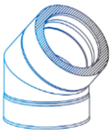
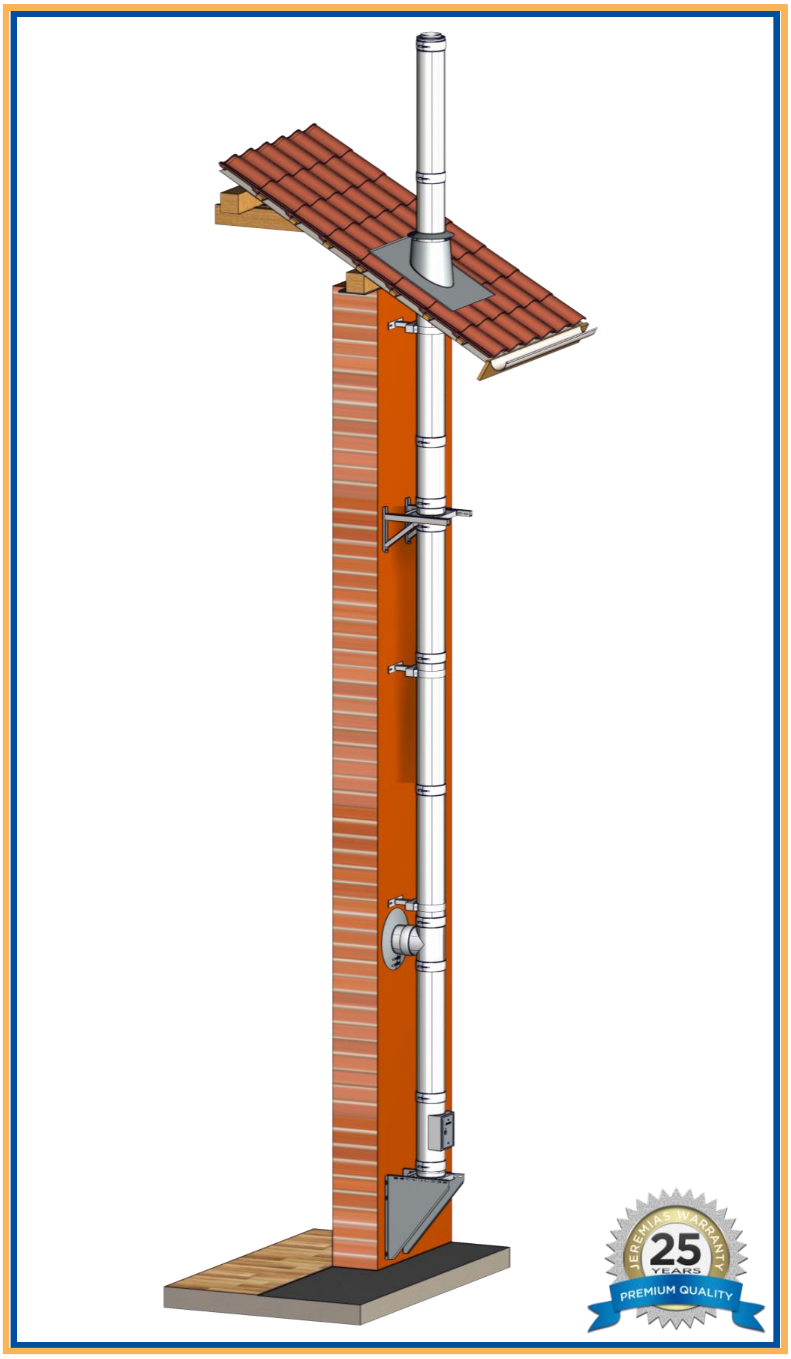
INSTALLING INSTRUCTIONS

jeremias® CHIMNEY SYSTEMS



Double wall flue system
Type DW-ECO-TITAN (DW-ECO 2.0)



Contents:

1 SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Model 1:
Exhaust gas system (oil and gas firing installations) for dry or wet operation mode in negative pressure.
Possible fields of application: oil- and gas boilers etc.
The proof that the temperature of the interior wall of the system's upper end is above the water vapor dew point temperature of the exhaust gas at a constant temperature can be abandoned.
The flue system is for negative pressure up to 40 Pa.
Classification acc. to EN 1856-1:
Exhaust gas system **EN 1856-1 T400 - N1 - W – V2 – L99050 - Oxx***

Model 2:
Exhaust gas system (oil and gas firing installations) for dry or wet operation mode in negative pressure.
Possible fields of application: oil- and gas boilers etc.
The proof that the temperature of the interior wall of the system's upper end is above the water vapor dew point temperature of the exhaust gas at a constant temperature can be abandoned.
The flue system is for negative pressure up to 40 Pa.
Classification acc. to EN 1856-1:
Exhaust gas system EN 1856-1 T600 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – Oxx*

Model 3:
Exhaust gas system (oil, gas and solid fuel firing installations[1]) in negative pressure for dry operation mode.
Possible fields of application: oil- and gas boilers, open fireplaces, tile stoves, ovens, pellet-boilers etc. Exhaust system in negative pressure.
The mensuration of the cross sectional area acc. to EN 13384 has to assure that the temperature of the interior wall of the system's upper end at a constant temperature is above the water vapor dew point of the exhaust gas.
The flue system is for negative pressure up to 40 Pa.
Classification acc. to EN 1856-1:
Exhaust gas system EN 1856-1 T600 – N1 – D – V2 – L99050 – Gxx*

xx *: The distance to combustible materials depends on the diameter, see Table 4-1

[1] excluding anthracite coal from Ibbenbüren, Germany

Note: **The above mentioned models which are determined by the choice of fuel and the mode of operation are the possible application areas for the exhaust system.**

Certification 0036 CPR 9174 015 according to EN 1856-1

(For further information see Declaration of Performance of system DW-ECO-TITAN)

Declaration of Performance (DOP)

No. 9174 015 DOP 2021-02-22

1. Unique identification code of the product-type:

   Multi-wall chimney system type DW-ECO-TITAN according to EN 1856-1:2009

2. Type, batch or serial number or any other element allowing identification of the construction product as required under Article 11(4):

   Double wall chimney system type DW-ECO-TITAN with 25 mm heat insulation[1)]

Model 1	**DN (80- 300)**	**T400 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – O30**
Model 1	**>DN (300- 450)**	**T400 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – O45**
Model 1	**>DN (450- 600)**	**T400 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – O60**
Model 2	**DN (80- 300)**	**T600 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – O50**
Model 2	**>DN (300- 450)**	**T600 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – O75**
Model 2	**>DN (450- 600)**	**T600 – N1 – W – V2 – L99050 – O100**
Model 3	**DN (80- 300)**	**T600 – N1 – D – V2 – L99050 – G70**
Model 3	**>DN (300- 450)**	**T600 – N1 – D – V2 – L99050 – G105**
Model 3	**>DN (450- 600)**	**T600 – N1 – D – V2 – L99050 – G140**

   [1)] Manufacturer product identification DW-ECO-TITAN

3. Intended use or uses of the construction product, in accordance with the applicable harmonized technical specification, as foreseen by the manufacturer:

   Convey the products of combustion from heat generators to the outside atmosphere

4. Name, registered trade name or registered trade mark and contact address of the manufacturer as required under Article 11(5):

jeremias GmbH
ABGASTECHNIK
Opfenrieder Straße 12
DE-91717 Wassertrüdingen
Tel.: +49 9832 68 68 0
Fax: +49 9832 68 68 68
Email: info@jeremias.de

5. Where applicable, name and contact address of the authorized representative whose mandate covers the tasks specified in Article 12(2):

   not applicable

6. System or systems of assessment and verification of constancy of performance of the construction product as set out in CPR, Annex V:

   System 2+ and System 4

7. In case of the declaration of performance concerning a construction product for which a European Technical Assessment has been issued:

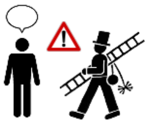
   Notified factory production control certification body no. 0036 performed the initial inspection of the manufacturing plant and of factory production control and the continuous surveillance, assessment and evaluation of factory production control and issued the certificate of conformity 0036 CPR 9174 015 of the factory production control.

2 MOUNTING AND REGULATIONS

2.1 GENERAL NOTES

The installing has to be performed professionally according to the installing instructions respectively according to the valid national regulations. In particular according to EN 15287-1, as well as the applicable rules of building regulations, relevant standards and all other building- and safety regulations. The required cross section has to be determined according to DIN EN 13384 and has to be rechecked by the executing specialist firm.

Attention:



Before the installation the design of the system has to be clarified with the concerned district chimney sweeper.

The suitability and safe usability of the exhaust system is to be certified by a competent district chimney sweeper before commissioning.

Note:

Using tools can be dangerous to the user. For this reason, the corresponding operating instructions and accident prevention regulations must be adhered to and the necessary protective equipment/gear must be used!

2.2 CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF CORROSION

Due to its chemical properties, stainless steel is a very corrosion-resistant and durable material, which makes it particularly suitable for exhaust systems. If the combustion air is contaminated by halogenated hydrocarbons, this can lead to pitting corrosion. The reason for this is that very aggressive acids, e.g. hydrochloric acid or hydrofluoric acid, are formed during combustion of these compounds. To avoid premature corrosion, care must therefore be taken that sources of halogenated hydrocarbons are identified and removed.

Sources of chlorinated hydrocarbons are e.g.:

Industrial sources	
Chemical cleaning	Trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, fluorinated hydrocarbons
Degreasing baths	Perchloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride
Printing houses	Trichloroethylene
Cooling machines	methyl chloride, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane
Sources in the household	
Cleaning and degreasing agents (e.g. detergents ,hair sprays)	Perchloroethylene, methyl chloroform, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, carbon tetrachloride, hydrochloric acid
Hobby rooms	
Solvents and thinners	Various chlorinated hydrocarbons
Spray cans	Chlorofluorinated hydrocarbons (Frigene)

3 INSTALLATION HEIGHTS AND ANCHORING FORCES

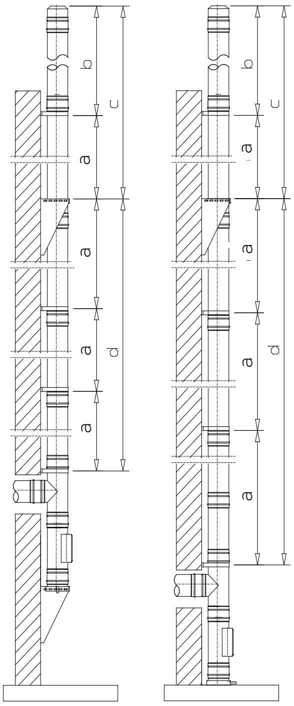


Figure 3-1: Installation heights

	Clamp / Inside Ø mm	Measure a max. distance between wall supports	Measure b free standing height above last support	Measure c height above support	Measure d height above pipe tee connection
		dweco 21	dweco21		
Wall thickness inner pipe 0.5 mm	130	4	3	53	34
	150	4	3	41	28
	180	4	3	38	21
	200	4	3	37	17
	250	4	3	32	16
	300	4	3	27	15
	350	4	2.5	24	13
	400	4	2.5	22	11
	450	4	2.0	20	10
Wall thickness inner pipe 0.6 mm	500	4	1.6	16	10
	600	4	1.6	15	10

Table 3-1: Installtion heights – Specifications in m

Important advice to the table of anchoring forces:

The anchoring forces in the Table 3-2 are the angular tensile force per dowel, not their load-bearing capacity.

The wall space of the chimney system is allowed to be up to 40 cm.

The anchoring forces for the wall spacers are valid at heights above territory up to 20 m.

For heights above territory up to 8 m a reduction factor of 0.63 is valid.

For heights above territory between 20 m and 100 m an extension factor of 1.38 has to be observed. At wall spaces >40 cm special attachments / wall brackets are to be used according to the static confirmatory test.

	Wall brackets dw 01			Wall spacer dw 21			
	Wall space			Wall space			Length of cantillever
Inner pipe Ø in mm	50 - 120 mm	250 mm	400 mm	50 - 120 mm	250 mm	400 mm	m
130	0.93	1.34	1.84	1.27	1.99	2.82	3.00
150	0.97	1.38	1.89	1.31	2.01	2.83	3.00
180	1.03	1.446	1.97	1.48	2.22	3.09	3.00
200	0.88	1.18	1.56	1.37	2.00	2.75	3.00
250	0.96	1.27	1.66	0.88	1.27	1.71	3.00
300	1.04	1.36	1.76	0.94	1.31	1.74	3.00
350	1.12	1.46	1.86	1.05	1.41	1.84	2.50
400	1.21	1.55	1.97	0.93	1.21	1.55	2.50
450	1.30	1.65	2.08	1.09	1.40	1.78	1.50
500	1.30	1.63	2.02	1.10	1.39	1.74	1.50
600	1.48	1.82	2.23	1.25	1.54	1.89	1.50
Number of do-wel	4	4	4	2	2	2	

Table 3-2: Anchoring forces in kN

4 MINIMUM DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

4.1 VERTICAL PART

When used as exhaust gas line (oil, gas) a minimum distance to combustible materials of 30 mm (T400) and 50 mm (T600) to a max. nominal diameter of inner tube up to 300 mm, is valid.
For bigger diameters the distances increase accordingly, see Table 4-1.

When connecting solid fuel fireplaces up to T600 a minimum distance to combustible materials of 70 mm to a max. nominal diameter of inner tube up to 300 mm applies.
For bigger diameters the distances increase accordingly, see Table 4-1.

Attention: **The distance to combustible materials refers to a ventilated installation throughout the whole length (see Figure 4-1).**

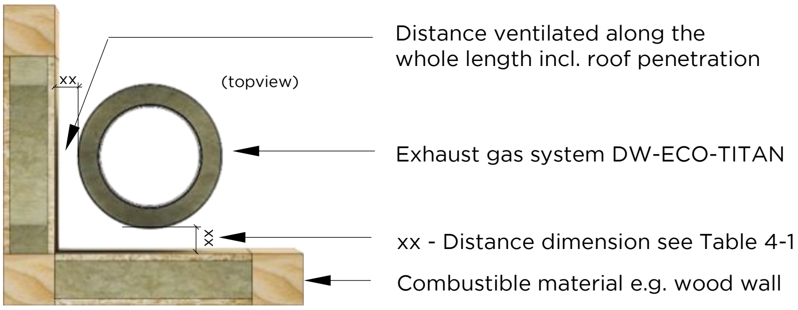


Figure 4-1: Distance to combustibles materials

Model	Temperature level	Pressure level	Condensate resistance	Corrosion resistance and flue liner material specification	Sootfire resistance and distance to combustible materials	Nominal diameter (Ø-inner tube)	Application
0.1	T400	N1	W	V2-L99050	O30 (= 30 mm) O45 (= 45 mm) O60 (= 60 mm)	Ø80 - 300 Ø350 - 450 Ø500 - 600	Oil & gas firing installations for wet and dry operation mode
0.2	T600	N1	W	V2-L99050	O50 (= 50 mm) O75 (= 75 mm) O100 (= 100 mm)	Ø80 - 300 Ø350 - 450 Ø500 - 600	Oil & gas firing installations for wet and dry operation mode
0.3	T600	N1	D	V2-L99050	G70 (= 70 mm) G105 (= 105 mm) G140 (= 140 mm)	Ø80 - 300 Ø350 - 450 Ø500 - 600	Oil, gas and solid fuel firing installations for dry operation mode

Table 4-1: Distance to combustibles materials

Note: **For closed / non-ventilated ducts of the vertical exhaust system through ceilings / roofs made of or with combustible building materials, the local or national regulations apply.**
If the mentioned conditions cannot be met, it is possible to use our tested wall, ceiling and roof ducts LUX-ECO & LUX-NOVA, which have national approvals.
Please also note the corresponding installation instructions.

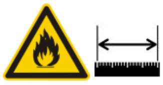
4.2 HORIZONTAL PART (CONNECTING PIPE)

When uses as exhaust gas line (oil, gas) up to T450 a minimum distance to combustible materials of 50 mm is valid.

If fireplaces (oil, gas and solid fuel) are connected up to T600, the minimum distance to combustible materials increases to 100 mm.

The mentioned distances are shown in Table 4-2 and apply to a maximum nominal width of the system of 600 mm.

<u>Attention:</u> **The distance to combustible materials refers to a ventilated installation throughout the whole length (see Table 4-2)!**



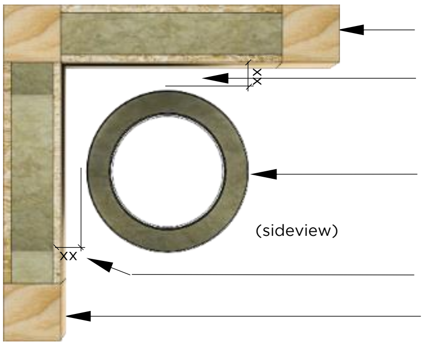


Figure 4-2. Installation as connecting pipe up to T600

Model	Temperature level	Pressure level	Condensate resistance	Corrosion resistance and flue liner material specification	Sootfire resistance and distance to combustible materials	Nominal diameter (Ø-inner tube)	Application
0.1	T450	N1	W	V2-L99050	O 50 M* (= 50 mm)	Ø80 - 600	Oil & gas for wet and dry operation mode
0.2	T600	N1	D	V2-L99050	G 100 M* (= 100 mm)	Ø80 - 600	Oil, gas and solid fuel firing installations for dry operation mode
0.3	T600	N1	W	V2-L99050	O 100 M* (= 100 mm)	Ø80 - 600	Oil & gas for wet and dry operation mode
*M = Distance tested/ measured							

Table 4-2: Distance to combustibles materials (connecting pipe)

<u>Note:</u> **For closed / non-ventilated ducts of the connecting pipe through walls made of or with combustible building materials, the local or national regulations apply.**

If the mentioned conditions cannot be met, it is possible to use our tested wall, ceiling and roof ducts LUX-ECO & LUX-NOVA, which have national approvals.

Please also note the corresponding installation instructions.

5 INSTALLATION OF THE EXHAUST SYSTEM

5.1 CONSTRUCTION OF PIPES

All components have to be mounted in a way, that the nozzle of the inner pipe is above or rather in flow direction of the exhaust gas, while the nozzle of the outer pipe has to show converse to the flow direction of the exhaust gas.

Every surge is protected by a locking band.

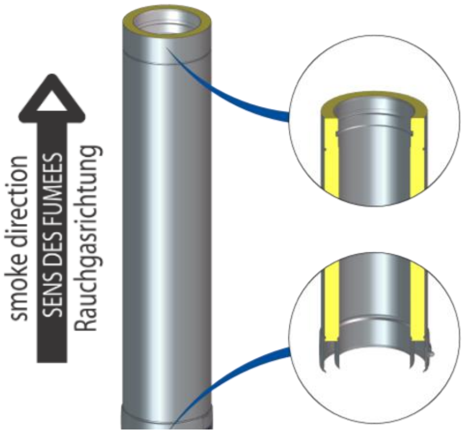


Figure 5-1: Length element

5.1.1. MOUNTING DIRECTION OF THE LOCKING BAND

In case the length elements **are not shortened**, the clamping band must be mounted so that the screw of the hose clip is on the left side.

Attention: In case the length elements **are shortened**, make sure that the clamping band is rotated or the screw of the hose clip is positioned on the right side.

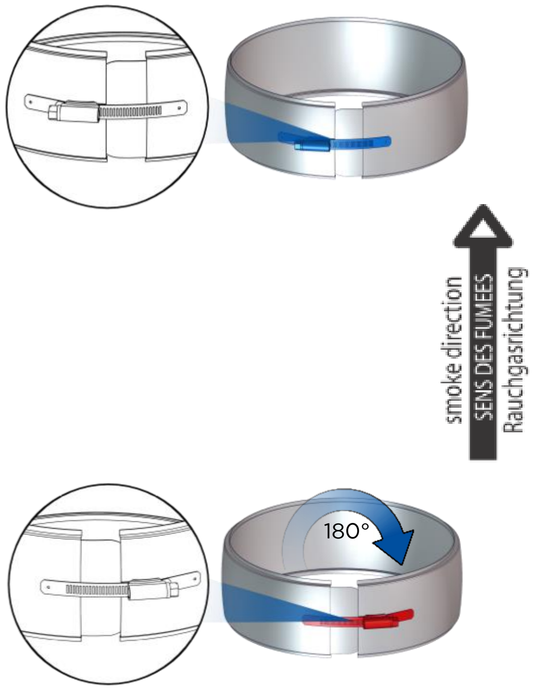


Figure 5-2: Locking band

5.2 SUPPORTS

If the vertical exhaust system is supported on a load-bearing wall or steel supporting structure, wall brackets or wall supports & crossbars are used.

<u>Note:</u> **Please consider the installation heights and anchoring forces when selecting wall brackets or wall supports & crossbars.**

Depending on the installation height, system diameter and wall clearance as well as prior consultation with us, cantilevered mounting of the base plate is possible.

5.2.1. WALL BRACKETS

The mounting of the wall brackets is possible "blade upwards" (Figure 5-4) or "blade downwards" (Figure 5-3).

<u>Attention:</u> **From inner diameter 350 mm of the system all wall brackets are mount "upwards" (Figure 5-4).**

For systems with an inner diameter more than 600 mm wall supports & crossbars are to be used according to the static design.

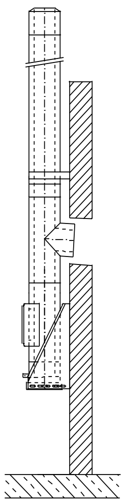


Figure 5-4: Setup with base plate with lateral con-densate out-let and "upward wall bracket"

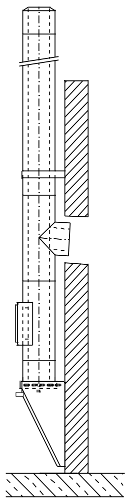


Figure 5-3: Setup with base plate with condensate outlet at bottom and "downward wall bracket"

5.2.2. WALL SUPPORTS & CROSSBARS

The wall supports & crossbars may only be mounted blade „downwards" (Figure 5-5).

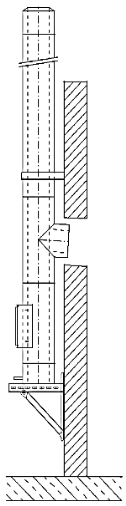
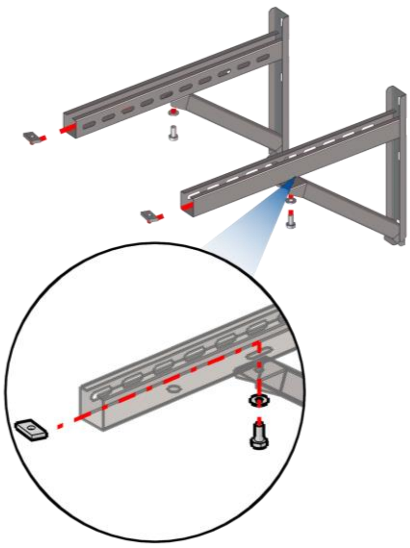
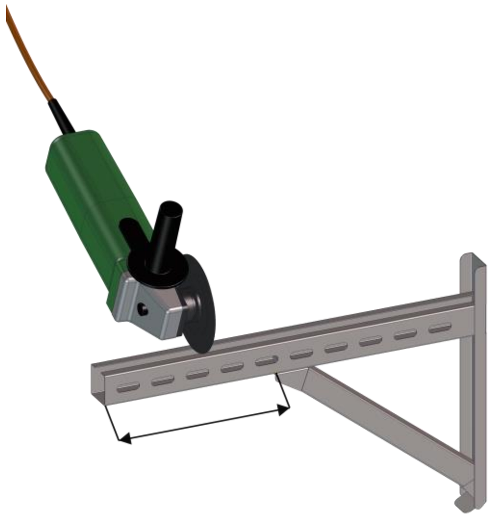


Figure 5-5: Setup with base plate with lateral condensate out-let and "upward wall supports"

5.2.2.1. ASSEMBLY AND SHORTENABLE AREA

Use the enclosed screw set to mount the crossbar of the wall support





The length of the wall support can be adjusted by shortening it.

5.2.2.2. BASE PLATE MOUNTING

The base plates can be mounted on or between the wall supports & crossbars. It can be fastened with the enclosed screw set.

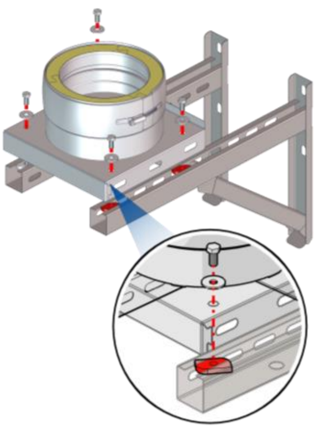


Figure 5-6: Base plate mounted on wall supports & cross bar

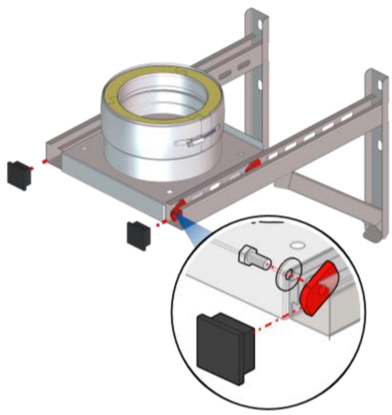


Figure 5-7: Base plate mounted between wall supports & crossbars

5.3 TELESCOPIC SUPPORT

Telescopic supports are used if the exhaust system is to be installed directly on a load-bearing surface.

A base plate for mounting the length elements is already included.

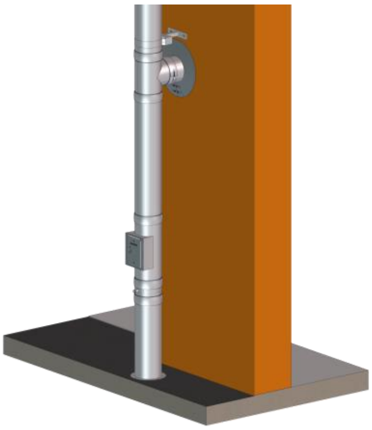


Figure 5-8: Mounting with telescopic support

5.4 BASE PLATES

5.4.1. WALL ASSEMBLY

The insulated base plate with or without condensate drain is fastened to the supports.

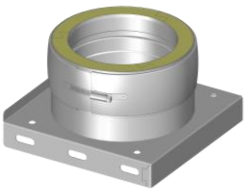


Figure 5-9: Base plate with lower condensate drain

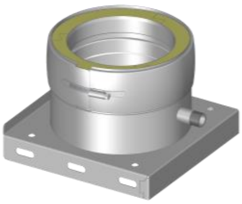


Figure 5-10: Base plate with lateral condensate drain

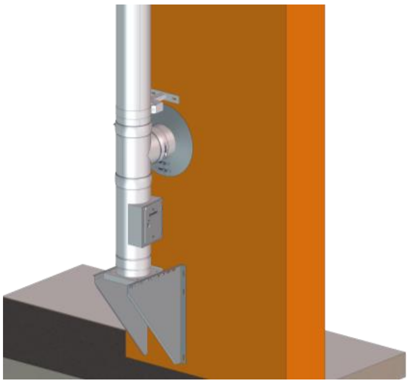


Figure 5-11: Example wall assembly with base plate and wall brackets

Note:

The base plate without drain/ base plate with removable soot collector should only be used, if the chimney is solely for dry operation mode and the entry of rainwater is limited by appropriate measures e.g. rain cap.

The locking band of the end cap is included in the delivery of the base plates.

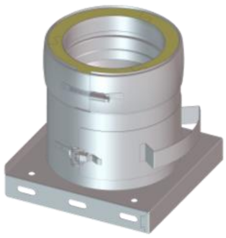


Figure 5-12: base plate with removable soot collector

5.4.2. BASE MOUNTING

When mounting on a load-bearing, non-combustible surface, e.g. of concrete, a base plate for base mounting must be used.

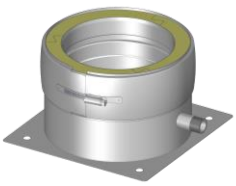


Figure 5-13: Base plate for base mounting

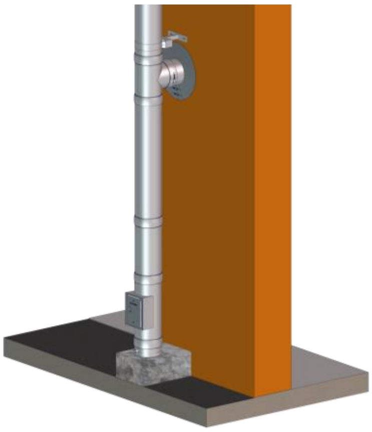


Figure 5-14: Setup with base plate for base mounting

5.5 CLEAN OUT ELEMENT

The element with clean-out opening is set on the base plate.

The position of the clean-out and inspection opening has to be planned according to the valid standards or rather the local regulations.

Note: We recommend to approve this with the concerned district chimney sweeper in advance before the installation.

In order to be able to carry out cleaning and inspection work from the bottom of the exhaust system more easily, it is recommended to install the cleaning element offset to the T connection (see Figure 5-15).

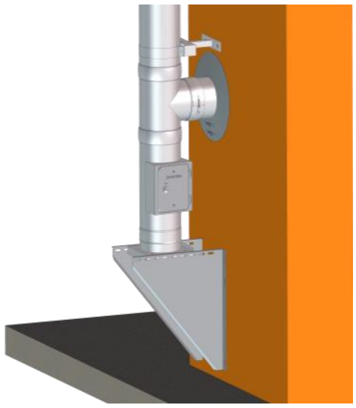
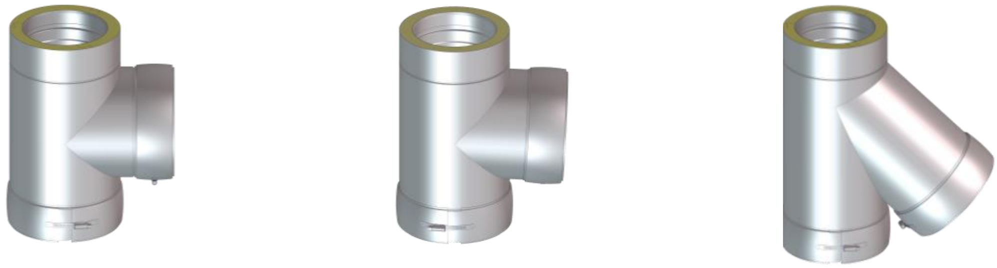


Figure 5-15: Cleaning element offset to the T-connection

5.6 CONNECTION ELEMENT TO THE UPRIGHT PART

The connection of the connecting pipe to the exhaust gas system can be realized with the pipe tee connection 90°, pipe tee connection 87°, or the pipe tee connection 45° (fluidic more favorable because of low-zeta-value).



Pipe tee 90° Pipe tee 87° Pipe tee 45°

Figure 5-16: Connection for connecting pipe to a vertical exhaust gas system

<u>Note:</u> **If the exhaust gas system is calculated for a wet operating mode, a safe drainage of the condensate must be ensured (see Chapter 6).**

Please note that it is not possible to mount the weather collar/the wall rose on a clamp band as standard.
However, in exceptional cases (e.g. when space is limited), the weather collar/wall rose can be fitted using a specially manufactured weather collar/wall rose. These components must be ordered explicitly from us.

5.7 FITTINGS

5.7.1. WALL SPACERS

The wall spacers act as fixation of the exhaust gas system at the wall or at steel-support constructions.

Figure 5-17: Rigid wall spacer, 50 mm

<u>Note:</u> **Please note the anchoring forces and the maximum distances between and above the wall spacers.**

<u>Attention:</u> From a nominal diameter of 300 mm of the system, two-lane wall spacers of the adjustable wall spacers must be used.

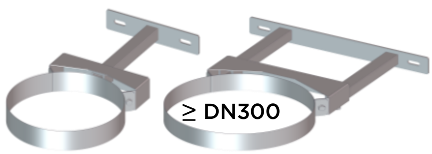


Figure 5-18: Adjustable wall spacer up to 360 mm

5.7.2. GUY BRACKET / CANTILEVER

During planning of the exhaust gas system the minimum height above the roof has to be considered.
The double wall system DW-ECO-TITAN can be executed freestanding up to 3.00 m (see Table 3-1) from the last attachment.

If the height above the last wall support exceeds the ones given in Table 3-1, a cantilever (see Figure 5-19) or a 2-point guy bracket is necessary.

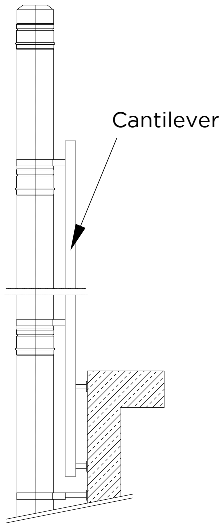


Figure 5-19: Setup with cantilever

5.8 INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT

If the maximum installation heights are exceeded or an inclined run is planned, an intermediate support should be considered, which is stable enough to absorb the static load.

The base plate for intermediate support can also used when the chimney system is directly mounted on a support (e.g. open fireplaces, industrial plants)

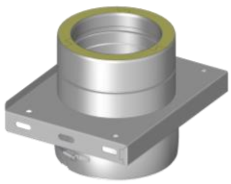


Figure 5-20: Base plate for intermediate support

Note:

It's advisable to put a wall spacer after the last intermediate support to derive the expected wind loads before.

Furthermore, the instructions of wall brackets and wall supports & crossbars must be observed.

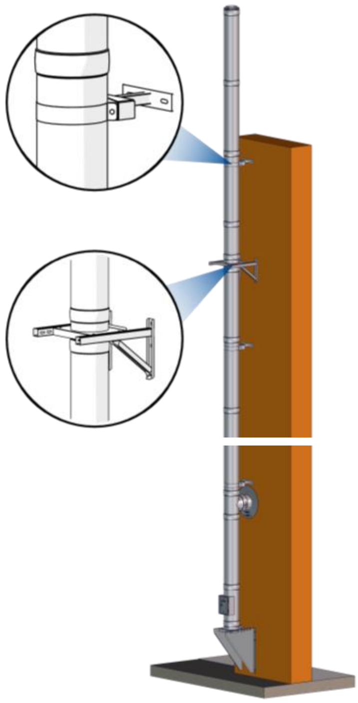


Figure 5-21: Mounting with intermediate support

5.9 INCLINED RUN

If the exhaust gas system is to be moved, the maximum distance between two wall spacers is 3m.

After an inclined run the weight of the elements must be intercept with a base plate for intermediate support and wall supports & crossbars or wall brackets.

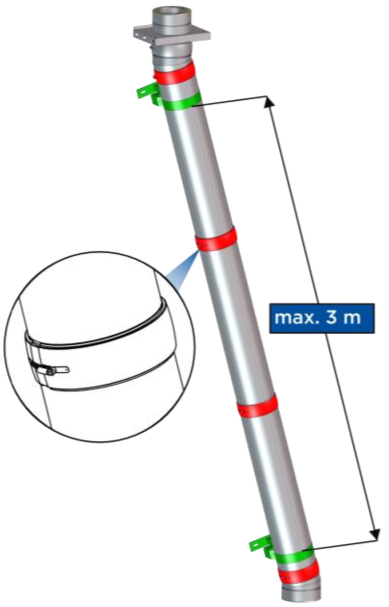


Figure 5-24: Inclined run 15°

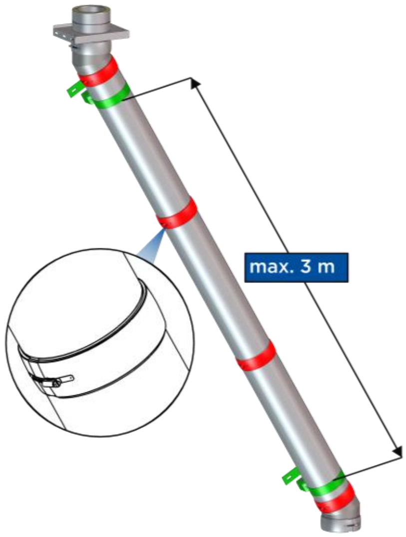


Figure 5-23: Inclined run 30°

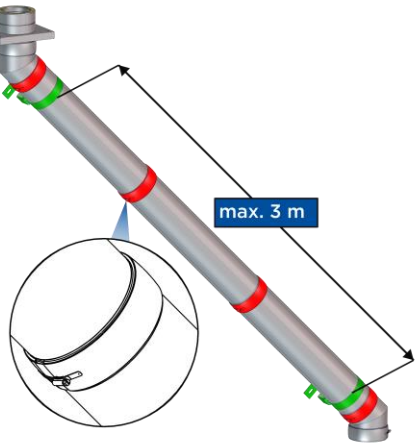


Figure 5-22: Inclined run 45°

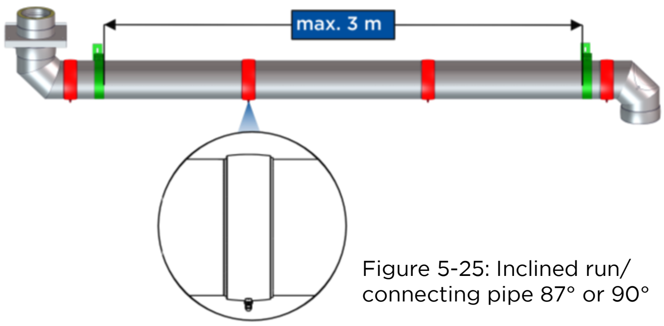


Figure 5-25: Inclined run/ connecting pipe 87° or 90°

Note: **An inclined run to the vertical of 90° is possible (e.g. connecting pipe) but it must be ensured that the exhaust system is only for dry operation mode.**

Please consider that the clean-out openings have to be according to the national regulations (e. g. EN 15287)).

Attention: **It is imperative to ensure that the open side of the locking band is on the inner side of the inclined run. This prevents rainwater from accumulating inside the locking band.**

In the case of high exhaust gas temperatures and/or long lengths before and/or during an inclined run, appropriate measures must be taken to compensate for the thermal longitudinal expansion, e.g. with a compensator.

5.10 FLASHING KIT

Flashing kits are available for all slopes (with grading of 10°, with sealing zones made of stainless steel or lead). These guarantee the temperature-independent linear expansion of the chimney.
The storm collar (included in scope of delivery) has to be screwed to the chimney element and to be sealed (see Figure 5-26).
To achieve a suffice ventilation in the roof area the storm collar has to be fixed about 3 cm above of the stainless-steel flashing kit.

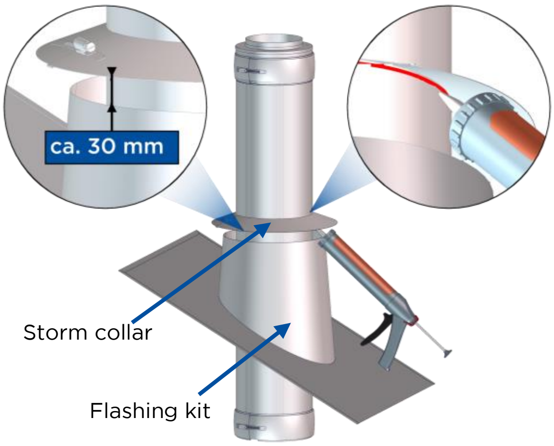
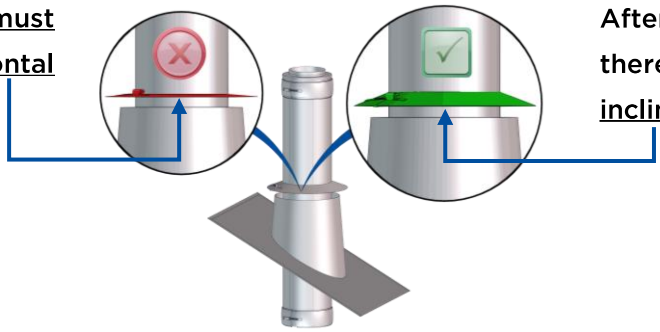


Figure 5-26: Flashing kit

Attention: However, the storm collar must not be mounted on the locking band above the roof flashing!

Note: **The storm collar must not be horizontal when fastened.**



After mounting, there must be an inclined position.

Figure 5-27: Fixation storm collar

5.11 ACCESSORIES – CHIMNEY TOP

Attachments, extensions and nozzles may only be fitted to the end cap of the exhaust system, if icing of the end cap is not possible and the operational safety of the connected fireplaces is not impaired

The flow resistances must be taken into account when calculating the diameter of the exhaust system.

Attention: **Components e.g. rain caps must be mounted and secured in a way that they cannot fall down during sweeping work or wind.**

5.12 PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENTAL CONTACT

If the flue gas temperature exceeds 200°C, a surface temperature of more than 70°C must be expected and therefore a contact protection must be installed in the accessible area (outside the installation room) up to a height of 2 m above the floor or accessible areas around the outer shell of the flue gas system, where unintentional contact cannot be excluded, e.g. in public traffic and especially in public buildings such as schools, airports etc.

Note: **The contact protection must not obstruct the rear ventilation.**

5.13 LIGHTNING PROTECTION

Lightning protection has to be performed according to the relevant technical regulations Requirements result EN 62305-3 (VDE 0185-305-3) (Protection of structural works with persons), DIN VDE 0100-410 (Construction of low-voltage systems: protective measures; Protection against electric shock) and DIN VDE 0100-540 (Construction of low-voltage systems part 5 to 54: Selection and erection of electrical equipment – earth termination service and protective conductors) and other national applicable regulations.

Attention: Execution has to be done by a specialized firm!

6 CONDENSATE DRAIN

6.1 GENERAL NOTES

The discharge of condensation and rainwater to the sewage is to be provided by the customer (connect sewage connection point to the exhaust system)!
Especially when solid fuel burners are connected, the condensate drain should be cleaned regularly and the deposits must be cleared in order to ensure the discharge of rainwater and condensate.

Note: **If there is no or slight accumulation of condensate and rainwater then dust can be removed from the condensate drain during cleaning work on the exhaust system.**

It is advisable to take measures which prevent the freezing of outdoor condensate drain or siphon, in particular if regular condensation is expected.

6.2 NEUTRALIZATION OF CONDENSATE

Please observe the national as well as the local regulations.

If condensation neutralization is necessary then our neutralization units are available.

6.3 CONDENSATE RETURN TO THE HEAT GENERATOR

In case of a humid operation in the connection line, at least 3° slope (corresponds to approx. 5 cm gradient per meter) to the heat generator is to be laid. The resulting condensate can be dissipated via this, if this is suitable. Otherwise measures must be taken to ensure to complete drainage of the condensate, e. g. by a condensation trap with siphon.

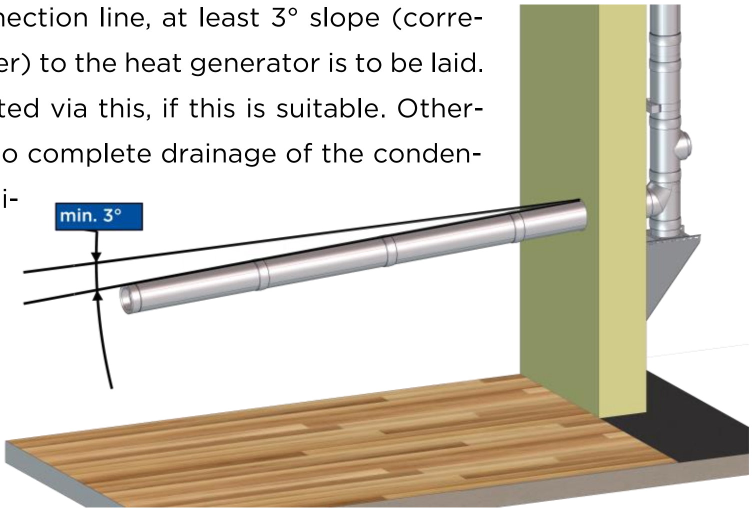


Figure 6-1: Necessary slope (humid operation)

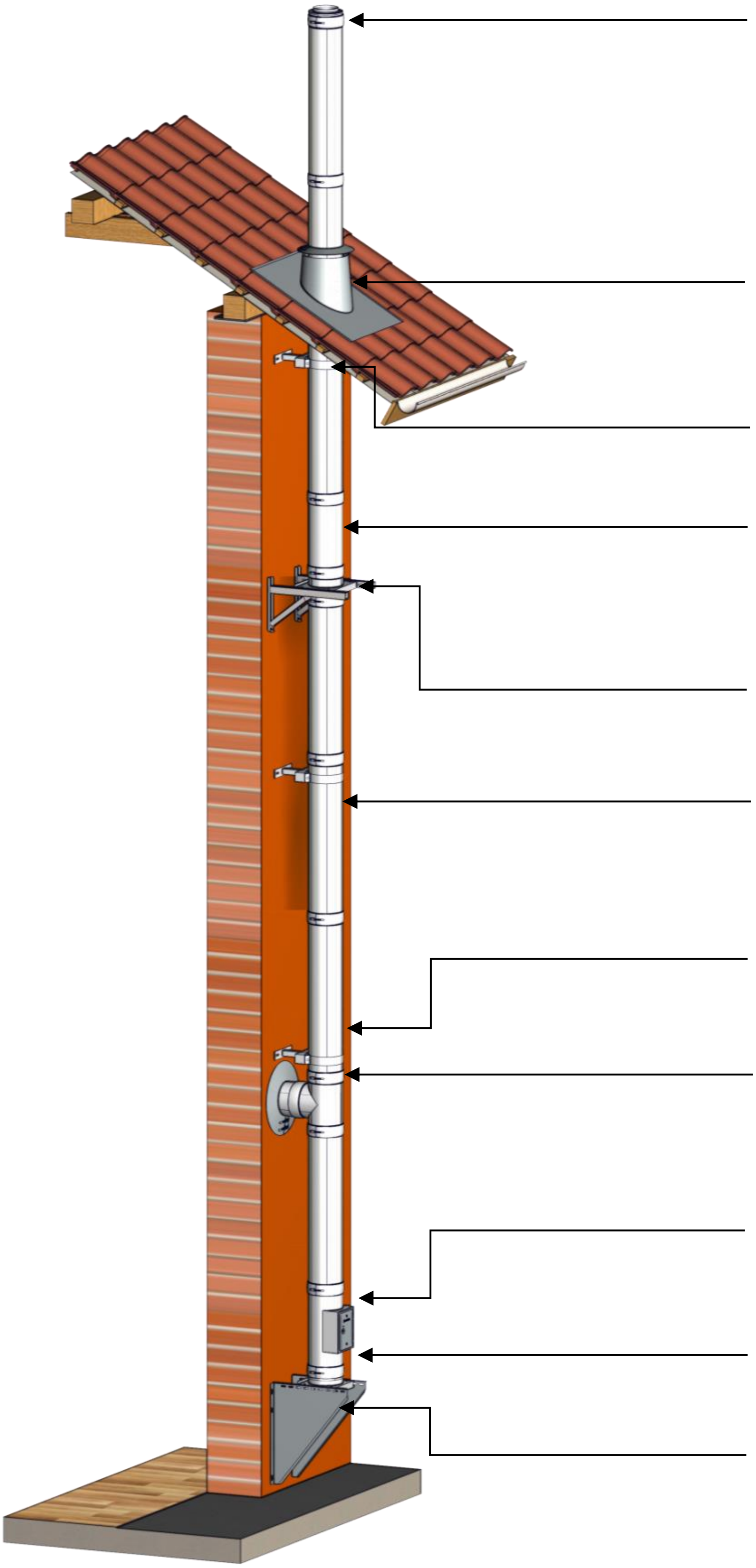
6.4 CONDENSATION GUIDE AT THE BOTTOM

Condensate and rainwater from the vertical part of the exhaust system flows into the base plate with condensate drain via the inner wall and from there into the condensate discharge or in the neutralization unit, which can be drained via the house drain.

Note: **In order to ensure the complete drainage of rain water and condensate, in particular in a humid operating mode of the exhaust system, as standard there are no sealing caps on the condensate drains of the base plates.**

In this way a possible moisture penetration in the insulation as well as the freezing of bottom in the winter can be avoided.

7 EXAMPLE


End cap
DWETN32
Flashing kit with lead matting plate
and storm collar
e.g. 26-35°
DWETN38
Adjustable wall spacer
e.g. 50-250mm
DWECO023
Straight pipe element
e.g. 500mm
DWETN14
Base plate for intermediate support
DWETN07
and wall support & cantilevers
e.g. type II 500mm
DW392
Straight pipe element
e.g. 1000mm
DWETN13
Adjustable wall spacer
e.g. 50-250mm
DWECO023
Pipe tee e.g. 90°
DWETN11
Inspection element (up to 600°C)
DWETN10
Base plate with condensate drain at
bottom and ½“ outer nippel
DWETN05
Adjustable wall brackets
e.g. 150-250mm
DW02

8 CLEANING AND INSPECTION

Chimneys and flue pipes must be cleaned in accordance with local regulations regularly, at least once a year and the combustion residues (soot deposits) should be removed. Also, the safe usability and free cross-section must be checked.

Cleaning and inspection work must be carried out with appropriate sweeping tools that are suitable for stainless steel exhaust systems. As a rule, these are made of stainless steel or plastic.

9 GENERAL NOTES

The exhaust gas system DW-ECO-TITAN was developed and tested for gas leaks, corrosion resistance and secure installation. Therefore, only original parts of the system Jeremias DW-ECO-TITAN must be used. In addition, the manufacturer's specifications and installing instructions have to be met.

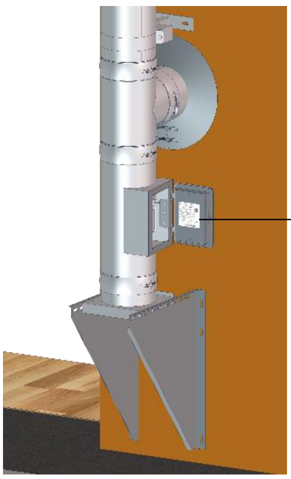
Technical changes are reserved!

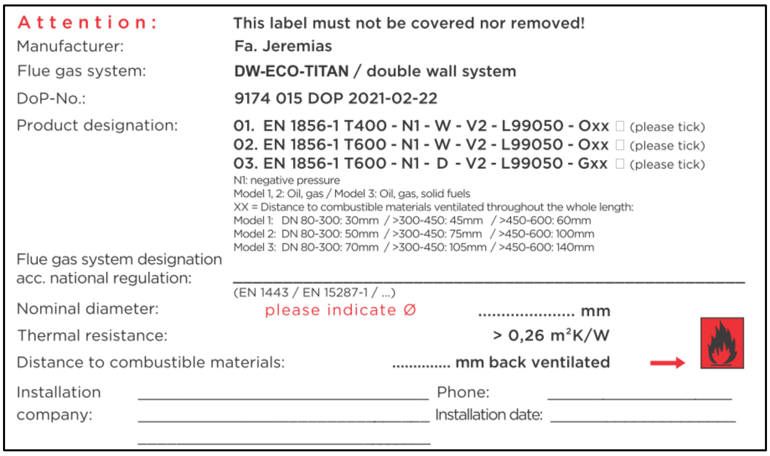
10 LABELING AFTER INSTALLATION

The installed exhaust gas system has to be fitted depending on the application with the following nameplate.

Depending on the application, the corresponding classification must be ticked or filled.

Marking of the connecting line is not required, for this the declaration of performance as proof of usability is sufficient.





Attention: This label must not be covered nor removed!
Manufacturer: Fa. Jeremias
Flue gas system: DW-ECO-TITAN / double wall system
DoP-No.: 9174 015 DOP 2021-02-22
Product designation:
01. EN 1856-1 T400 - N1 - W - V2 - L99050 - Oxx ☐ (please tick)
02. EN 1856-1 T600 - N1 - W - V2 - L99050 - Oxx ☐ (please tick)
03. EN 1856-1 T600 - N1 - D - V2 - L99050 - Gxx ☐ (please tick)
N1: negative pressure
Model 1, 2: Oil, gas / Model 3: Oil, gas, solid fuels
XX = Distance to combustible materials ventilated throughout the whole length:
Model 1: DN 80-300: 30mm / >300-450: 45mm / >450-600: 60mm
Model 2: DN 80-300: 50mm / >300-450: 75mm / >450-600: 100mm
Model 3: DN 80-300: 70mm / >300-450: 105mm / >450-600: 140mm
Flue gas system designation acc. national regulation: ______________________
(EN 1443 / EN 15287-1 / ...)
Nominal diameter: please indicate Ø .... mm
Thermal resistance: > 0,26 m^2K/W
Distance to combustible materials: .... mm back ventilated
Installation company: ______________________ Phone: ______________
Installation date: ______________

Figure 10-1: System label DW-ECO-TITAN

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welcome@jeremias-group.com · www.jeremias-group.com