

# Installation & Service Instructions

## Statesman

Utility 50/70, 70/90, 90/110

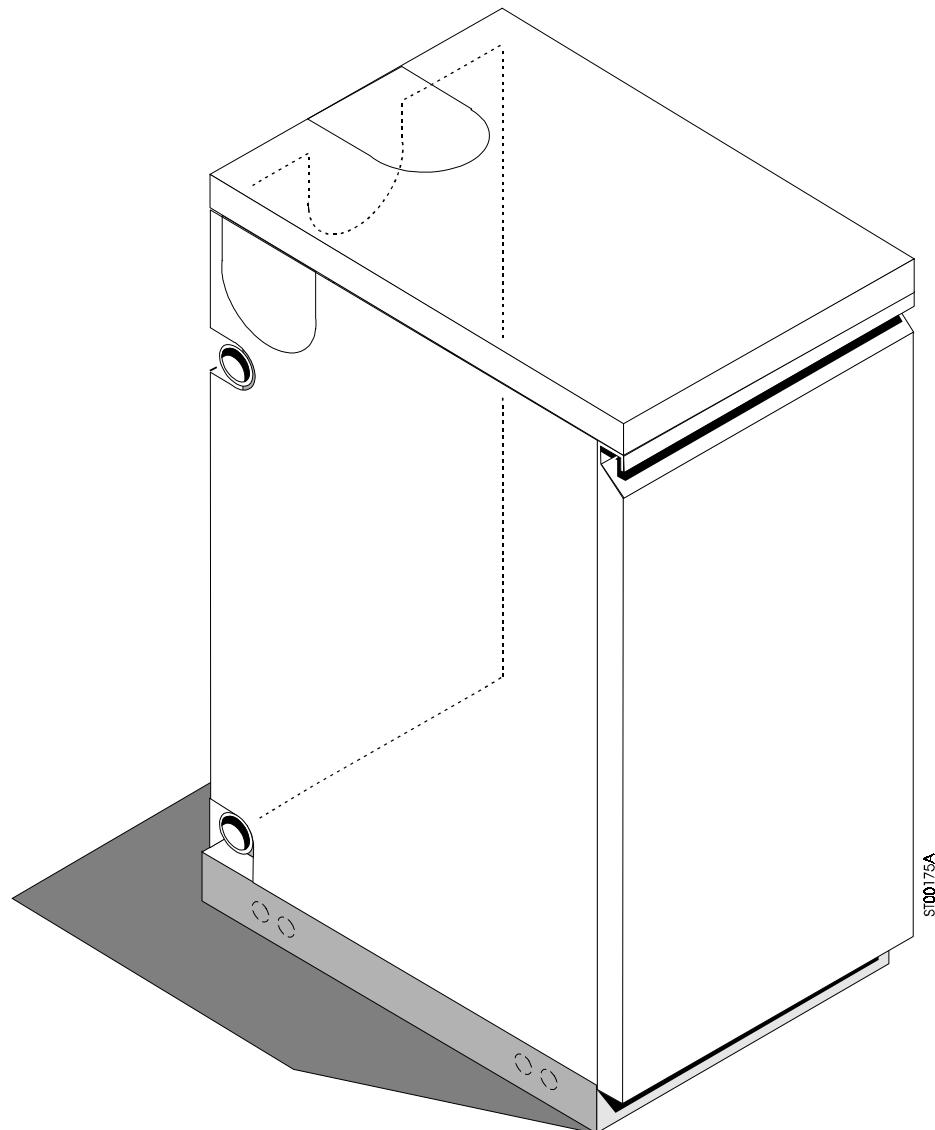
### **About the Boiler**

This is a Floor Standing, Horizontally Fired, Automatic Pressure Jet Oil Boiler. The boiler can be flued conventionally or with a kit as a balanced flue. This boiler is for use with Kerosine or Gas Oil and for use in GB & IE.

### **About Safety**

Installation must be in accordance with the Installation & Service Instructions and the rules in force.

Leave these instructions with the user for use on future calls.



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## **WARNING ! - this is about YOUR safety**

Safe use of Kerosines and Gas Oils

### **Hazards**

These fuels give off a flammable vapour when heated even moderately.

This vapour ignites easily, burns fiercely and can be explosive.

Vapour can flow along at ground level and collect as an explosive mixture in drains, cellars etc. at considerable distances from open containers or spillages.

Fuels remove natural oils and fats, and may thus cause cracking and irritation of the skin.

Gas oil may also cause irreversible damage to your health on prolonged or repeated skin contact.

### **Precautions**

**ALWAYS HANDLE** fuels in the open air or in a well ventilated place, well away from all sources of ignition such as fires, sparks, hot surfaces and **DO NOT SMOKE**.

**ALWAYS DRAIN** fuels using a proper fuel retriever, mechanical siphon or funnel.

**NEVER SUCK** fuels up a tube by mouth. If accidentally swallowed - call a doctor - **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING**.

**NEVER APPLY** heat to a fuel tank, pipework or container.

**AVOID INHALING** fuel vapour; it can make you light-headed and seriously impair your judgement.

**ALWAYS STORE** fuels in a properly constructed and labelled tank.

### **If there is a Fuel Spillage**

**IMMEDIATELY** **STOP/SWITCH OFF** all electrical and other ignition risks

**REMOVE** all contaminated clothing to safeguard yourself against fire risk and skin damage. Wash the affected skin thoroughly with soap and water and remove the clothing to a safe, well ventilated place and allow to air before washing or dry cleaning.

**CONTAIN** and smother the spill using sand, soil or other suitable incombustible material.

**DO NOT ALLOW** spilled fuel to escape into drains or water courses. If fuel does enter a drain, warn the Water Authority and Fire Brigade.

**CONSULT** your Local Authority about disposal of contaminated soil.

**FIRST AID** if fuel is accidentally swallowed, **SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION - DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING**.

if fuel is splashed into eyes, wash out with running water for at least 10 minutes and **SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION**.

# 1 - Technical Data

- The Statesman boilers are horizontally fired, automatic pressure jet boilers. These boilers are intended for use on indirect central heating systems. Their use on direct systems is not recommended.
- The boilers as supplied can be installed directly to suitable conventional chimneys. For balanced flue installations, an appropriate flue kit is additionally required.
- The Statesman boilers have been independently tested to standards EN 55014 and EN 50082-1 and show compliance with the E.M.C. Directive 89/336/EEC.
- The boiler has an easily removable front access door which gives quick access for cleaning.
- The maximum static head of water permissible is 27.44 metres (90 ft).
- Water flow and return connections are provided on each side of the boiler.

**Note:** When installing the boiler, make sure all unwanted tappings are blanked off.

## Health & Safety Information for the Installer & Service Engineer

Under the Consumer Protection Act 1987 and Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, we are required to provide information on substances hazardous to health.

Small quantities of adhesives and sealants used in the product are cured and present no known hazards when used in the manner for which they are intended. The following substances are also present:

### Insulation and Seals

**Material** - Man Made Mineral Fibre.

**Description** - Boards, Ropes, Gaskets.

**Known Hazards** - Some people can suffer reddening and itching of the skin. Fibre entry into the eye will cause foreign body irritation which can cause severe irritation to people wearing contact lenses. Irritation to respiratory tract.

**Precautions** - Dust goggles will protect eyes. People with a history of skin complaints may be particularly susceptible to irritation. High dust levels are only likely to arise following **harsh** abrasion. In general, normal handling and use will not present high risk, follow good hygiene practices, wash hands before, touching eyes, consuming food, drinking or using the toilet.

**First Aid** - Medical attention must be sought following eye contact or prolonged reddening of the skin.

### Flue Gas Sampling Point

To aid commissioning, a flue gas sampling point is built into the heat exchanger front access door. If this door is removed make sure that when re-fitted, the sampling point is at the top.

### Oil Pipe Installation

The boiler base features "Knock Out" holes for installation purposes. Remove using a drift or dot punch as required. Grommets are provided for cable protection within the connection pack. Additional holes have been provided in the front of each side of the base. These are to provide more options when bringing in the fuel hoses and if required, electrical wiring.

### Burner

The burner is an automatic pressure jet type, pre-wired, with a photocell flame failure control. The standard burner fitted is the Riello G5BF with different combustion heads to suit boiler ratings.

### Boiler Thermostats

A pre-wired control thermostat is provided with each boiler. This thermostat is calibrated to give a maximum boiler temperature of 82°C (180 °F) and a minimum temperature of 60 °C (140 °F). Under no circumstances should the boiler be operated below the minimum indicated setting, or below a flow temperature of 55 °C (130 °F). For best operation it is suggested that the boiler should be operated at a setting just below maximum on the thermostat setting.

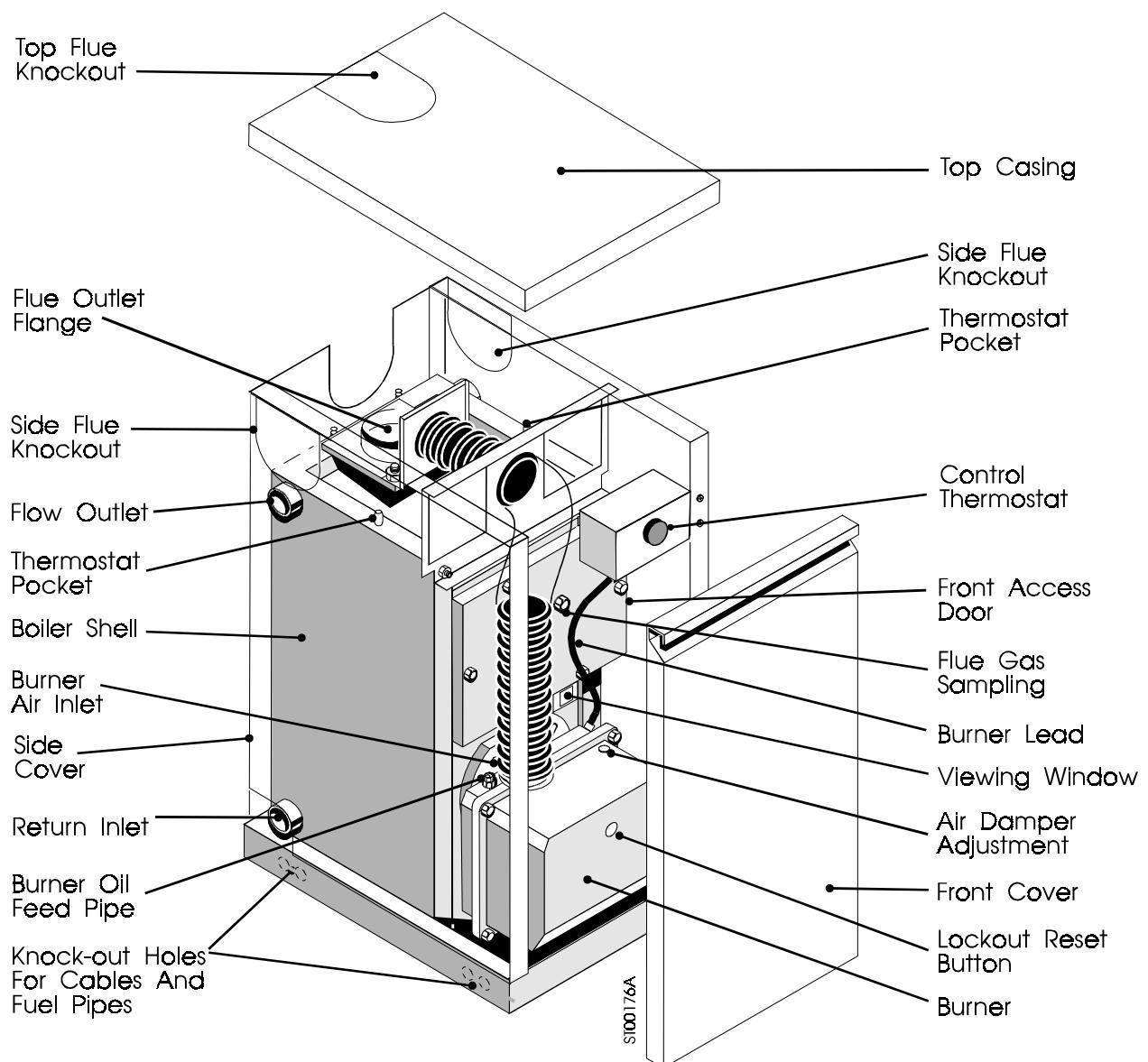
The boiler also has a limit (overheat) thermostat calibrated to operate at 110 °C (230 °F). This is located on the underside of the control panel, see the Users Instructions.

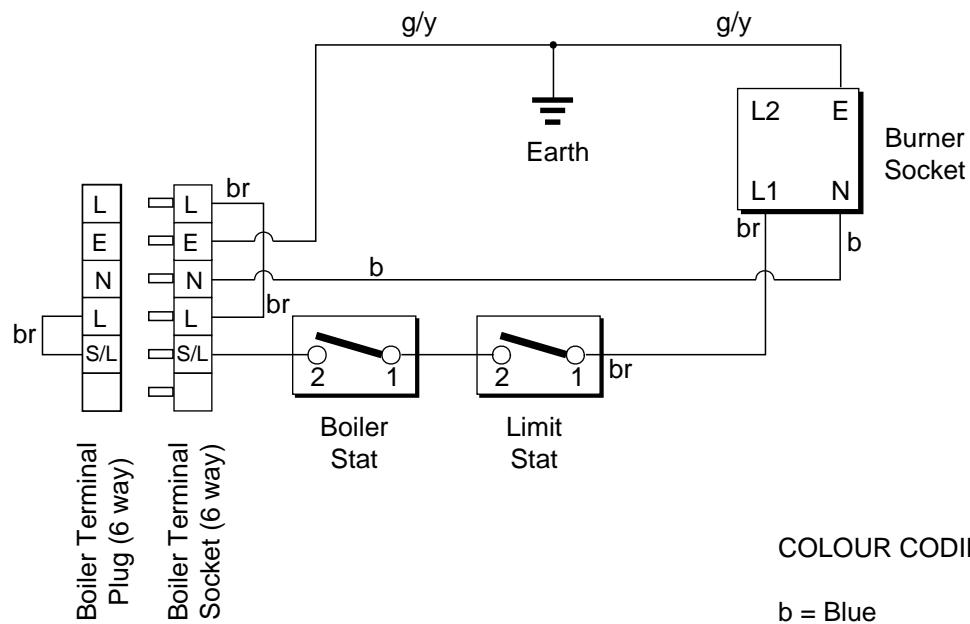
### System & Boiler Control

Due to the high efficiency of the Statesman boilers, the following should be taken into consideration during installation:-

**Control of the Boiler:** When the demand for heating and/or hot water is satisfied, the controls should be arranged such that the burner is switched off. If due to the system design nuisance tripping of the overheat thermostat occurs, it may be advisable to fit a pump overrun device (Incorporating a by-pass system where necessary).

## Statesman





#### COLOUR CODING

b = Blue

br = Brown

gy = Grey

g/y = Green/Yellow

ST00177B

Fig. 2

## Technical Data

Model	50/70		70/90		90/110		
	Btu/h	kW	Btu/h	kW	Btu/h	kW	
Maximum Output	68,000	20	89,000	26	110,000	32	
Minimum Output	51,000	15	68,000	20	89,000	26	
Factory Set Output	Kerosine	61,000	18	82,000	24	102,000	30
	Gas Oil	61,000	18	82,000	24	102,000	30
Riello Burner Type		G5BF		G5BF		G5BF	
Combustion Head Type	Kerosine	G2		G3		G3 Slot	
	Gas Oil	G2		G3		G3	
Nett Full Load Efficiency	%	87.5		92.6		89.8	
Boiler Gas Volume	m <sup>3</sup>	0.041		0.058		0.055	
Exit Flue Gas Mass Flow (Max)	Kg/h	32.81		41.72		52.14	
Flue Gas Temperature Rise Above Ambient	°C	210		235		245	
Resistance To Combustion Products	mbar	0.4		0.55		0.7	
Maximum Hearth Temperature	°C	62		50		50	
Water Side Resistance (Cold)							
10 °C Differential	mbar	11.0		21.2		18.3	
20 °C Differential	mbar	4.0		6.7		1.9	
Maximum Static Head			90 ft. Water (40 p.s.i.)				
Minimum Static Head			5.0 ft. Water (3.0 p.s.i.)				
Maximum Operating Temperature			82 °C (180 °F)				
Minimum Operating Temperature			55 °C (131 °F)				
Maximum Boiler Operating Pressure			3 Bar (43.5 p.s.i.) (Class 2)				
Conventional Flue Draught at Boiler Flue Outlet			0.035" w.g. (8.75N/m <sup>2</sup> ) Min. 0.16" w.g. (40.0N/m <sup>2</sup> ) Max.				
Limit Thermostat Setting			110 °C (230 °F) Manual Reset				
Maximum Casing Panel Temperature			Less Than 40 °C Above Room Temperature				
Maximum Surface Temperatures of							
Adjusting, Control & Safety Devices			Less Than 50 °C Above Room Temperature				
Electrical Supply			230V 1 Phase 50Hz Fuse 5A				

Table 1

## Boiler Dimension & Clearances

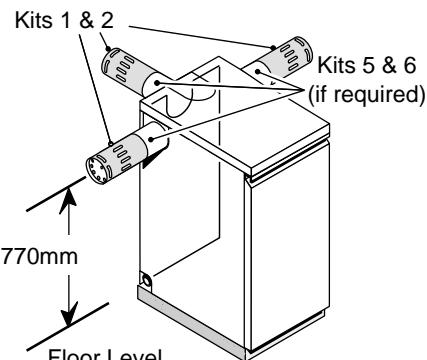
Model			50/70	70/90	90/110
Height	mm	A	850	850	850
Width	mm	B	390	490	490
Depth	mm	C	565	565	565
Centre of flue from rear	mm	D	100	100	100
Flue Diameter	mm	E	100	125	125
Height between connections	mm	F	569	569	569
Height of bottom connection	mm	G	97	97	97
Distance of conn. from wall	mm	H	59	59	59
Return Connections	2 off	J	1" B.S.P	1" B.S.P	1" B.S.P
Flow connections	2 off	K	1" B.S.P	1" B.S.P	1" B.S.P
Weight empty	kg		105	122	128
Water content	ltr		18.2	20.5	22.5
Water content	Imp		4.0	4.5	5.0
Oil Supply Connection	BSP		1/4"	1/4"	1/4"
Installation Clearances	Front	mm	610	610	610
	Top	mm	12	12	12
	Sides BF	mm	6	6	6
	Sides CF	mm	25	25	25

Table 2

### Flue Options: STATESMAN

#### Low Level Horizontal

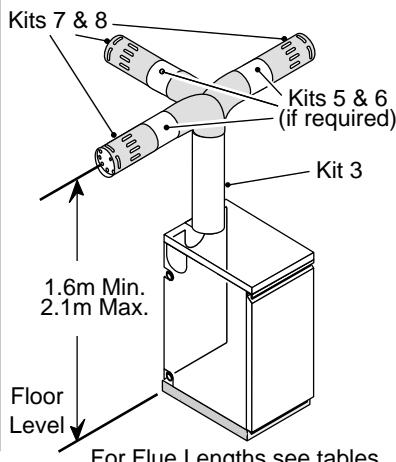
##### Flue Kits 1, 2, 5, & 6



For Flue Lengths see tables

#### High Level Horizontal

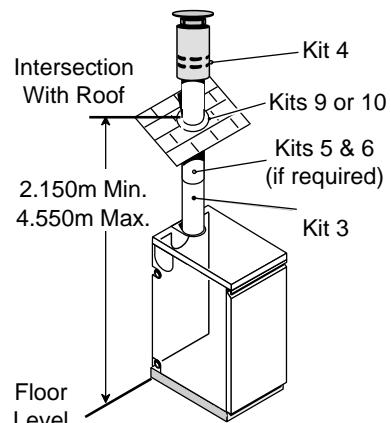
##### Flue Kits 3, 5, 6, 7, & 8



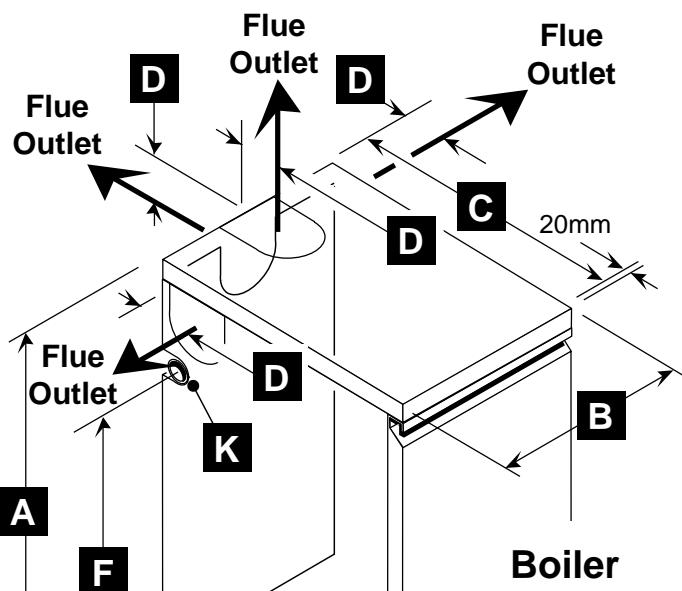
For Flue Lengths see tables

#### High Level Vertical

##### Flue Kits 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 & 10



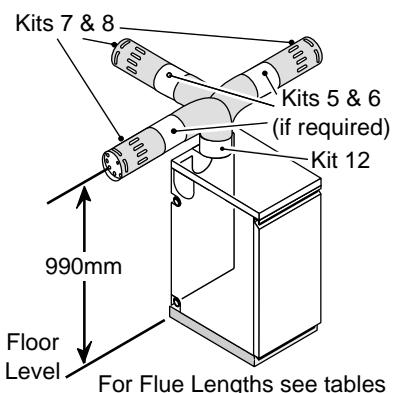
For Flue Lengths see table



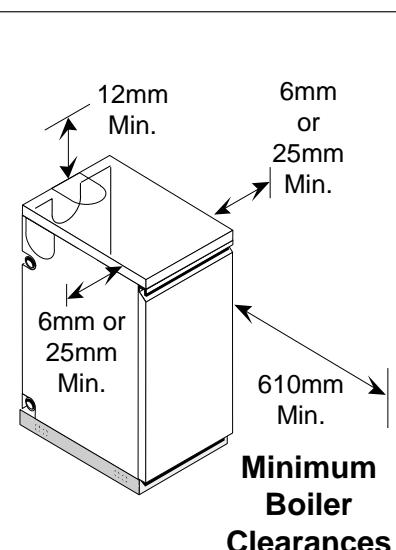
### Boiler Dimensions

#### Low Level Riser

##### Flue Kits 12, 5, 6, 7, & 8



For Flue Lengths see tables



### Minimum Boiler Clearances

ST00178B

## 2 - Pre-Installation Requirements

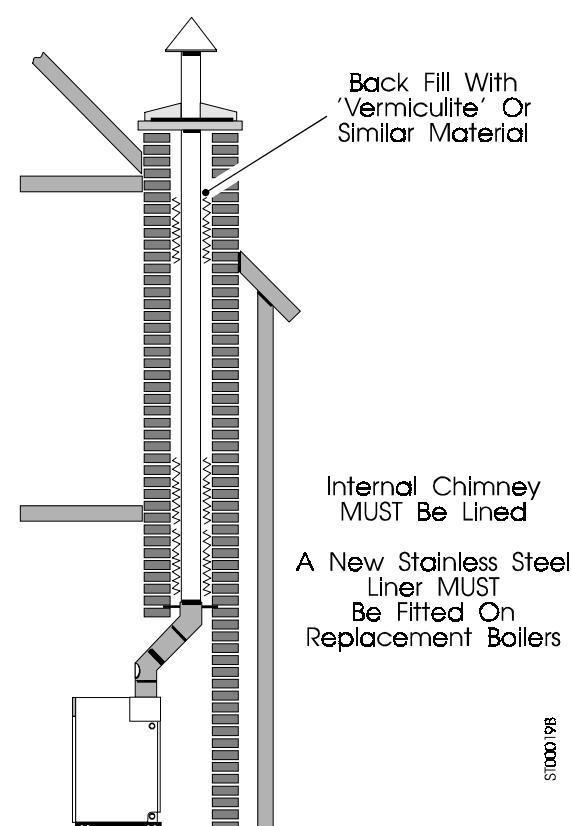
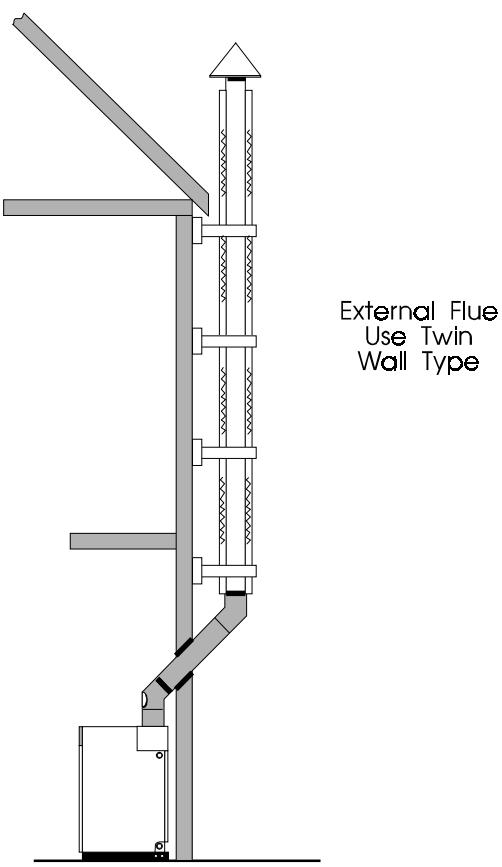


Fig. 4

As with all building services, the oil fired systems have to be installed so as to ensure safe and efficient operation. The following notes provide a guide to current best practice. It is important that documents relating to Building Regulations and Standards are studied.

In addition we also recommend the following OFTEC publications:-

**Technical Information Book 3**  
Installation requirements for oil fired boilers and oil storage tanks.



**Technical Information Book 4**  
Domestic heating systems  
These books are available from OFTEC, Century House, 100 High Street, Banstead, Surrey SM7 2NN.

### Training

Baxi have several training centres around the country, for details of courses for oil firing telephone 01926 430481. OFTEC also hold training courses on oil fired central heating.

### Regulations and Standards

The installation of oil fired boilers is covered by the requirements of the Building Regulations which are statutory instruments and must be complied with.

Those for England and Wales are made by the Department of the Environment in London.

The Building Standards (Scotland) Regulations are made by the Scottish Office. Part F of the Technical Standards to the Regulations covers heat producing appliances and fuel storage.

The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) are made by the Northern Ireland Department of the Environment. Heat producing appliances, including oil heating appliances, are covered by Technical Booklet L.

The Isle of Man has its own Building Bye-laws. In the Channel Islands, Jersey and Guernsey have their own separate Building Bye-laws.

The British Standard covering oil fired boiler installation is BS5410. This is issued as Part 1:1977 for installations up to 45 kW and Part 2:1978 for larger installations. This standard also covers oil storage tank installations.

### Additional standards and regulations

- BS 5449: 1990 Forced circulation hot water

central heating systems for domestic premises.

- BS 7074: Pt.1:1989 Application, selection and installation of expansion vessels and ancillary equipment for sealed systems.
- BS 7671 Requirements for electrical installations. IEE wiring regulations 16th edition.
- Control of pollution (oil) regulations.
- Local water undertakings bye-laws.

### Chimney

Every Baxi boiler has a very high efficiency and care must be taken to ensure that the chimney is suitable.

Chimneys may have been already built and completed before a choice of appliance has been made. Alternatively, chimneys may be installed to suit the particular appliance chosen.

A factory made insulated chimney complying with the requirement of BS4543 may be considered as an alternative to a conventional structural chimney for both new and existing buildings. A further alternative may be a suitable form of insulated flue pipe normally positioned on a wall outside a building.

### Capacity

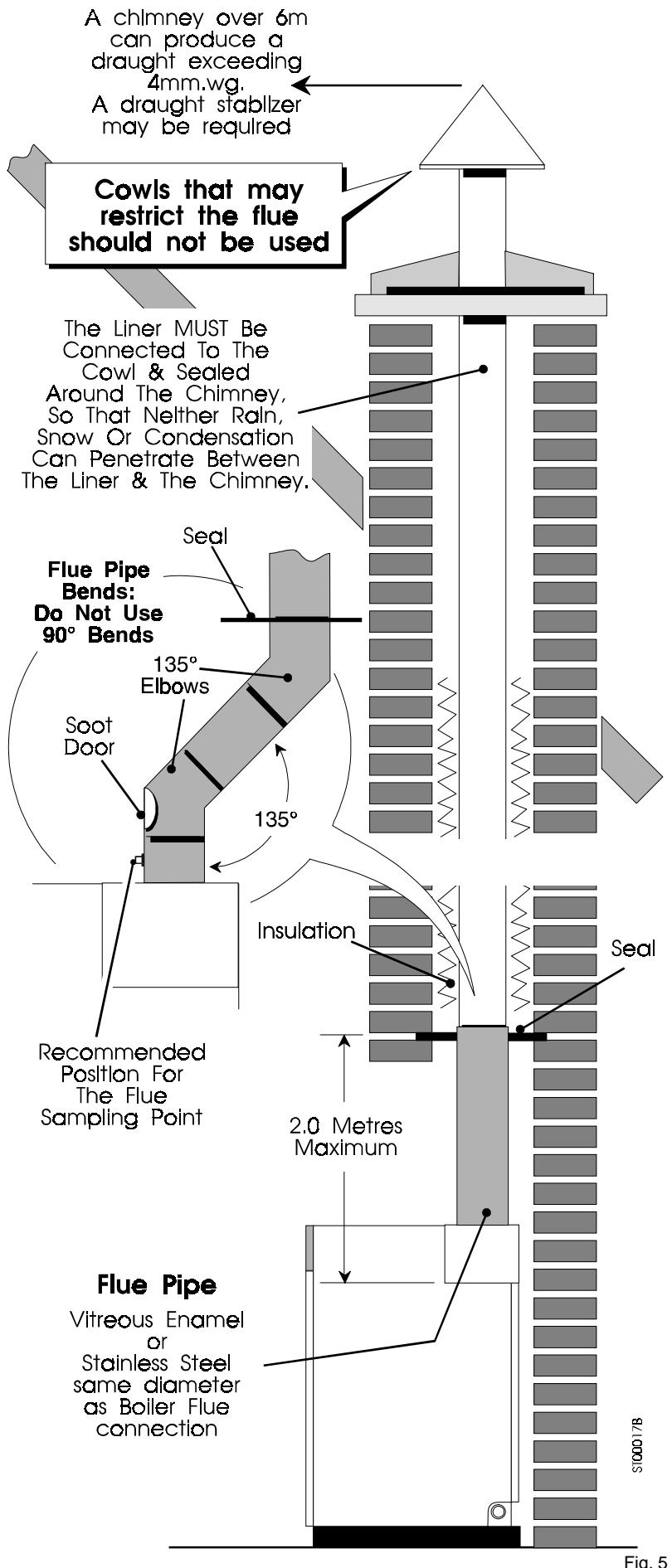
The chimney or flue must have a cross-sectional area throughout its whole length, that is at least the area of the flue outlet of the boiler and must be sealed at the boiler with fire clay or other suitable compounds. As few bends as possible should be used and, where necessary, 135° bends are recommended.

### Height

The chimney or flue should be of sufficient height to provide a minimum draught of 0.035" w.g. measured above the boiler. Draught conditions that are excessive i.e. above 0.16" w.g. due to chimney height or location, should be controlled by means of a draught stabiliser fitted to the chimney.

### External Flues

All external flues of metal or other materials should have cleaning facilities, and be well insulated to maintain the correct draught conditions.



## Internal Flues

The exposed flue pipe between the boiler flue off-take and the chimney proper (either internally or externally) must not be of asbestos.

Vitreous Cast Iron, Steel or similar materials should be used.

**Note:** When installing the boiler into a chimney previously fitted with a liner, the liner must be replaced and made weather-tight.

## Choice of Materials

The materials used in the construction of chimneys and flues must always be suitable for the application. Their construction must be durable, non-combustible, able to resist the range of temperatures expected; and also resistant to external as well as internal corrosion. This is particularly important due to the Statesman's high thermal efficiency, where correct choice of materials will prevent problems likely to be caused by condensation.

If you are in any doubt, you should seek advice of a reputable manufacturer of chimneys, names should be available from your local stockist.

## Combustion & Ventilation Air for Open Flue Oil Fired Boilers

**General.** A sufficient permanent air supply to an appliance will be required.

- For proper combustion of fuel and effective discharge of combustion products to the open air.
- For the ventilation of any confined space in which an appliance is installed to prevent overheating of the appliance and any equipment in and near the appliance.

- For the satisfactory operation of any draught break or stabilizer which may be fitted.

## Air for Combustion

This requirement will be satisfied if the room or space in which the appliance is installed has an opening or duct which is designed to allow the passage of air at all times equivalent, in total free area, to  $550 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kW}$  ( $2.5 \text{ in}^2$  per 10,000 btu's) of the appliance rating.

If the space containing the appliance has an extract ventilation fan fitted, the supply of air should be such that the operation of the appliance and flue is unaffected when the windows and doors are closed and the extractor fan is running.

## Air for Ventilation

For an appliance in a confined space, care shall be taken to provide air for ventilation. A working guide to the minimum free area of openings to be provided in addition to that for combustion air is as follows:

- Where the air is taken from a heated space,  $1100 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kW}$  at high level and  $1100 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kW}$  ( $5.0 \text{ ins}^2$  per 10,000 Btu's) at low level.
- Where the air is taken from outside,  $550 \text{ mm}^2/\text{kW}$  at both high level and low level ( $2.5 \text{ in}^2$  per 10,000 btu's) at low level.

The above requirements are essential, in particular for appliances which are installed with a low level discharge. The warranty for such boilers could be affected if proper free air requirements are not provided.

**FREE AREAS OF GRILLES ARE MM<sup>2</sup> PER KW OF APPLIANCE RATING (OUTPUT)**

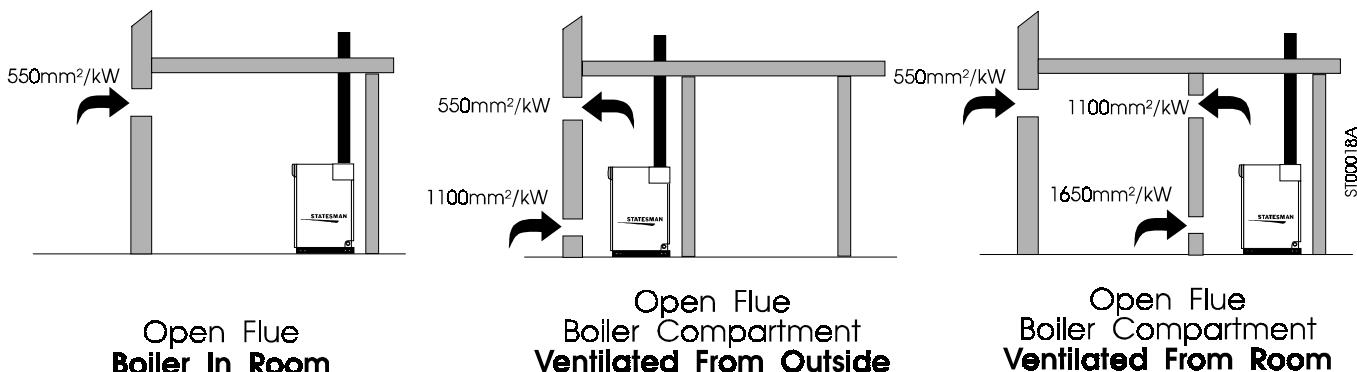


Fig. 6

### Extract Fans

If the room in which the appliance is located also has an extract fan the performance of the appliance must be unaffected when the fan is running with all doors and windows closed.

### Draught Breaks

When an appliance with a draught break is fitted in a room add  $550\text{mm}^2/\text{kW}$  to the free area of the combustion air inlet.

When an appliance with a draught break in a compartment which is ventilated as noted above, no additional allowance is required.

### Combustion & Ventilation Air for Balanced Flue Oil Fired Boilers

FREE AREAS OF GRILLES ARE  $\text{mm}^2$  PER/KW OF APPLIANCE RATING (OUTPUT)

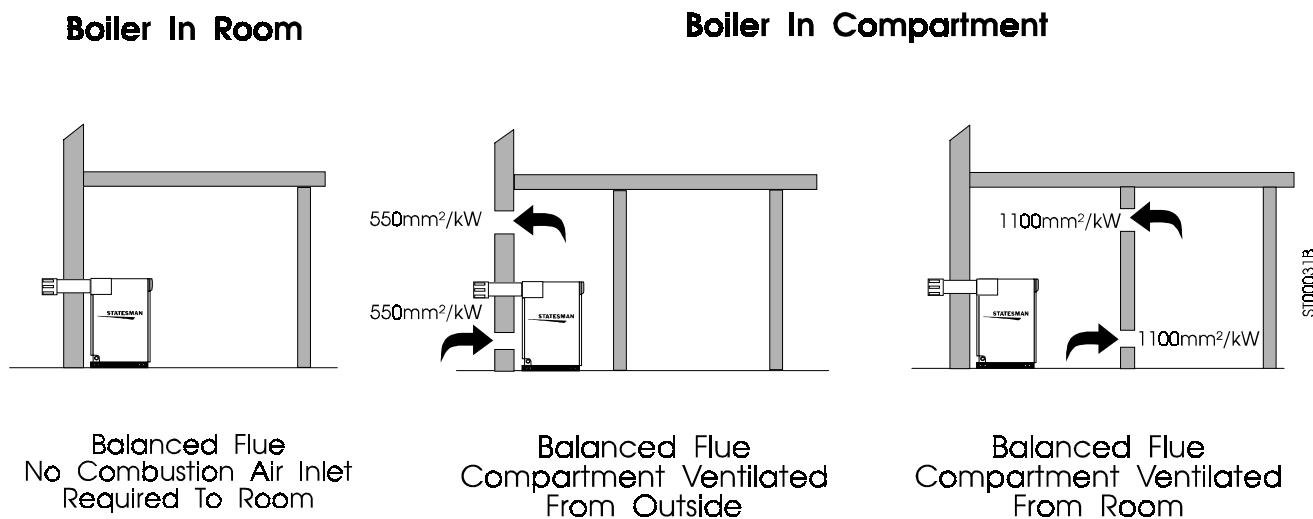


Fig. 7

### Balanced Flue

Boilers fitted with balanced flues must only fire Kerosine and will not operate satisfactorily unless the free air requirements have been satisfied.

Consideration should be given to the texture of the wall onto which the low level flue terminal is fixed. As with all heat emitting devices the warm air from the terminal will encourage the accumulation of dirt which will at some time require removal with a detergent based cleaning fluid.

### Clearances Required Around Balanced and Low Level Discharge Flues Fitted to Oil Fired Boilers

See Fig. 8

- A** Below a gutter or sanitary pipework
- B** Horizontal from opening, airbrick window etc.
- C** Above ground or balcony level
- D** Below eaves or balcony
- E** From an internal or external corner
- F** From a terminal facing a terminal

- G** From a surface facing the terminal
- H** Vertical from terminals on the same wall
- I** Horizontal from terminals on the same wall
- J** Below an opening, airbrick, window etc.
- K** From vertical sanitary pipework

**Table Showing the Balanced Flue Clearance Dimensions**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Building Regulations											
England & Wales 1991	-	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	600	-
Scotland 1990 Balanced* Low Level*	600 1000	- 600	600 600	600 1000	600 600	600 600	600 600	1500 1500	600 600	600 600	600 1000
Northern Ireland 1990	-	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	600	-
British Standard BS 5410 Part 1 1997	600	600	300	600	300	1200	600	1500	750	600	300

Table 3

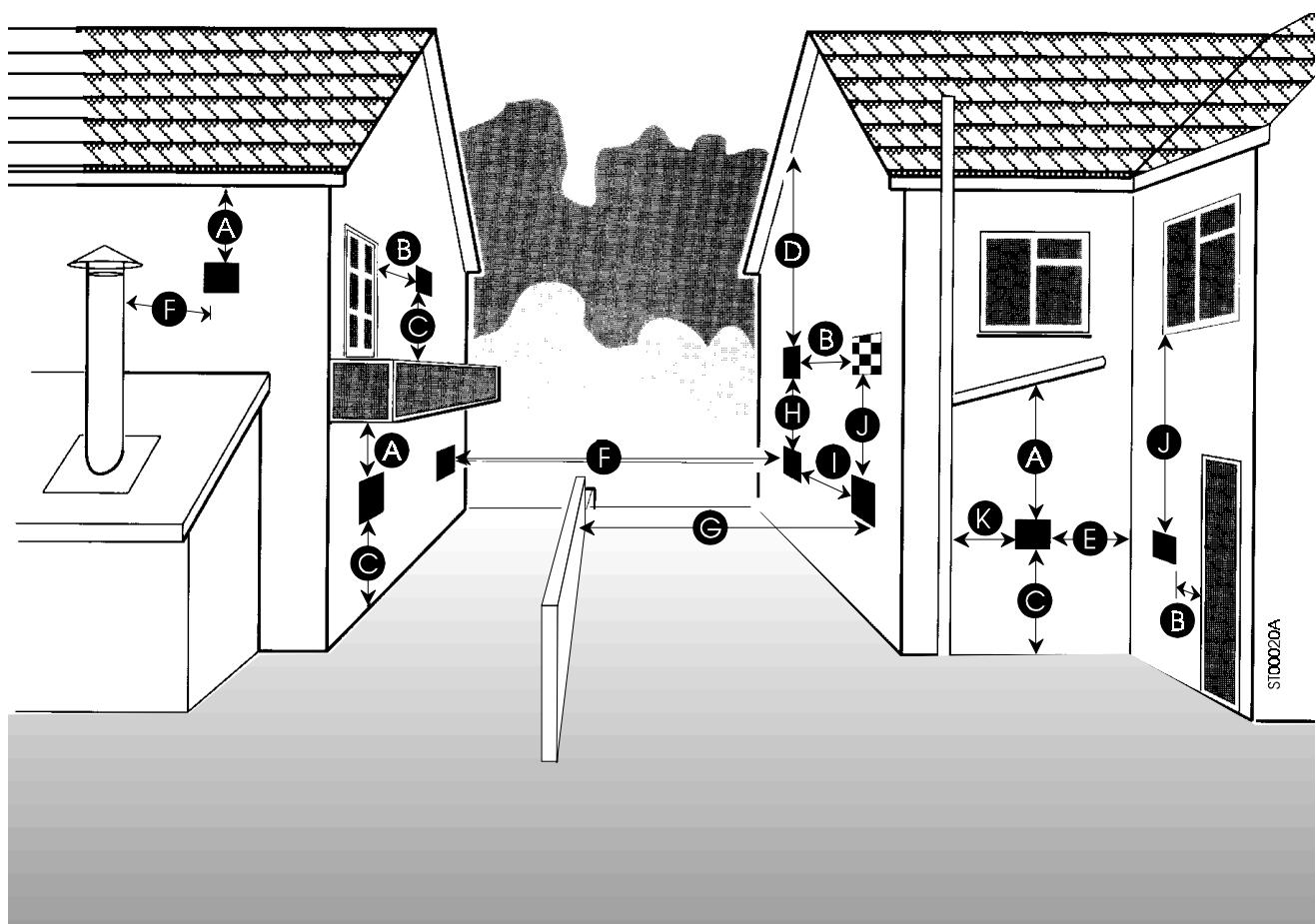


Fig. 8

\* Where the terminal is within 1 metre of any plastic material, such material should be protected from the effects of combustion products.

There are additional general requirements in most Regulations and Standards that the flue must be positioned so that it does not cause a nuisance and permits the dispersal of combustion products.

If the terminal is less than 2 metres above ground level, balcony or place to which any person has access, the terminal must be protected by a guard, (Flue Guard Part No. 26000045).

### Tank Support

Steel tanks are normally supported on masonry piers. These have to maintain the tank at a sufficient height to enable access to be gained for painting.

### Requirements for Tank Accommodation

Reference should be made to the relevant building regulations, bye-laws, etc. in order to achieve a satisfactory degree of safety in relation to the methods of protection. Underground tanks are also referred to in BS 5410:Pt.1. BS 5410:Pt.2 gives more detailed guidance on the burying of steel tanks.

The Scottish Building Standard requirements for underground tanks are the same as those of BS 5410:Pt.1.

### Methods of Tank Protection

It is considered unlikely that a fire will originate from the stored oil and it is the purpose of these recommendations to ensure that a fire which may originate from a building or other external source is not transmitted to the tank contents.

Adequate safety may be achieved in a number of ways, for example:

- Protecting the tank by a physical barrier or isolating the tank by sufficient space;
- Enclosing the tank by non-combustible fire resisting construction; i.e., putting the tank underground.

### Oil Storage Tank & Supply Installations

#### Oil Tank Types

##### Steel Tanks

Steel tanks should be constructed so as to comply with BS 799:Pt.5:1987. Galvanised steel pipework or valves must never be used for oil storage or supply systems.

##### Plastic Tanks

Tanks made from plastics material are now available.

Oil should never be stored in translucent plastic containers.

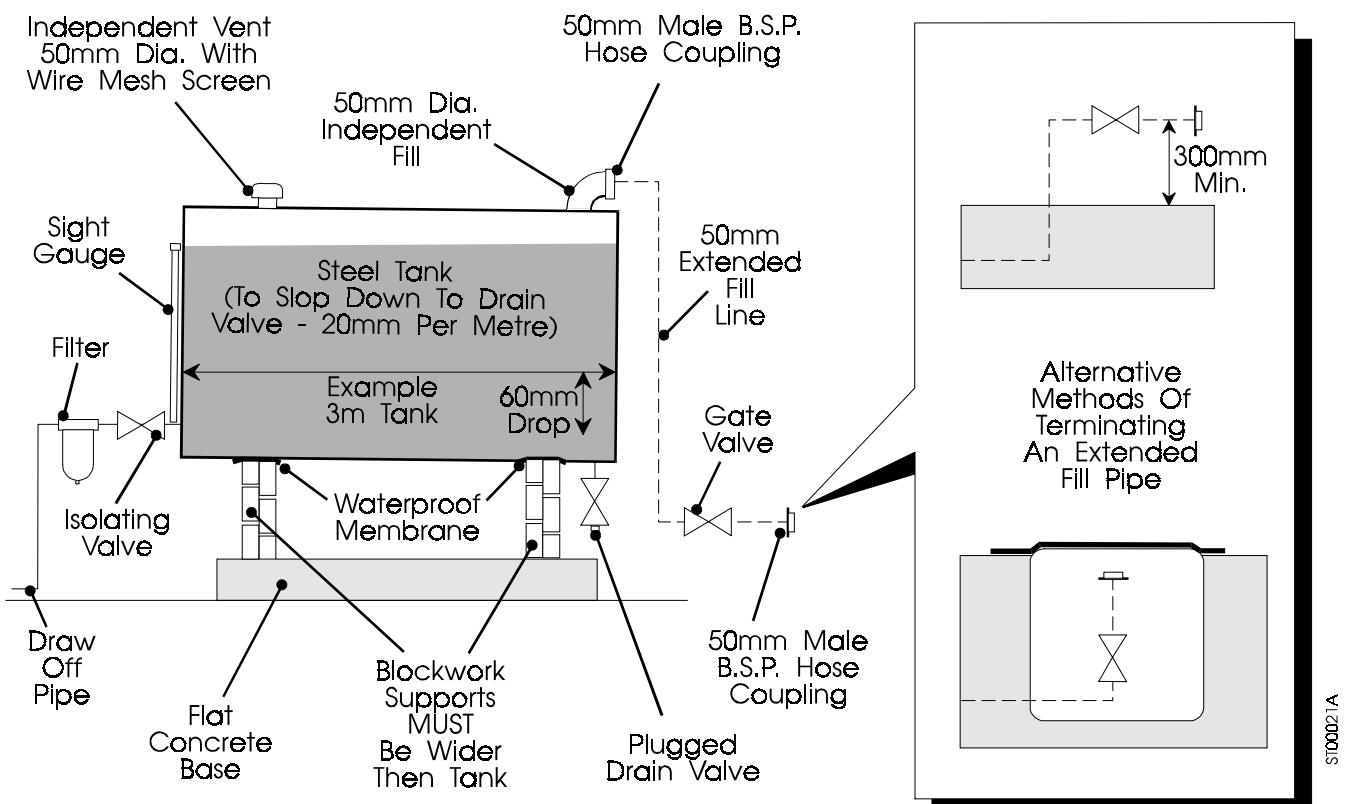


Fig. 9

## Storage Requirements and Tank Sizes

Tanks are available in a wide variety of sizes and capacities. For boilers of up to 13 kW (45,000 Btu/h) tanks with a capacity of 1200 litres (250 gallons) are satisfactory. Above that size of boiler a larger capacity tank should be considered.

Some typical tank sizes and capacities are noted below

Length Metres	Width Metres	Height Metres	Capacity Litres
---------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------

### Steel Tanks

1.52	1.22	0.61	1130
1.83	0.61	1.22	1360
1.83	1.22	1.22	2700
2.44	1.22	1.22	3650

### Polythene Tanks

2.03	0.69	1.36	1150
1.37	1.06	1.25	1250
2.02	1.36	1.36	2500

## Tank Fittings

TANKS REQUIRE TO BE PROVIDED WITH THE FOLLOWING FITTINGS:

### Fill Pipe

A 50 mm diameter black steel fill pipe terminating with a 50 mm male BSP thread hose coupling connection and non ferrous screw cap and chain.

### Extended Fill Pipe

Extended fill pipes can be used when the location of the tank is such that access for filling would be difficult for a delivery tanker carrying 30 metres of hose. Extended fill lines must be run in 50 mm diameter black steel tube with proper support. They must be arranged so as to be self draining, preferably in to the tank. Where tanks are located lower than their filling connection care must be taken to ensure that the pressure head of oil applied during filling is not excessive.

Where the use of an extended fill pipe means that the delivery driver cannot see the oil tank, an audible alarm should be fitted to indicate that the tank is nearly full.

### Vent Pipe

A separate vent pipe with an internal diameter at least equal to that of the fill pipe must be fitted. The open end of the vent is fitted with a return bend and an open wire mesh balloon.

A mushroom type vent may be fitted provided its free area is at least equal to the cross sectional area of the fill pipe. The vent should normally rise no higher than 600 mm above the top of the tank.

If the vent pipe rises more than 600 mm above the tank a pressure relief outlet must be provided in the vent at the 600 mm level. This is normally a horizontal branch off the vent with a flap at its end. This is hinged at the top and fitted so that it is normally closed but will open easily if oil rises up to the level of the branch.

### Isolating Valve

A valve is fitted in the tank outlet in an accessible position so that the oil supply to the burner can be shut off if required.

The valve must be of a type suitable for use with oil. The outlet from the tank must be above the level of the bottom of the tank to prevent water and sediment being drawn in to the oil supply pipe.

### Drain Valve

In order to enable the sediment and water to be removed from the tank a gate valve and plug are fitted in the bottom plate of the tank.

### Contents Gauge

The most commonly used gauge is the sight tube type. These are simple and have some advantages for domestic use. An isolating valve must always be provided and is often incorporated in the gauge connection. The top of the gauge must be fixed to the top of the tank and provided with a cap to protect the oil from foreign matter. Integral gauges using internal floats are also available. These are less likely than sight gauges to give rise to leaks.

### Overfill Alarms

Audible alarms can be fitted in tanks to indicate that they are nearly full. These are an essential requirement when the delivery point and tanker access are remote from each other.

### Oil Supply Pipe Layout

Oil can be run from the storage tank to the burner by a single pipe gravity flow if there is a sufficient height

difference between the bottom of the tank and the burner. Otherwise a two pipe system is needed.

**a) Single Pipe Supply Systems** - Tanks serving appliances with pressure jet burners by means of a single pipe need to be positioned so that they will apply the 300 mm minimum required head of oil to the burner when the fuel level is at its lowest point. The fittings and layout are shown in Fig. 10.

Pipe Dia I/D in mm.	8	10	Figures for Kerosine Only
'A' Metres	Length in Metres		
0.5	10	20	
1.0	20	40	
1.5	40	80	
2.0	60	100	

Table 4

**b) Two Pipe Supply Systems** - If the tank base is below the level at which gravity feed to the burner can be maintained, a two pipe oil supply system can be adopted. The fittings and layout are shown in Fig. 11. The non return valve in the supply line of the two pipe system is required to prevent oil running back from the burner and un-priming the oil pump. The non return valve in the return line is only required if the top of the tank is above the burner. Its purpose is to prevent oil running back through the burner during maintenance.

Pipe Dia I/D in mm.	8	10	Figures for Kerosine Only
'B' Metres	Length in Metres		
0.0	100	100	
0.5	100	100	
1.0	100	100	
1.5	100	100	
2.0	100	100	
2.5	80	100	
3.0	55	100	
3.5	5	90	

Table 5

## Oil Line De-Aerating Devices

These may be used in conjunction with Statesman boilers. It is recommended that they are fitted outside the dwelling. It is not permissible to fit plastic components in fuel lines within dwellings or boiler rooms. The manufacturers instructions should always be followed, particularly when the oil tank may be situated at low level. The fittings and layout are shown in Fig. 10.

## Oil Filter

An oil filter should always be fitted in the oil supply line. Facilities should be provided to enable it to be serviced without draining down the oil supply system.

## Fire Valves

A fire valve is an essential part of the oil supply system. It should be capable of cutting off the flow of oil outside the building in the event of a fire starting up within the boiler.

The valve should be located just outside the building at the point where the oil supply line enters. It must be activated by a remote sensor located over the burner but in a position clear of any direct radiation or excessive heat. Weight operated valves connected to a sensor by wires and pulleys have been used for this purpose. It is preferable, however, to use a valve with a capillary connection between its sensor and the oil cut off mechanism. The use of fusible head isolating valves is not recommended.

**It is essential that these devices conform to current Standards and Regulations. When they are installed, their manufacturers recommendations must be adhered to.**

## Copper Tube and Fittings

Copper tube for oil lines should be to BS.2871:Part 1: Table Y. It can be obtained in coil form or half hard for use with bending machines. This pipe can be obtained with protective plastic sheathing applied. Copper tubes for oil lines must not be soldered.

Fittings for copper pipe should be of the flared manipulative type to BS.864:Part 2:1983. Steel pipe should be to BS.1387:1985. Fittings for steel pipe should be to BS.1740:Part 1:197271 with taper threads.

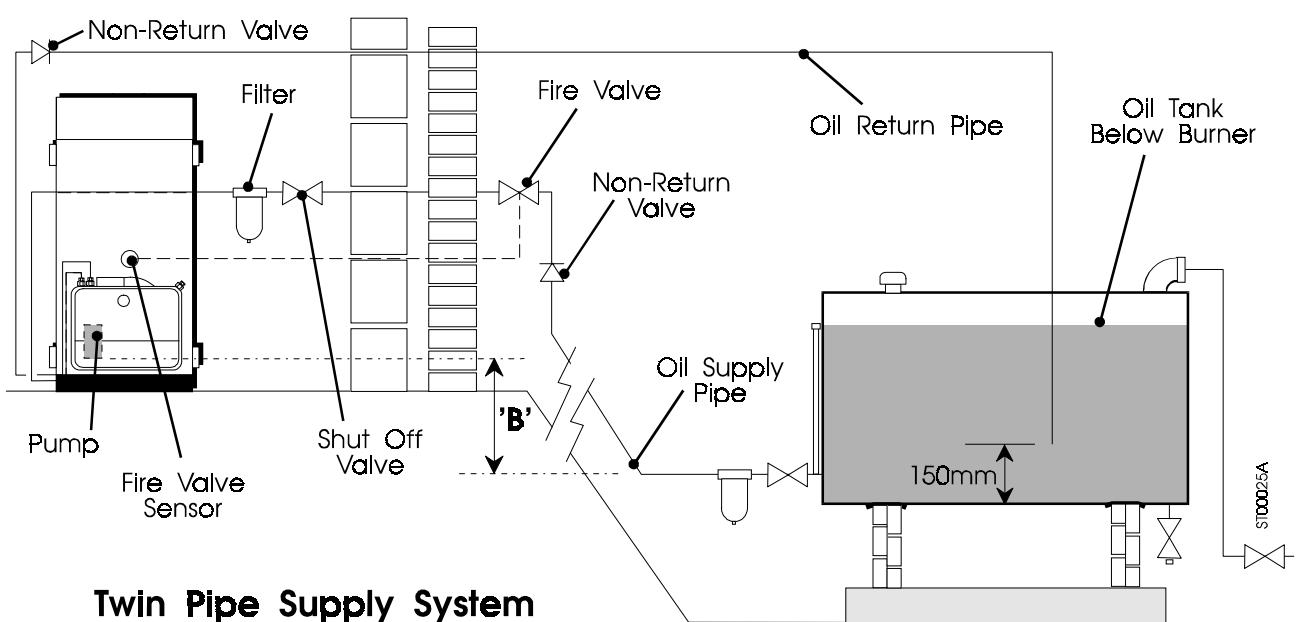
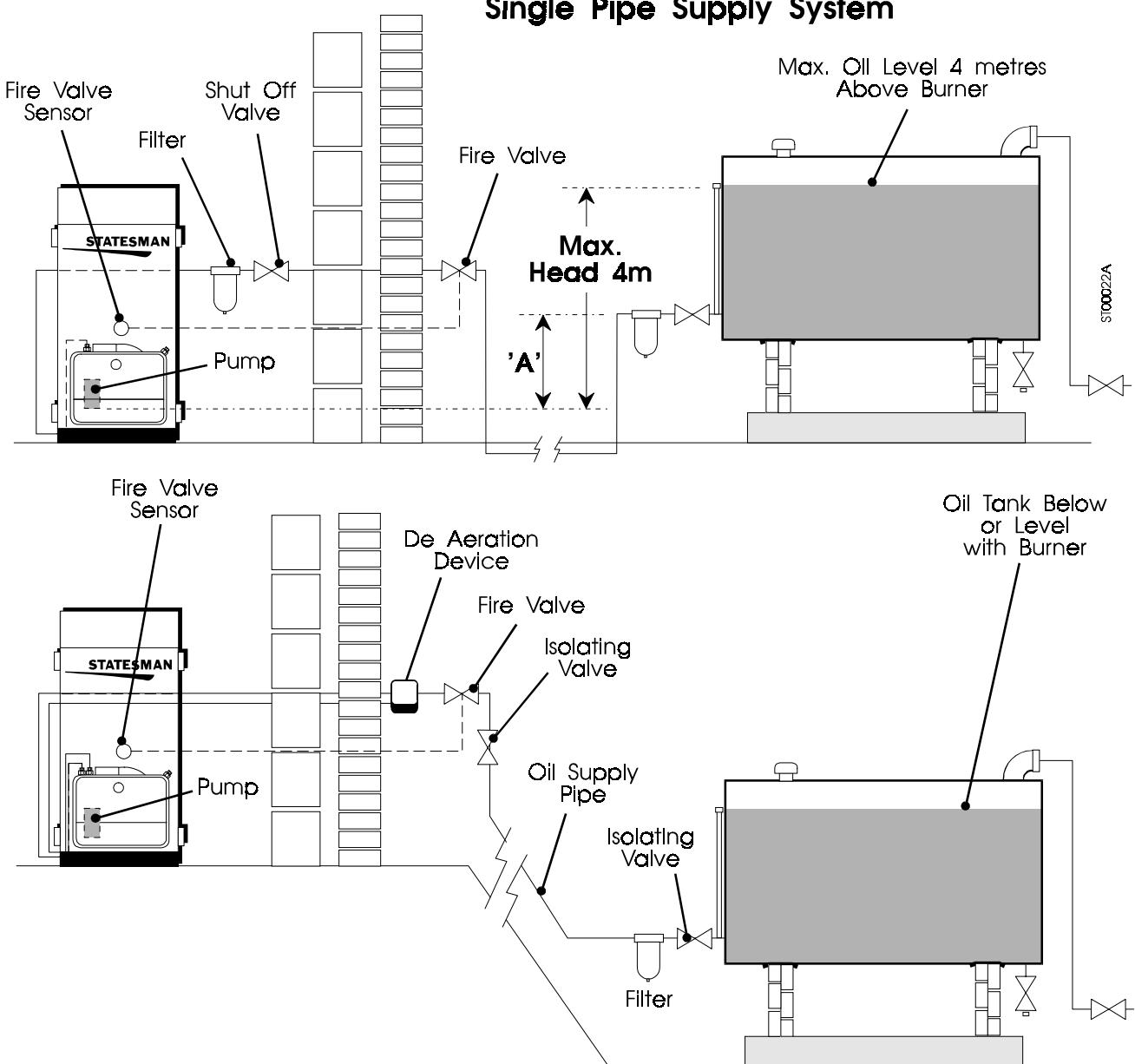
## Floor Temperatures

The thermal insulation provided in the boiler base ensures the floor temperatures is kept below 80 °C and as such, a non combustible hearth is not required. The floor should always be smooth and flat and capable of supporting the installed weight of the boiler, including its water content. If constructed by a material which is softened by oil, it is advisable to install an additional metal tray underneath the boiler for protection against accidental damage.

## The Heating System

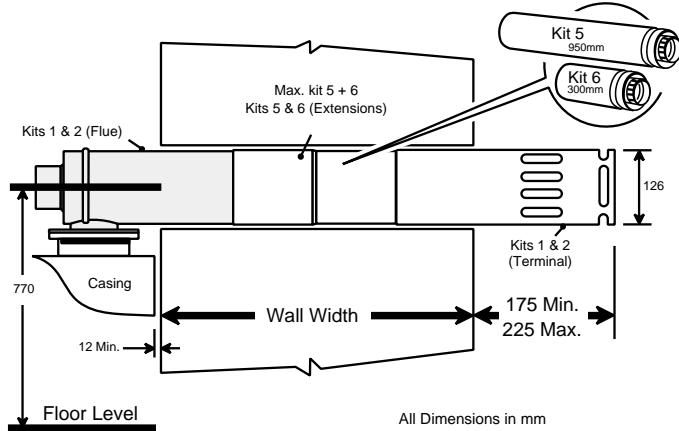
When fitting into an existing installation the system should be chemically cleaned, and a suitable inhibitor added to keep it in good condition.

## Single Pipe Supply System



## 3 - Installation & Commissioning

## Low Level Horizontal - Kits 1 & 2 With Extensions



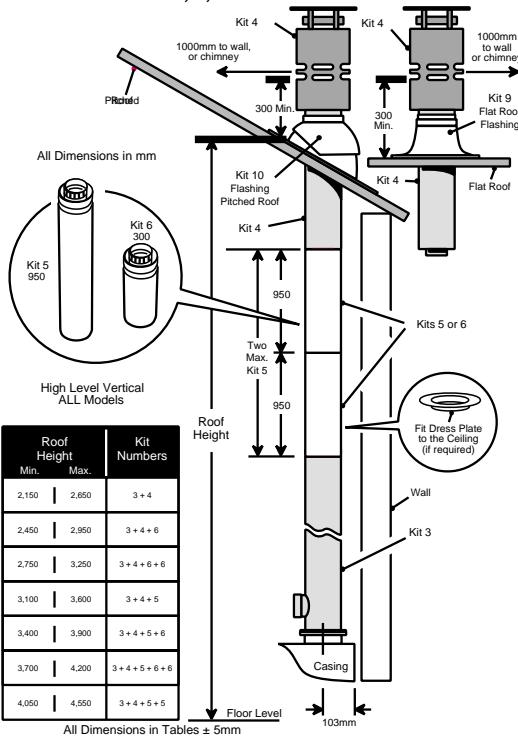
Low Level Rear ALL Models	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 275	1
225 - 600	2
600 - 900	2 + 6
900 - 1,200	2 + 6 + 6
1,200 - 1,550	2 + 5
1,550 - 1,850	2 + 5 + 6

Low Level Left/Right 50/70 Models	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 250	1
125 - 500	2
500 - 800	2 + 6
800 - 1,100	2 + 6 + 6
1,100 - 1,450	2 + 5
1,450 - 1,750	2 + 5 + 6

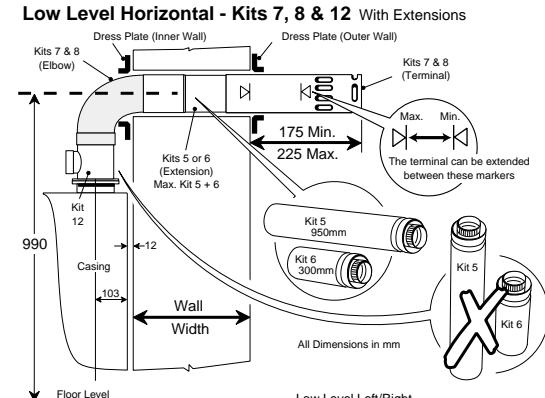
Low Level Left/Right 70/90 90/110 Models	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 200	1
100 - 450	2
450 - 750	2 + 6
750 - 1,050	2 + 6 + 6
1,050 - 1,400	2 + 5
1,400 - 1,700	2 + 5 + 6

All Dimensions in Tables  $\pm$  5mm

### **High Level Vertical - Kits 3, 4, 9 & 10** With Extensions



Roof Height		Kit Numbers
Min.	Max.	
2,150	2,650	3 + 4
2,450	2,950	3 + 4 + 6
2,750	3,250	3 + 4 + 6 + 6
3,100	3,600	3 + 4 + 5
3,400	3,900	3 + 4 + 5 + 6
3,700	4,200	3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 6
4,050	4,550	3 + 4 + 5 + 5



Low Level Rear ALL Models	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 275	12 + 7
225 - 525	12 + 8
525 - 825	12 + 8 + 6
825 - 1,125	12 + 8 + 6 + 6
1,125 - 1,225	12 + 7 + 5
1,225 - 1,475	12 + 8 + 5
1,475 - 1,775	12 + 8 + 5 + 6

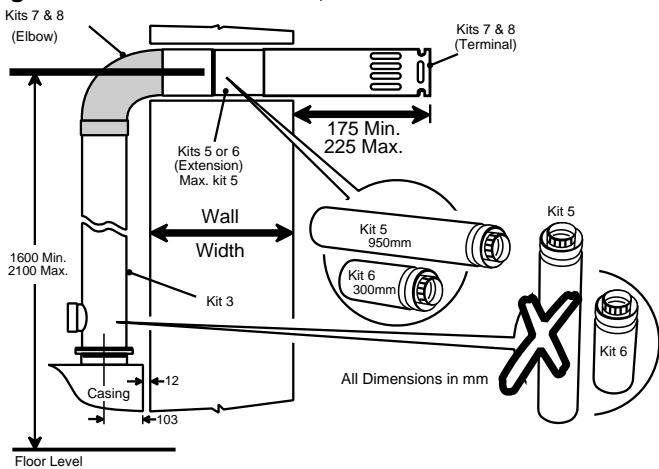
Low Level Left/Right 45/50 50/70 Models	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 175	12 + 7
125 - 425	12 + 8
425 - 725	12 + 8 + 6
725 - 1,025	12 + 8 + 6 + 6
1,025 - 1,125	12 + 7 + 5
1,125 - 1,375	12 + 8 + 5
1,375 - 1,675	12 + 8 + 5 + 6

Low Level Left/Right 70/90 - 90/110 System Flowsure Models Flowsure + Left Only	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 125	12 + 7
100 - 375	12 + 8
375 - 675	12 + 8 + 6
675 - 975	12 + 8 + 6 + 6
975 - 1,075	12 + 7 + 5
1,075 - 1,325	12 + 8 + 5
1,325 - 1,625	12 + 8 + 5 + 6

Low Level Right Flowsure + Model	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
Not Suitable	12 + 7
100 - 275	12 + 8
275 - 575	12 + 8 + 6
575 - 875	12 + 8 + 6 + 6
875 - 975	12 + 7 + 5
975 - 1,225	12 + 8 + 5
1,225 - 1,525	12 + 8 + 5 + 6

All Dimensions in Tables  $\pm$  5mm

**High Level Horizontal - Kits 3, 7 & 8** With Extensions



High Level Rear ALL Models	
Wall Width	Kit Numbers
100 - 275	3 + 7
225 - 525	3 + 8
525 - 825	3 + 8 + 6
825 - 1,125	3 + 8 + 6 + 6
1,125 - 1,225	3 + 7 + 5
1,225 - 1,475	3 + 8 + 5

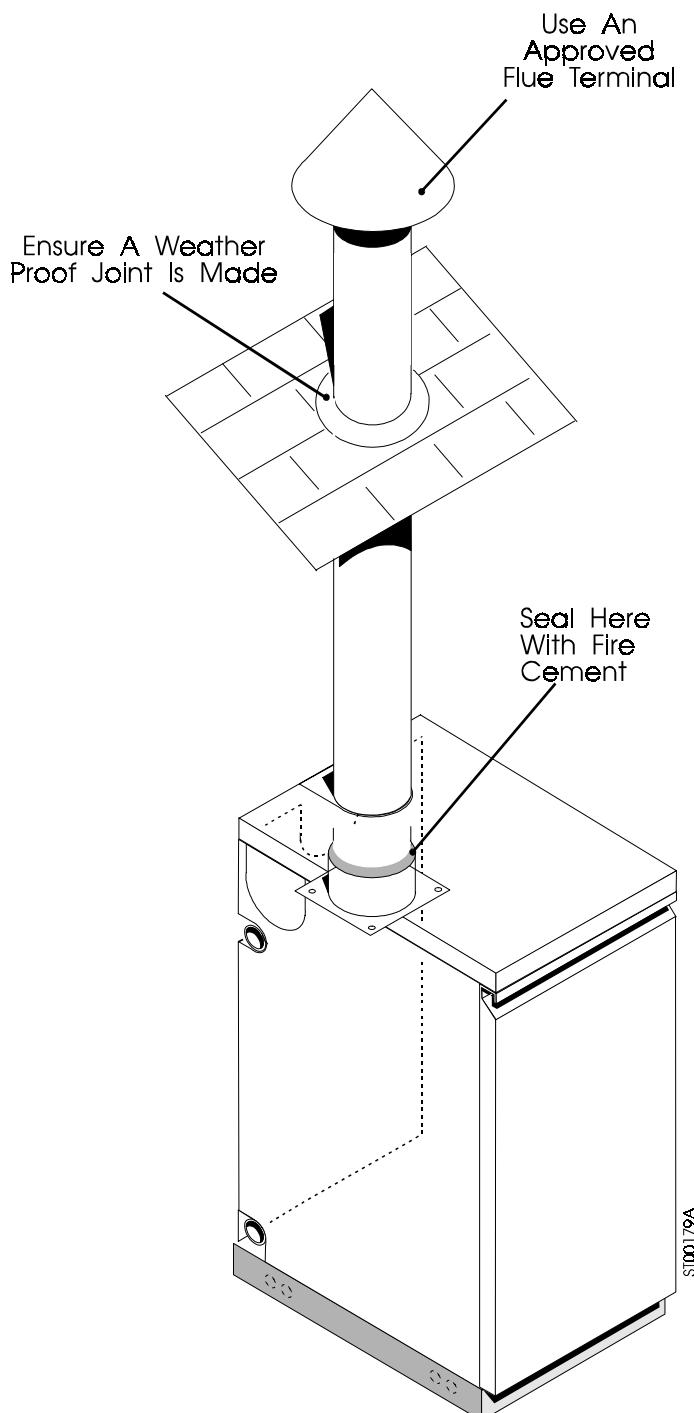
High Level Left/ 50/70 Mode	
Wall Width	Key Number
100 - 175	3 + 4
125 - 425	3 + 8
425 - 725	3 + 8
725 - 1,025	3 + 8 + 0
1,025 - 1,125	3 + 7
1,125 - 1,375	3 + 8

Right s		High Level Left/Right 70/90 90/110	
7	8	Wall Width	Kit Numbers
		100 - 125	3 + 7
		100 - 375	3 + 8
+ 6		375 - 675	3 + 8 + 6
+ 6 + 6		675 - 975	3 + 8 + 6 + 6
+ 5		975 - 1,075	3 + 7 + 5
+ 5		1,075 - 1,325	3 + 8 + 5

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All Dimensions in Tables  $\pm 5\text{mm}$

Fig. 12



## Installation & Commissioning

It is possible to install the boiler without removing the casing sides but care should be taken not to damage the panels when connecting the water pipes.

### Fitting a Balanced Flue

Refer to the Instructions supplied with the flue.

### Fitting a Conventional Flue

Local Building Regulations and Bye Laws should be consulted for details of the chimney, use a 135° bend. 90° bends must not be used, due to their flow resistance and baffling characteristics. Ensure that flue pipe entering a brick chimney is cut off flush with the inside surface or at a small inclined angle to prevent droppings entering the flue connection. Provision for cleaning the chimney should be made below the flue entry. Refer also to Section 2 of these Instructions.

- Unpack the boiler.
- Select the desired oil feed position and remove the appropriate knockout in the base using a suitable drift.
- Position boiler.
- Lift off top casing panel.
- Carefully remove knockout panel in top casing panel using gentle manipulation.
- Seal flue pipe to boiler with fire cement.
- Re-fit top casing panel.

### Connecting the Electricity Supply

#### Electrical Connections:

All electrical wiring must be carried out by a qualified electrician in accordance with current I.E.E. Regulations and any Local Regulations that may apply.

**Earthing:** It is essential that the appliance is earthed.

**Cable Entry:** The cable should be heat resisting and routed either along the top side of the casing or run from the bottom side through the knock out holes in the base tray, making sure they do not come in contact with the heat exchanger.

**Fusing:** The mains electrical supply should be taken from a double pole isolating switch (fused 5 amp) situated near the boiler.

**Wiring Diagrams:** Refer to wiring diagrams in Section 1 of these Instructions.

### Wire in external controls

- a) Pull off white front case.
- b) Remove 2 screws securing control box to boiler.
- c) Remove 2 screws and split control box apart.
- d) Wire in external controls.
- e) Re-assemble in reverse order.

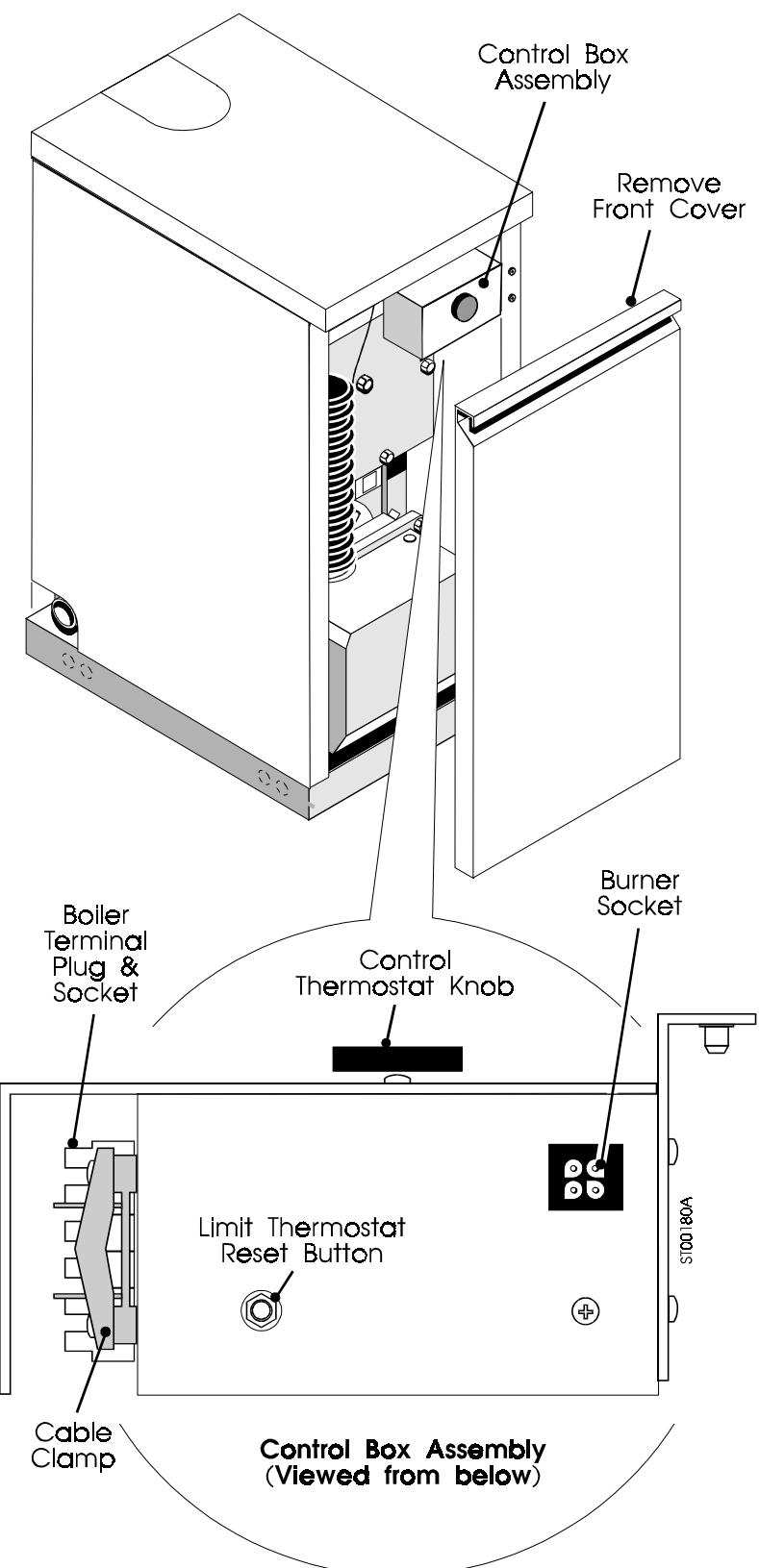
### Fuel Pipes

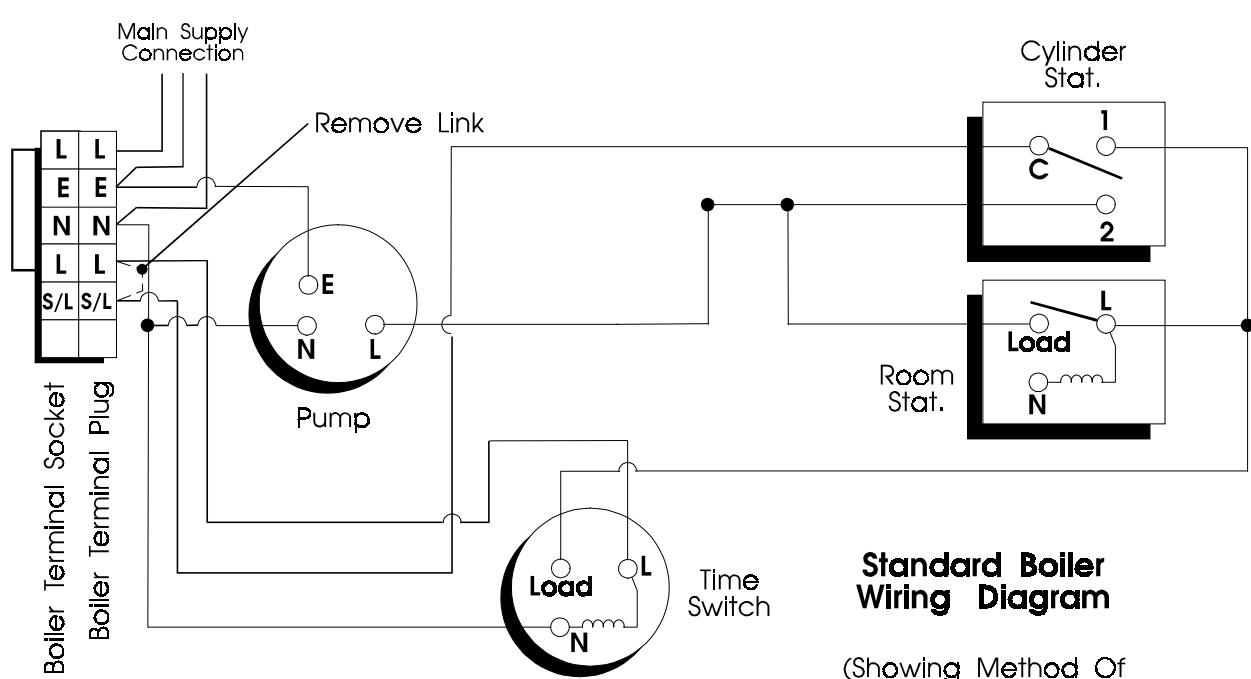
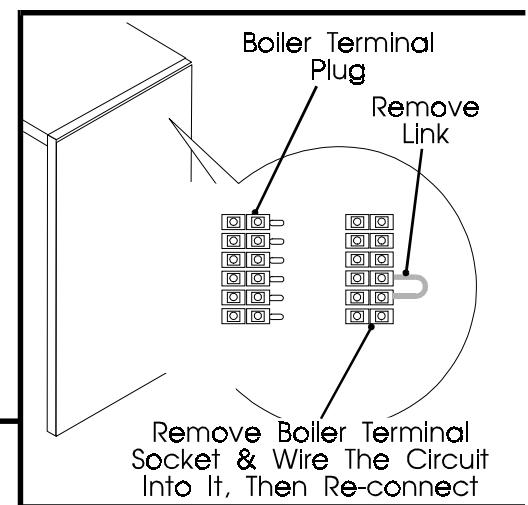
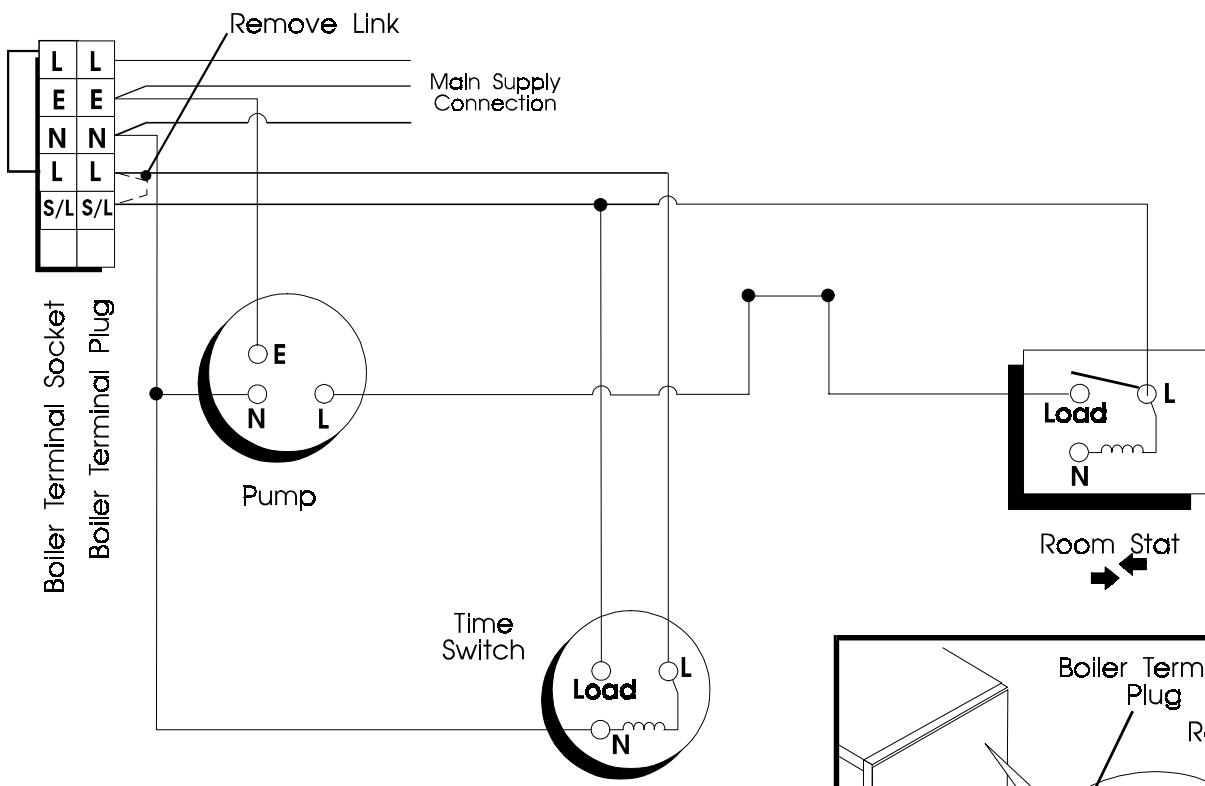
Refer to Section 2, Figs. 9, 10, 11 plus Tables 4 and 5.

Before connecting a flexible hose to the burner draw off a small quantity of oil, approximately two pints, into a suitable container, check that fuel is clean.

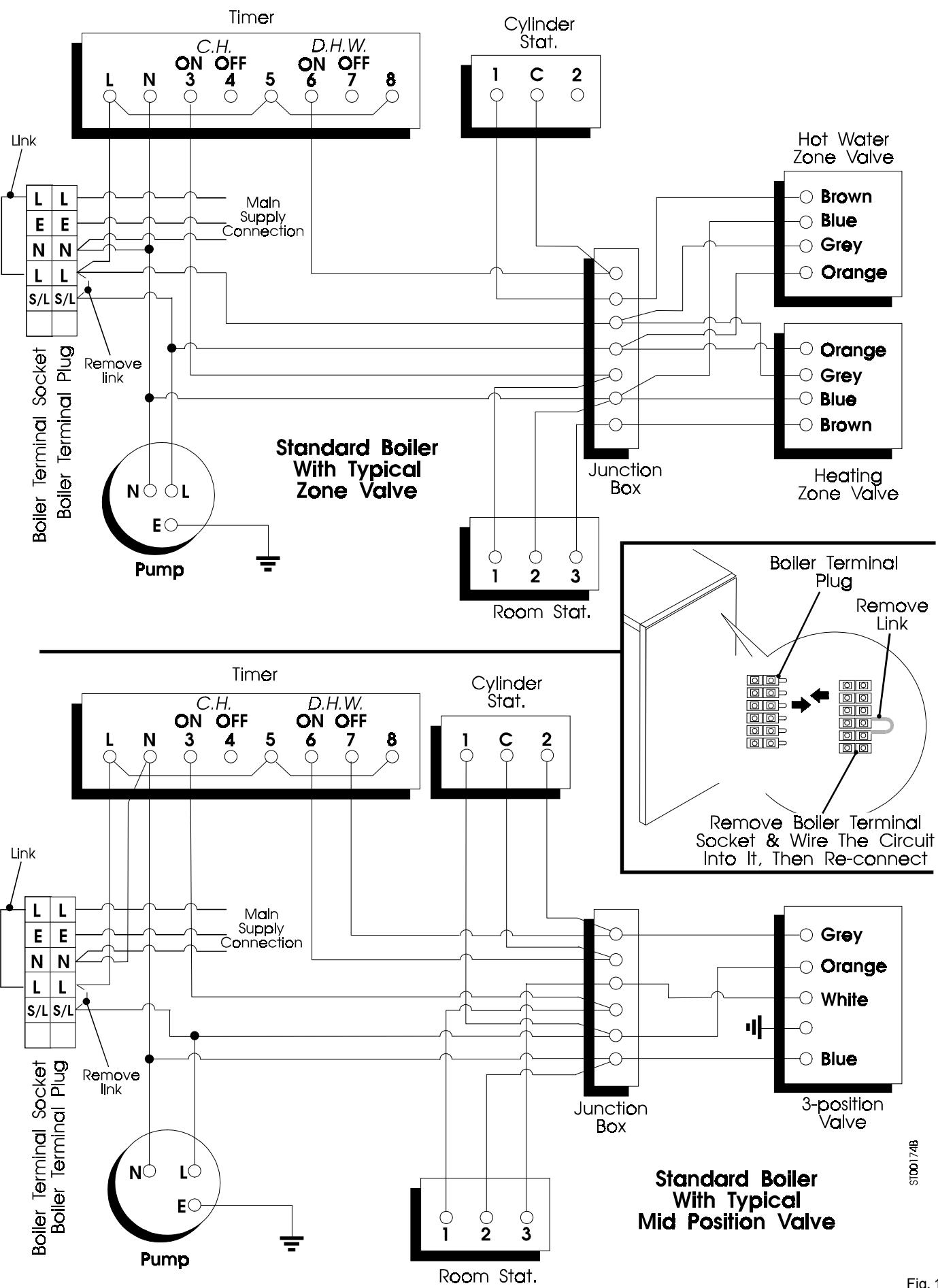
The flexible fuel pipe should be connected to the burner and the other end of the fuel line. At this stage the connection should be left finger-tight as it will have to be disconnected before the burner is started in order to vent air from the line after the fuel has been turned on. Couple a filter to the rigid pipe and run pipework from the inlet of the filter to the tank. The filter should not be installed inside the boiler.

continued on page 24.





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An Isolation Valve should be placed on the tank side of the filter, so that the oil supply can be isolated when servicing is required.

Ensure that the filter is positioned correctly and that it is easily accessible with sufficient clearance below it for cleaning or replacing the filter element.

It is vital that all joints are completely oil-tight, leaks may cause air locks in the fuel supply pipe, and will almost certainly lead to complaints of oil odour.

Fit the fire valve in the oil line, as detailed in Section 2, Page 17.

Where the tank position provides a gravity flow of oil to the burner, THE SINGLE PIPE SYSTEM should be used. The difference in "head", i.e., the distance vertically between the pump and the outlet of the tank, dictates the maximum length of oil supply pipe, including horizontal and vertical runs (see Section 2).

When the tank outlet is below the level of the burner fuel pump, THE TWO PIPE SYSTEM MUST BE USED (See Fig. 11). Here a return line is piped from the pump back to the tank, finishing at least 150 mm above the bottom. This section of pipe must end at the same level in the tank as the suction as to prevent loss of prime.

The ends of the two pipes should be well separated so that no sludge is disturbed by the return, and will not be pulled into the suction pipe. An elbow at the end of the return will ensure that the discharge is away from the suction. A non-return valve should be fitted as close as possible to the tank and at the lowest available point in the suction line. Avoid having the bottom of the tank more than 3 m (10') below the burner. The difference in levels between the pump and the suction and the return lines in the tank controls the maximum length of pipe, including horizontal and vertical runs.

It is necessary to enable the pump to raise the oil out of the tank. Problems can be encountered, with air collecting on shut down, if the fuel pump is situated at the highest point in the system.

## Water Connections

Flow and return connections are provided on each side of the boiler, comprising two high level flow connections and two low level return connections. Connect the pipework to the selected connections and blank off the unused ones, it is always preferable to connect the flow and return pipe diagonally opposite if at all possible.

## Retarders

There is an access door above the burner, remove and check the retarders are sound and in position.

The 50/70 & 70/90 have three retarders above a baffle plate. The 90/110 has six retarders and two baffle plates.

## Thermostats

Check that all thermostats are secure in their pockets. **On the 50/70, 70/90 and 90/110 models it is recommended that on fully pumped systems the boiler stat phial is on the side nearest the flow outlet. If hot water is by gravity circulation fit the boiler stat phial on the gravity flow side.**

**Commission the boiler - See page 26.**

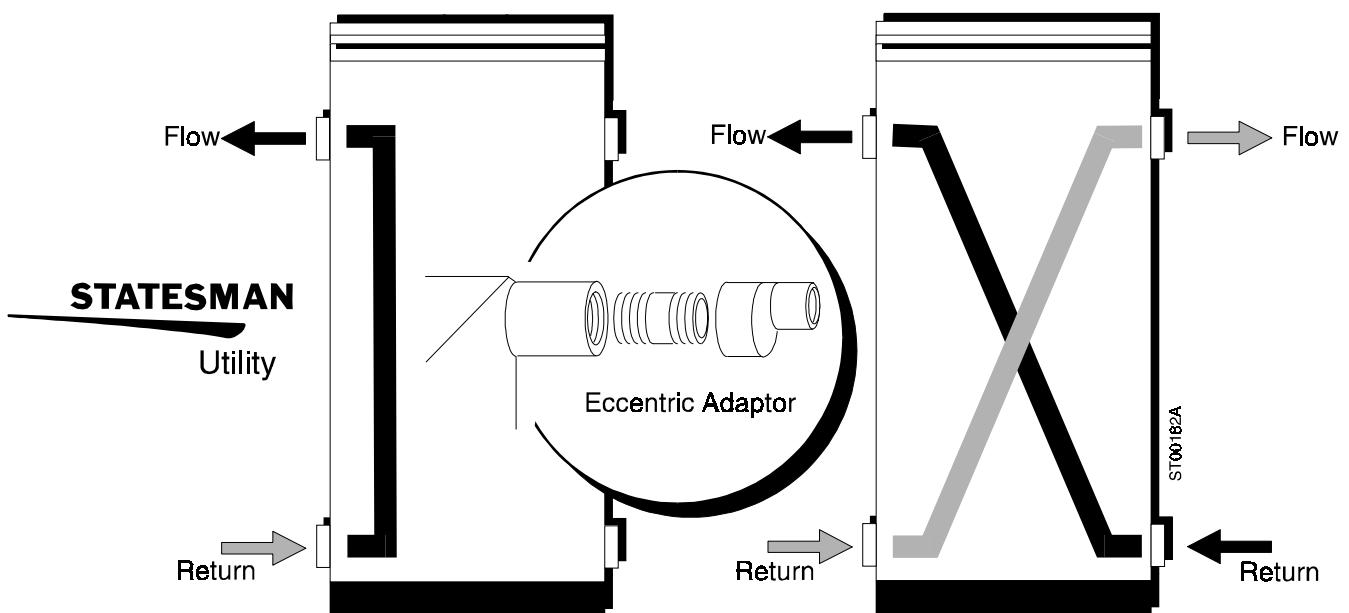


Fig. 17

## Commissioning

It is strongly recommended that the boiler/burner is commissioned by a qualified technician, preferably OFTEC trained and registered.

### Burner

1. Unless already removed, remove the top casing panel, front casing panel and burner cover.
2. Temporally disconnect the fuel hose from the burner, run off the oil into a container to purge air from the fuel line.
3. Re-connect oil line and check for leaks.
4. Connect a pressure gauge to the oil pump.
5. Check that the water system is filled and vented.
6. Check that all controls are calling for heat.
7. Switch on electricity supply.
8. Turn on boiler thermostat. The burner will start and should light within 20 seconds. If the flame is not established during this time the amber lock out neon will light, wait about a minute before pressing the reset button to re-commence the lighting sequence.

Continuous failure to light is almost certainly due to air remaining in the fuel supply.

9. Start and stop the burner two or three times until the flame cuts off sharply - this indicates any remaining air has been dispersed.
10. When the burner is operating check the fuel supply pressure, adjust if necessary to give the required output.
11. Switch off the boiler, remove the pressure gauge and re-fit the plug.
12. Re-fit the burner cover and boiler casing panels,
13. Switch the boiler on. Allow the burner to run for about 15 minutes. The flue gas sampling point should be used whilst adjusting the air to give clean combustion. See the Burner Information Instructions for correct CO<sub>2</sub> reading.

### Boiler and system preparation

1. Remove the boiler top and front casing panels.
2. Check that all controls are not calling for heat.
3. Check that all water connections throughout the system are tight.

**Models: 50/70, 70/90.  
90/110 has 6 Retarders**

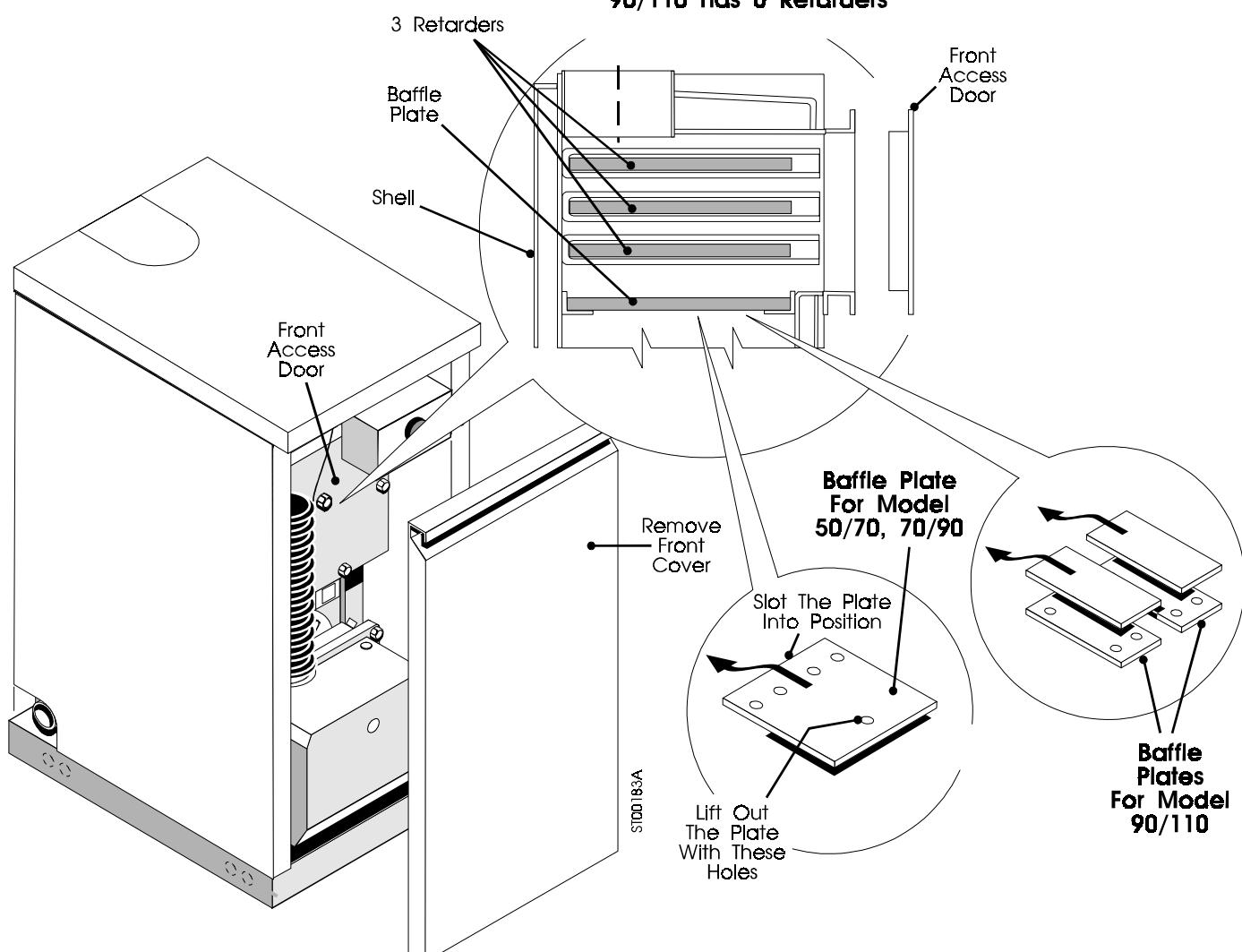


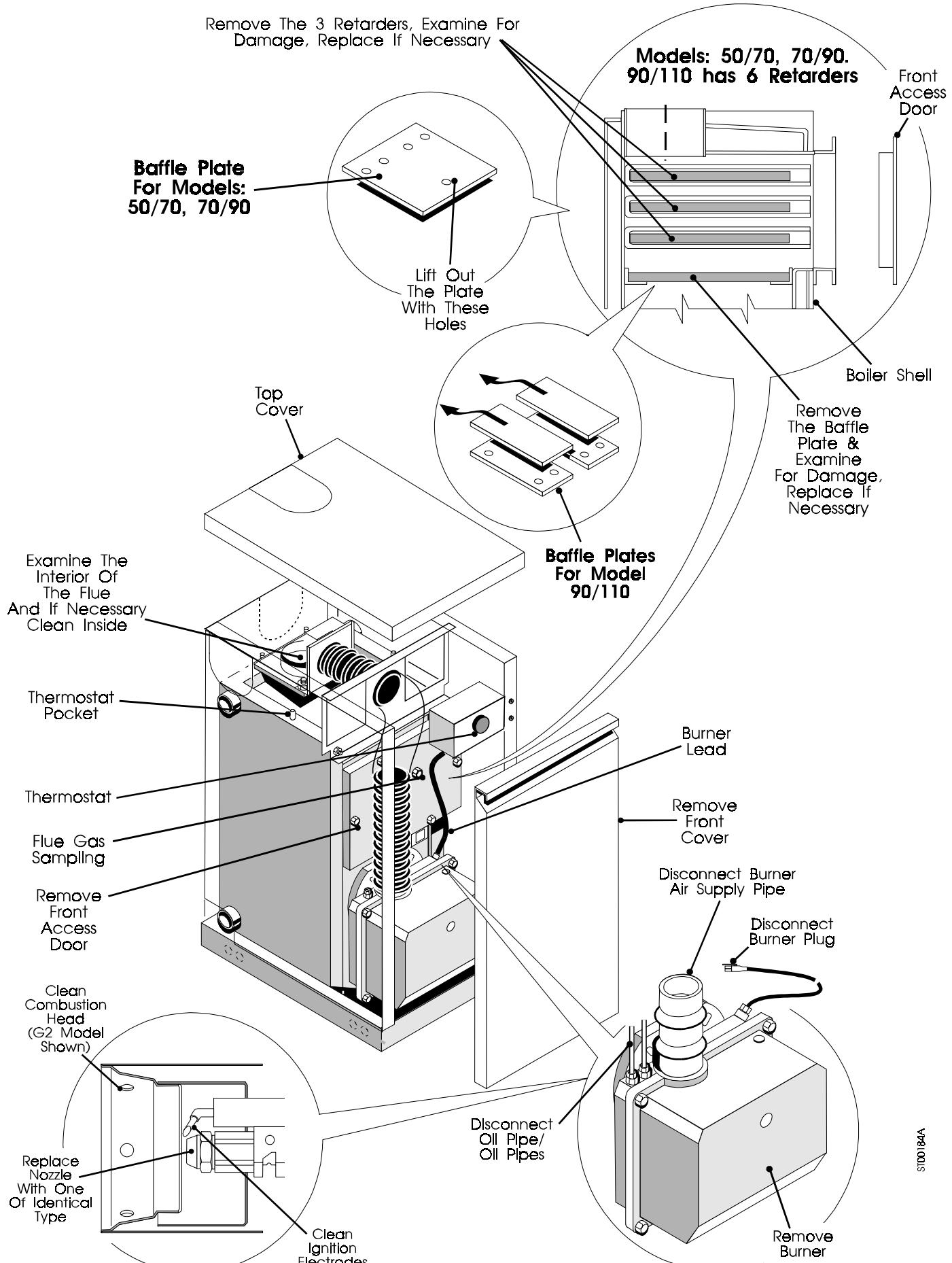
Fig. 18

4. Having completed the necessary water connections, those connections not utilised should be plugged.
5. Check that the central heating system has been fully flushed out at installation using a flushing agent. If not, add a suitable flushing agent to the system and fill the system. Then drain the system while hot and immediately refill adding a suitable proprietary corrosion inhibitor (such as FernoX).

#### **Completion of Commissioning**

If the boiler is being passed over to the user immediately, advise the user of the precautions necessary to prevent damage to the system and to the building in the event of the system remaining inoperative during frost conditions. Advise the user that for continued efficient and safe operation of the boiler, it is important that adequate servicing is carried out by a qualified engineer at least once a year for boilers using kerosene and twice a year if using gas oil. Set the system controls to the user's requirements.

If the boiler is to be left inoperative, set all controls off. Turn off oil supply at the isolating valve and switch off the electricity supply. If there is any possibility of the boiler and system being left inoperative during frosty conditions then drain the boiler and system.



## 4 - Servicing & Maintenance

- If the balanced flue is dismantled for any reason and the flue seals disturbed, new seals must be fitted. Refer to the Parts Catalogue for part numbers.

### Servicing

- To maintain the boiler's high thermal efficiency and reliable operation, it should be serviced annually by a qualified engineer preferably OFTEC trained and registered. If Gas Oil is the fuel two visits per year are advised.
- Operate the boiler and system. Note any faults which may need to be corrected during the service. It is advised that a set of combustion results are first obtained before undertaking any work.
- Switch off the electricity supply at the main isolating switch to the boiler. Turn off the fuel supply.
- Pull off front cover and disconnect the burner oil pipe(s), flexible air tube and burner plug, refer to the Burner Information Instructions.
- Undo burner retaining nut and withdraw burner from boiler, remove combustion head. Clean combustion head, making sure all slots and holes are clean. Clean ignition electrodes, examine for signs of damage.
- **Remove nozzle and replace with one of identical type. Under no circumstances should the nozzle be stripped into component parts and never attempt to clean the nozzle tip.**
- Remove burner cover, pull out control box (after releasing side screw) and clean photocell.
- Remove right hand side of fan casing and check impeller for deposits - clean blades as necessary.
- Remove end cap from oil pump and take out filter. Wash clean with kerosene and replace. (Caution - the oil pump contains a small amount of fuel, which will be released, when the end cap is removed).
- Re-assemble burner and check dimensions, refer to Burner Information Instructions.
- Remove access door on front of boiler, remove retarders and baffle plate noting their positions. Brush off all deposits, if they show signs of damage replace.
- Examine interior of boiler and if necessary clean. Remove any loose debris from the combustion chamber.

- Check the condition of the refractory base and repair any minor cracks with fire cement.
- When satisfied refit retarders and baffle plate and refit access door making sure that seals and gaskets are correctly fitted.
- Refit burner to boiler, connect flexible air tube, oil pipe(s) and refit burner lead.
- With all controls calling for heat, turn on fuel and switch on electricity. Allow burner to run for several minutes and then carry out combustion tests, refer to the Burner Information Instructions and if necessary, adjust to obtain best results.
- On completion of combustion tests, replace front cover.

**Note:** It is advisable to replace flexible fuel pipes every five years.

### Maintenance

- To ensure trouble-free heating and hot water, it is most important that the boiler and burner are correctly serviced.
- This is best carried out by entering into a Service Contract with your Installer.
- Conditions of operation will vary, but with normal usage the following is strongly advised:

#### At the end of winter

- Switch off main switch.
- Close all stop valves in the oil supply pipes.
- Clean the flueways and all inside surfaces of the boiler.
- Clean flue and chimney.
- Clean all boiler internal surfaces.

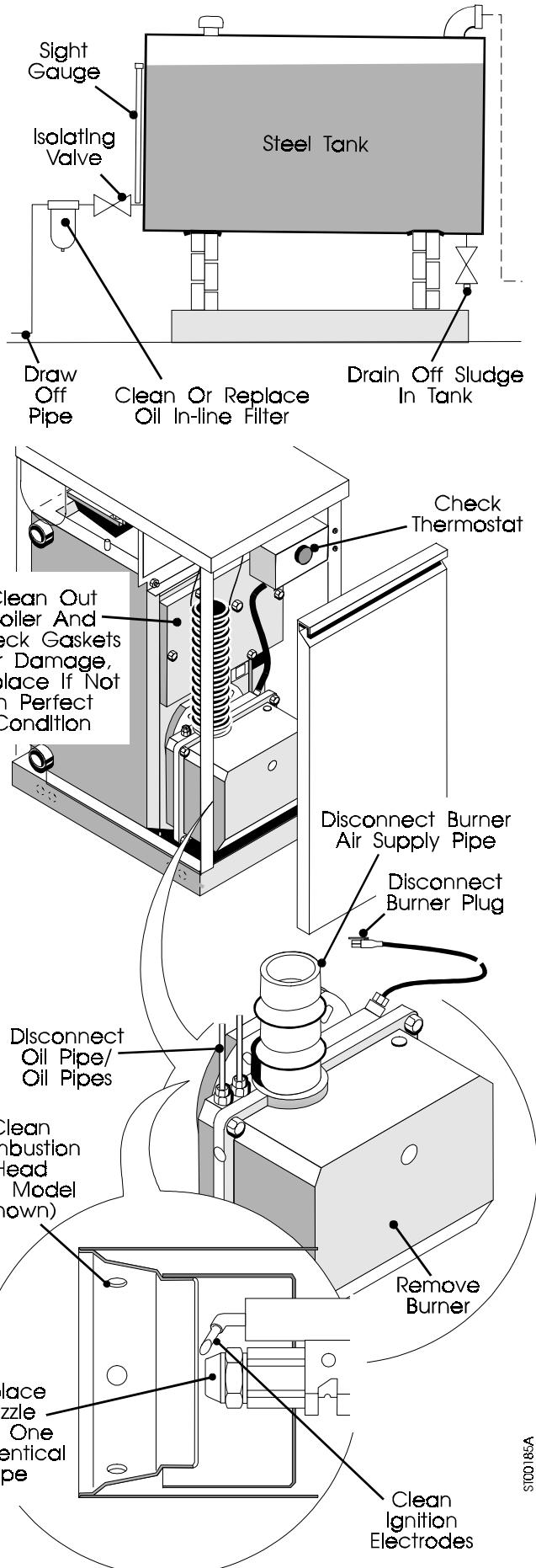
#### At the end of summer

- Isolate electrical supply to the boiler.
- Switch off main switch.
- Close all stop valves in the oil supply pipes.
- Clean the flueways and all inside surfaces of the boiler.
- Clean flue and chimney.
- Clean all boiler internal surfaces.

Also,

#### • De-sludge the fuel tank(s)

There should be a sludge valve fitted to the tank(s).



- **Replace/clean cartridge in main filter**  
If a paper microbic cartridge has been in service for more than one heating season, a replacement should be fitted. If a metal fine microbic filter is fitted then this should be cleaned with kerosene. Ensure that the filter bowl is thoroughly cleaned out before replacement.

- **Remove the burner**

Service the burner, refer to the Burner Information Instructions.

- **Clean the boiler**

This is required as follows if the boiler was not cleaned at the end of the heating season:  
Remove front access door from the boiler.  
Remove the retarders and baffle plate (where fitted), clean any soot and any hard deposits from the boiler surface.

- **Gaskets**

It is advisable to replace all gaskets which have been disturbed unless it is certain that they are in excellent condition.

- **Check all thermostats**

Test all thermostats to ensure that they are working correctly. Remove all dust with a soft brush and make sure that accessible contacts are clean.

## Replacement of Parts

**Isolate the boiler from the Electricity, Oil and Water supplies before replacing any components.**

Fig. 20

## Replacement of Thermostats

1. Remove the front cover.
2. Remove the controls assembly securing screws.
3. Lift away the controls assembly and un-clip both sensors and temperature bulb (where fitted) from their pockets.
4. Remove the retaining screws and split the controls box assembly apart.

## Limit Thermostat

1. Remove the limit thermostat by disconnecting the electrical connections. Then unfasten the retaining nut at the base of the control box and remove.
2. Fit the new limit thermostat in reverse order to the above ensuring correct location.

## Boiler Control Thermostat

1. Pull off the control knob. Remove the boiler thermostat by disconnecting the electrical connections and removing the locknut securing the spindle to the controls assembly. Pull away the sensor from the control box front cover.
2. Fit the new boiler thermostat in reverse order to the above ensuring correct location.

**Note: After the replacement of components, always check for soundness of connections. Always carry out a full functional check of the system.**

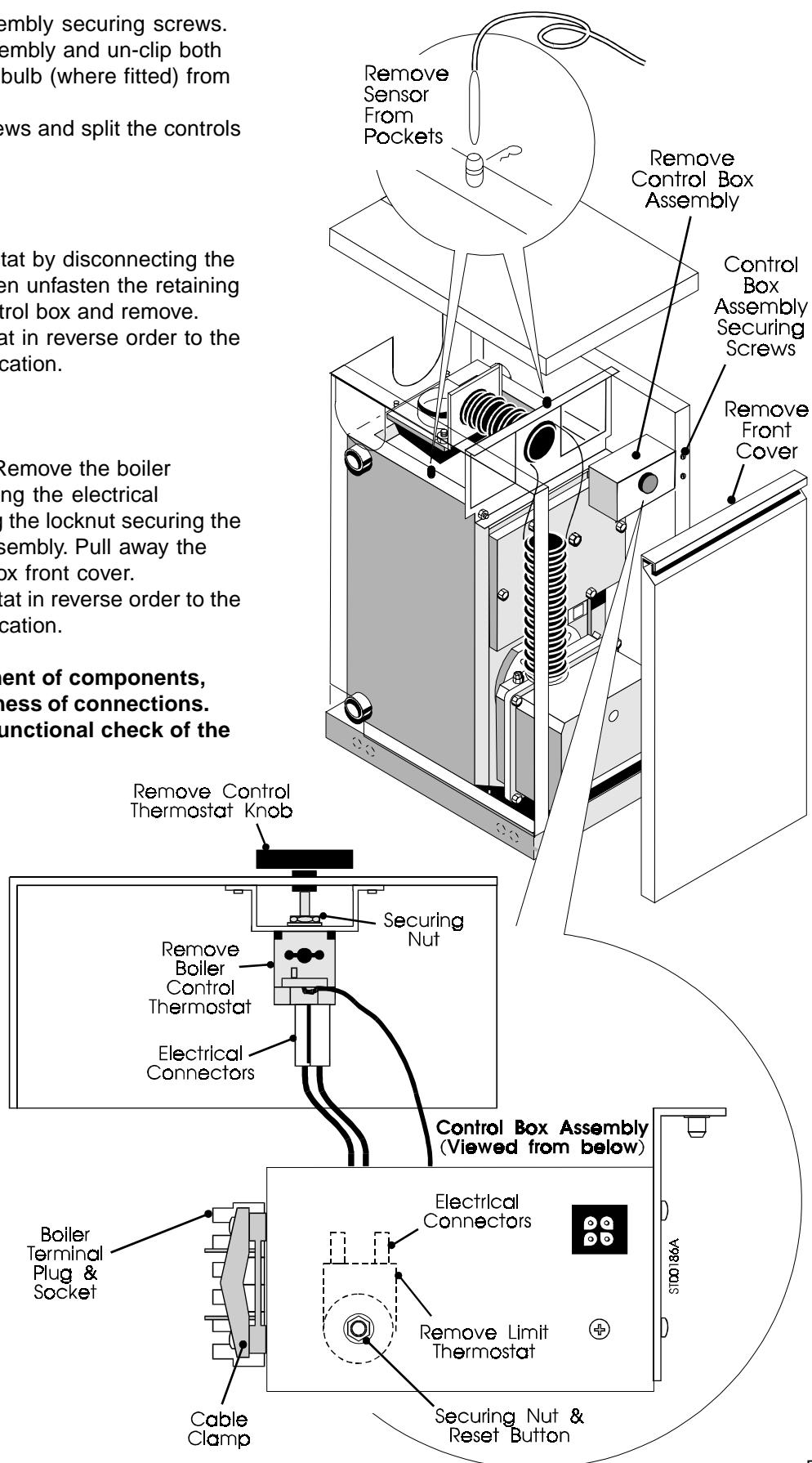


Fig. 21

## 5 - Fault Finding

SYMPTOM	CHECK LIST	ACTION
<b>Burner Does Not Start, Motor Does Not Run</b>	1. Mains switched on 2. Fuse in switch 3. Fuse blown 4. All external controls call for heat 5. Boiler stat calls for heat 6. Limit stat tripped 7. Burner at lock out - Light on 8. Faulty external wiring 9. Faulty external controls 10. Burner control box faulty 11. Boiler control panel wiring faulty 12. Burner motor seized	Switch on Fit a fuse Replace fuse Set to call for heat Set to an "ON" position Reset limit stat Reset Repair if necessary Check that they are operating Check by fitting spare box Check & refer to wiring diagram Section 1 Remove and check ease of rotation
<b>Boiler Starts, No Flame Established, No Oil To Burner</b>	1. Oil in the tank 2. All valves open from tank to burner 3. Fire valve correctly set 4. Filter blocked 5. Air lock in fuel lines 6. Nozzle blocked 7. Pump pressure correct 8. Pump rotates:- Is it correct for either one or two pipe 9. Pump drive coupling faulty 10. Solenoid valve not opening	Re-Fill Open valves Set as per manufacturers instructions Clean and replace elements Bleed burner Replace nozzle Set to correct pressure refer to Burner Instructions Dismantle pump from Motor and check freedom of rotation Remove pump and examine coupling for signs of wear and damage, refer to Burner Instructions Check operation of the solenoid valve

SYMPTOM	CHECK FOR	ACTION
<b>Burner Starts, No Flame But Oil To Burner</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Signs of fuel in boiler</li> <li>2. Correct combustion head settings</li> <li>3. Electrodes clean and not damaged</li> <li>4. Nozzle blocked</li> <li>5. If two pipe system, check pipe work is correct</li> <li>6. Faulty Transformer</li> <li>7. Electrode leads shorting out</li> <li>8. Faulty pump solenoid</li> </ol>	<p>Check as for 2 to 8 below</p> <p>Set correctly refer to Burner Instructions</p> <p>Clean</p> <p>Replace nozzle</p> <p>Amend as necessary</p> <p>Replace transformer if no spark is suspected</p> <p>Check leads for signs of shorting if found replace. Refer to Burner Instructions</p> <p>Replace pump solenoid</p>
<b>Burner Starts, Flame Established But Goes To Lock Out After 15 Seconds</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Intermittent oil supply</li> <li>2. If two pipe system, that pipework is correct</li> <li>3. Combustion head settings correct</li> <li>4. Photocell not fitted correctly</li> <li>5. Photocell circuit faulty</li> <li>6. Dirty Photocell</li> </ol>	<p>Check for dirt in filters or oil in fuel lines</p> <p>Refer to Table 5</p> <p>Refer to Burner Instructions</p> <p>Replace correctly</p> <p>Replace</p> <p>Clean and replace</p>
<b>Locks Out In Morning Only</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Combustion air setting too high</li> <li>2. Air collects in system overnight</li> <li>3. Faulty non return valve - 2 pipe system</li> </ol>	<p>Re-set and confirm by measuring CO<sub>2</sub> refer to Burner Instructions</p> <p>Examine all joints and if suspect re-make</p> <p>Replace faulty valve</p>

SYMPTOM	CHECK FOR	ACTION
<b>Flame Established But Not Maintained</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Air in fuel line</li> <li>2. Combustion settings incorrect</li> <li>3. Wrong grade of oil</li> <li>4. Combustion products leaking</li> <li>5. Combustion products re-circulating into balanced flue terminal</li> </ol>	<p>Check for joints for increases of air rectify as necessary, bleed burner and restart</p> <p>Adjust settings and confirm by flue gas analysis</p> <p>Obtain correct grade of fuel or in case of conventional flue models adjust burner for correct grade.</p> <p>Check all seals, particularly the gasket between burner and boiler</p> <p>Insert CO<sub>2</sub> probe and check</p>

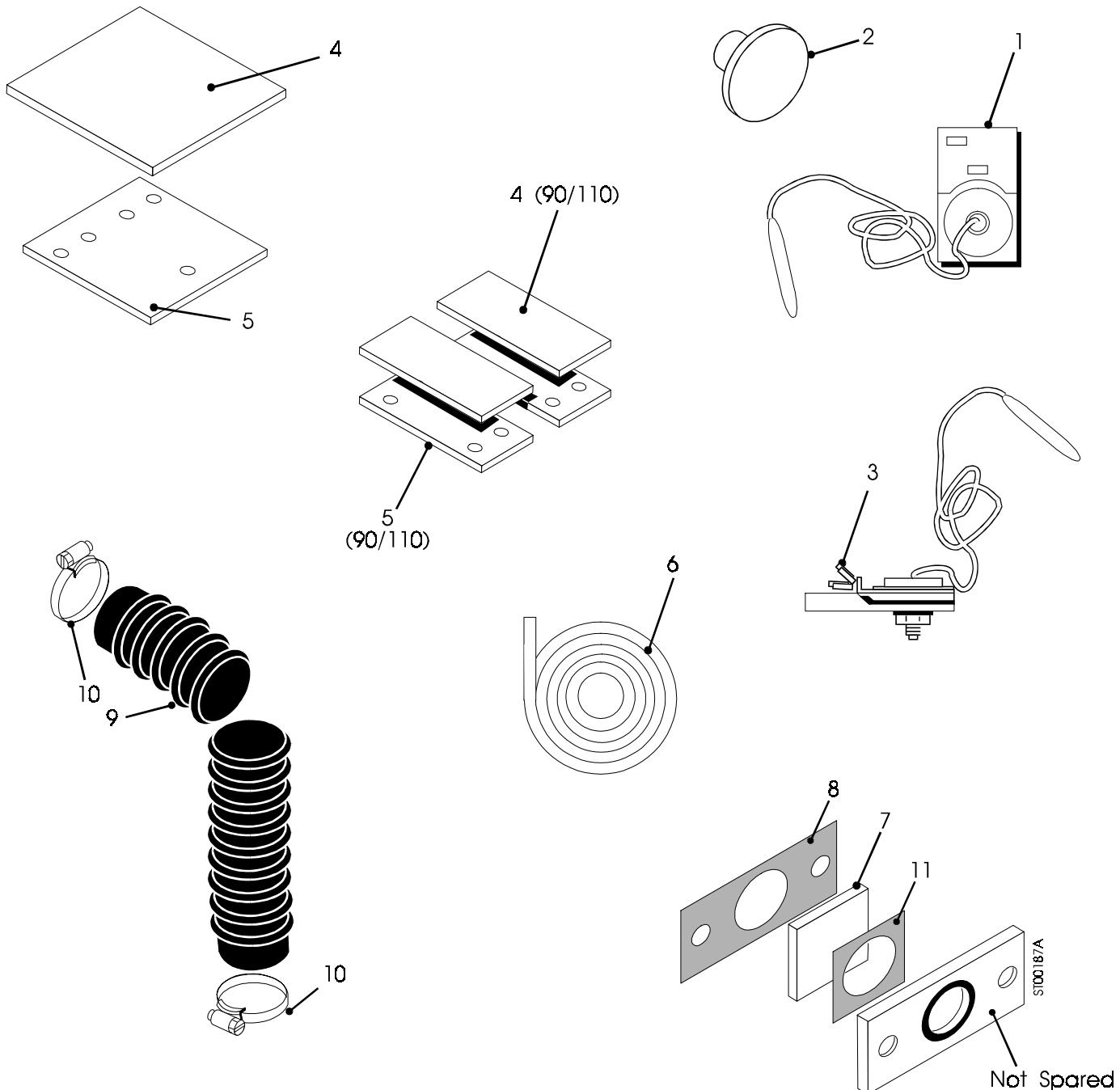
SYMPTOM	CHECK FOR	ACTION
<b>Burner Runs But Smoke, and or Smell, and or Pulsation</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correct grade of fuel used</li> <li>2. Correct nozzle fitted</li> <li>3. Correct oil pressure</li> <li>4. Correct air settings</li> <li>5. Air in fuel lines</li> <li>6. Adequate access for combustion air</li> <li>7. Adequate ventilation</li> <li>8. One sided flame</li> <li>9. Oil leak within burner.</li> <li>10. Oil leak to burner within boiler</li> <li>11. Flue plus boiler resistance too high</li> <li>12. Defective nozzle</li> </ol>	<p>Either adjust for fuel used or drain and refill tank correctly</p> <p>Refer to Burner Instructions and fit correct nozzle</p> <p>Refer to Burner Instructions and set correct pressure</p> <p>Do combustion checks and re-set</p> <p>Bleed air from lines</p> <p>Refer to Section 2</p> <p>Refer to Section 2</p> <p>Remove burner, clean and re-check settings, refer to Burner Instructions Clean or replace the nozzle</p> <p>Remove burner and examine for leakage, repair suspect joints</p> <p>Suspect pump solenoid, replace pump assembly</p> <p>Check retarders &amp; baffle plate positions, check for obstructions</p> <p>Replace nozzle with one of same specification</p>

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	ACTION
	13. Bad oil cut off	Bleed air from pump or replace pump assembly
	14. Dirt collecting on fan	Remove burner and clean
	15. Combustion products leaking	Check all joints, replace suspect seals
SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	ACTION
<b>Other Problems</b>	1. Boiler frequently tripping on limit stat 2. Limit stat calibration too low Boiler stat max temperature too high 3. Lack of flow through boiler 4. Condensation from Chimney 5. Noisy Motor 6. Pump pressure oscillating 7. Faulty pump cut off:- oil in boiler	Replace limit stat Check outlet temp of boiler and if necessary replace If possible try circulating pump on higher setting Could take place in cold weather due to high efficiency of boiler. Check system complies with Standard Look for signs of oil leaking from pump, motor and coupling Air in oil, Dirt in pump regulating valve Defective pump coupling Faulty gauge Defective Solenoid valve Air in fuel lines

*A Burner Fault Finding Guide is incorporated within the Burner Information Instructions.*

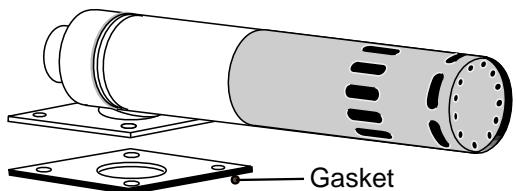
## 6 - Short Spares

D r g . Ref.	Description	Makers Part No.		
	Statesman Utility Oil Boiler	50/70	70/90	90/110
1	Boiler thermostat	26009018	26009018	26009018
2	Thermostat knob	68250809	68250809	68250809
3	Limit thermostat	26009097	26009097	26009097
4	Retarder	26001224	26001335	26001283
5	Baffle plate	26001149	26001361	26001284
6	Front plate seal	26001158	26001158	26001158
7	Viewing glass	10/17500	10/17500	10/17500
8	Viewing glass gasket	5000726	5000726	5000726
9	Air duct tube	26003019	26003019	26003019
10	Jubilee clips	26009029	26009029	26009029
11	Viewing Glass Gasket	10/17499	10/17499	10/17499



## 7 - Flue Kit Options

### KIT 1 Horizontal Low Level Telescopic (Short Wall) 100 - 275mm



Dress Plate (Inner Wall)

Inner Seal

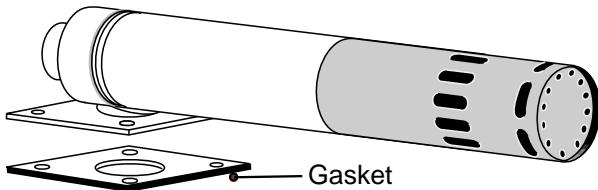
Outer Seal

Dress Plate (Outer Wall)

Fasteners Pack  
4 - wood screws  
4 - wall plugs

Instructions

### KIT 2 Horizontal Low Level Telescopic 225 - 600mm



Dress Plate (Inner Wall)

Inner Seal

Outer Seal

Dress Plate (Outer Wall)

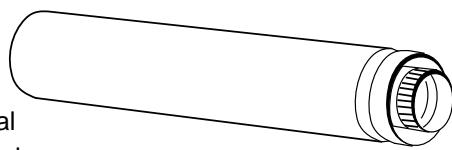
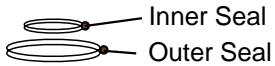
Fasteners Pack  
4 - wood screws  
4 - wall plugs

Instructions

ST00139C

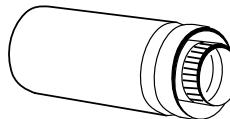
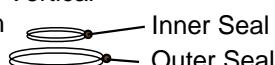
### Kit 5

Horizontal and Vertical  
Flue Extension  
950mm



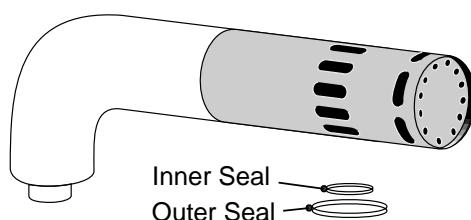
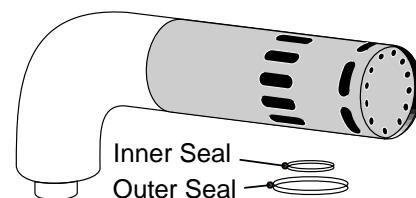
### Kit 6

Horizontal and Vertical  
Flue Extension  
300mm



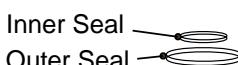
### Kit 7

Horizontal  
High Level  
Telescopic  
(Short Wall)  
100 - 275mm



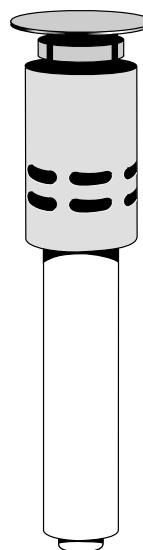
### Kit 8

Horizontal  
High Level  
Telescopic  
225 - 525mm



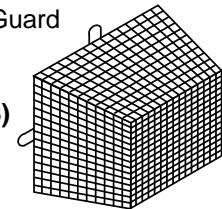
### Kit 4

Vertical  
Through  
The  
Roof  
Terminal



### Kit 11

Terminal Guard  
(Supplied  
with Kits  
1, 2, 7 & 8)



### Kit 12

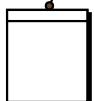
Low Level Riser

Instructions

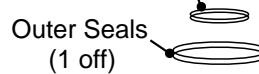


Dress Plate  
(Inner Wall)

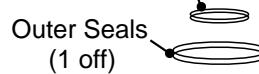
Fasteners Pack  
4 - Wall Plugs  
4 - Wood Screws



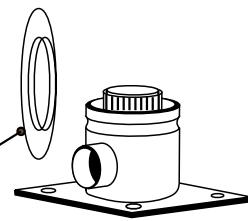
Inner Seals  
(1 off)



Outer Seals  
(1 off)



Dress Plate  
(Outer Wall)



Gasket

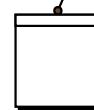


Dress Plate  
(Case Top)

### Kit 3

Vertical High Level Riser Telescopic

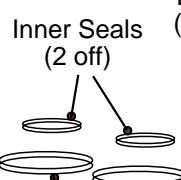
Fasteners Pack  
4 - Wall Plugs  
4 - Wood Screws  
3 - Self Tapping Screws



Instructions



Dress Plate  
(Outer Wall)

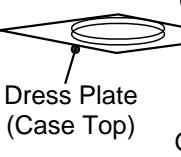


Inner Seals  
(2 off)



Outer Seals  
(2 off)

Dress Plate  
(Inner Wall)



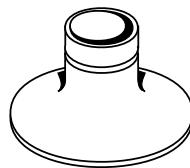
Dress Plate  
(Case Top)



Gasket

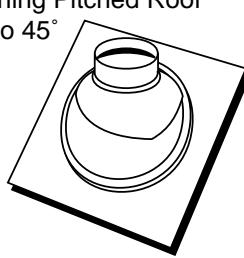
### Kit 9

Flashing Flat Roof



### Kit 10

Flashing Pitched Roof  
22° to 45°



#### **Sales Enquiries:**

Sales Operations  
Eastern Avenue,  
Team Valley Trading Estate,  
Gateshead.  
Tyne & Wear. NE11 0PG.

Tel: 0191 491 7500  
Fax: 0191 491 7568

#### **Service Enquiries:**

Service Operations  
Brooks House,  
Coventry Road,  
Warwick. CV34 4LL.

Tel: 08706 096 096 \*  
Fax: 01926 410006

#### **Spares Enquiries:**

Spare parts are available nationwide via the  
Interpart Stockists network.

For your local stockist consult Yellow Pages under  
Central Heating

#### **Trade Support:**

Trade Support  
Brooks House,  
Coventry Road,  
Warwick. CV34 4LL.

Tel: 08706 049 049 - General \*  
Tel: 01926 409135 - Oil Installer  
Fax: 01926 410006

#### **Training Administration:**

National Training Administrator  
Tel: 0845 600 7402

Responsible for allocation and booking of all  
courses and activities at all training facilities in the  
UK

#### **Brochure Hotline:**

Tel: 0345 697509

#### **The Internet:**

<http://www.baxi.com>  
<http://www.potterton.co.uk>  
<http://www.oilboilers.co.uk>



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Registered No. 3879156

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