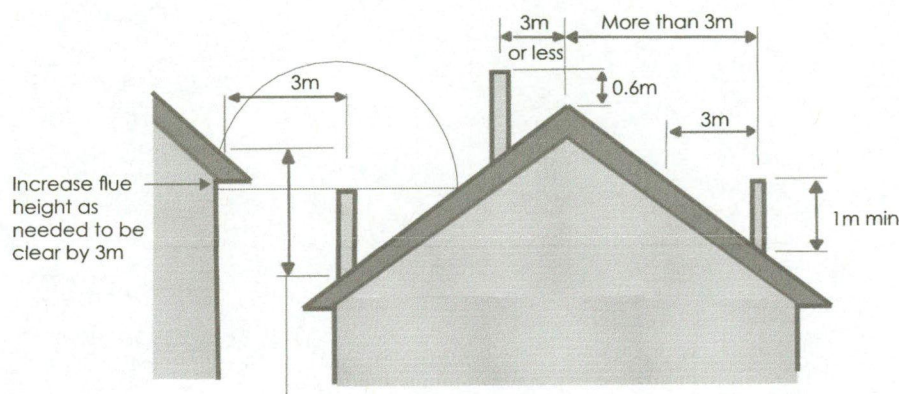


FIG. 2

No part of a building, or any adjacent object, may be in or above a circular area of 3 metres from the flue exit.

These heights are given as a general minimum, and in actual practice the presence of surrounding structures, trees, fences, etc. **may necessitate additional height for satisfactory performance.**

## INSERT FLUE INSTALLATION

Prepare the fireplace to accept the selected insert wood burner and flue. Ensuring installation requirements for width, depth and height measurements are acceptable for the wood burner to fit into the fireplace enclosure.

Determine whether the flue pipe will fit vertically in the chimney from the heater to the cowl. An adjustable bend may be required to offset the flue from the heater in order to clear part of the chimney structure. If an offset is required, it should be fitted to the flue outlet on the heater, so that the flue pipe itself is vertical. The flue pipe should not touch the masonry.

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Determine the total length of flue pipe and outer casing required by measurement.

Prepare chimney for accepting flue, and fixing of outer casing to chimney crest.

Install the selected Kent wood burner into the prepared fireplace. Once in position and level fix the fire to the base of the fireplace enclosure with suitable anchors through the supplied fixing points in the base of the wood burners outer box.

Assemble the flue pipe lengths with the swaged ends of the upper sections inside the plain ends of the lower pieces. This may be done on the ground and then the whole length lowered into the chimney, or assembled length by length from the top of the chimney. Note: Drill and fix each length with three stainless rivets or self-tapping screws. It is important that each flue pipe joint is sealed with commercially available flue sealing compound, including the joint between the flue spigot and the first length of flue pipe.

Locate the flue or adjustable bend into the flue outlet of the heater.

Ensure the top of the casing terminates at a point complying with the general guidelines noted previously and that the flue pipe extends above the chimney casing by 180mm. Secure the top spacer bracket to the flue pipe and ensure the slots fit snugly inside the chimney liner.

Secure outer liner to top of chimney and cement into position with mortar or other suitable sealing compound ensuring that there are no gaps and a water tight seal is achieved.

Slide the flashing cone over the top of the flue pipe, until it rests firmly over the top spacer. Secure with stainless rivets or screws.

Fit the cowl to the top of the chimney liner. Do not secure this, as it must be removable for servicing the flue.

## DOOR HANDLE AND DOOR

The door handle is pre-fitted and should not require any adjustment on assembly of the fire. Any adjustment required to maintain the correct fit of the door is made at the door catch pin on the right side of the door lip. To adjust the fit of the door catch, loosen the lock nut and turn the catch pin to loosen or tighten the fit. Re-tighten the lock nut. Refer Fig 3.

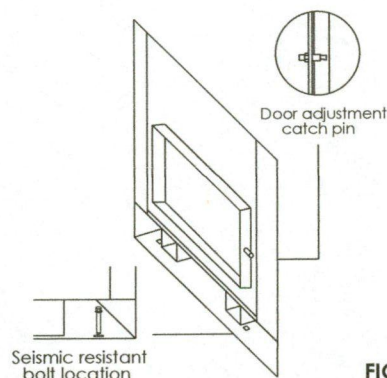


FIG. 3

**Before the wood fire is used, ensure that a Compliance Certificate (supplied by a Registered Installer and/or Territorial Authority Inspector) is obtained for the user. We encourage initial demonstrations on how to light and operate the fire to ensure the user can confidently operate the fire for safe and efficient performance.**

## TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAND

The slope and position of the land in relation to the home has a bearing on how the wind will interact with the fire and flue system. Care needs to be taken to ensure that the flue termination is in the correct position to maximise performance.

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## WIND CONDITIONS

Care needs to be taken to ensure that the flue termination is in the correct position as wind and gusts hitting the flue and cowl system may cause back draft down the flue and into the home.

## PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL, VENTING AND EXTERNAL AIR INTO THE BUILDING

All fires need air to burn and draw correctly. Kitchen fans, air conditioning units, high wind zones and naturally forming draft spaces can all have an effect on the pressure difference inside the building to the outside. A lower pressure in the building may induce a draft down the flue system and back into the building causing the fire to smoke or spill into the building. Care needs to be taken at the design and installation stage to ensure adequate ventilation of the building to ensure that there is always a neutral or positive pressure at the fireplace and a negative pressure at the flue outlet. This will ensure that the draft in the flue system is always to the outside.

## TYPICAL FLUE INSTALLATION FOR INBUILT AND INSERT FIRES

### Insert Flue installation

Masonry Cavity

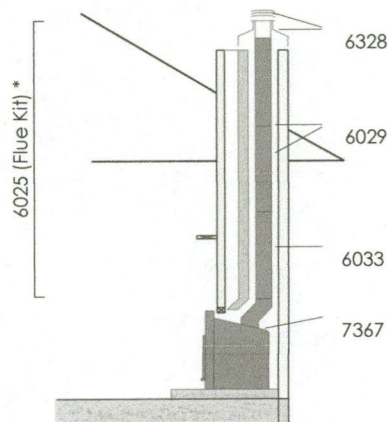


FIG. 4

### Inbuilt Flue Installation

Timber Cavity

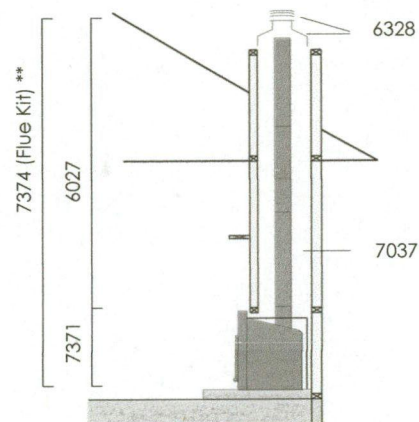


FIG. 5

| Model No.      | Description  |
|----------------|--|
| KWF298-6025 *  | Kent Insert Flue Kit (3 x 150 Ø x 1200mm stainless steel flue, 1 x 150 Ø x 600mm stainless steel flue, 1 x 250 Ø x 600mm galvanised flue, 1 x cowl hat & spider)                         |
| KWF298-7374 ** | Kent Rata / Logfire II Zero Clearance Box with Inbuilt Flue Kit (3 x 150/200/250 Ø x 1200mm flue, 1 x 150 Ø x 600mm stainless steel flue, 1 x cowl hat & spider, 1 x zero clearance box) |
| KWF298-7371    | Kent Rata / Logfire II Zero Clearance Box and 600mm Flue Transition  |
| KWF298-6027    | Kent Inbuilt Flue Kit (3 x 150/200/250 Ø x 1200mm stainless steel flue, 1 x cowl hat & spider)   |
| KWF298-6033    | Kent Single Length Stainless Steel Flue 150 Ø x 1200mm   |
| KWF298-6328    | Kent Stainless Steel Hat and Cowl  |
| KWF298-7037    | Kent Extension Flue 150/200/250 Ø x 1200mm   |
| KWF298-7367    | Kent Fixed Offset 150 Ø x 100mm  |
| KWF298-6029    | Kent 150 Ø x 1200mm Stainless Steel Flue twin pack   |

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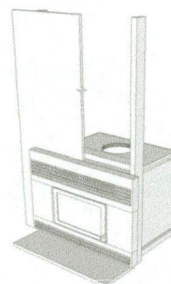
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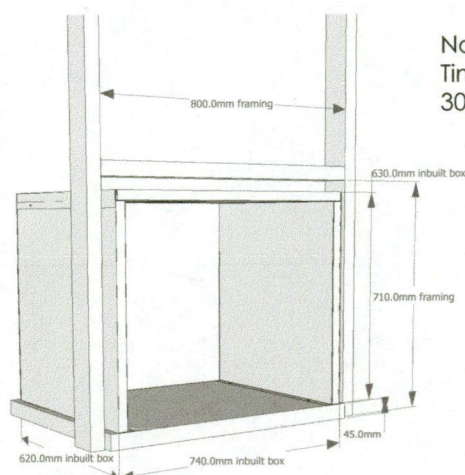
## INBUILT ZERO CLEARANCE BOX INSTALLATION

### FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE KENT LOGFIRE II AND RATA WOOD FIRES INTO A WALL CAVITY.

This product has been designed and manufactured to comply with the requirements of AS/NZS2918:2001 for safe installation of a Kent Logfire II and Rata into a wall cavity instead of a masonry fireplace or chimney. It is important that these instructions are followed exactly, and that no substitutions are made for components supplied with the kit, or material listed. It is suitable only for the Kent Logfire II and Rata models manufactured beginning 2006. It is not suitable for older models of Kent Logfire or other brand fires.



### INSTALLATION:



**Note:**

Timber framing to have a minimum clearance of 30mm on the sides, rear and top.

**Note:**

9mm eterpan facing panel to have a minimum clearance of 30mm on the sides and to be set 3mm up from the top of the inbuilt box.

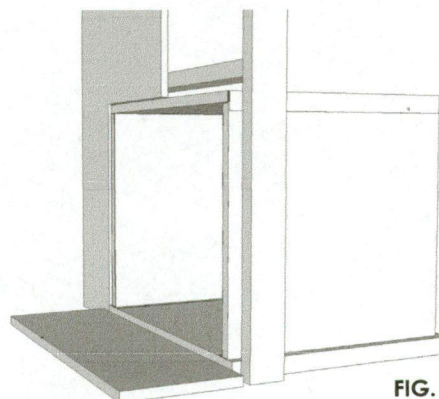


FIG. 6

The Kent Inbuilt box must be installed onto a concrete slab with a minimum thickness of 59mm, and must be a minimum of 785mm wide and 640mm deep behind the face of the wall, with an additional 360mm forward of the wall face to allow for the front clearance once installed.

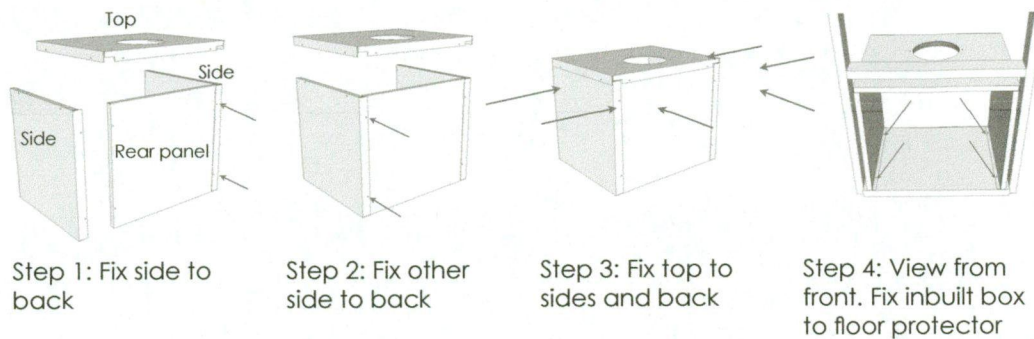
Timber framing around the Inbuilt box must have a minimum clearance of 30mm between it and the outer surface of the Inbuilt box. Frame up an opening in the wall that is 800mm wide and 710mm above the original floor line (660mm above the top surface of the concrete floor protector).

A 9mm eterpan facing panel 950mm wide x 1200mm high minimum from the original floor level (minimum size) must then be fitted against the front of the wall framing, this is in place of the standard Gib lining. There must be an opening in the facing panel to give a 3mm minimum gap between the inner perimeter of this panel and the top of the Inbuilt box and 30mm either side of the inbuilt box.

Once the framing and heat rated facing board are in place, slide the Inbuilt box into position, with its front edge level with the face of the wall. Secure it into position with screws or DYNABOLTS® using the angle brackets attached to the inside front of each side of the Inbuilt box. See Fig 6.



## QUICK ASSEMBLY GUIDE:



## FLUE:

The Inbuilt box is supplied with a Flue Transition Kit of 600mm long flue components. These components are specially ventilated and must be used at the bottom of the flue system. The 150mm stainless steel flue fits into the standard flue spigot of the fire. The 200mm casing sits down onto the top of the firebox casing, with the venting holes at the bottom. The 250mm casing fits into the socket of the Inbuilt box with the venting holes at the bottom. No substitutions may be made for these components.

Additional extension kits of 150mm, 200mm, and 250mm flue must be purchased to suit the particular installation. At least three flue extension lengths will be required to meet the minimum height requirements of 4.6m above the floor protector. Refer to the Logfire II or Rata instructions for general flue requirements.

The Flue extensions are installed in the usual way on top of the Flue Transition Kit.

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## OPERATION

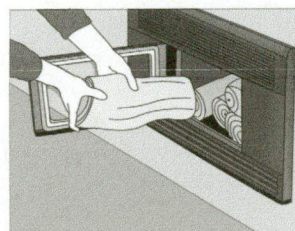
Thank you for purchasing a Kent wood fire. Used and maintained correctly, it will provide you with many years of warmth in your home. Kent wood fires have been the main source of heating for many Kiwi homes, with nearly 400,000 installed.

**Please ensure your installer completes and signs the warranty registration card in this booklet. We encourage you to read the warranty conditions and draw your attention to improper fuel use.**

### LIGHTING

On initial light up, the presence of smoke may be noticed. This is normal and will dissipate quickly. **DO NOT BURN YOUR WOOD FIRE TOO QUICKLY TO BEGIN WITH.** Allow several small fires to build up a layer of ash in the wood fire, and cure the paint before using maximum power.

1. Pull out the air control knob, until it is fully open.
2. Place several pieces of crumpled newspaper in the base of the firebox, and criss-cross with 8-10 pieces of dry split kindling. Stack several pieces of dry split firewood no greater than 30cm in length on top of the kindling.
3. Ignite the paper and leave the door slightly ajar (resting it on the latch). Let the fire establish itself for 4-5 minutes, then open the door and add some more pieces of wood. Do not leave the fire unattended during this process.
4. Close the door fully, but leave the air control fully open until the wood is well alight and burning brightly.



**Note:** It may be necessary in some cases to leave the door ajar for longer periods and use more small kindling in order to establish enough heat to warm up the flue. Only when the flue is sufficiently warm to create the necessary draft to maintain the fire may the door be fully closed. It may take trial and error to find a lighting procedure that suits your situation.

### NORMAL OPERATION ONCE THE FIRE IS ESTABLISHED

The Kent wood fire requires fresh air for optimal burning, and this must come from outside the house. A normal house will allow enough air in through incidental openings to satisfy this. We recommend that a source of air be located near the wood fire for best performance. This can be simply a window that is left ajar while the wood fire is in use. If this is not possible, and the house is particularly air-tight, a vent may need to be installed next to the wood fire to provide the air required. Lack of air will lead to a wood fire that is hard to light and get going, or in bad cases, to smoke spilling back into the room.

While an air control is fitted, it is recommended that, for the cleanest operation, this is left fully open and the amount of heat generated is adjusted by the amount of fuel that is used. The heater burns cleanest when it is running at a high rate.

Once the fire is well established, the output can be regulated by the amount of wood that is used.

To reload the fire, open the air control fully, and then open the door. Note that the fire burns hottest at the front of the firebox and so there may be unburnt wood at the back when it comes time to reload. This is normal. Rake through the contents to move any unburnt wood forward and then place the desired amount of wood into the firebox. Close the door.

The view of the flame through the glass door will give you the best indication of how your wood fire is performing. In order to accomplish maximum combustion performance, the fire should give a rolling, boiling flame pattern. At reduced setting the flame will be slower.

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For all practical purposes, the air control should be fully open when there is unburnt wood in the wood fire. Fire holding periods may be increased by turning down the air control, this is at the cost of greater emissions and creosote production. At low settings, creosote may condense on the glass, reducing the visibility of the fire. The best indication that the fire is operating correctly is that the glass remains clean, without build-up of black or brown deposits. Some whitish bloom on the glass is normal and does not generally indicate a fault in operation.

The way you burn your wood fire will also determine what is happening up the flue. Continued burning at high rates with a good clean flame will minimise soot and creosote deposits in the flue.

## **CLEANING OUT THE WOOD FIRE**

Your wood fire should require minimum cleaning. If the wood fire is operated correctly according to the instructions most of the ash will be consumed by later fires and a bed of ash will be maintained that does not build up to any great extent.

If you find that you have to clean out ashes every day or so, it indicates that the wood fire is not being operated correctly. Either excessively wet wood or foreign materials are being burnt, or the air control is being turned down too much.

Don't clean out the firebox completely. Leave at least 25mm of ash in the bottom of the firebox after cleaning. These ashes in the bottom of the wood fire assist the burning process, by insulating the firebox and allowing air circulation under the fire bed.

When emptying ashes use a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Do not use this container for any other purpose. The closed container of ashes should immediately be taken outdoors to a location well away from any combustible materials, pending final disposal. If the ashes are to be disposed of by burial in the garden or otherwise locally dispersed, they should be retained in the container until they are completely extinguished and cold. This may take several days.

## **CREOSOTE FORMATION AND NEED FOR REMOVAL**

We recommend the flue of your wood fire is inspected before use at the start of the heating season and also periodically during the season. When you are able to operate the wood fire without creating creosote deposits, the interval between inspections may be increased, but the flue must always be inspected and cleaned at least once a year.

The flue should be swept by a professional chimney sweep to remove any build-up of creosote and soot. A professional sweep should also advise of any problems that may be detected in the inspection of the flue and offer advice on any repair and replacements. Your Kent wood fire requires minimal maintenance, and will keep its good looks for a long time with just a little attention.

## **DO NOT BURN TREATED TIMBER**

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## REPLACEMENT PARTS

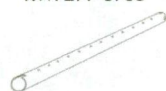
Replacement parts must be original Kent parts. Maintenance required should be carried out by qualified service people. Please consult your Kent retailer for their details. The wood fire should not be modified in any way except in accordance with instructions supplied by Kent.

### KENT AIR TUBES

Rata & Logfire II



Top front  
KWF299-6905



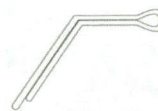
Top rear  
KWF299-6906

All Fires



Air Tube Spacer  
KWF299-6257

All Fires



Air Tube Pin  
KWF299-6900

The air tube in your Kent wood fire is an important part of the appliance and helps ensure a clean, efficient and controllable burn. However, air tubes are a consumable item and are designed to be replaced as they are likely to degrade with use due to the exposure to the extreme heat of the fire.

The life of the air tube will depend on what is burnt in the fire, how hot the fire usually burns and also the ash level. If the ash level is allowed to build up. This can push ashes up and into the holes stopping the air cooling effect. It also means hot embers are in closer proximity to the tube, increasing the temperature exposure. Keep ember levels to the recommended height of more than 3cm below air tubes.

#### Replacing air tubes:

1. Remove bricks from both sides
2. Remove the pin from the end of the old tube
3. Slide tube to one side, this will release the opposite end
4. Pull released end up and towards the door and remove
5. Reverse process for installation of new tube

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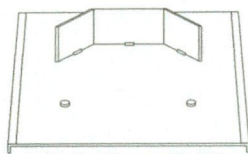
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## KENT BAFFLES

Rata & Logfire II



Includes Promat bricks  
Dimensions (mm): 480 x 200  
KWF299-7043

The baffle in your Kent wood fire is an important part of the appliance and helps ensure a clean, efficient and controllable burn. However, baffles are a consumable item and are designed to be replaced as they are likely to degrade with use due to exposure to the extreme heat of the fire.

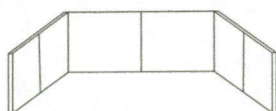
The life of the baffle will depend on what is burnt in the fire and how hot the fire usually burns.

### Replacing baffles:

1. Remove side bricks from the fire
2. Pull the old baffle out of the locator hole in the rear of the fire
3. Allow the front of the baffle to drop forward and down to the bottom of the fire
4. Rotate and remove through the door
5. Reverse process to install new baffle

## KENT FIRE BRICKS

Rata & Logfire II



Dimensions (mm):  
2 - 205 x 176 x 25  
4 - 180 x 176 x 25

KWF299-7040

The fire bricks in your Kent wood fire are an important part of the appliance and helps ensure a clean and efficient burn. However, fire bricks are a consumable item and are designed to be replaced as they are likely to degrade with use due to exposure to the extreme heat of the fire.

The life of the fire bricks will depend on what is burnt in the fire and how hot the fire usually burns and also any damage sustained from wood not being positioned correctly.

**At the risk of damaging the fire box, fire bricks should be replaced when they are damaged enough that they no longer remain in place and cannot perform their intended function. Fire bricks which are only cracked but still remain in place do not need to be replaced and are safe to use.**

**NOTE:** For all other fire parts please contact your Kent dealer.

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# Dektite

## Design features



### Flexible Cone Sleeve

Dektite cone shape eliminates seal breakdown due to vibration or expansion and contraction, while isolation of pipe from sheeting dampens noise levels.

### Stress Isolation Points

Unique to Dektite, two flexible shoulders absorb distortion and stop transfer of stresses from base to cone, as unit is formed over roofing profile.

### Bonded Aluminium Flange

Corrosion-resistant, malleable flange, evenly distributes fastening pressure and allows ease of hand-shaping on most sheet profiles.

### Integrity of Flashing Shape

Minimal distortion after installation, maintains natural flashing shape and seal around pipe, while water run-off is improved.

### UV Protection

Dektite products are resistant to ultraviolet light damage and will remain fully flexible under all conditions.

### Easily Identified Sizing

Pipe diameter rings are clearly marked on the cone sleeve (metric and imperial) for cutting to match the appropriate pipe diameter.

### Low Profile Design

Sleek, unobtrusive shape is designed to minimise silhouette on roofline, while managing to provide generous internal clearance for steep, angular installations.

### Improved Waterproofing

Designed to strengthen sealant bond and improve waterproofing, the ribbed base also has a tapered edge to improve runoff and contribute to a superior waterproof seal.

### Perfect for approved flues!

Dektite polymer flashings have been officially tested and conform to all Australian and New Zealand Standards on approved flue systems. EPDM withstands temperatures from  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $115^{\circ}\text{C}$  and up to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$  intermittently. Silicone withstands temperatures from  $-60^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$  and up to  $250^{\circ}\text{C}$  intermittently.

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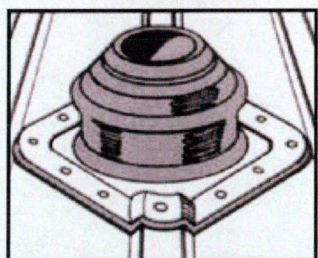
# Dektite Premium

## The versatile solution

- ✓ Most extensive range of Dektites for flashing penetrations 0 – 510mm, available in black and grey EPDM and silicone red for high temperatures.
- ✓ Designed to enable practically any pipe flashing operation to be carried out within minutes, simple to install and very effective.
- ✓ The low profile cone not only looks good but provides a generous internal clearance, so even the steepest roofs are handled with ease.
- ✓ Suitable for flashing pipes that penetrate wall claddings.
- ✓ Can also be used to flash square penetrations. Just add 30% to the pipe diameter and trim the cone to suit.
- ✓ EPDM withstands temperatures from -50°C to 115°C and up to 150°C intermittently.
- ✓ Silicone withstands temperatures from -60°C to 200°C and up to 250°C intermittently.

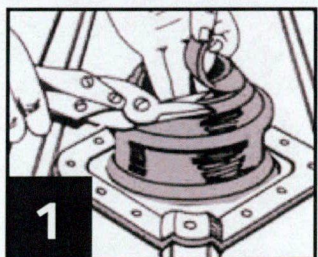


## Installation Instructions:

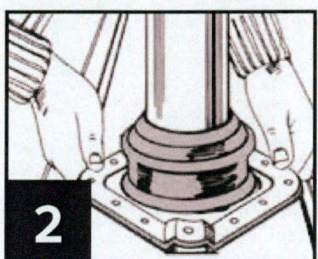


### NOTE:

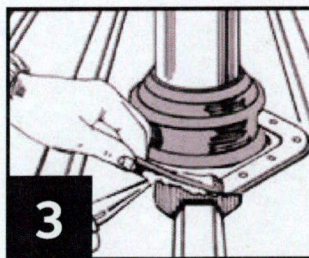
For more effective drainage, always fit the Dektite on the diamond or bias.  
Dektites are suitable for flashing pipes that penetrate wall claddings.



Cut a neat hole in roofing sheet with minimum clearance for pipe and insert pipe through hole. Trim the cone to suit pipe size using sharp tin snips. Where required, support cut sections of sheet with additional framing.

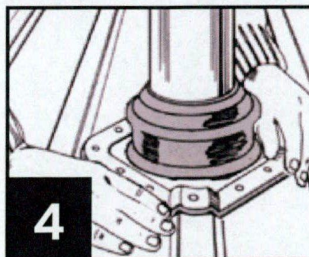


Slide Dektite flashing down over pipe. Lubricating the pipe with water allows the pipe to slide snugly into position.

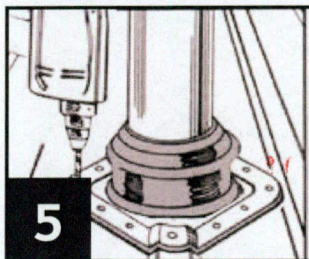


Apply a neutral-cure silicone sealant by turning back the flexible flange. The following silicones have been trialled and provided a suitable bond:

- OCI Roof & Gutter N-192
- Selleys roof & Gutter
- Bostik Findley Roof & Gutter
- Dow Corning 791
- Sikasil AP Multi Purpose



Press base to the roof profile by hand, smooth out any awkward creases. Don't fully extend to allow for vibration.



Fasten using self drilling washered screws or self drilling rivets. Fit fasteners progressively outward in opposing pairs to avoid gaps.



# Dektite Premium

The versatile solution

| Code:<br>Black EPDM | Code:<br>Grey EPDM | Code:<br>Red Silicone | Base (mm) | Pipe (mm) | Pitch |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| DFE10MB             |                    |                       | 71 x 71   | 0-20      | 0-60  |
| DFE100B             | DFE100G            |                       | 100 x 100 | 0-35      | 0-60  |
| DFE100BS*           |                    | DFE200RES             | 100 x 100 | 0-35      | 0-60  |
| DFE101B             | DFE101G            |                       | 139 x 139 | 5-55      | 0-45  |
| DFE101BS*           |                    | DFE201RES             | 139 x 139 | 5-55      | 0-45  |
| DFE102BA            | DFE102GA           | DFE202REA             | 181 x 181 | 50-70     | 0-45  |
| DFE103B             | DFE103G            | DFE203RE              | 218 x 218 | 5-127     | 0-45  |
| DFE104B             | DFE104G            | DFE204RE              | 279 x 279 | 75-175    | 0-45  |
| DFE105B             | DFE105G            | DFE205RE              | 309 x 309 | 100-200   | 0-45  |
| DFE106B             | DFE106G            | DFE206RE              | 363 x 363 | 125-230   | 0-45  |
| DFE107B             | DFE107G            | DFE207RE              | 456 x 456 | 150-300   | 0-45  |
| DFE108B             | DFE108G            | DFE208RE              | 495 x 495 | 170-355   | 0-45  |
| DFE109B             | DFE109G            | DFE209RE              | 680 x 680 | 230-508   | 0-45  |

\* DFE100BS and DFE101BS both have multiple cable nipples



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