

TFS Series MK2

FREESTANDING WOOD FIREPLACE

Installation Manual

AUSTRALIA

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

PRODUCT DATA LABEL - THE DATA LABEL CONTAINING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS APPLIANCE IS LOCATED ON THE REAR OF THE APPLIANCE.

1. Installation

- This appliance and its flue system must be fully and correctly installed in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions, AS/NZS 2918:2001, and all applicable national and local building codes. Escea recommends installation by a registered AHHA installer.
- Do not mix appliance or flue system components from different sources. Do not modify the dimensional specifications of any component. Such actions may create hazardous conditions. Where any variation is being considered, contact Escea before proceeding.
- Do not modify this appliance in any way not approved in writing by the relevant testing authority. Unauthorised modification will be considered a breach of compliance with AS/NZS 4012:2014 and AS/NZS 4013:2014.

2. Operation

- This appliance must be operated with the door closed at all times during use. Only open the door for refuelling — minimise the time the door remains open. Do not leave the door open during the light-up phase.
- Do not overload the firebox. Fuel load must not exceed 50% of the firebox capacity. Exceeding this limit may result in property damage or personal injury.
- Do not operate the appliance if the glass is cracked or broken, or if there is a persistent smell of fumes. Either condition may present a serious health or safety hazard. Contact Escea for a list of recommended service technicians.

3. Fuel

- This appliance is designed to burn dry, seasoned wood with a moisture content of 12-16% only. Do not burn wood that has been treated with preservatives, is laminated, or has been contaminated with paint or oil.
- Do not use accelerants such as petrol or lighter fluid to light the appliance. Fire-lighters and paper are acceptable. Keep all flammable materials — including liquids, clothing, furniture, and fuel storage — at a safe distance from the appliance at all times.

4. Ash and Cleaning

- Never clean the appliance or remove ash while the appliance is hot. Dispose of ash only into a non-combustible, lidded container. A residual ash layer of approximately 25 mm should be maintained in the base of the firebox during normal use.

5. Children and Vulnerable Persons

- Extreme caution is required when this appliance is used in the presence of children, or persons with reduced physical, sensory, or mental capabilities. Such persons must not use the appliance without appropriate supervision or instruction from a responsible adult.
- Young children must be supervised at all times to ensure they do not touch hot surfaces or interact with the appliance unsupervised. Children must not carry out cleaning or maintenance. A physical barrier is recommended where unsupervised access by children or vulnerable individuals cannot be prevented.
- Never leave the appliance operating and unattended when children or vulnerable persons are present.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

TFS SERIES MK2 PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS			
Model Names	TFS650 MK2	TFS850	TFS1000 MK2
Description of Appliance	Freestanding Solid Fuel Fireplace		
Certification No.	AHHA26-420	AHHA26-421	AHHA26-422
Emissions	0.47 g/kg	0.36 g/kg	0.40 g/kg
Efficiency	66.3%	61.5%	61.8%
Tested Fuel Type	Hardwood		
Max. Heat Output	12.8 kw	15.8 kw	18.7 kw
Ave. Heat Output	8.0 kw	11.2 kw	12.9 kw
Fireplace Compliance	Tested to AS/NZS 2918:2018 Appendix B		
Width	650mm	818mm	998mm
Height	632mm	632mm	632mm
Depth	526mm	526mm	526mm
Weight	160 kg	190 kg	215 kg
Door Size	605w x 483h	765w x 483h	945w x 483h
Firebox Volume	54L	76L	102L
External Fan	Optional Fan Accessory used with Escea Black Designer Plinth only		
Damper Control	Top Right - Above Door		
Wet-back	No		
Flue Type	Natural Draught - Direct Vent		
Flue Size	150mm Exhaust/200mm Intake/250mm Outer		
Min. Flue Length	4.6m from Floor Protector		
Flue Heat Shield	Not Required		
Flue Compliance	Tested to AS/NZS 2918:2018 Appendix F		
Flue Restraint (above roof)	Fix compatible stays at max. 3m intervals allowing for thermal expansion.		
Fireplace Serial Number Location	Data Plate affixed to the TFS Fireplace back panel		

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A GENERAL INFORMATION

A1. LIMITATIONS

This appliance is intended for indoor use only. Do not install outdoors or in the vicinity of swimming pools or wet areas. Consult Escea Ltd before altering any dimensional or component specification.

A2. COMPLIANCE

This appliance must be installed according to these instructions and in compliance with all relevant National and State building regulations and *AS/NZS 2918 Solid Fuel Installations*.

A3. INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITY

Installation must be carried out by a licensed or trained installer who, on completion of the installation will issue a certificate of compliance. Installers must ensure the fireplace is installed according to manufacturer specifications, and local and national building codes. They are responsible for verifying structural suitability, maintaining required clearances, and ensuring safe and serviceable integration. Any deviation may affect performance, safety, or warranty coverage.

At the end of the installation, refer to **Sec. C19 Completion Checklist** to confirm all actions are complete. Any shortcomings in the appliance installation will be the responsibility of the installer, and Escea will not be accountable for any such failings or their consequences.

A4. DAMAGED FIREPLACE

Do not use if the fireplace has been dropped or has any other visible signs of damage.

Do not use this fireplace if any part has been under water, and immediately call a qualified technician to inspect the appliance, replacing any part that has been under water.

In the event of a natural disaster have a qualified technician inspect the fireplace for damage. Repair or replace any damaged components before operating this appliance.

A5. STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Check components for visible damage and verify parts supplied are correct for the installation. Photograph any damage and retain packaging until installation.
- Do not discard installation manuals or any included hardware.
- Do not stack other items on top of the fireplace or other components.
- Store in a dry, covered, and well-ventilated area. Keep away from moisture, dust, and corrosive materials.
- Use two or more people or lifting equipment and never lift by the fascia or glass.
- Wear protective gloves to avoid injury and protect finishes. Handle glass, bricks, and internal parts carefully to prevent damage.
- Don't tilt, drop, or use sharp tools near visible surfaces.
- Keep the unit free from dust and debris prior to installation.

A6. WARRANTY INFORMATION

Escea warrants this WOOD fireplace in accordance with the Escea Warranty Terms and Conditions, which can be found on the Escea website: www.escea.com

Wood Fireplaces	Parts and Labour Warranty	Parts Only Warranty
Firebox	10 years	-
Fireplace Components and Parts	1 year	-
Fireplace Accessories	1 year	-

Parts & Labour Warranty – Escea will repair or replace defective parts and cover the installation of those parts.

Parts Only Warranty – Escea will supply repair or replacement parts at no cost. Installation is not included.

All warranty work must be pre-authorised by Escea or its distributors. Work carried out without approval will not be covered.

A warranty will be voided where defects, malfunctions or failures are caused by, but not limited to, incorrect installation, normal wear and tear, misuse, neglect, lack of proper and regular maintenance, accidental damage, any other alteration, or failure to follow operating instructions in the installation manual. To make a warranty claim, obtain your fireplace serial number, which can be found on the data plate affixed to the fireplace back panel. Please contact the retailer from whom the appliance was purchased from, or refer to the Escea Fireplace Warranty Terms and Conditions, which can be found on the Escea website: www.escea.com

Due to ongoing product development, Escea reserves the right to change any specifications listed in these instructions or warranty without notice. This WOOD fireplace is manufactured by:

Escea Ltd

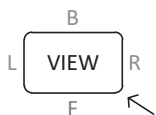
17 Carnforth Street, Dunedin, 9018, New Zealand

0800 173 000

www.escea.com/nz

A7. INSTALLATION DIAGRAMS

Throughout this manual, symbols (key below) will be used to clarify and reiterate key steps in the process. All dimensions are in mm.



VIEW ORIENTATION - arrow shows the direction of view for the diagram in this step.



INSTALL STEP - this requires the addition or change to a new part for the installation.



WARNING - risk of electrical shock.



2 PERSON LIFT - this step involves heavy lifting.



RETAIN - a part is to be retained for future use, or is now required from a previous step.



DISCARD - a part will be discarded at the end of this step.



CORRECT STATE



SCREWDRIVER REQUIRED - this step involves the use of a Phillips or POZI head screws. *(No torque specification required)*



HEX SPANNER REQUIRED - this step involves the use of a hex head fastener or Tek Screw. *(No torque specification required)*



HEX KEY or HEX WRENCH REQUIRED - this step involves the use of a hex or allen key fixings. *(No torque specification required)*



RIVET GUN REQUIRED - this step involves the use of rivets for assembly and mechanical fastening.



INCORRECT STATE

B APPLIANCE OVERVIEW

B1. SCOPE

The Escea TFS Series MK2 are a series of freestanding wood fireplaces, constructed from 4mm painted mild steel panels with a 5mm glass door and utilises a direct vent co-axial flue system, negating the need for room air for combustion.

Any deviation, or aspect of the design or installation not covered within this document, should be first discussed with the Escea Architectural Advisory Team. Specifications not complying with these instructions may increase the risk of fire or property damage.

No TFS Series MK2 parts, consoles or assemblies are compatible with a MK1 variant of the TFS650 or TFS1000.

B2. BAL RATING

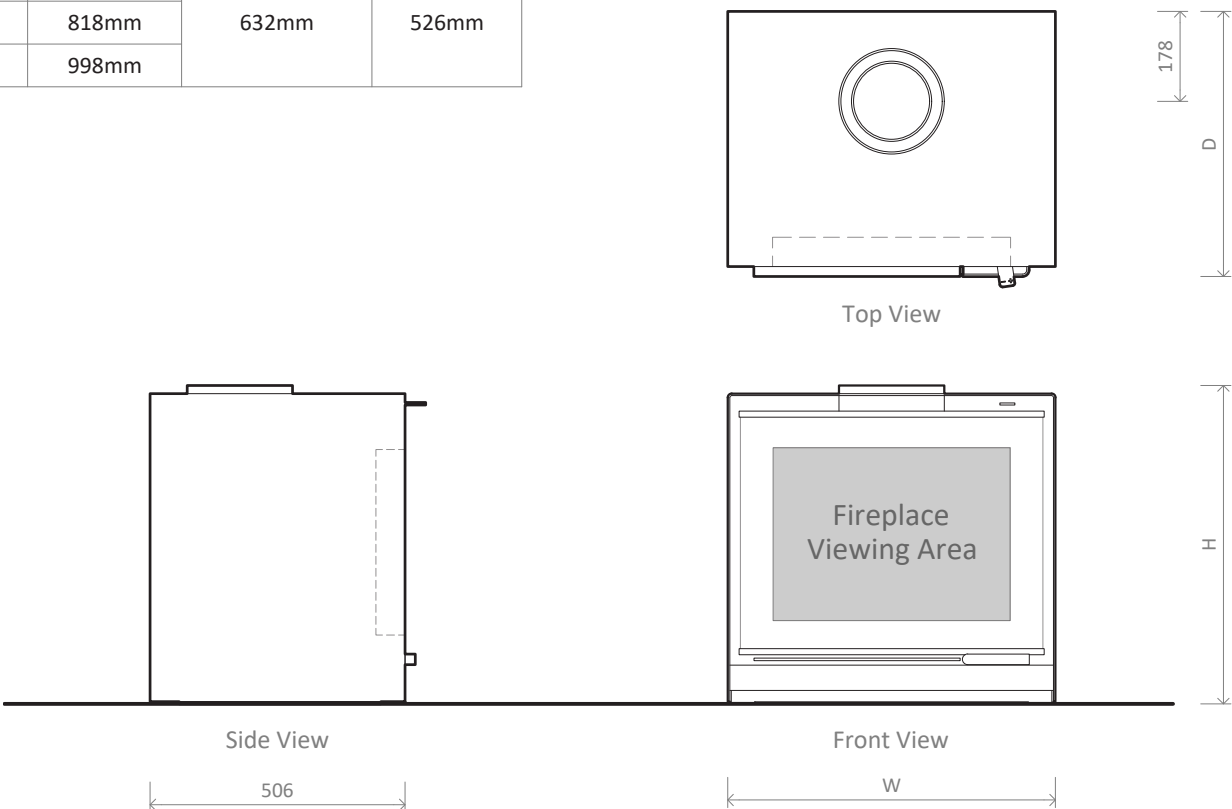
The Escea TFS MK2 Freestanding Wood Fireplaces, when installed with the Escea Insulated Freestanding Flue Kit, are suitable for installation in areas rated up to BAL 40 in accordance with *AS 3959:2018 Construction of Buildings in Bushfire-Prone Areas*. The combination of a room-sealed firebox, insulated flue, and sealed ceiling plate prevents the ingress of embers through the fireplace and flue penetrations.

B3. FIREPLACE COMPONENTS SUPPLIED

- 1x TFS650 MK2, TFS850 MK2, or TFS1000 MK2 Freestanding Wood Fireplace
- 1x Heat Resistant Gloves
- 1x Wood Fire Moisture Meter
- 4x (M8 x 50) Hex Head Bolt ZP
- 4x (M8 x 32) Flat Washer ZP
- 4x Nitrile Gloves
- 2x 12G x 40 Tek Screw (for Flue conenction)

B4. FREESTANDING FIREPLACE DIMENSIONS

Model	W	H	D
TFS650 MK2	650mm	632mm	526mm
TFS850 MK2	818mm		
TFS1000 MK2	998mm		

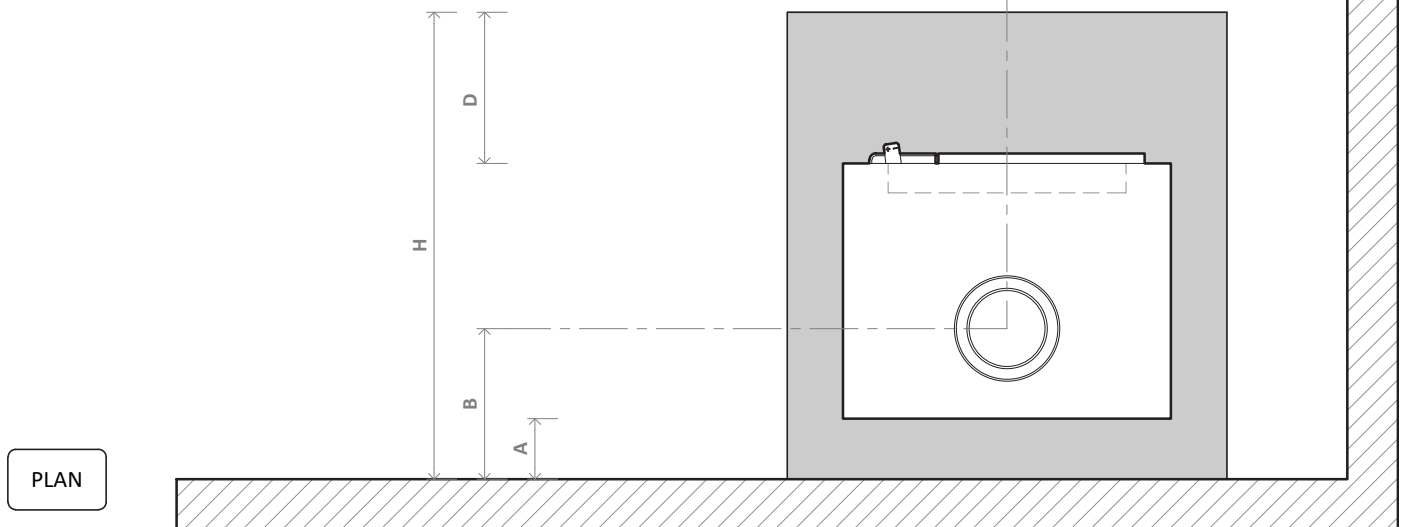


B5. CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES - PARALLEL

Clearances to combustibles are defined in accordance to *AS/NZS 2918 Appendix B*, with the TFS650 and TFS850 base height at 300mm (above floor level) and the TFS1000 at 375mm (above floor level).

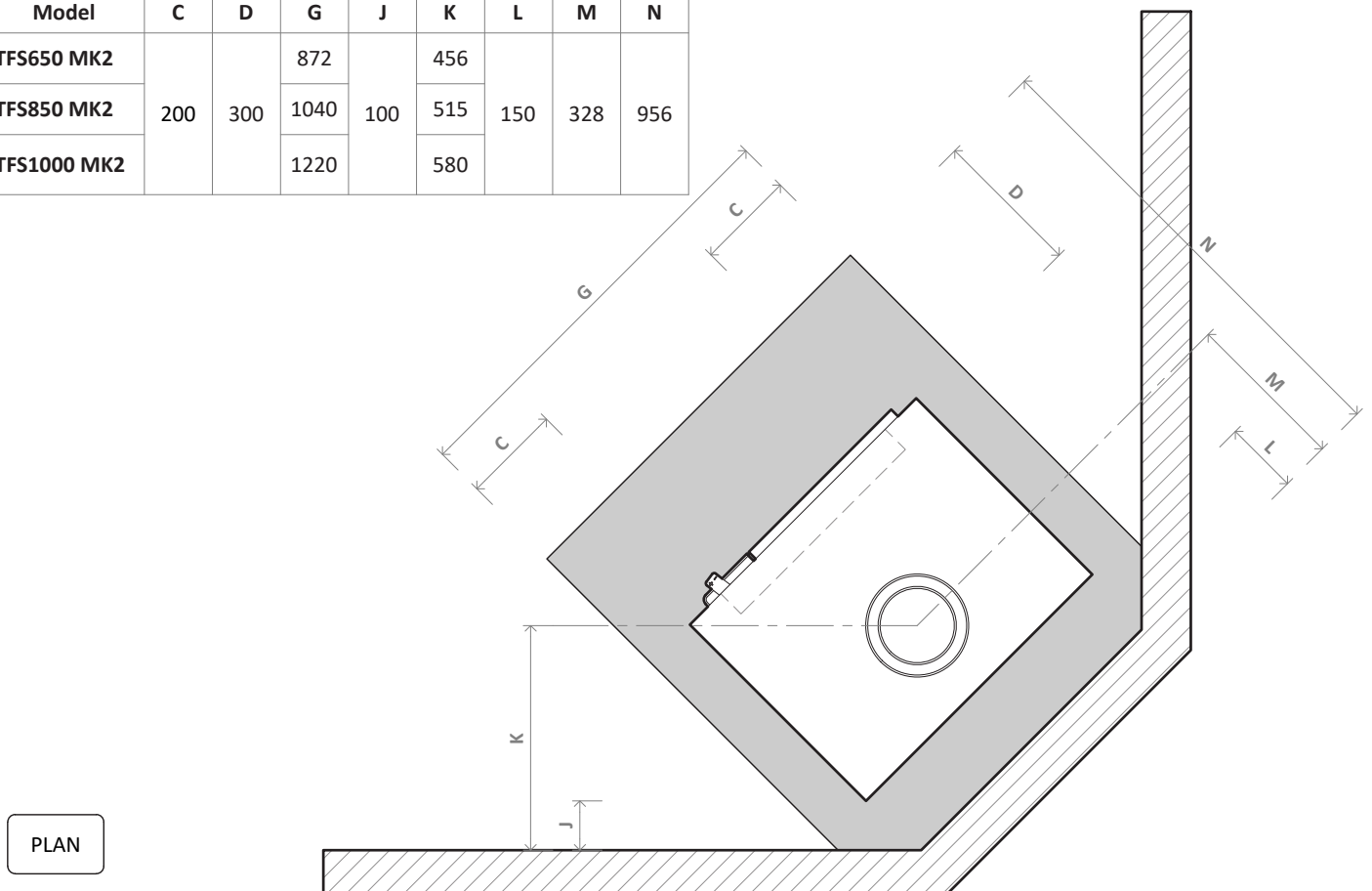
Objects in front of the fireplace must maintain a 1.2m safety distance.

Model	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
TFS650 MK2	120	298	200	300	350	675	872	926
TFS850 MK2					375	784	1040	
TFS1000 MK2					360	859	1220	



B6. CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES - CORNER

Model	C	D	G	J	K	L	M	N
TFS650 MK2	200	300	872	100	456	150	328	956
TFS850 MK2			1040		515			
TFS1000 MK2			1220		580			



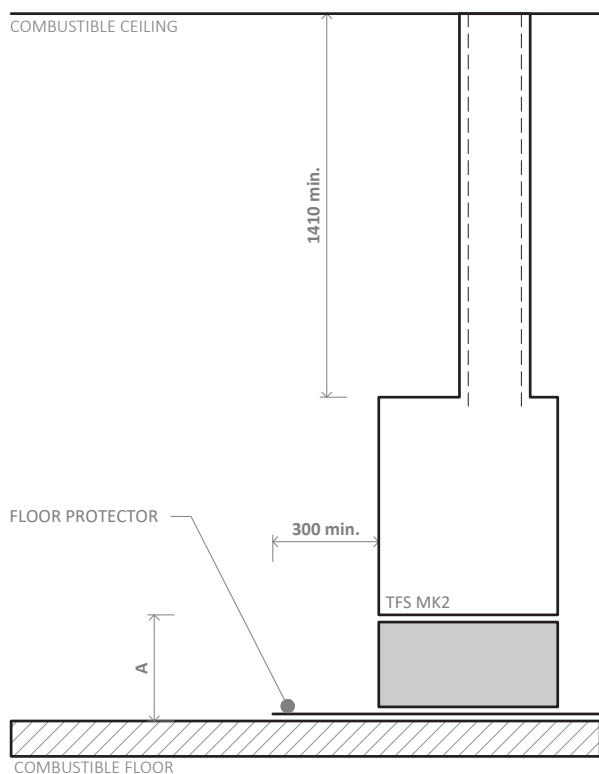
B7. HEARTH REQUIREMENTS

A floor protector or insulated hearth is required under a Freestanding Fireplace, and selection depends on installation height and base type. Alternative dimensions below apply to clearances in front of the appliance.

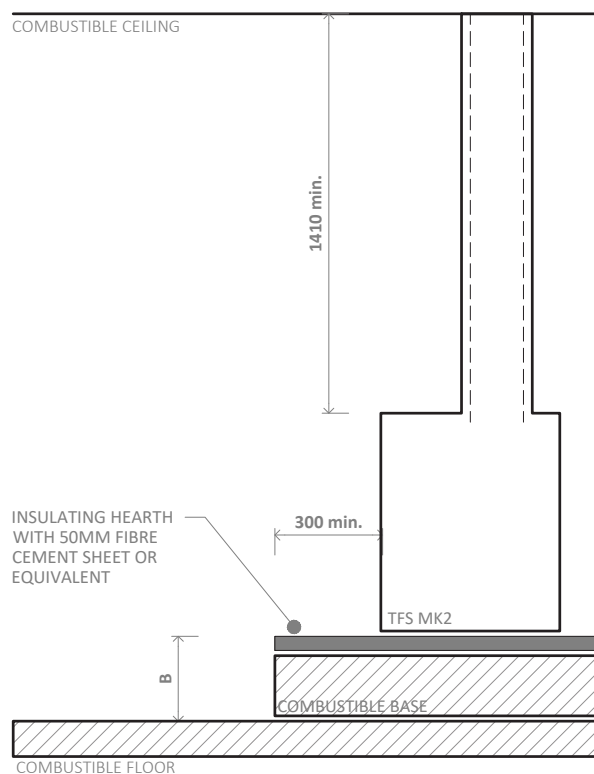
Insulation board must be a min. 50mm Fibre Cement sheet, which can be achieved with multiple layers.

Model	A	B	C	D
TFS650 MK2	300 min.	100 min.	470 min.	520 min.
TFS850 MK2	375 min.	125 min.	470 min.	570 min.
TFS1000 MK2	375 min.	185 min.	470 min.	600 min.

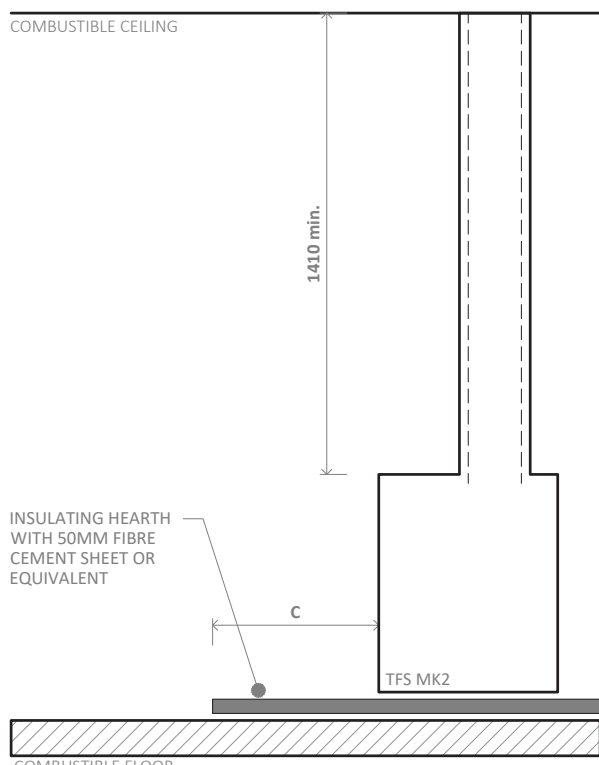
STANDARD INSTALLATION



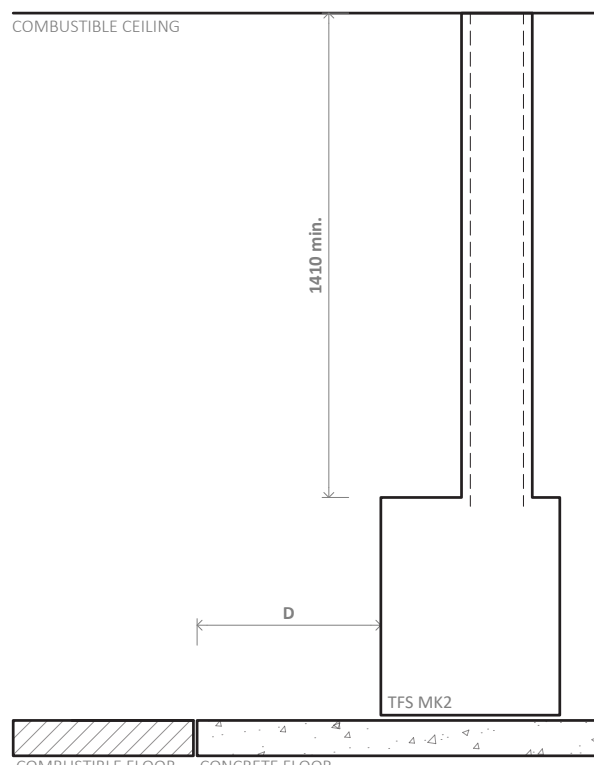
RAISED HEARTH INSTALLATION



FLOOR INSTALLATION A



FLOOR INSTALLATION B



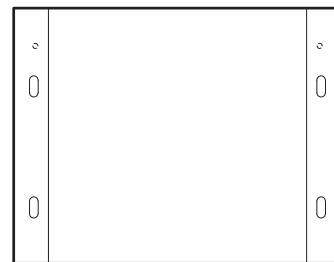
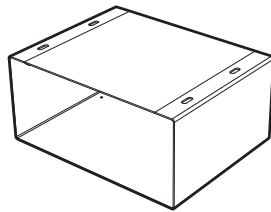
B8. BASE OPTIONS

A continuous, non-combustible base is essential to take the weight of the appliance and flue system above. Escea offers both glass reinforced concrete and painted sheet-steel plinth options, crafted to enhance the TFS Series MK2 Freestanding Fireplaces.

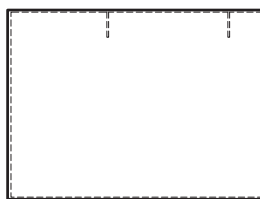
A custom base can be manufactured to your design, provided it is suitably engineered to support the weight of the fireplace and flue, and complies with all hearth and clearance specifications in Sec B7.

Base	Compatible Model	W	H	D
650 Slim Plinth (<i>Steel</i>)	TFS650 MK2	650	375	506
850 Slim Plinth (<i>Steel</i>)	TFS850 MK2	818	375	506
1000 Slim Plinth (<i>Steel</i>)	TFS1000 MK2	998	375	506
650 Plinth (<i>GRC</i>)	TFS650 MK2	650	300	506
1000 Plinth (<i>GRC</i>)	TFS650 MK2, TFS850 MK2, TFS1000 MK2	1000	375	506
1500 Plinth (<i>GRC</i>)	TFS650 MK2, TFS850 MK2, TFS1000 MK2	1500	375	506
Universal Plinth (<i>GRC</i>)	TFS650 MK2, TFS850 MK2, TFS1000 MK2	1016	375	535

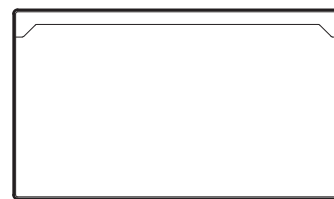
SLIM PLINTH (*Steel*)



Top View



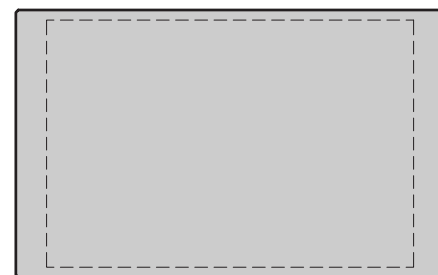
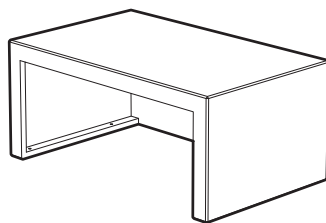
Side View



Front View



CONCRETE PLINTH (*GRC*)



Top View



Side View



Front View



B9. HEAT SHIELDING

Heat shields reduce the required clearances between an appliance and heat-sensitive surfaces, in accordance with *AS/NZS 2918*. The shield must extend in all directions to at least the tested safety clearance, unless restricted by walls, floors, or other shields.

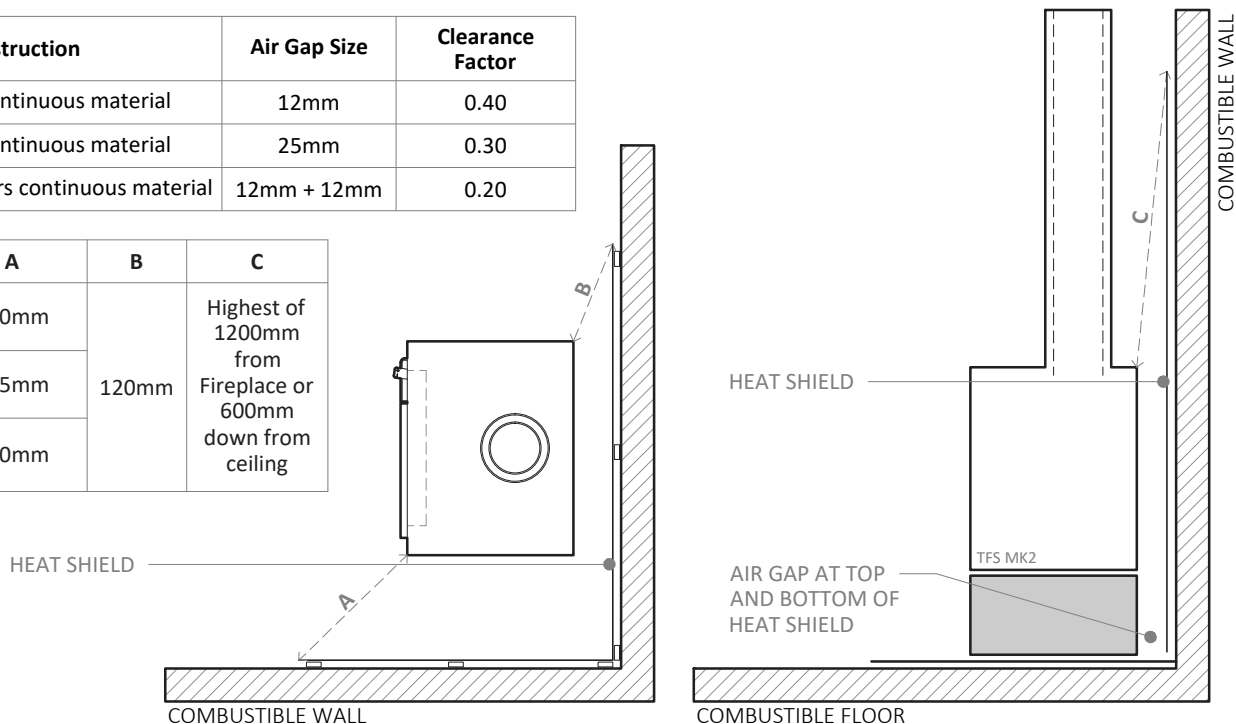
Reduced Clearance: Tested clearance × Shield clearance factor.

Multi-layer shields: The air gap must be ventilated at top and bottom. If horizontal, opposite edges must be vented. Total ventilation opening ≥ 50% of air gap cross-sectional area.

Masonry is an acceptable shield material.

Heat Shield Construction	Air Gap Size	Clearance Factor
Single layer of continuous material	12mm	0.40
Single layer of continuous material	25mm	0.30
Two spaced layers continuous material	12mm + 12mm	0.20

Model	A	B	C
TFS650 MK2	350mm	120mm	Highest of 1200mm from Fireplace or 600mm down from ceiling
TFS850	375mm		
TFS1000 MK2	360mm		

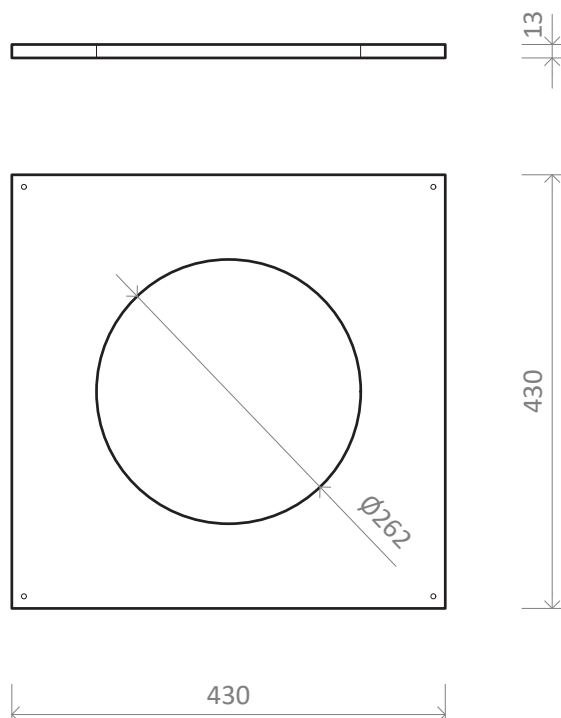


B10. CEILING PLATES

All Escea TFS MK2 Freestanding flues are to be finished with a ceiling plate. This plate overlaps the hole made within the ceiling for the flue pathway. Each ceiling plate is designed to provide a minimal gap between the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe and the inner ring of the ceiling plate. The TFS Insulated Freestanding Flue Kit is supplied with a ceiling plate for a flat ceiling.

Escea provides various ceiling plates, designed for multiple ceiling configurations. Refer to the table below to select a ceiling plate appropriate for your ceiling pitch.

Ceiling Pitch	Ceiling Plate Range	Ceiling Plate Dimensions	Part Number
Flat	0 - 10°	430 x 430mm	903659
15°	11 - 20°	430 x 440mm	903660
25°	21 - 27°	430 x 455mm	Contact Escea
30°	28 - 32°	430 x 460mm	Contact Escea
35°	33 - 37°	430 x 475mm	903661
40°	38 - 42°	430 x 490mm	Contact Escea
45°	43 - 47°	430 x 540mm	903662



PLAN

*Flat ceiling plate shown

B11. FLUE COMPONENTS SUPPLIED

The Escea Insulated Freestanding Flue kit comprises:

- 3x (150mm Ø 1200mm) Stainless Steel Flue
- 2x (200mm Ø 1200mm) Stainless Steel Flue (Black)
- 1x (200/250mm Ø x 900) Insulated Flue Starter Pipe (Black)
- 1x (200/250mm Ø x 1200) Insulated Flue Pipe 1200 (Black)
- 1x Pillar Cowl Support Bracket (Black)
- 1x Pillar Cowl (Black)
- 1x Flat (0-10°) Ceiling Plate (Black)
- 4x Flue Bracing L-brackets
- NOTE: Rivets, Teks Screws are not provided.

Use a double skin flue configuration when visible off the freestanding fireplace and within the room. Use the Insulated Flue Pipes (Triple Skin) where the flue is passing through a chimney cavity, roof space, wall or floor.

Double Skin Extension Kits 1200mm x (150/200mm Ø) and Insulated Flue Extensions Kits 300/600/900/1200mm x (150/200/250mm Ø) are available. *Not required on all installations but to be used where the flue height needs to extend.*

Begin the installation with flue components from the **Escea TFS Insulated Freestanding Flue Kit**, add any **Double Skin Offset Kit** or **Insulated Triple Skin Offset Kit** (where required) and finish with an **Insulated Triple Skin Flue Extension Kit** (where required).

B12. SAFETY CLEARANCES

A minimum of 25mm must be maintained from the 250mm outer flue liner to any adjacent combustible material or surface.

B13. FLUE FLASHING

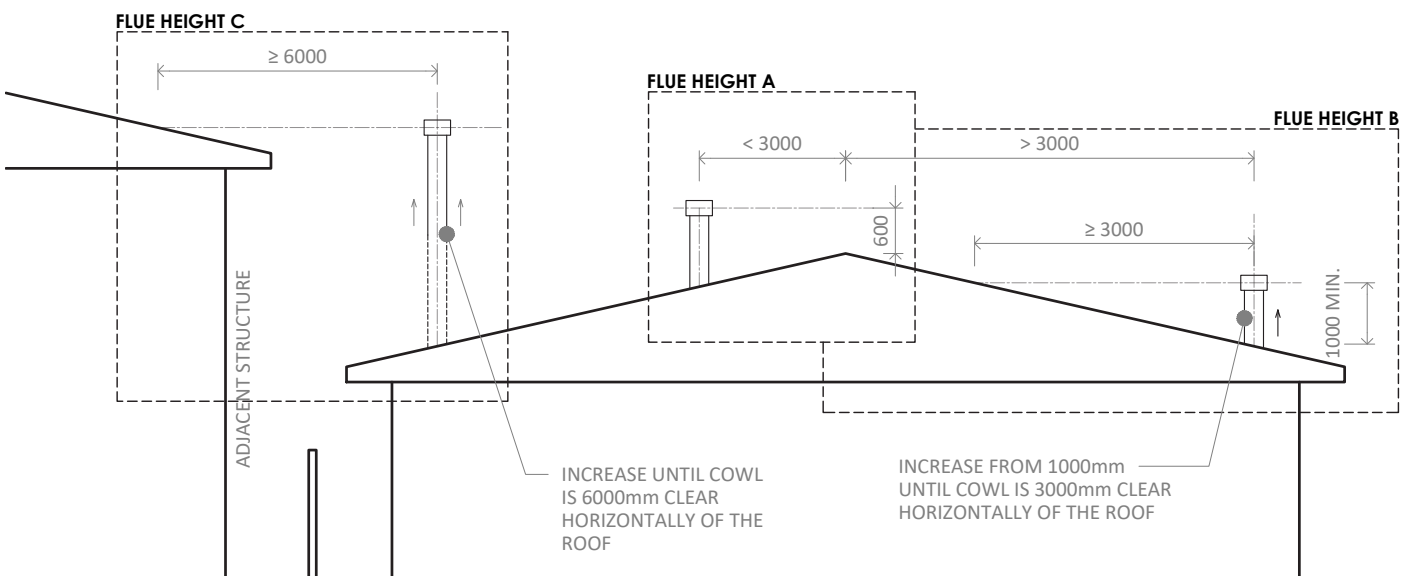
All roof or wall penetrations are to be made weather tight by way of a flashing plate, or proprietary EPDM boot flashing, for compliance with the National Construction Code. The specification and installation of the flue flashing is the responsibility of the Specifier and/or Installer.

B14. FLUE COWL EXTERNAL CLEARANCES

Flue height is the greater of the minimum flue length (4.6m) or the external clearance requirements below. Select the appropriate condition to establish the final flue cowl height. Note: Shorter flues risk smoke spillage; longer flues may reduce burn time.

Cowl must not be obstructed by any adjacent buildings or structures.

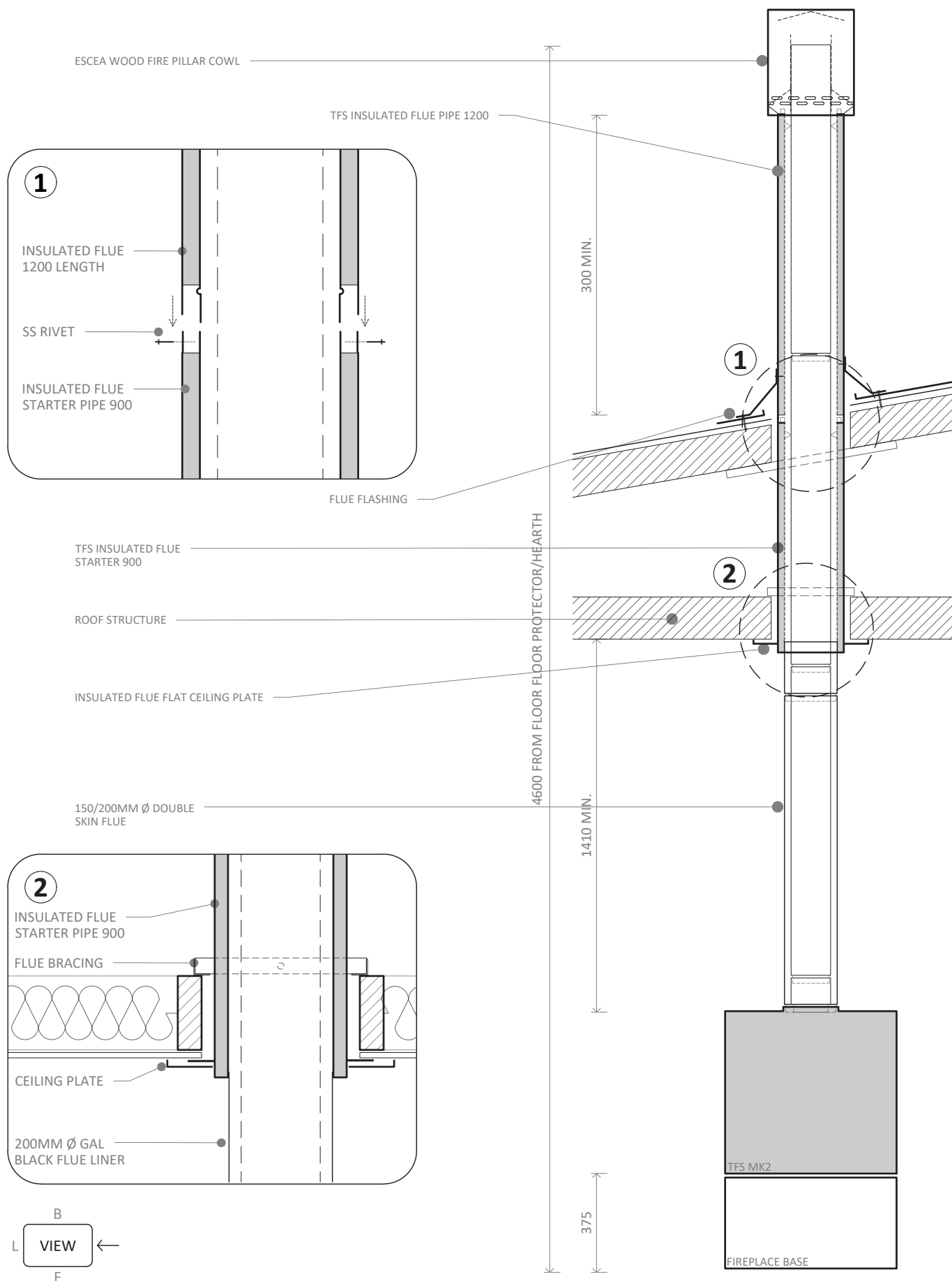
Flue Height	Condition	Requirement
A	Cowl within 3m (horizontal) of roof high point	Use Flue Height A
B	Cowl more than 3m (horizontal) from roof high point	Raise cowl until a 3m horizontal line clears the roof - Height B
C	Cowl within 6m (horizontal) of an adjacent building or wall	Raise cowl until a 6m horizontal line clears the structure - Height C



B15. FLUE DETAIL

The Escea TFS Series MK2 Freestanding Insulated flue kit comprises a twin skin flue system from the fireplace to the ceiling. At the ceiling the Escea Insulated Flue system begins and extends to the cowl. The visible 200mm Ø flue is painted black. A proprietary cowl is used to finish the flue system above the roof.

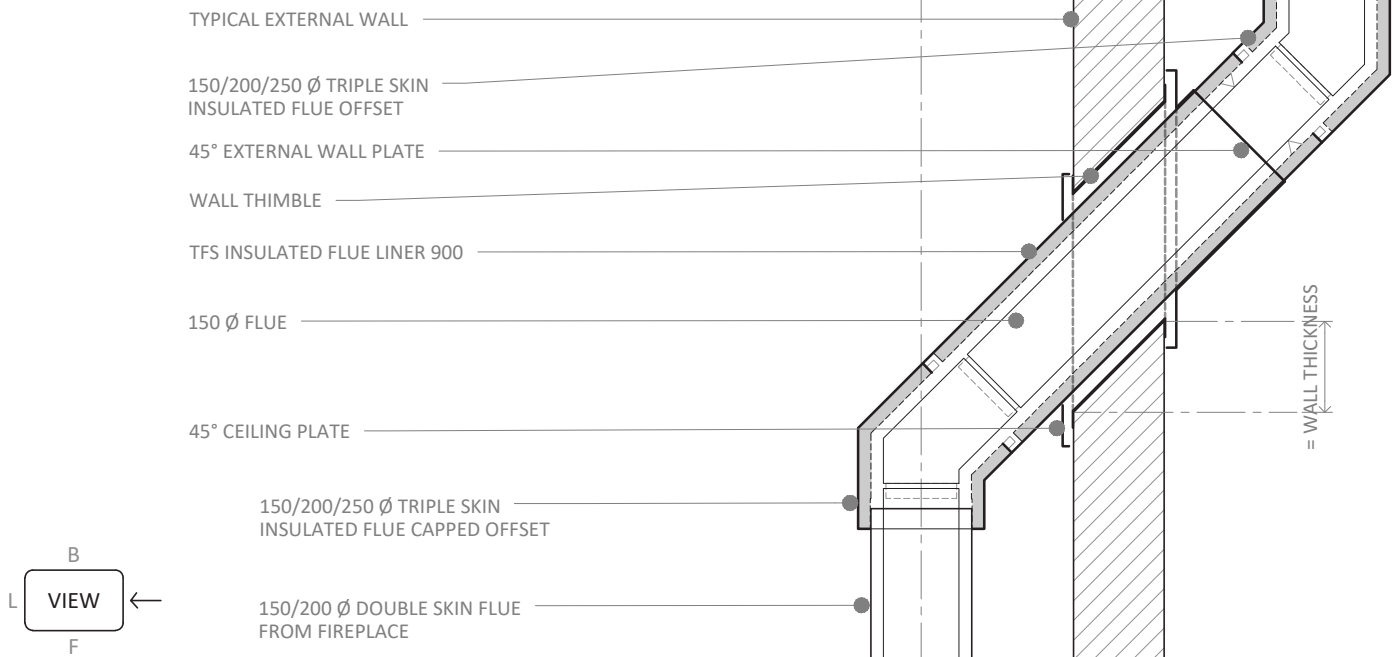
Note: Flue lengths of less than 3.6m may experience reduced draught and potential operational issues, depending on their specific installation conditions.



B16. EXTERNAL WALL PENETRATION - DOUBLE SKIN

Where the TFS SERIES Insulated Freestanding Flue passes through an external wall, from double skin to triple skin, this must be configured with an Insulated Flue Starter Offset Kit, to achieve a triple skin wall penetration. Parts required are listed below. A wall thimble is available to support the flue as it passes through the wall, externally.

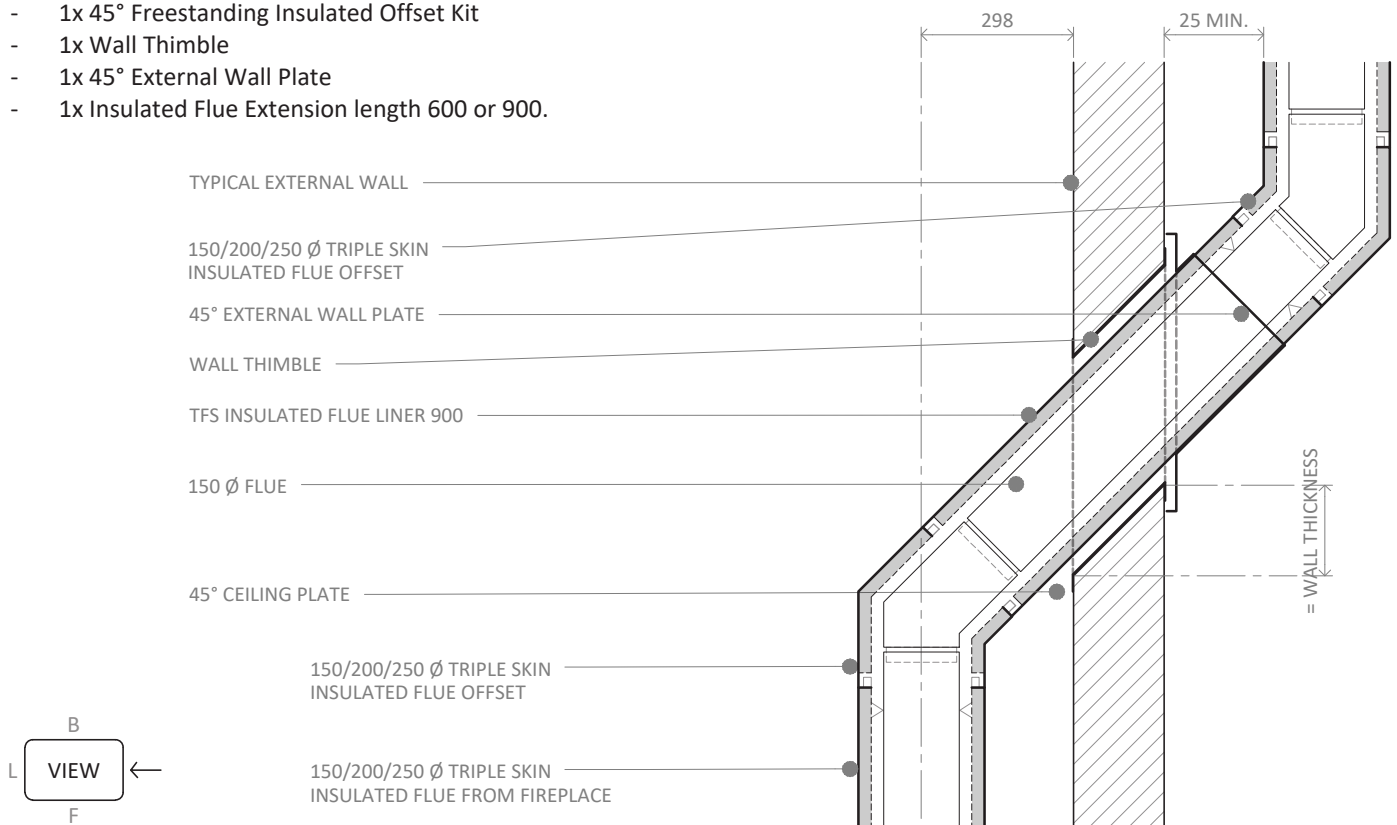
- 1x 45° Freestanding Insulated Offset Starter Kit
- 1x Wall Thimble
- 1x 45° External Wall Plate
- 1x 45° Ceiling Plate
- 1x Insulated Flue Extension length 600 or 900.



B17. EXTERNAL WALL PENETRATION - TRIPLE SKIN

Where the TFS SERIES Insulated Freestanding Flue passes through an external wall, using triple skin flue, this must be configured with an Insulated Flue Offset Kit, to achieve a triple skin wall penetration. Parts required are listed below. A wall thimble is available to support the flue as it passes through the wall, externally.

- 1x 45° Freestanding Insulated Offset Kit
- 1x Wall Thimble
- 1x 45° External Wall Plate
- 1x Insulated Flue Extension length 600 or 900.

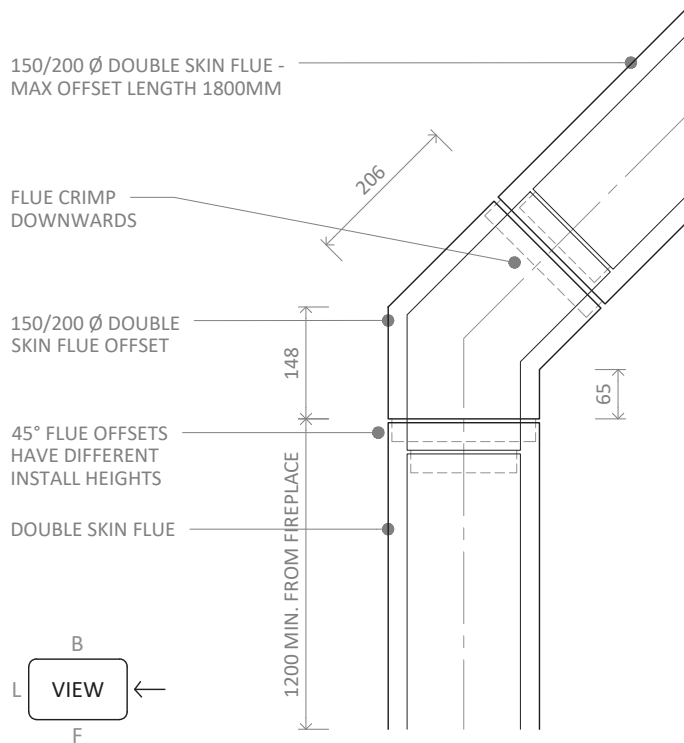


B18. FLUE OFFSETS OR BENDS

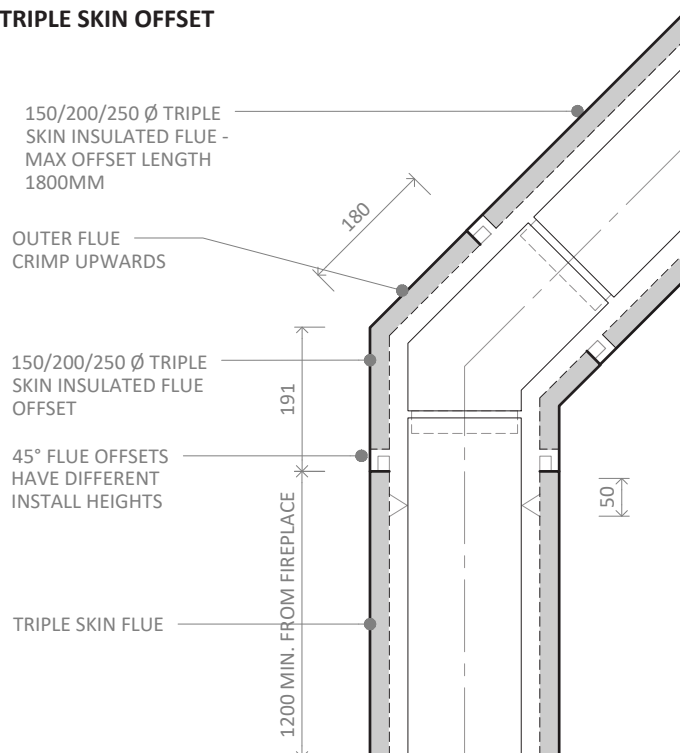
45° flue offsets are available in double skin or triple skin options. Double skin are used when offsetting above the fireplace and within the room (a visible offset). A triple skin offset is used where the flue is passing through a chimney cavity, roof space, wall or mid floor.

Flue offsets can reduce draw within the flue pathway; it is recommended to avoid where possible or allow for an extensions of the flue length to over come the draw restriction. Allow for 1200mm above the fireplace before using any offset.

DOUBLE SKIN OFFSET

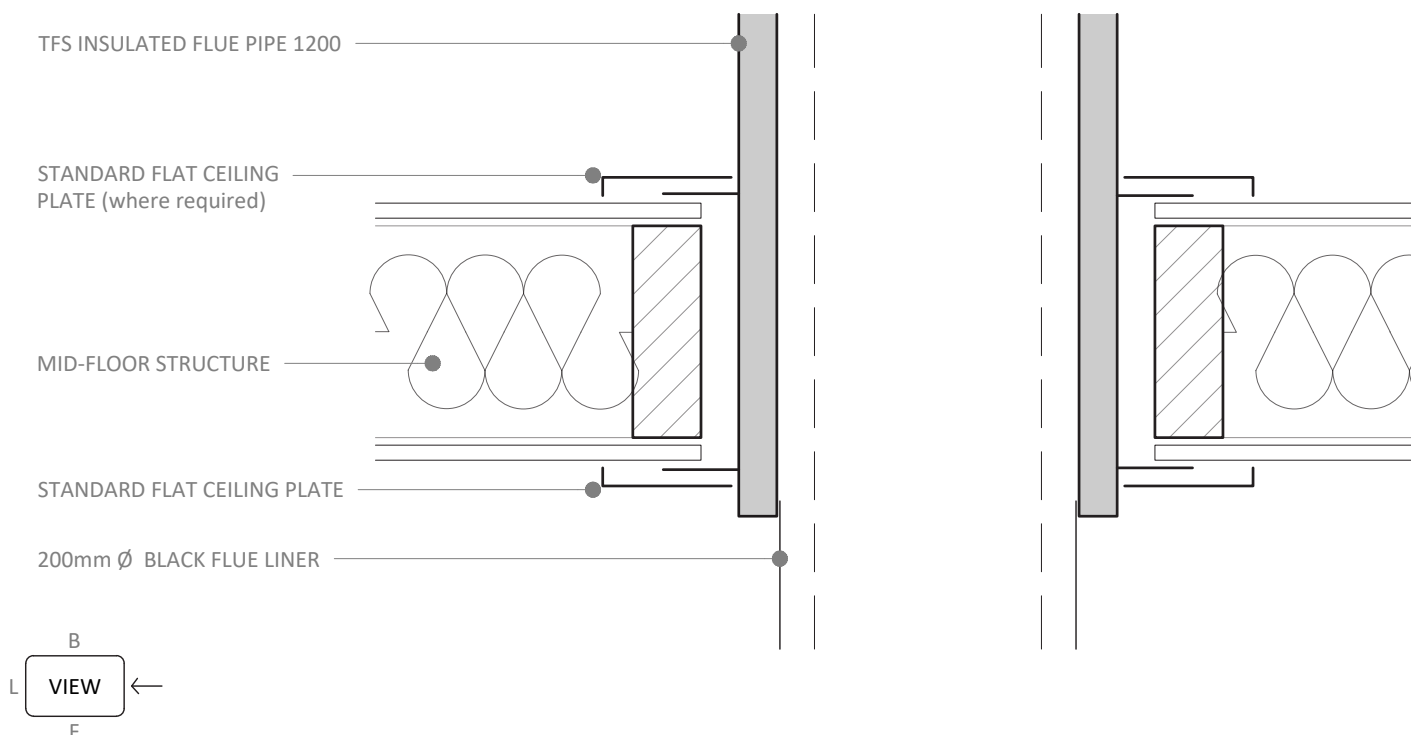


TRIPLE SKIN OFFSET



B19. MID-FLOOR DETAIL

Where the TFS SERIES MK2 Flue passes through a combustable mid-floor, the 250mm Ø outer liner must maintain a 25mm clearance to any combustable material. An additional ceiling plate (with 250mm Ø cut-out) will be required to complete the mid-floor penetration.

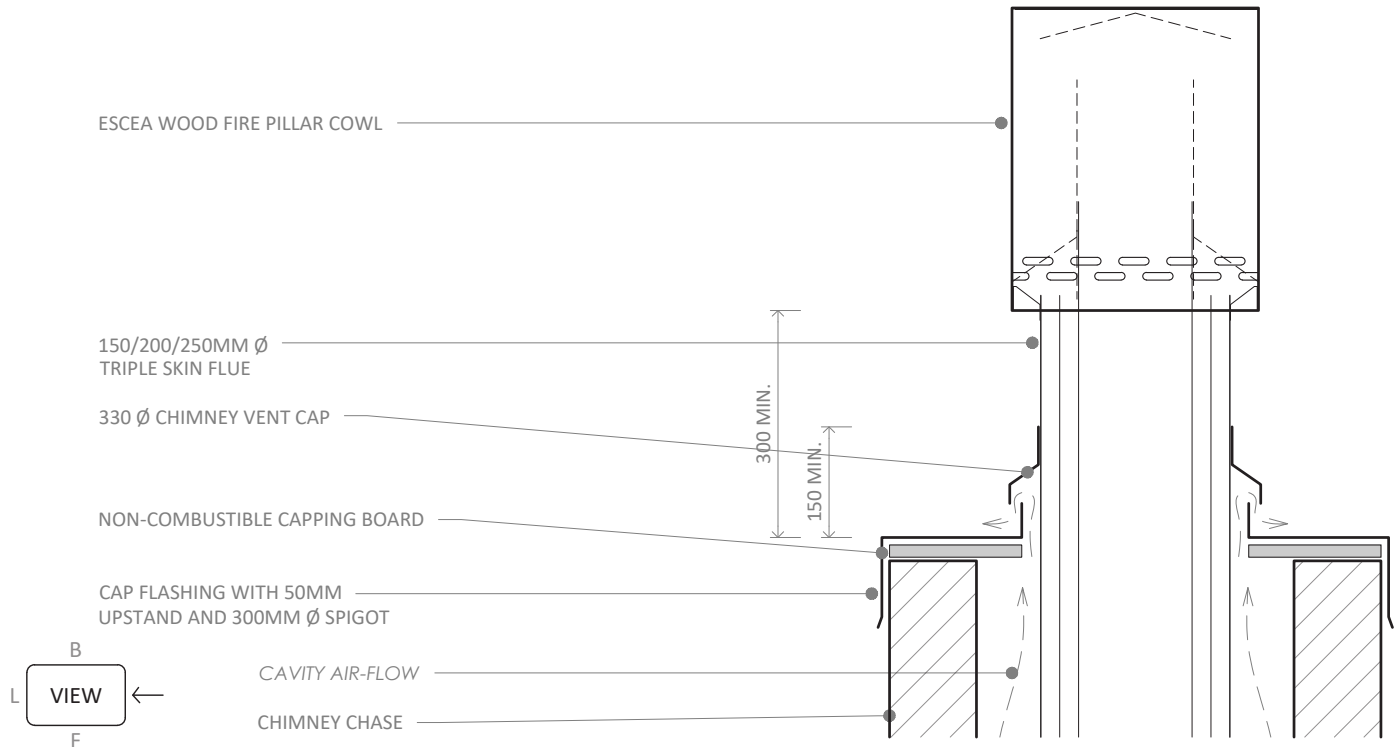


B20. CAVITY VENTILATION - CHIMNEY CAP VENT

In accordance with *AS/NZS 2918:2018 Sec 3.4*, masonry or timber-framed chimney chases must be vented at the **BASE** and **TOP** with obstruction-free, vermin-proof, weatherproof vents, with a **minimum 10,000mm² free open area** each. Flue casing or liner ventilation does not count toward this requirement.

NOTE: A chimney cavity, with the above venting, will affect meeting the BAL rating requirements of the building (AU ONLY).

No combustible materials at chase termination points.

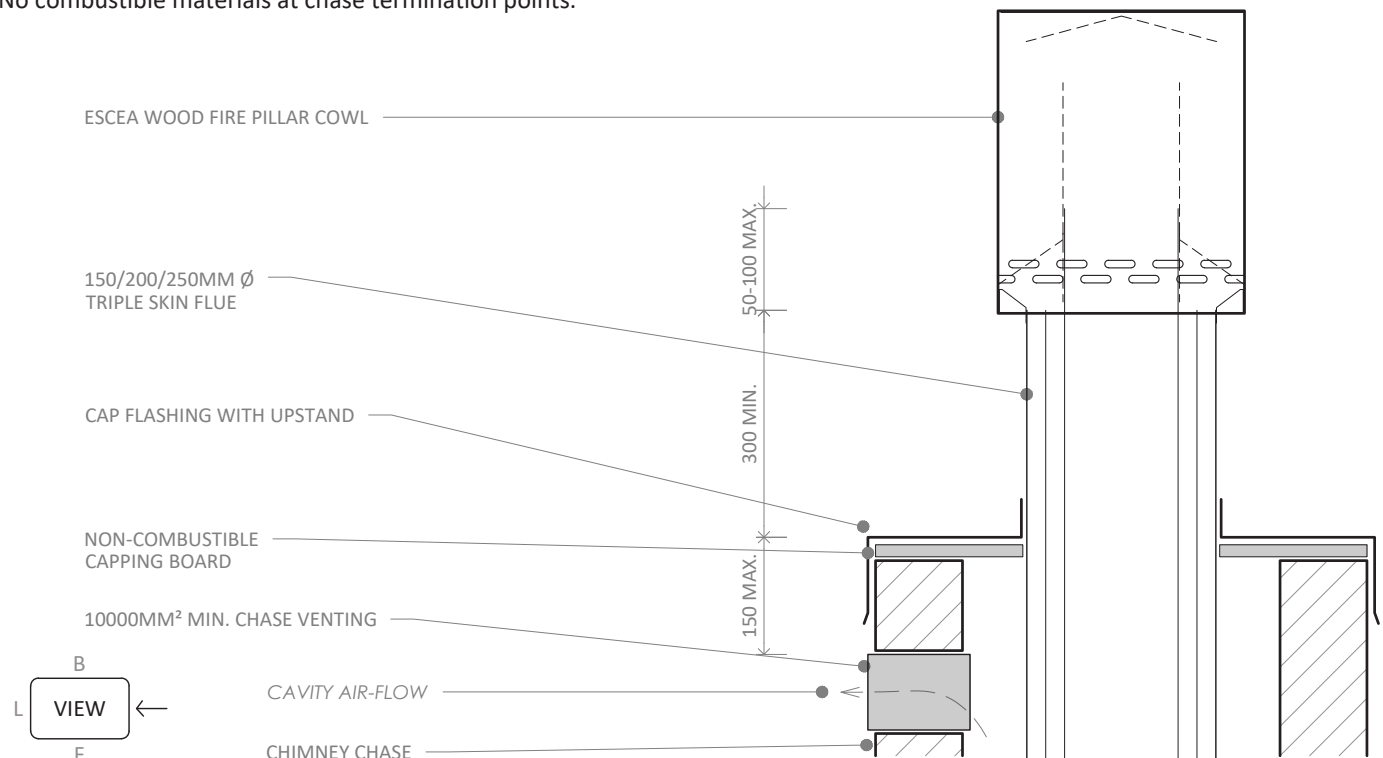


B21. CAVITY VENTILATION - CHIMNEY WALL VENT

In accordance with *AS/NZS 2918:2018 Sec 3.4*, masonry or timber-framed chimney chases must be vented at the **BASE** and **TOP** with obstruction-free, vermin-proof, weatherproof vents, with a **minimum 10,000mm² free open area** each. Flue casing or liner ventilation does not count toward this requirement.

NOTE: A chimney cavity, with the above venting, will affect meeting the BAL rating requirements of the building (AU ONLY).

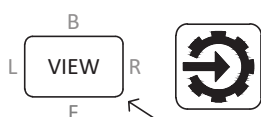
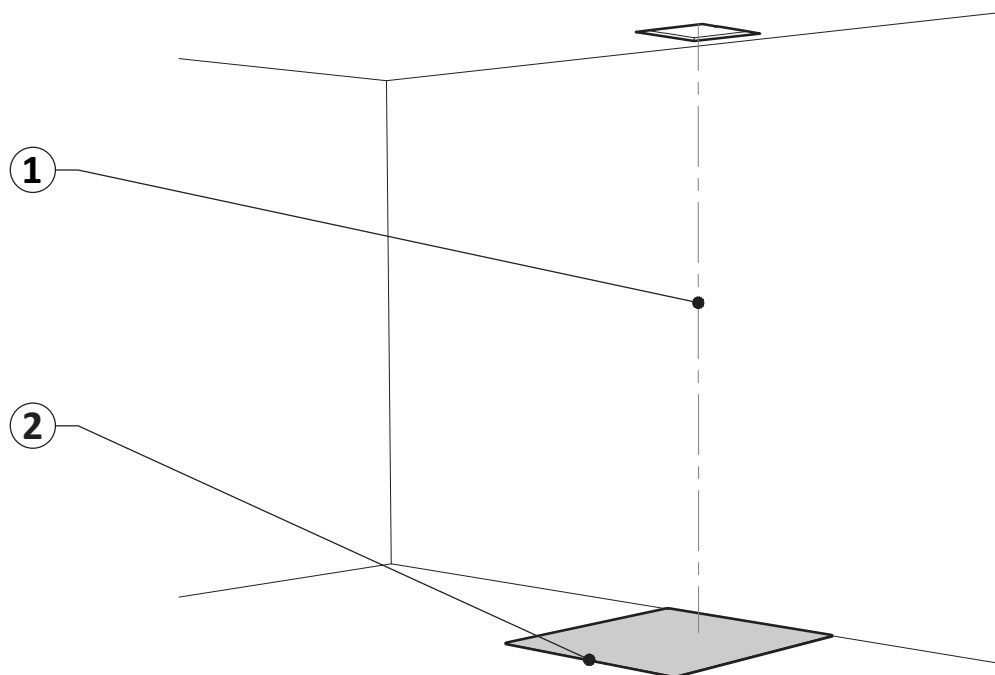
No combustible materials at chase termination points.



C INSTALLATION

C1. HEARTH INSTALLATION

1. To begin the installation locate the flue centreline from inside the building, ensuring the flue pathway is clear of obstructions. Use the clearances to combustibles in Sec. B5 or B6 to position flue centre.
2. Install the floor protector to the required minimum dimensions, defined from Sec. B4, B5 or B6.
3. Create a hole in the ceiling a minimum of 300mm x 300mm.

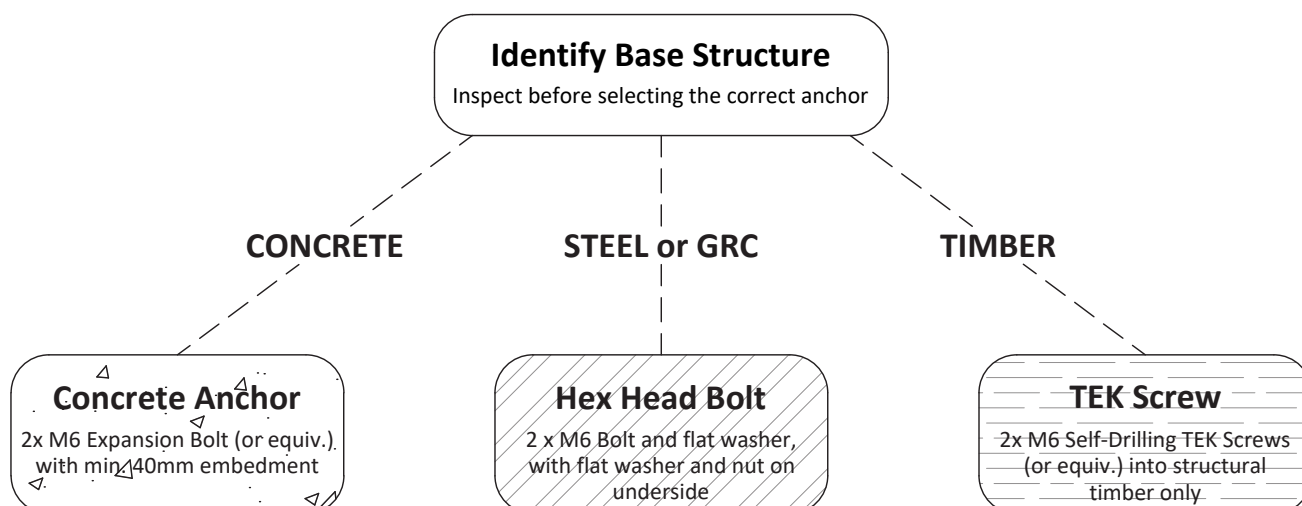


C2. SEISMIC RESTRAINT

SEISMIC RESTRAINT REQUIRED IN ALL INSTALLATIONS — AS/NZS 1170.5

All TFS MK2 Freestanding Wood Fireplaces are to be restrained to a plinth, base or floor using suitable, appropriately sized fasteners anchored into structural components.

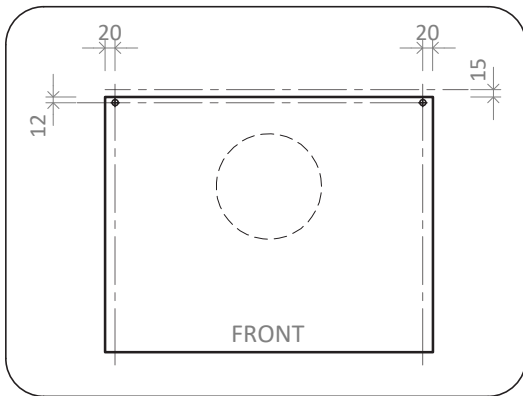
Use the flow chart below to select the appropriate fixing solution. Transfer the base fixing layout onto your selected base, plinth or floor. *Note: Timber structures may require an insulating board protective layer in accordance with Sec. B6.*



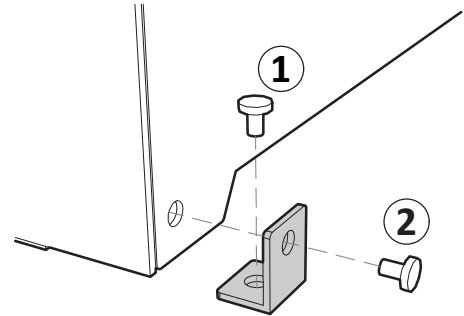
C3. FIREPLACE RESTRAINT - OPTION 1

There are two restraint options for the TFS MK2 Freestanding Fireplace. Select the most appropriate for your base.

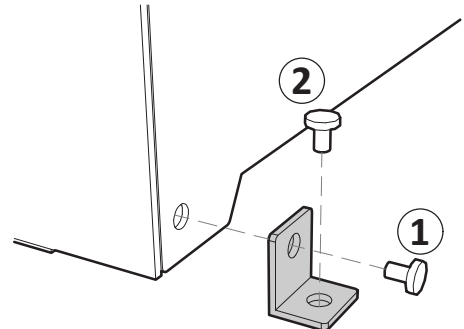
Option 1: Using the supplied L-brackets fixed to the back panel, fix the L-bracket to the floor or base. The brackets can be concealed underneath the appliance or exposed behind the appliance (*see right*). Fix the brackets to the base or the fireplace in the numbered order.



CONCEALED FIXING



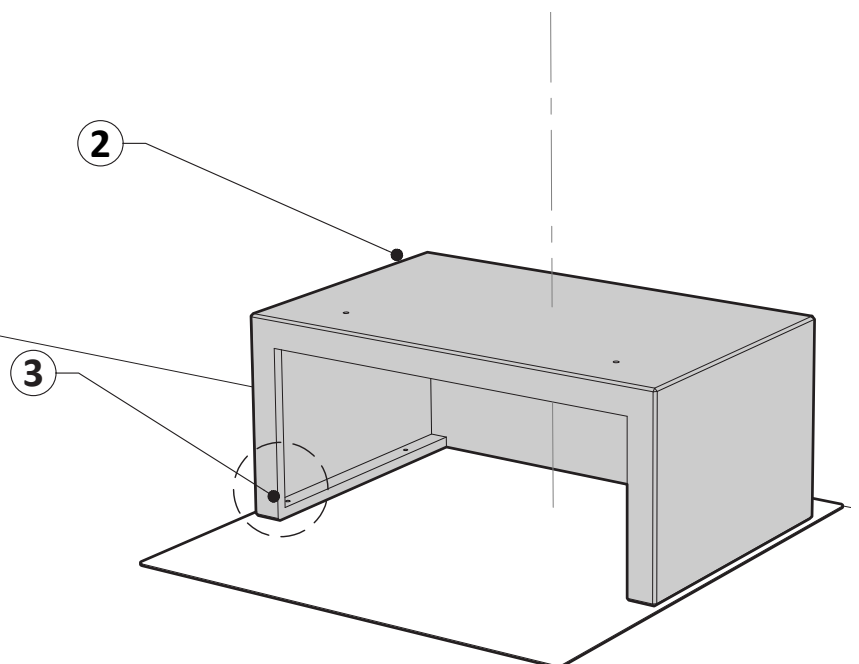
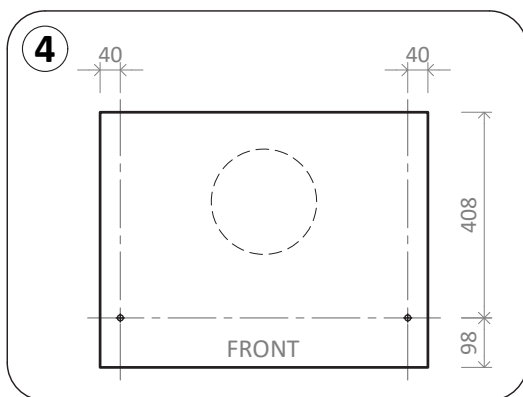
EXPOSED FIXING



C4. FIREPLACE RESTRAINT - OPTION 2

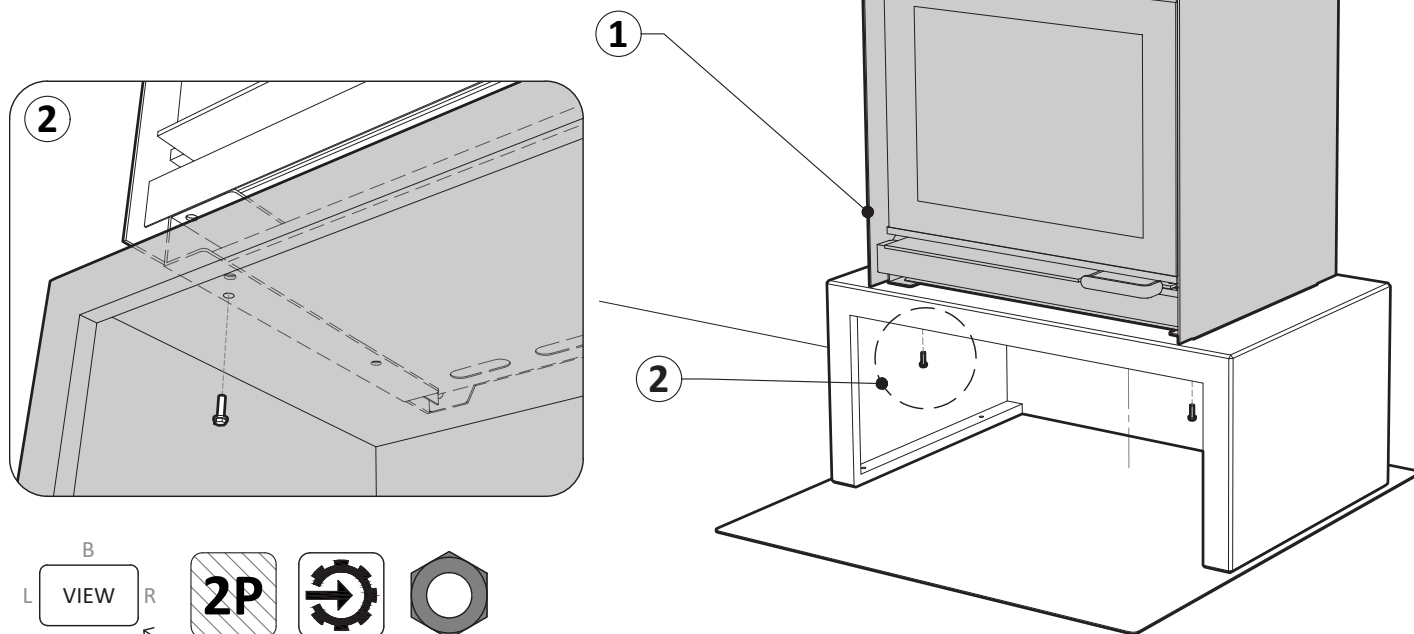
Option 2: Locate the corresponding holes on the appliance base onto your GRC, Steel or custom base. Escea GRC or steel plinths will use Option 2.

1. Select the desired plinth for the installation of the TFS Series MK2 Fireplace. An Escea GRC plinth is shown below.
2. Place the plinth onto the floor protector accommodating for the fireplace position and required clearances.
3. Mark and drill out holes through the floor protector, into the floor structure below for restraining the plinth. Fix the plinth to the floor using fixings appropriate to the floor type.
4. Following the layout below, mark and drill out 2x 8mm holes in the plinth top.



C5. FIREPLACE INSTALLATION

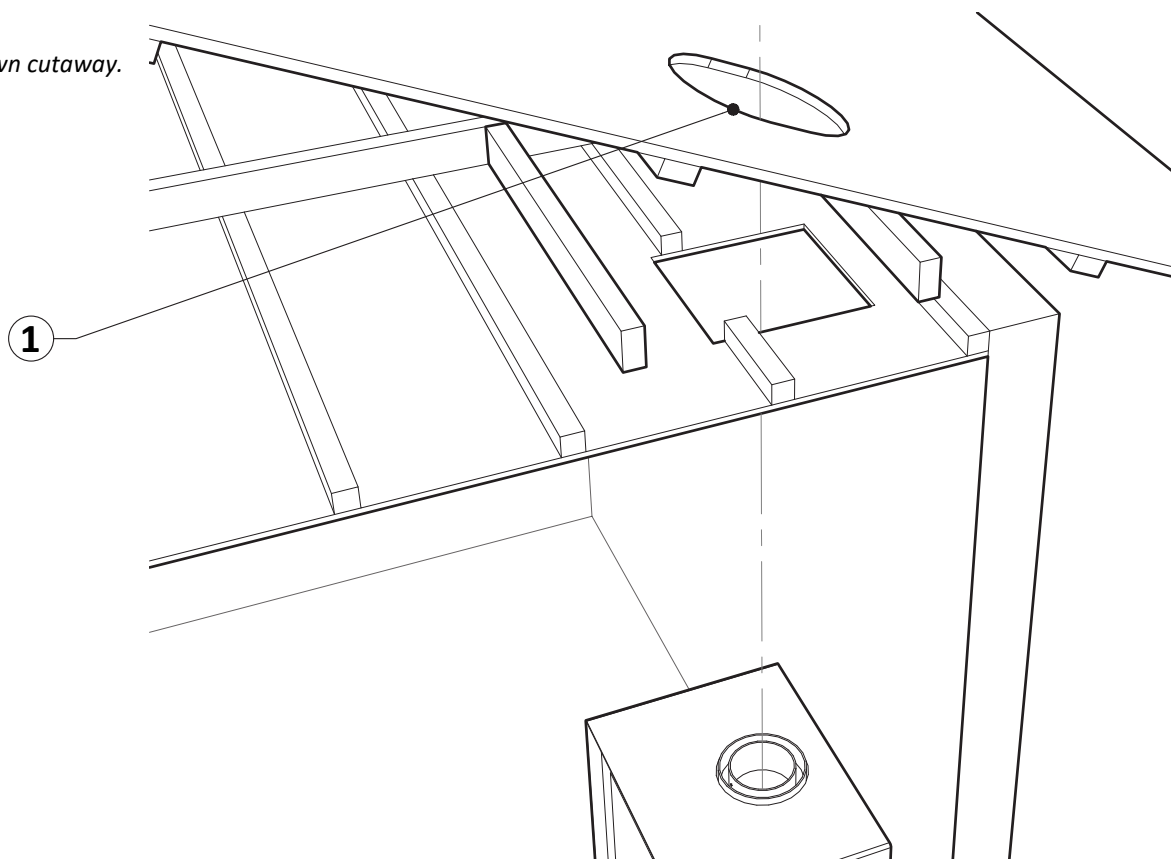
1. 2 PERSON LIFT - Fit the fireplace onto the plinth, aligning the holes on the fireplace base to the Option 2 restraint method in Sec C4.
2. Using the supplied 2x (M8x50) Hex Head Bolts and washers, fix the fireplace to the plinth.



C6. ROOF PENETRATION

1. Using the flue centreline, create a 300 x 300mm square hole in the ceiling and an approx 300mm Ø hole in the roof, ensuring a 25mm gap to combustible materials. Where the roof space is inaccessible or for a retrofit, removal of the roofing may be required.

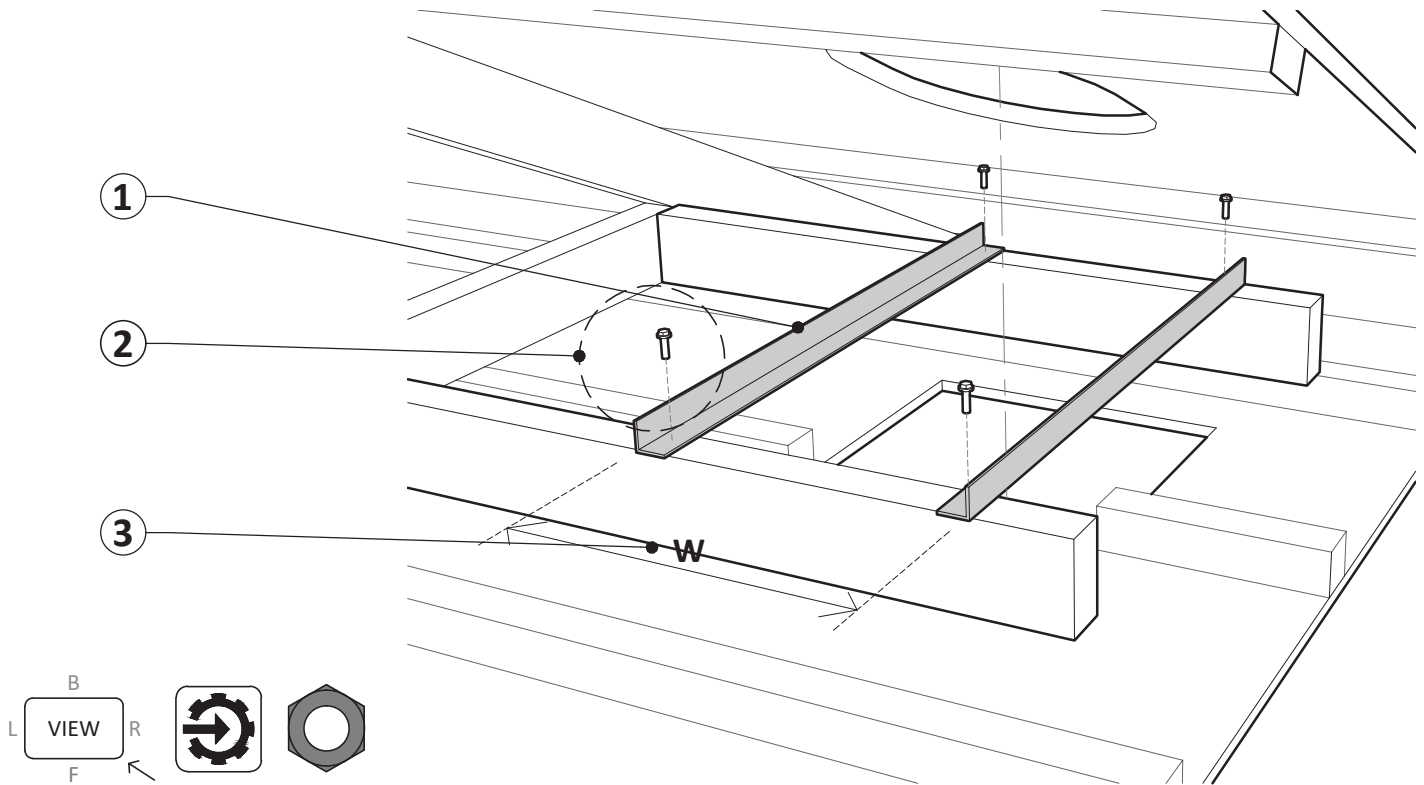
**This diagram is shown cutaway.*



C7. ROOF BRACING INSTALLATION

1. Add framework between rafters or trusses at 600mm crs, to support the flue bracing.
2. Position and fix the supplied 1200mm long L-brackets equidistant off the flue centreline. They should be a minimum of 350mm apart and face inwards. *No fixings are supplied.*
3. Find the width (**W**) and trim the shorter L-brackets to length.

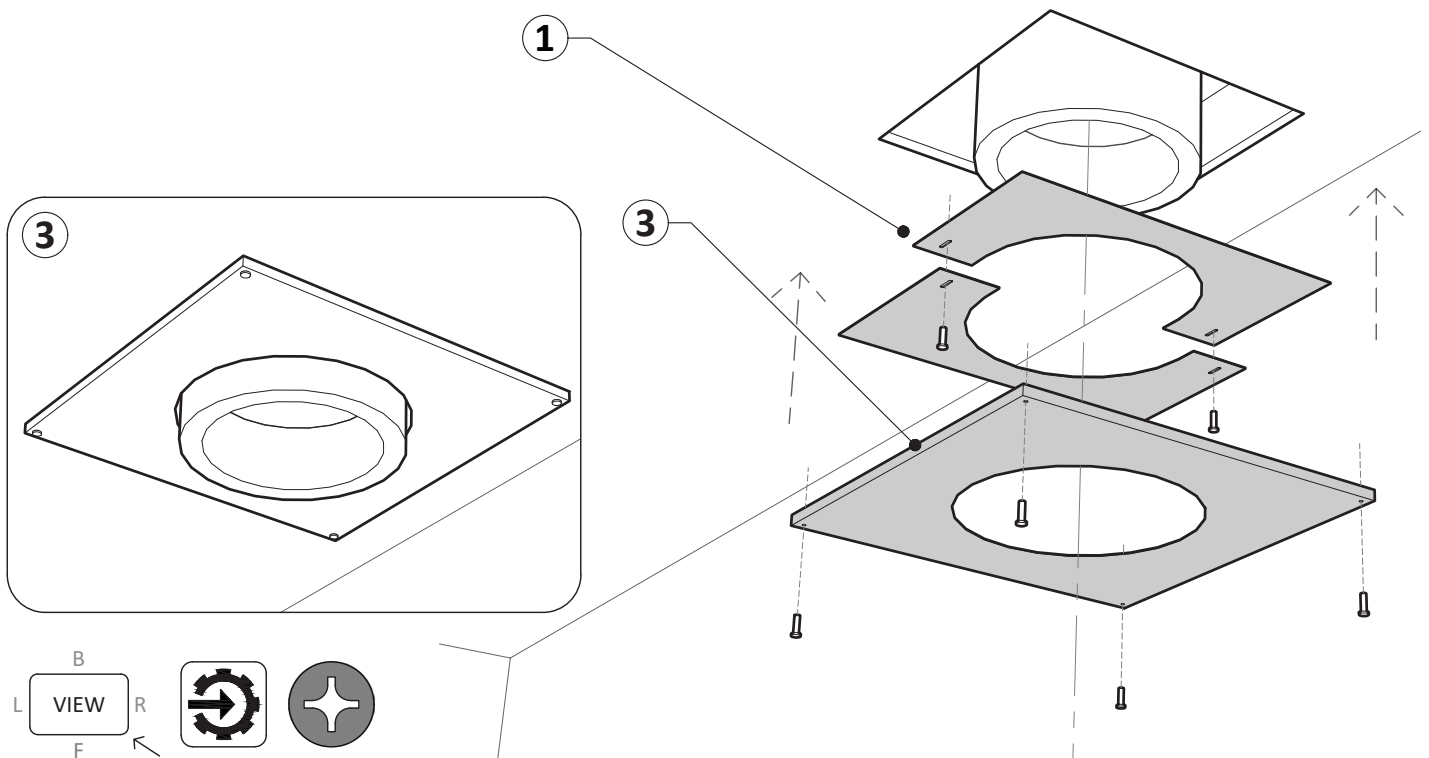
**This diagram is shown cutaway.*



C8. CEILING PLATE INSTALLATION

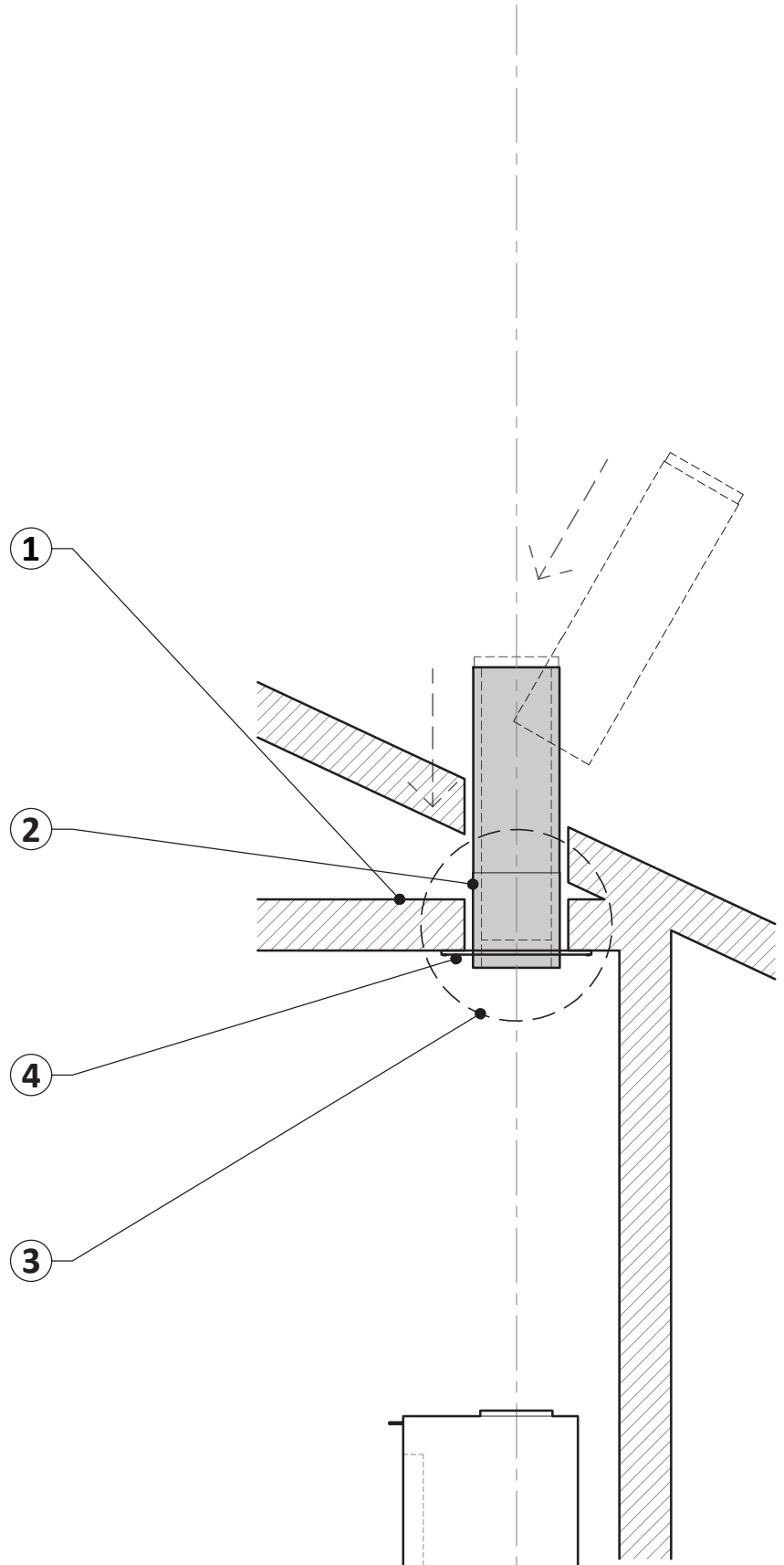
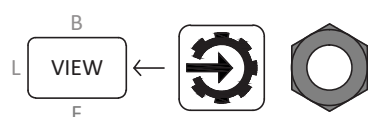
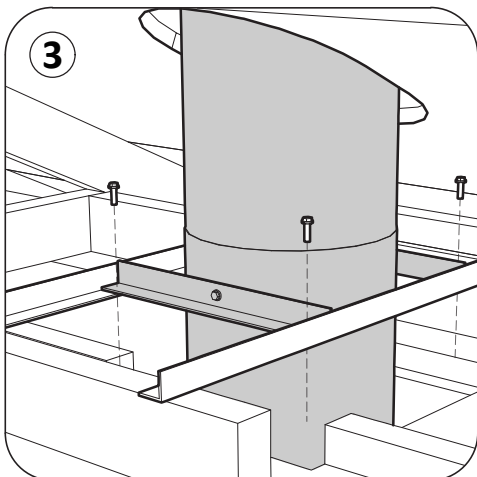
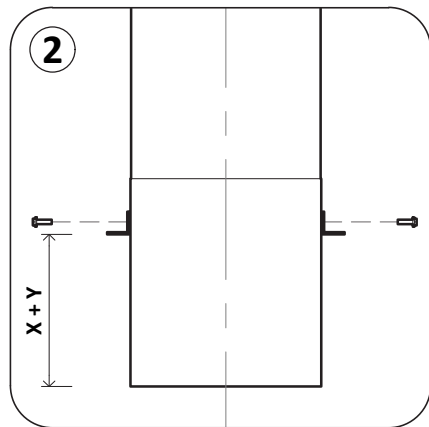
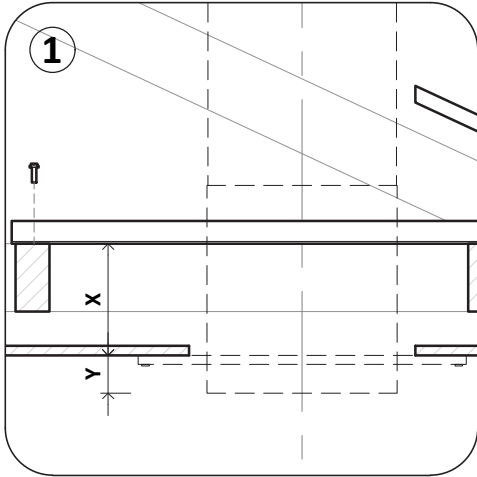
This step is to be completed after Step 9.

1. Below the ceiling, fit the overlapping inner ceiling plates to the ceiling (at the centres), closing the gap to the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe 900.
2. Apply a continuous bead of Black High Temp Silicone to the junction of inner ceiling plates and Insulated Flue Starter, to seal the flue penetration through the roof.
3. Fit the outer ceiling plate, fixing at the 4 corners using the screws and spacers provided.



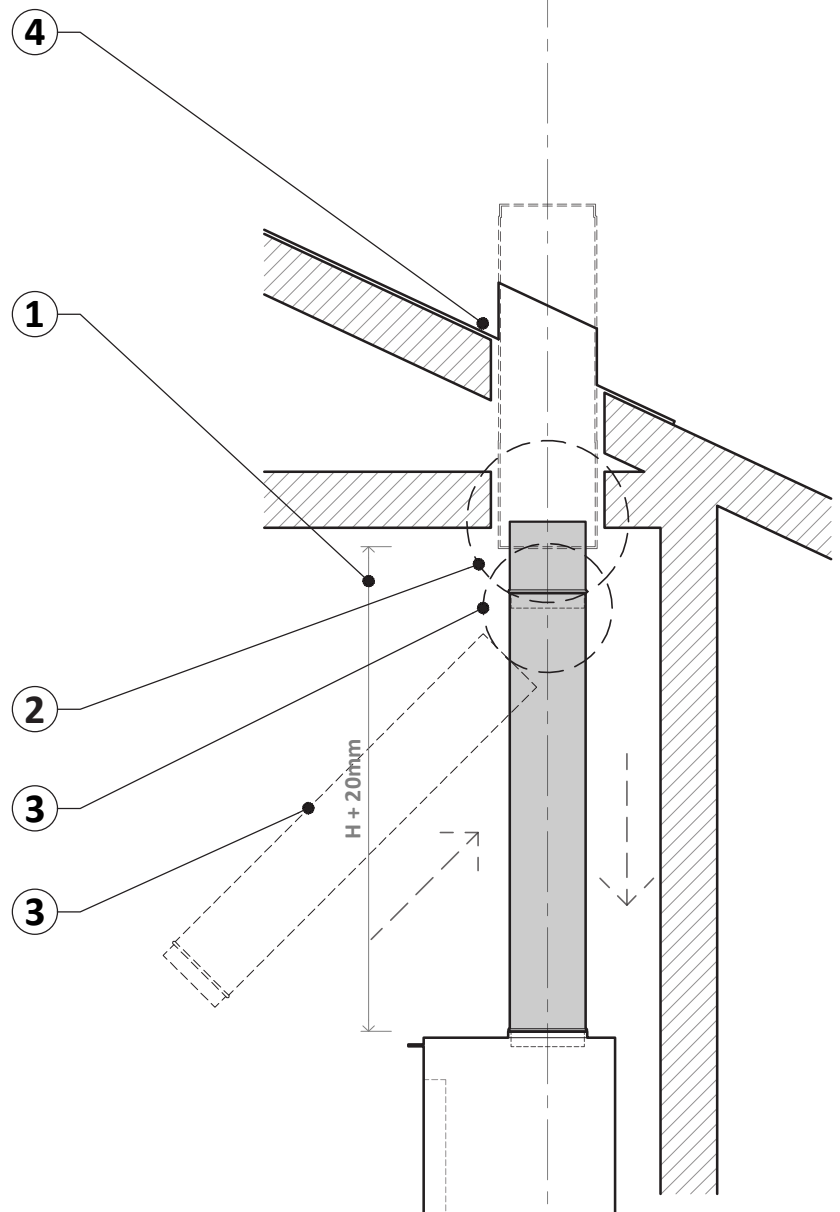
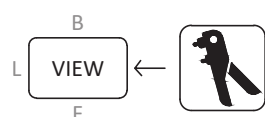
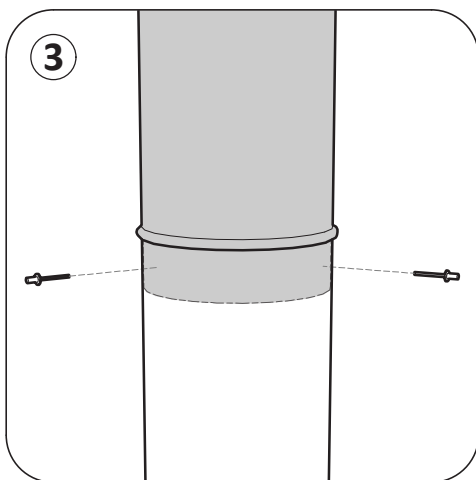
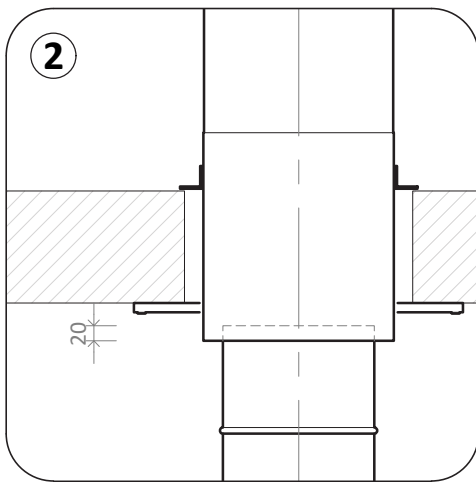
C9. FLUE INSTALLATION - STEP 1

1. Establish the height of **X**. This determines the fixing location for the flue cross bracing, onto the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe (900). Establish the amount of exposed Insulated Flue Starter Pipe to be visible in below the ceiling (**Y**), min. 25mm - max. 150mm. *Note the ceiling plate is 12mm deep.*
2. Measure up from the base of the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe, and align the base of the shorter L-brackets to this point. Fix brackets to the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe, using 6G x 25 TEK Screws.
3. From the roof lower the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe with fixed braces, onto the roof mounted L-brackets to form a cross-braced support.
4. Fit the ceiling plate - *Refer to Sec. C8.*



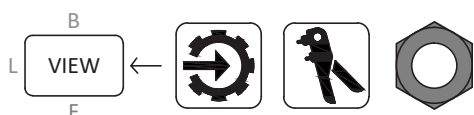
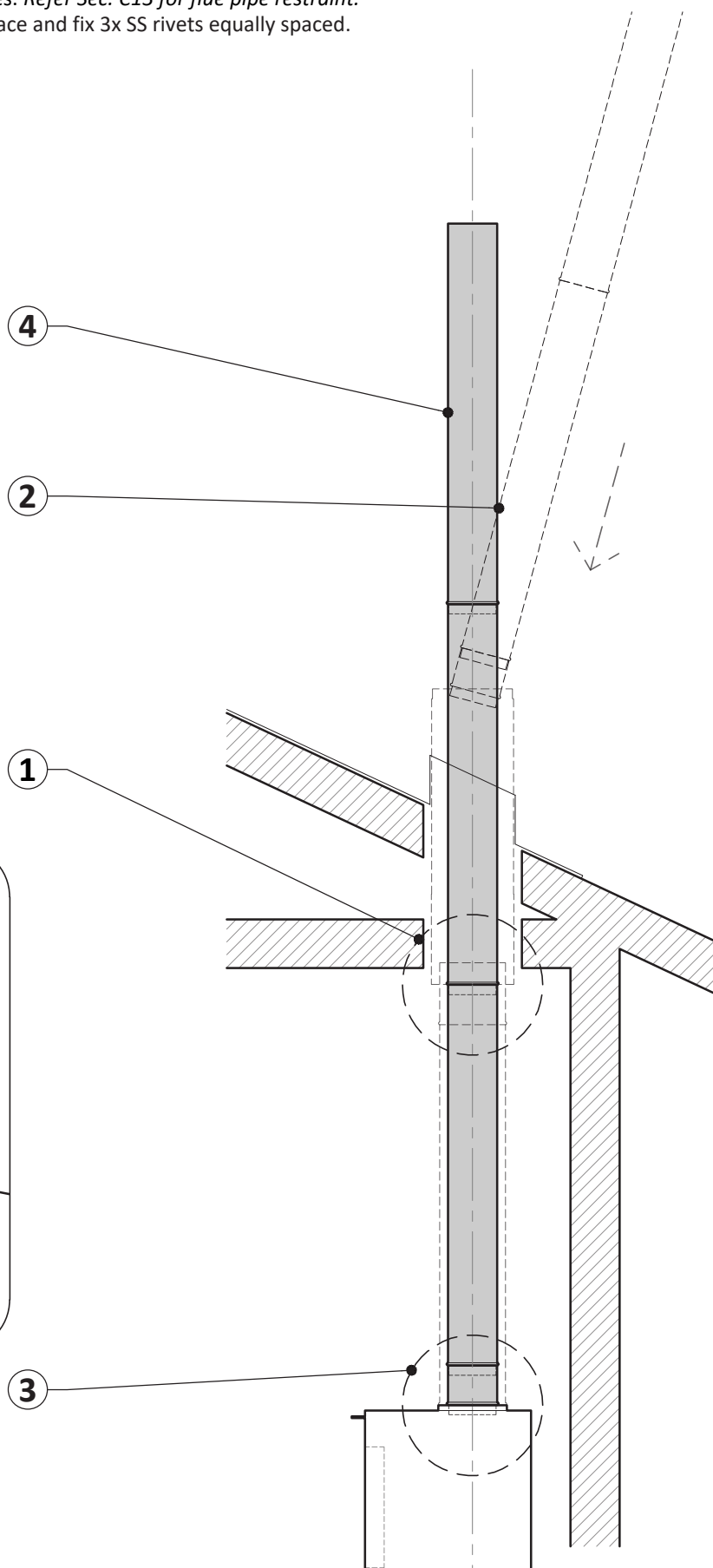
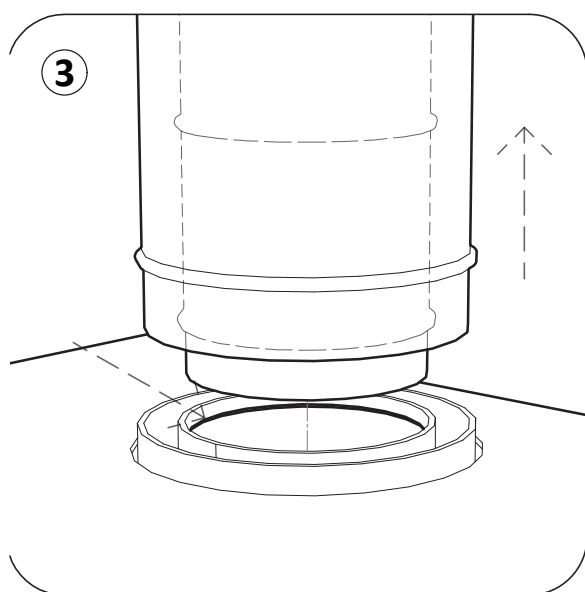
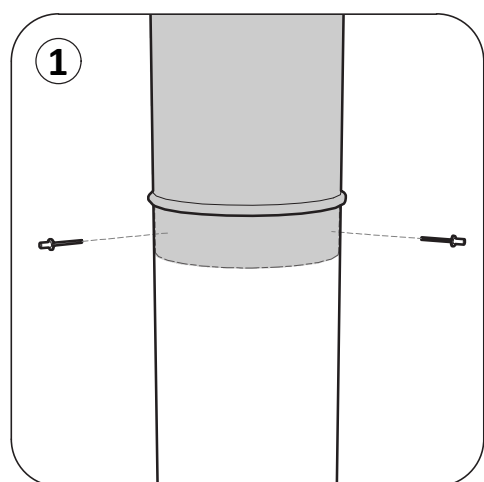
C10. FLUE INSTALLATION - STEP 2

1. Measure from the top of the flue spigot to the underside of the Insulated Flue Starter (**H**). Temporarily join the 2x 200mm $\varnothing$ black liners and trim the upper liner to the total height of $H + 20\text{mm}$ (*from swage to trimmed end*).
2. Slide the shorter 200mm $\varnothing$ black liner, trimmed end upwards, into the Insulated Flue Starter 900. Slide upwards to allow to fit the lower 200mm $\varnothing$ black liner.
3. Fit the lower 200mm $\varnothing$ black liner (crimp down) and slide the upper 200mm $\varnothing$ black liner back into place. Rivet both together with SS Rivets.
4. Fit roof flashings at this point - refer to Step C15.



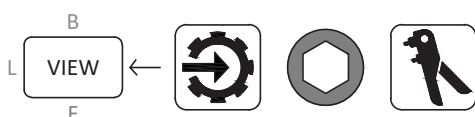
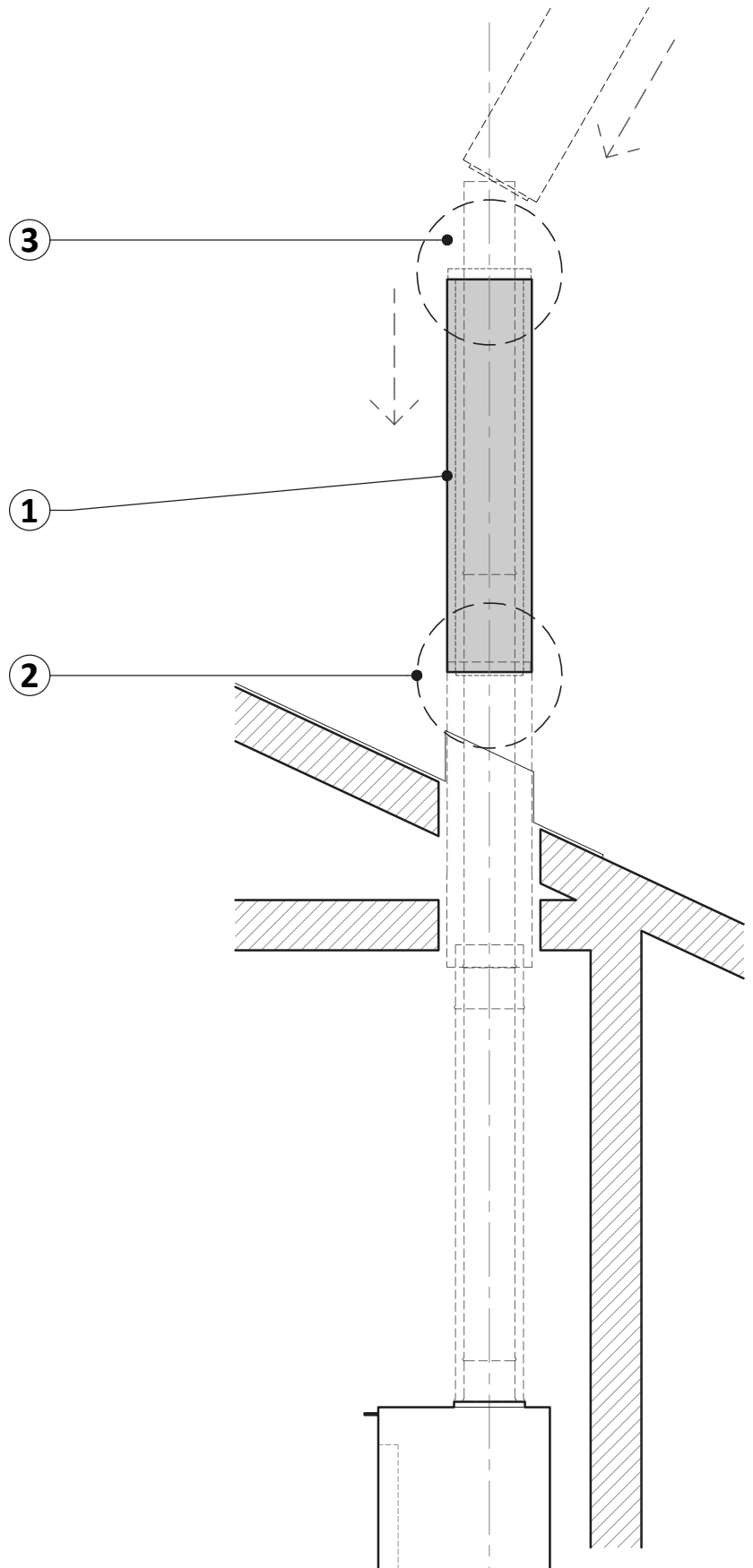
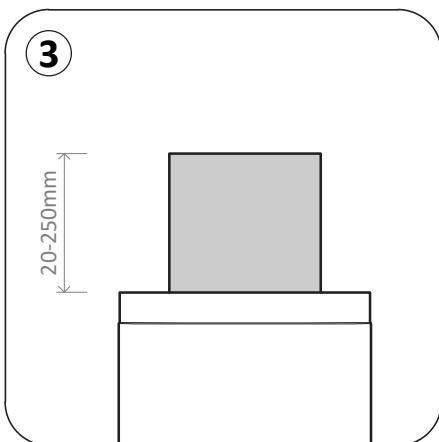
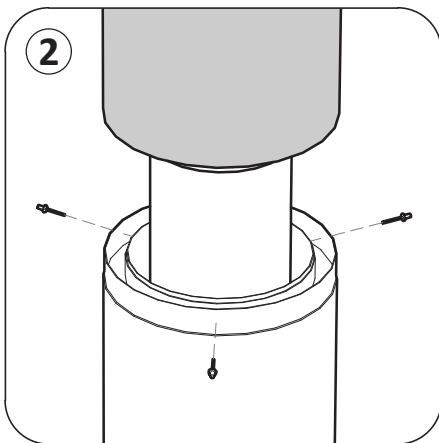
C11. FLUE INSTALLATION - STEP 3

1. Fit 1x 150mm and 2x 1200mm lengths of 150mm Ø together (crimp down), with the shorter end to the bottom. Rivet each joint together with 3x SS rivets equally spaced.
2. Lower down through the Insulated Flue Starter 900 and through the 200mm Ø Black Liners, onto flue spigot.
3. Lift the 150mm Ø Flue and 200mm Ø Black Liner up and support. Apply a continuous flue cement bead to the 150mm flue spigot and carefully lower back down both pipes. *Refer Sec. C13 for flue pipe restraint.*
4. Fit the final 150mm Ø x 1200mm length into place and fix 3x SS rivets equally spaced.



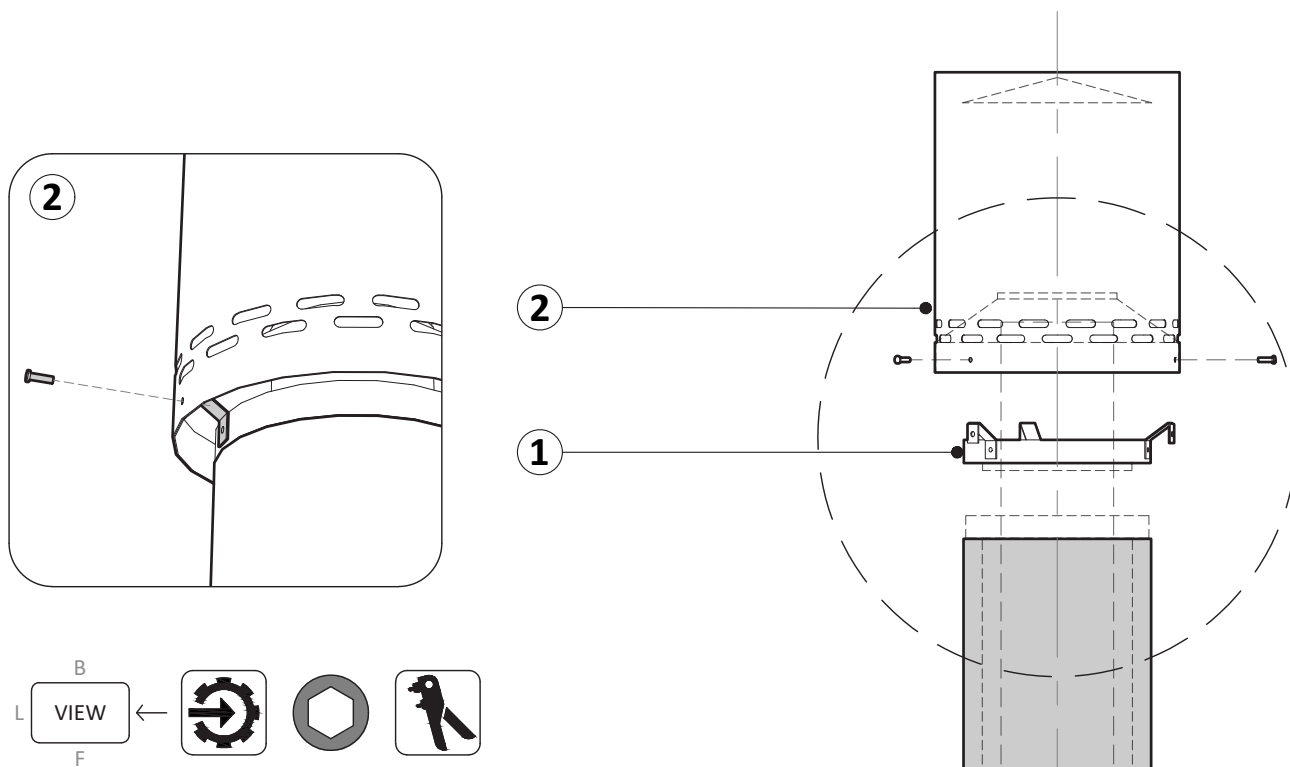
C12. FLUE INSTALLATION - STEP 4

1. Fit the the Insulated Flue Pipe 1200 to the final height required, crimp end up.
2. Fix using 3x SS Rivets, equally spaced.
3. Upon completion the 150mm Ø flue pipe should extend 20-250mm above the final Insulated Flue Pipe. Trim/extend where required. Add additional 1200/900/600/300mm long Insulated Flue Pipe and 150mm Ø flue pipe extensions where required.



C13. COWL INSTALLATION

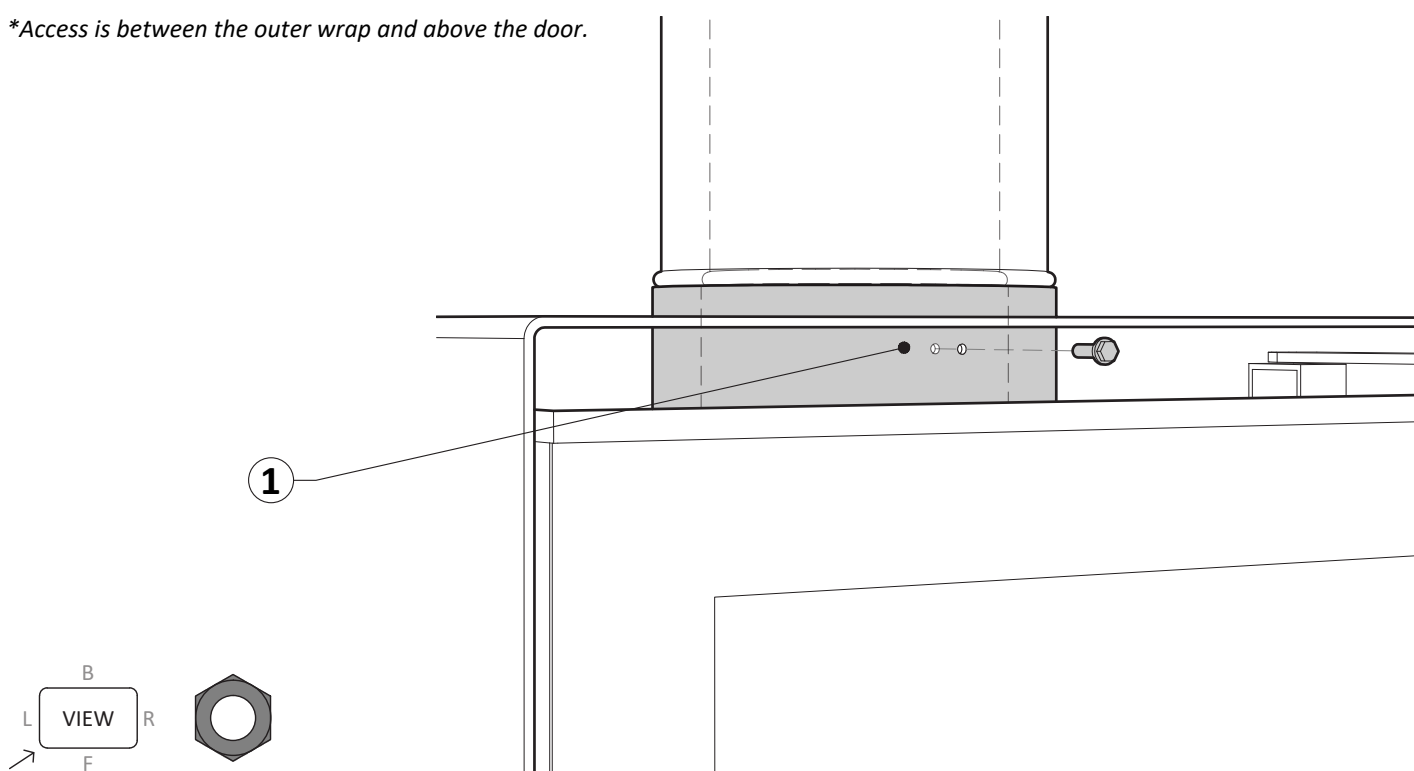
1. Fit the Insulated Flue Closure Bracket to the top of the Insulated Flue Pipe 1200. Fix using 3x SS Rivets, equally spaced.
2. Fit the cowl onto the 150mm Ø flue pipe, and align the holes in the outer shroud with the brackets on the insulated flue closure cap. Fix using the supplied hex head screws.



C14. FLUE RESTRAINT

1. Connect the flues to the flue spigot by drilling a 5mm pilot hole through the 200mm Ø black liner and the 150mm Ø SS flue, using the hole in the spigot as a guide.
2. Using an extension bit, screw through the 200mm Ø black liner and into the 150mm Ø SS flue, using the supplied 12G x 40 SS TEK screw.

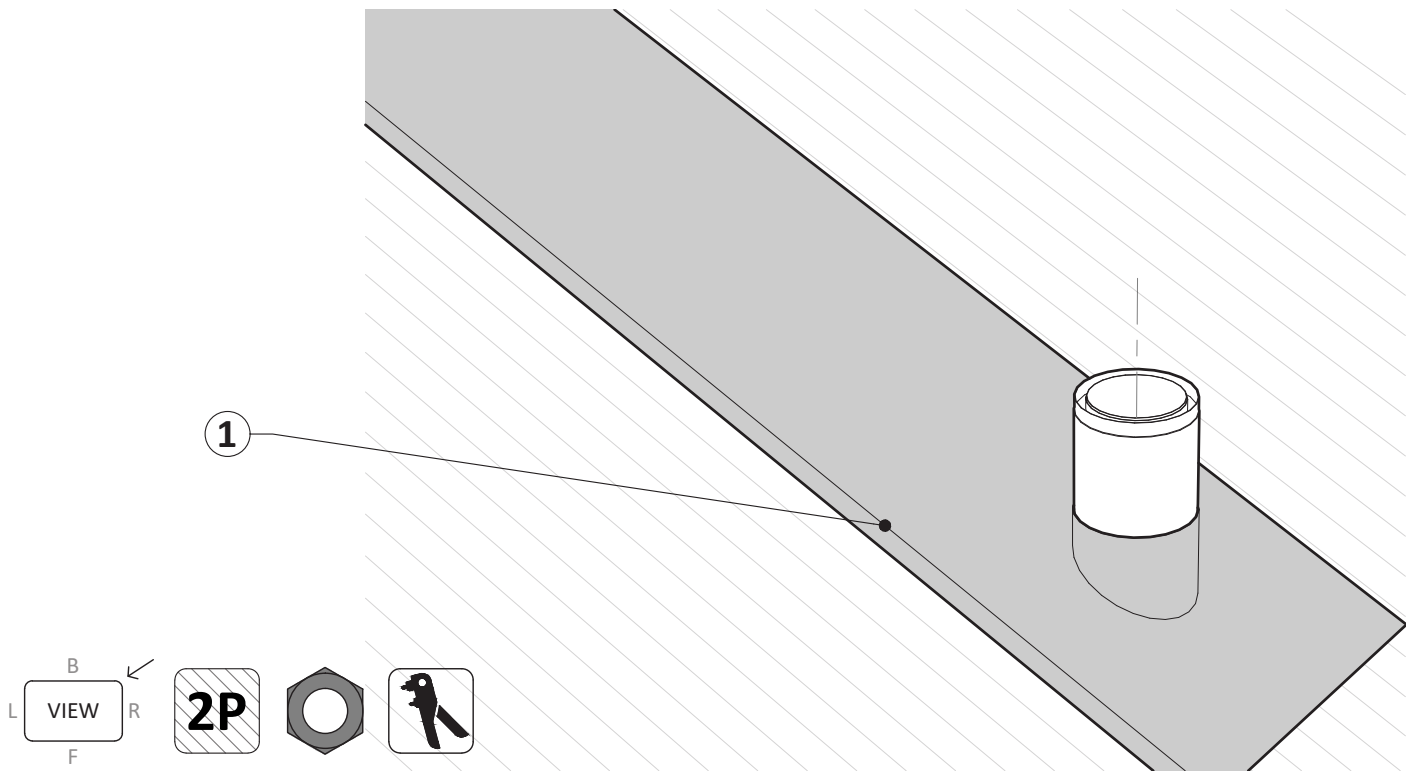
**Access is between the outer wrap and above the door.*



C15. FLASHING INSTALLATION

1. Upon installation of the Insulated Flue Starter Pipe (900) and extending above the roof surface, roof flashing's can be added. The specification and installation of the flue flashing is the responsibility of the Specifier and/or Installer.

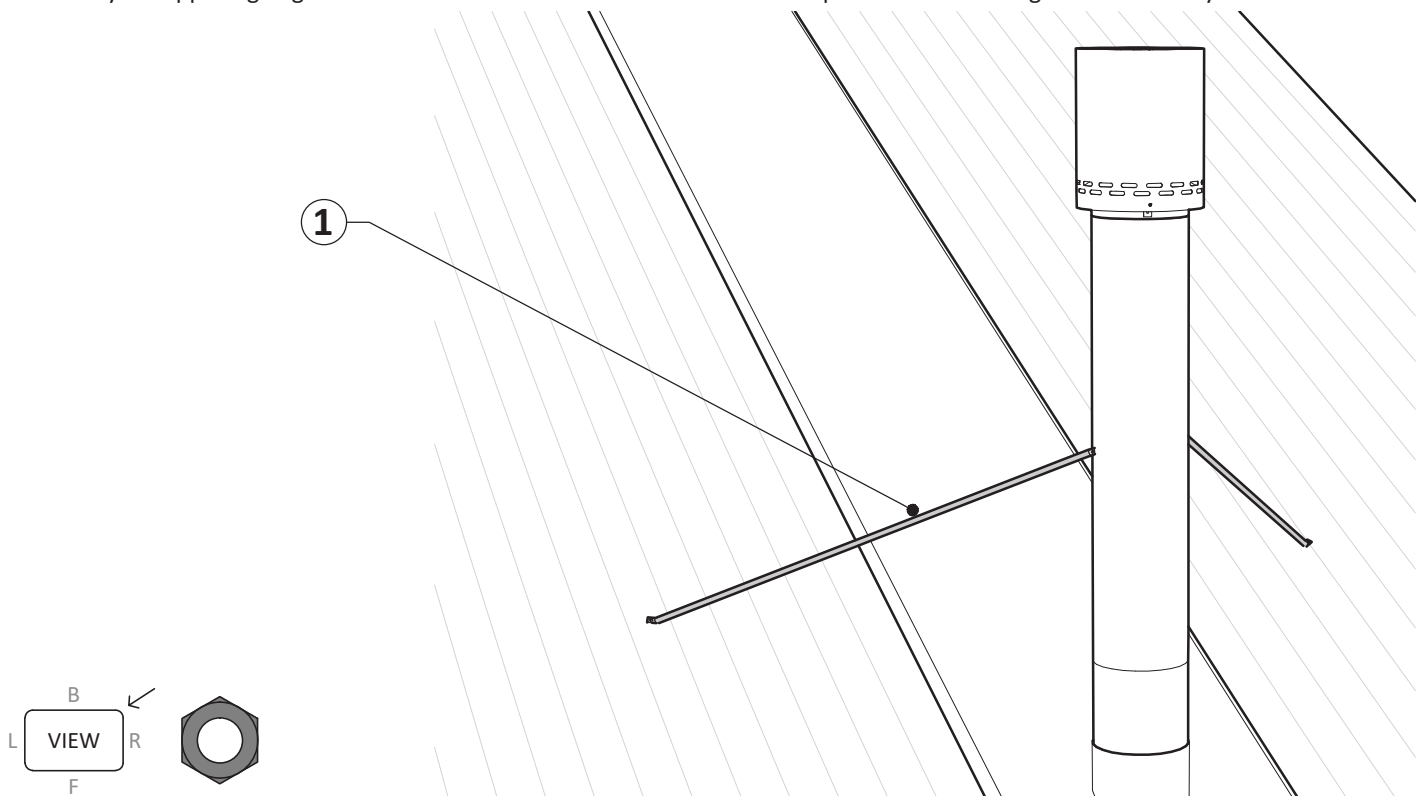
**Example flashing plate shown below.*



C16. ROOF MOUNTED FLUE STAYS

A flue extending above the roof, but not contained within a chimney, must be restrained at intervals not greater than 3m with compatible telescopic or fixed stays, in accordance with AS/NZS 2918, Clause 4.10. For best practice and improved performance, a **maximum spacing of 1.5m** is recommended, which reduces deflection to 1/16th of the 3m limit.

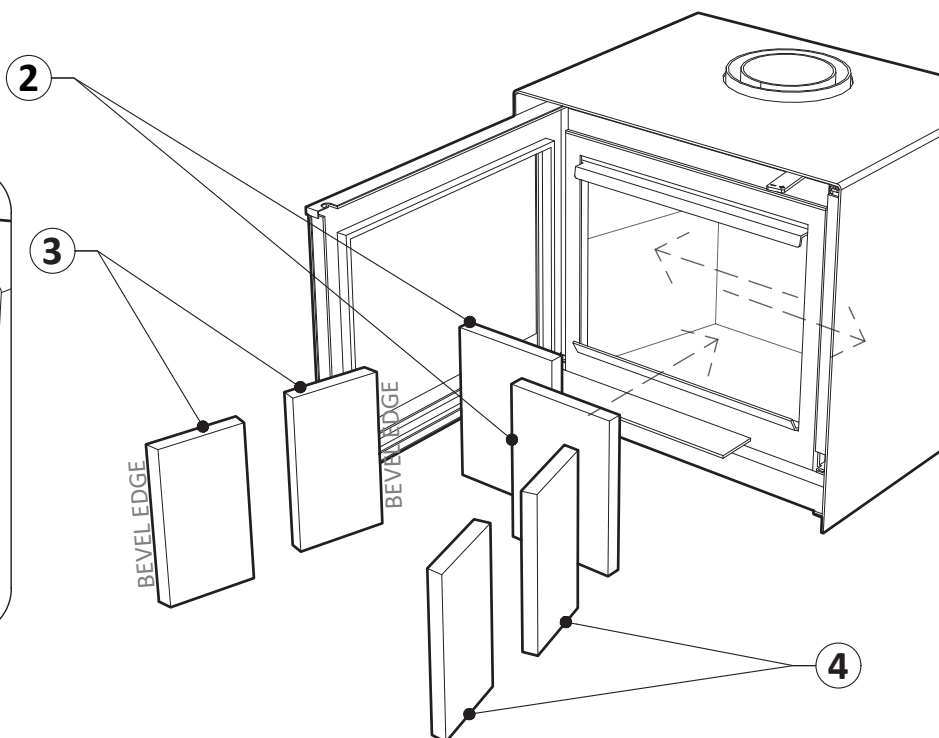
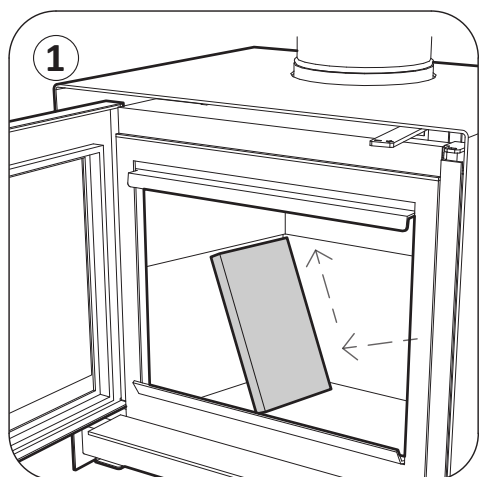
1. Fit stays at opposing angles back to the roof surface. Allow for thermal expansion when fitting brackets or stays.



C17. FIREBRICK INSTALLATION

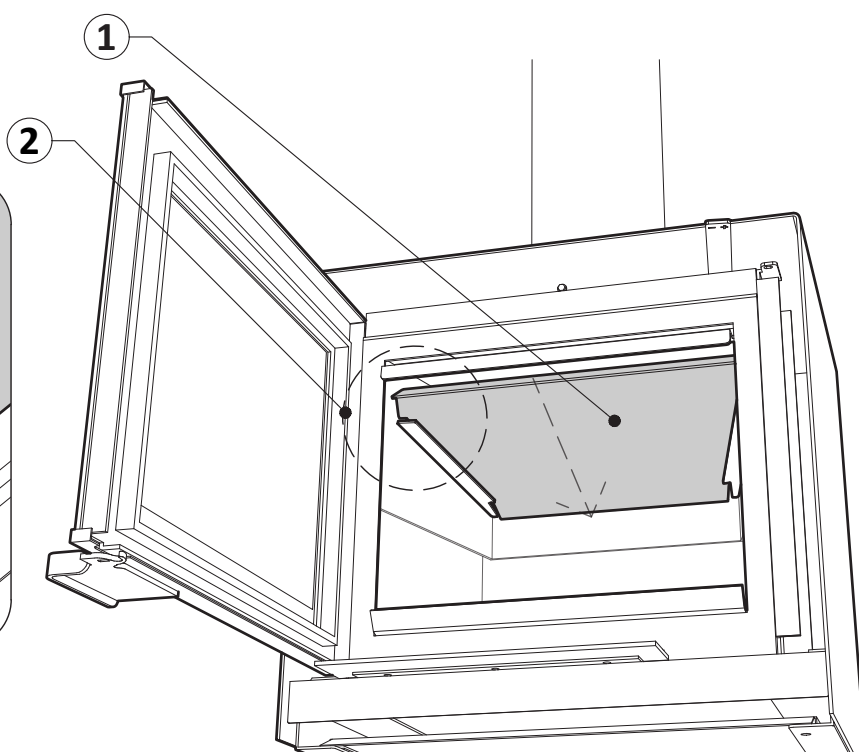
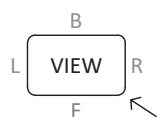
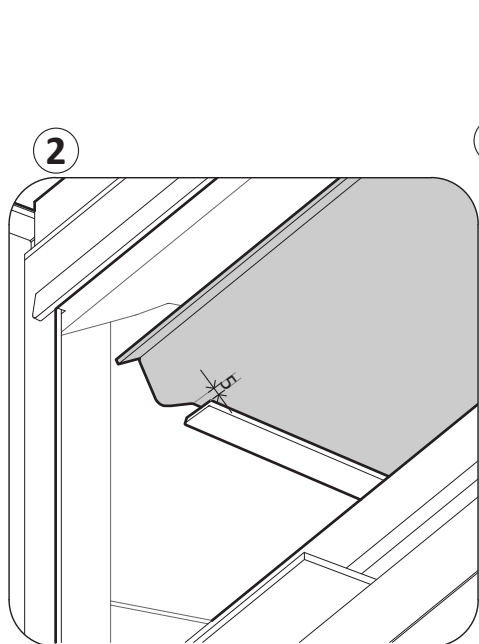
1. To install fire bricks, tilt top down, and slide brick upwards and under the ledge halfway up the firebox. Slide left or right into the final position.
2. Install rear firebricks.
3. Install LH firebricks and follow with RH Firebricks. (*bevel edge to face away from adjacent firebrick*)

Model	Side Bricks	Back Bricks
TFS650 MK2	4	2
TFS850 MK2		3
TFS1000 MK2		4



C18. BAFFLE POSITION CHECK

1. Ensure the firebox baffle is correctly in place by pushing the baffle backwards to have the back against the rear of the firebox. If not seated correctly, flue draw can be affected.
2. The gap shown below should be around 5mm.



C19. COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST

Use this checklist to confirm that you have reviewed and applied all aspects of selecting and installing a TFS MK2 Freestanding Wood Fireplace into your project.

INSTALLATION TASK	ROLE	CHECKED
Correctly supplied TFS650 MK2, TFS850 MK2 or TFS1000 MK2 Freestanding Wood Fireplace, with an Escea Freestanding Fireplace flue kit?	Installer	☐
Confirmed all parts and accessories are supplied to complete the installation. <i>(Refer to Section B3 and B11)</i>	Installer	☐
Established a fireplace location and flue path clear of obstructions. <i>(Refer to Section C1)</i>	Installer	☐
Established correct hearth size and configuration for the TFS MK2 Freestanding wood fireplace. <i>(Refer to Section B5, B6, B7 and B12)</i>	Builder/Installer	☐
Selected the base or plinth, and confirmed it will support the weight of the TFS650 MK2, TFS850 MK2 or TFS1000 MK2 (approx. 250kg). <i>(Refer to Section B8)</i>	Builder/Installer	☐
Applied the appropriate seismic restraint for the fireplace and base. <i>(Refer to Section C2, C3, C4 and C5)</i>	Installer	☐
Ensured all clearances to combustibles are met from the fireplace and the flue. <i>(Refer to Section B5, B6 and B15)</i>	Installer	☐
Installed the freestanding flue kit to a min. of 4.6m and with all external clearances met. <i>(Refer to Section B1 and B15)</i>	Installer	☐
Both 150mm and 200mm flues mechanically fixed to the fireplace. <i>(Refer to Section C14)</i>	Installer	☐
Correct size ceiling plate fitted and sealed. <i>(Refer to Section B10 and C8)</i>	Installer	☐
Watertight roof flashings fitted. <i>(Refer to Section C15)</i>	Installer	☐
Roof stays installed where the flue extends above the roof line by more than 3m. <i>(Refer to Section C16)</i>	Installer	☐
All Fire-bricks installed in the correct orientation. <i>(Refer to Section C17)</i>	Installer	☐
Baffle correctly seated in the firebox. <i>(Refer to Section C18)</i>	Installer	☐
Door seal confirmed in place and operating using paper seal test.	Installer	☐
Explained recommended lighting procedure and operation to the owner. <i>(Refer to Section D)</i>	Installer	☐

D OPERATION

D1. FIRST LIGHTING

To ensure the best performance and long-term care of your wood fireplace, always use dry, well-seasoned hardwood with a moisture content below 16%. Using damp wood can lead to poor combustion, excess smoke, and potential damage to the fireplace.

Your first few fires are an important part of the conditioning process. Start with a small fire using kindling and a couple of small logs. Gradually increase the size of the fire over two to three burns, moving from small logs to medium and then full-sized logs. This gradual approach allows internal moisture to evaporate, helps the high-temperature paint cure correctly, and prevents sudden temperature changes that could stress the firebox.

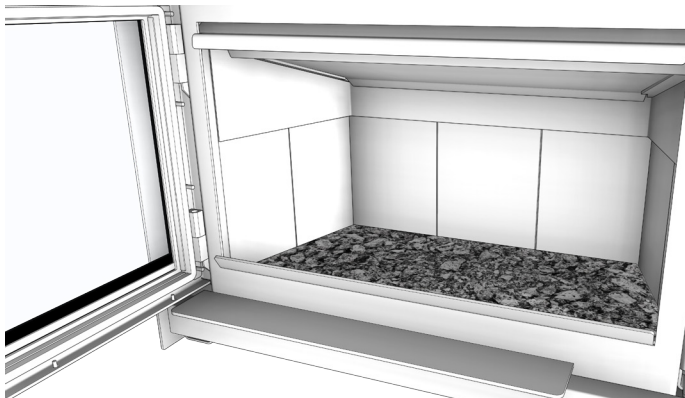
During these initial burns, you may notice condensation inside the firebox and a slight odour from the curing paint—both are normal and temporary. For comfort and safety, keep the room well-ventilated during this period to disperse any fumes.

D2. RECOMMENDED LIGHTING METHOD

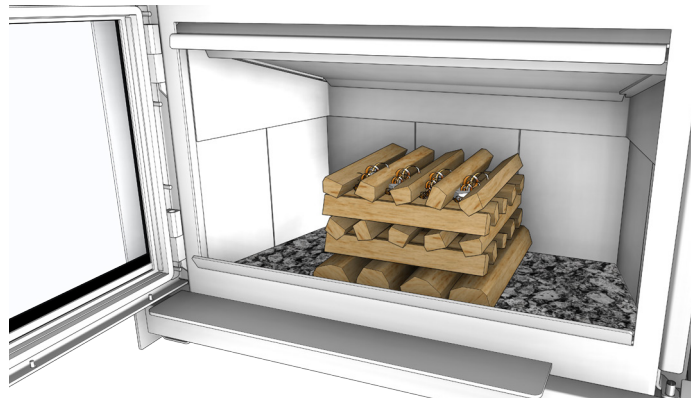
Once the initial conditioning burns are complete, the fireplace is ready for regular use. Escea recommends the top-down lighting method, as it provides a slower, more controlled ignition and results in a cleaner, more environmentally responsible burn. Fuel loading should be done front to back. The fireplace is designed to light and operate without the door open.

Warning: Never use accelerants such as petrol or methylated spirits to light the appliance.

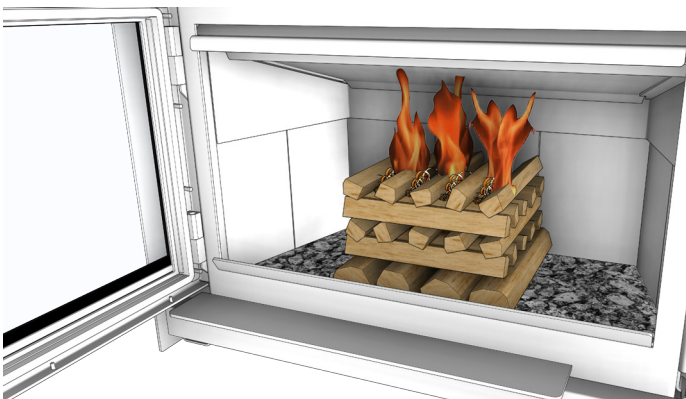
D3. TOP-DOWN LIGHTING METHOD (APPLICABLE FOR ALL ESCEA INDOOR WOOD FIRES)



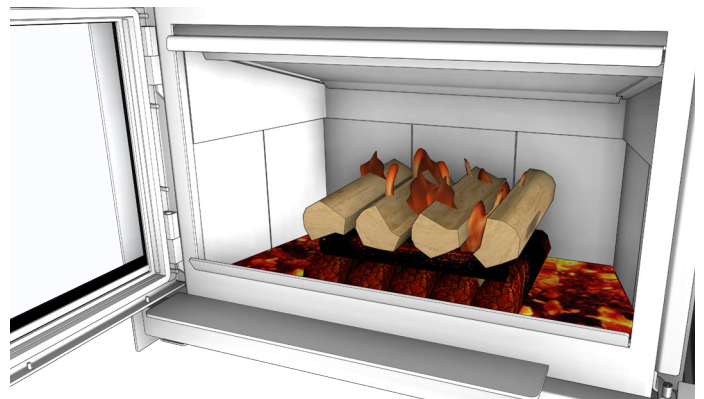
Ash Bed Preparation: Ensure a layer of ash is present at the base of the firebox—approximately 25mm. When cleaning, always retain a residual ash bed to assist with ignition and thermal stability.



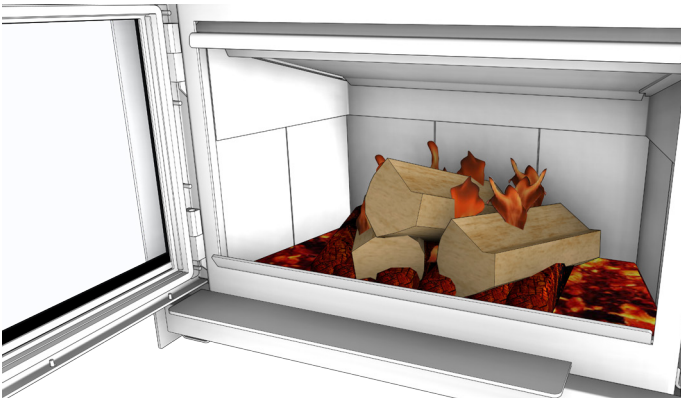
Log and Kindling Placement: Place four medium-sized logs directly onto the ash bed. On top of these, lay a generous amount of kindling in a criss-cross pattern, with 25mm air gaps between them to aid airflow.



Fire-Lighters and Ignition: Insert approximately four fire-lighters between the top layer of kindling. Ensure the air control is fully open (lever hard right). Ignite the fire-lighters and close the door immediately.



Establish Ember Bed: Allow the kindling and base logs to fully ignite and burn down to a hot ember bed with a small visible flame. Avoid opening the door and reloading while smoke is present and/or the fire is burning rapidly.



Select three large logs as your main fuel load. With the air control set to high, open the door briefly, load the logs, and close the door promptly.



Temperature Management: Once the fire is well-established and operating at optimal temperature, adjust the air control slider to suit your desired heat output.

D4. RE-LOADING PROCEDURE

Let the fire burn down to a solid ember base with minimal flame. Before reloading, return the air control to high (far right), wait a moment and then open the door slowly. Reload immediately and close the door promptly. Once the new fuel is burning well, adjust the air control for your preferred heat level. *Note: This method ensures efficient combustion.*

Load firewood front to back to encourage a cleaner, more stable burn. Do not force the door closed—ensure logs are not obstructing the door or touching the glass. This process reduces the risk of smoke spillage due to pressure changes or external environmental effects.

D5. FIREPLACE OPERATION

Over-firing occurs when the appliance is run excessively hot, resulting in elevated flue temperatures. This can cause premature wear or damage to internal components, increased emissions, and inefficient fuel consumption. To avoid over-firing:

- Do not burn excessive amounts of small, dry timber offcuts or framing timber.
- Avoid overloading the firebox—do not exceed 50% of its height with fuel.
- Use only well-seasoned firewood within the recommended moisture range.
- Do not operate the appliance with the door open or ajar. Doing so introduces excess air, which may lead to overheating and interfere with flue draft characteristics.

Operating with the door open can also compromise the Direct Vent system performance and increase the risk of flue gases entering the living space.

D6. PERFORMANCE ISSUES

Performance issues such as insufficient heat, excess smoke, or incomplete combustion can result from:

- Poor fuel quality (e.g., wet, unseasoned, or incorrect wood type).
- Improper operation or not following recommended burn procedures.
- Suboptimal installation or flue design.
- Unsealed flue spigot joint or joint leaks.
- Environmental factors such as down-drafts or negative pressure zones.

Smoke spillage can occur due to:

- Ventilation conflicts from extraction fans, range-hoods, or mechanical ventilation systems.
- Opening the door while the fire is vigorously burning—this can cause flames to surge forward, pushing smoke into the room.
- Negative pressure in the room drawing air down the flue.
- Environmental issues and site location, such as trees and hills.

These issues may lead to creosote build-up, blackened door glass, and a loss of heating efficiency. Operating a poorly performing fireplace may lead to excessive creosote accumulation and increase the risk of flue fires. If performance problems persist, refer to **Section E Service and Maintenance Information**, in this manual.

E1. TROUBLESHOOTING

FAULT	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Black Glass	Inadequate or green/wet fuel.	Clean using damp newspaper dabbed in cold ash. This gently removes blackening or light residue from the inside surface. Addressing these factors will also significantly improve burn quality and reduce maintenance needs.
	Operating on low setting too early.	
	Overloading the fire with fuel on low settings.	
	Incorrect fuel orientation (e.g., side-to-side loading).	
	Worn door rope.	Contact escea.com for assistance.
	Leaking glass sealing tape.	Contact escea.com for assistance.
Black Glass and Firebricks at Start-up	Some blackening during start-up is normal when the fireplace and components are cold.	Once operating temperature is reached, this should clear. If not, it could indicate incomplete combustion/Low Heat (see below).
White Glass	Frosting or permanent stains can result from repeated very hot burns.	Regularly clean glass to avoid frosting.
		If visibility is severely impacted, glass replacement may be required. Contact escea.com for assistance.
Cracked Bricks	Repeated throwing of firewood into the firebox which hit the bricks.	Avoid throwing logs into the firebox to prevent cracking or dislodging.
	Hairline cracks are cosmetic and normal. If bricks maintain position and structure, performance is not affected.	
Noise	General ticking is a normal part of the wood fire heating and cooling process.	Nothing requires attention.
	Loud bangs are not normal.	Contact escea.com for assistance.
	In high wind zones, external wind noise around the flue system may occur.	While generally unavoidable, correct installation and flue termination height can help mitigate this.
Smell	First few burns assist in paint curing, which can cause a smell.	Open windows to release smell. Refer to Section D1 for further information.
	Persistent smells can be caused by using treated wood or chemicals used on the fireplace.	Use dry, untreated, seasoned wood that has a moisture content between 12-16%.
Smoke Spillage	Environmental effects.	High winds and internal/external pressure differentials between indoor and outdoor can increase smoke spillage when the door is opened.
	Incorrectly Seated Baffle.	Refer to Sec. C17 for baffle adjustment.
	Over-fuelling.	Too much fuel when the fire is very low will cause a smouldering fire to develop. Close the door.
	Opening the door at incorrect times.	Only reload the fireplace when the ember bed has died down with no visible smoke.

FAULT	CAUSE	SOLUTION
Incomplete Combustion/Low Heat	Inadequate or green/wet fuel.	Use dry, untreated, seasoned wood that has a moisture content between 12-16%.
	Possible blocked Direct Vent flue.	Have the flue cleaned and checked by a wood fire service technician or chimney sweep.
	Low fuel supply.	Ensure an adequate load to keep a hot fire sustained. If the firebox temperature drops the fire will burn poorly.
	Door and glass seals may wear out causing excess air supply and an increased combustion rate.	Contact escea.com for assistance.
Poor Seal	Maintaining a tight door seal is essential for proper combustion.	Ensure consistent, even contact around the door frame when closed. Replace door rope if required. Contact escea.com for assistance.
	Door may move from high heat.	Realign door by following the adjustment process in Section E6.
Door Catching	Door handle can drop over time due to the high levels of heat generated from the fireplace.	See Section E8 for adjustment.
Door Not Latching	Doors can move over time due to the high levels of heat generated from the fireplace.	See Section E7 for adjustment.
Damaged Paint	Persistent knocks to surfaces	Damaged paintwork can be touched up using Senotherm Black spray paint, available through Escea retailers.
	Green, treated or wet fuel.	Use dry, untreated, seasoned wood that has a moisture content between 12-16%.
	Chemical cleaning agents used to clean surfaces.	Use only a dry lint-free cloth or a lightly damp cloth to clean surfaces. Damaged paintwork can be touched up using Senotherm Black spray paint, available through Escea retailers.

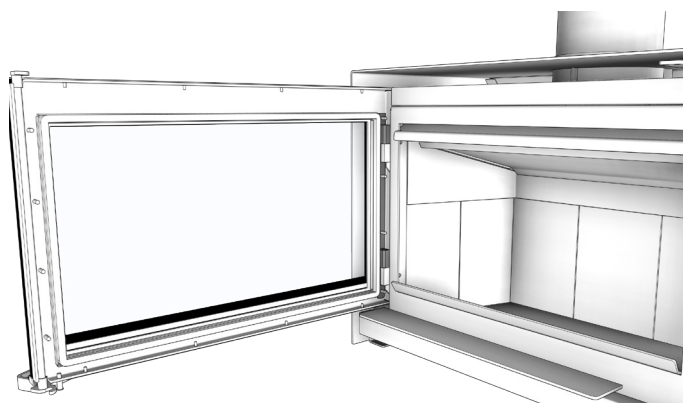
E2. GENERAL SERVICING

To ensure optimal performance and longevity of your Escea Wood Fireplace, maintenance is essential. This includes an annual service, ideally conducted by an Escea Authorised Agent, and more frequent checks depending on how heavily the appliance is used. Regular and annual inspections should cover:

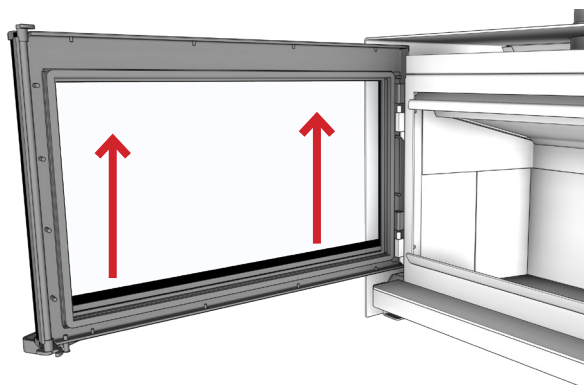
- **Care of Painted Surfaces:** Wipe down regularly with a dry lint-free cloth. Avoid cleaning the appliance while it's hot.
- **Check and Clean the Glass:** Regular maintenance of the glass improves viewing and prolongs the glass life. Never clean the glass while it is hot, as this may lead to cracking or permanent damage.
- **Ash Build-Up:** Remove accumulated ash regularly, but leave at least 25mm of ash bed at all times.
- **Bricks:** Inspect the condition of refractory bricks, annually.
- **Baffle System:** Confirming the integrity and placement of the baffle system. Inspect the baffle position and condition periodically. Ensure it is seated correctly on the side supports and positioned flat against the rear air inlet at the back of the firebox. Any misalignment may affect airflow and efficiency, and cause smoke spillage.
- **Check Door Rope and Door Seal:** Check the door seal annually, by visual inspection or by placing a piece of paper between the front of the firebox and door seal, then close the door as normal. The paper should stay in place but be removed with light pulling.
- **Flue Cleaning:** Have the flue cleaned and checked annually by a wood fire service technician or chimney sweep, or more regular if the fireplace is used often.

E3. DOOR REMOVAL

Rotate handle away from the centre of the fireplace.



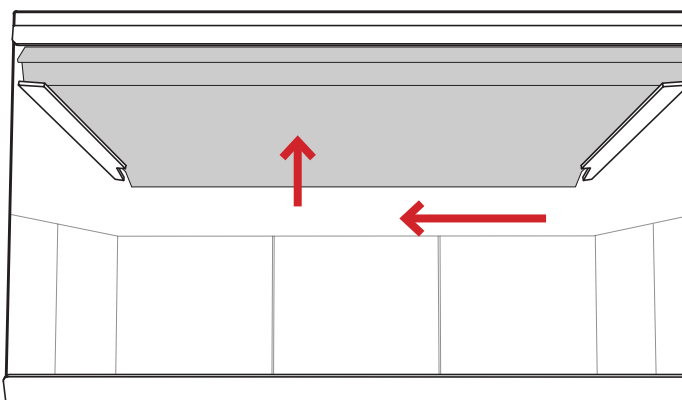
Swing door open to approx. 90°.



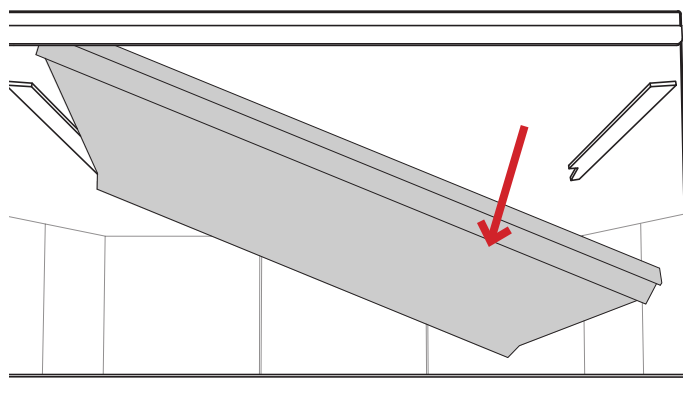
With two hands, lift door up off the hinge pins and set carefully aside.

E4. BAFFLE REMOVAL

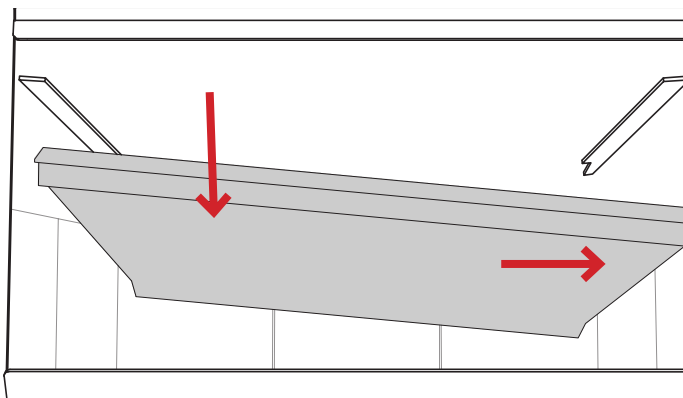
To remove the baffle:



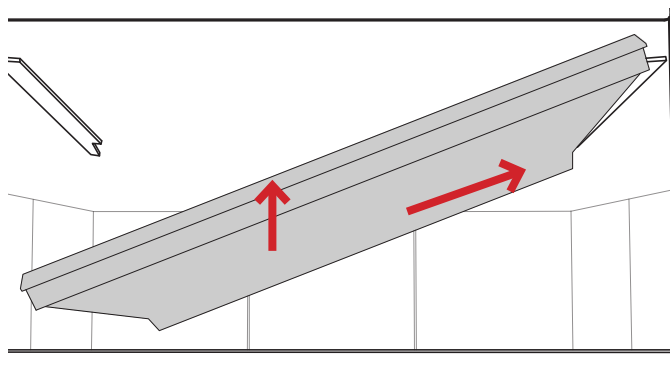
Pull the baffle forward and then slide left.



Lower the right side down.

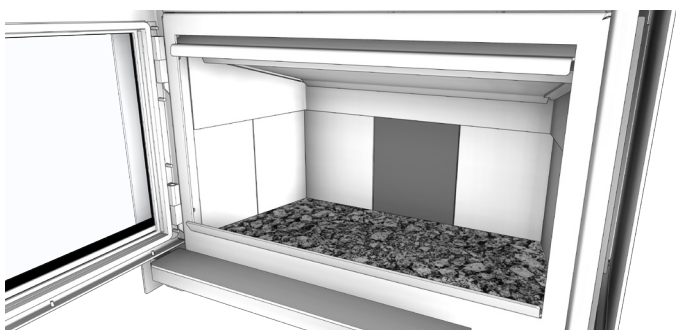


Shift right, lower the left side.

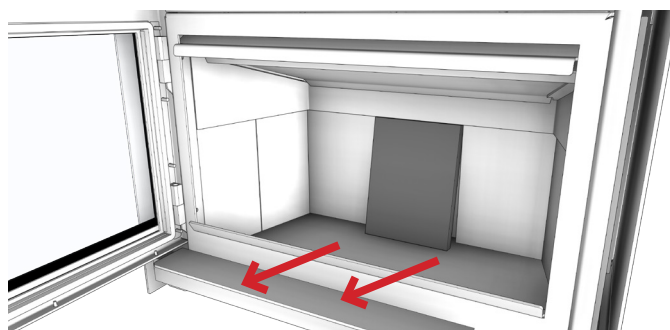


While lowering the left side, raise the right side and pull towards you to remove. Reverse this process to reinstall, confirming the baffle is seated flat against the rear wall and on the side supports.

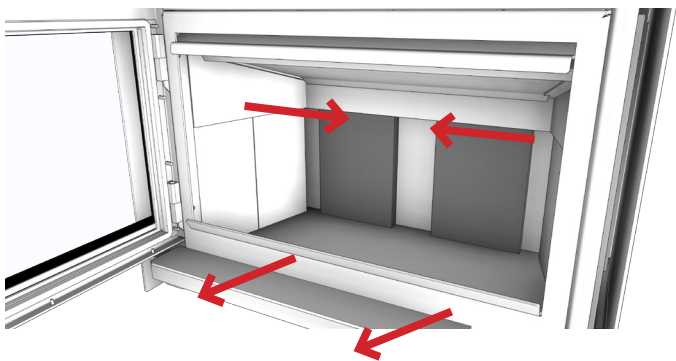
E5. BRICK REMOVAL



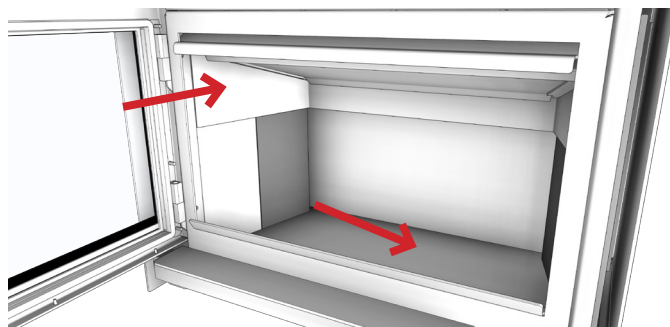
Remove all ashes from the firebox.



Start with the centre rear brick, lifting slightly and pull forward.



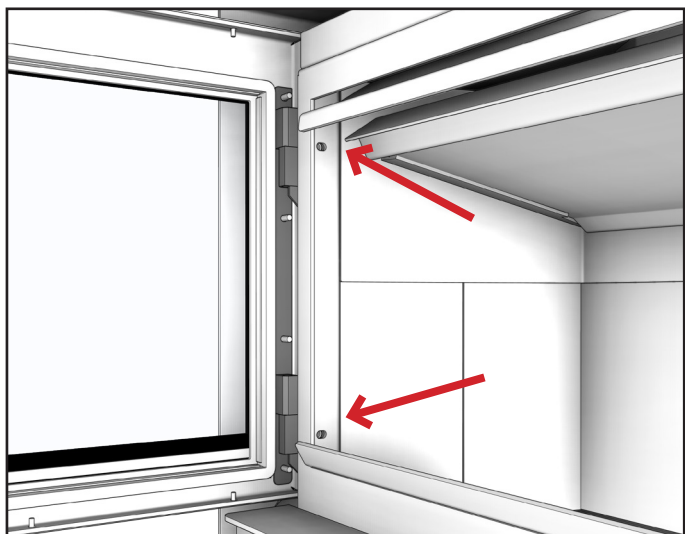
Remove the remaining rear bricks, followed by the rear side bricks.



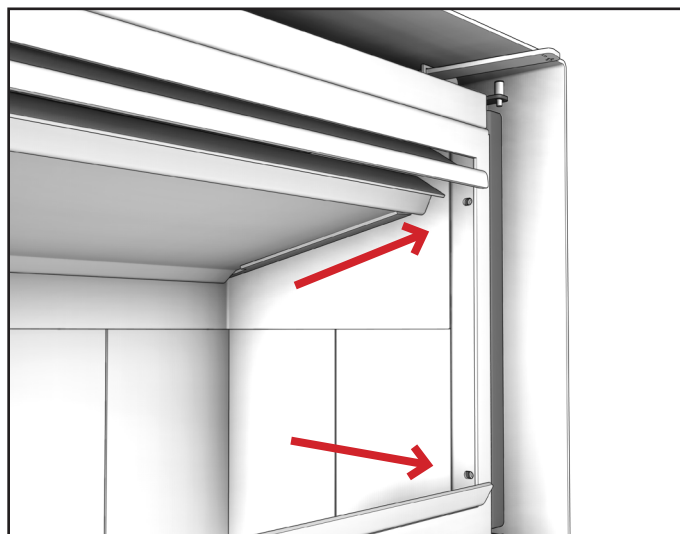
Slide the remaining front side bricks to the rear, and remove. Reverse the process to reinstall.

E6. ADJUSTING THE DOOR COMPRESSION

By loosening the Allen head screws inside the firebox, the hinge mounting plate (left side) or latch plate (right side) can be moved in and out to increase or decrease the door rope compression. Ensure even contact around the door frame when closed.



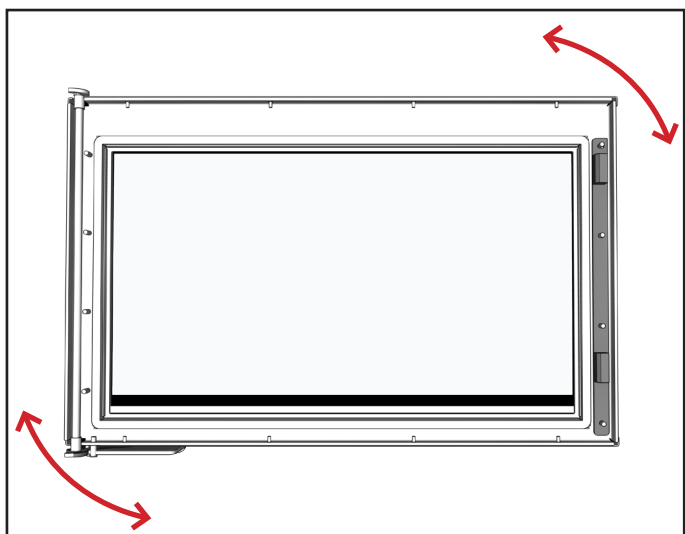
Locate the hinge mounting plate on the left side of the firebox.



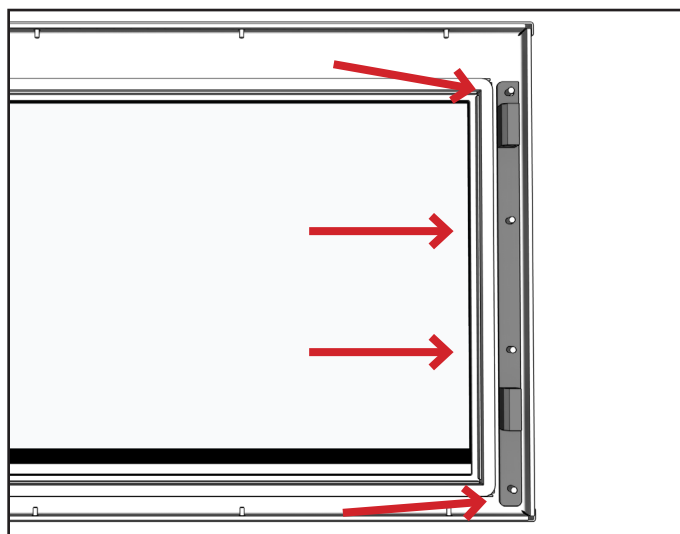
Locate the latch plate on the right side of the firebox.

E7. ADJUSTING FOR DOOR RACKING

Over time the door may move out of square/rack to the firebox. The door hinge plate allows movement to the lift either side of the door up or down.



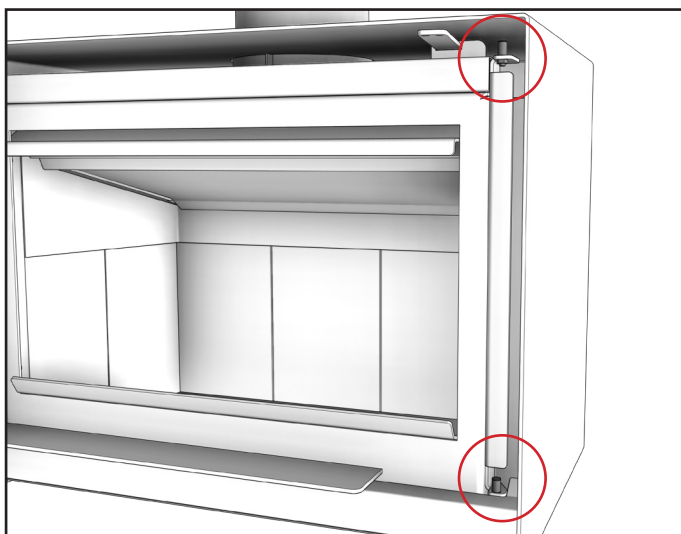
This process will lift the door up or down at each end of the door to stop any racking.



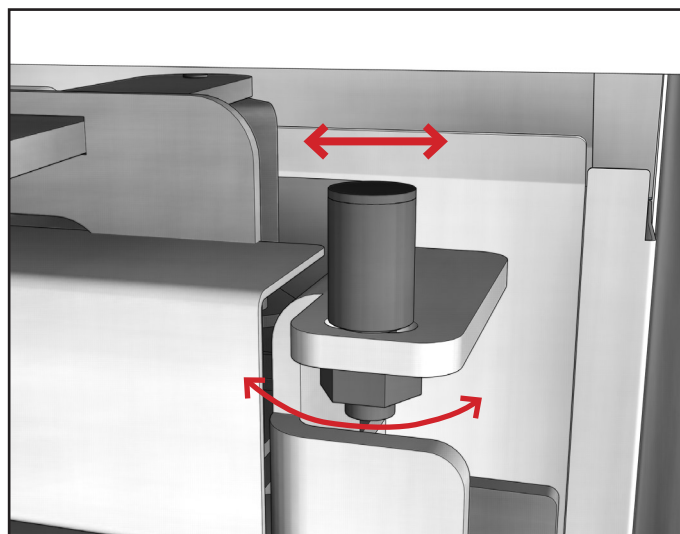
Adjusting the door hinge plate by loosening the 4x M6 nuts, on the inside of the door.

E8. ADJUSTING THE DOOR CATCH ROLLERS

Over time the door handle and latch system may not fully engage. To adjust the upper and lower door latch rollers:



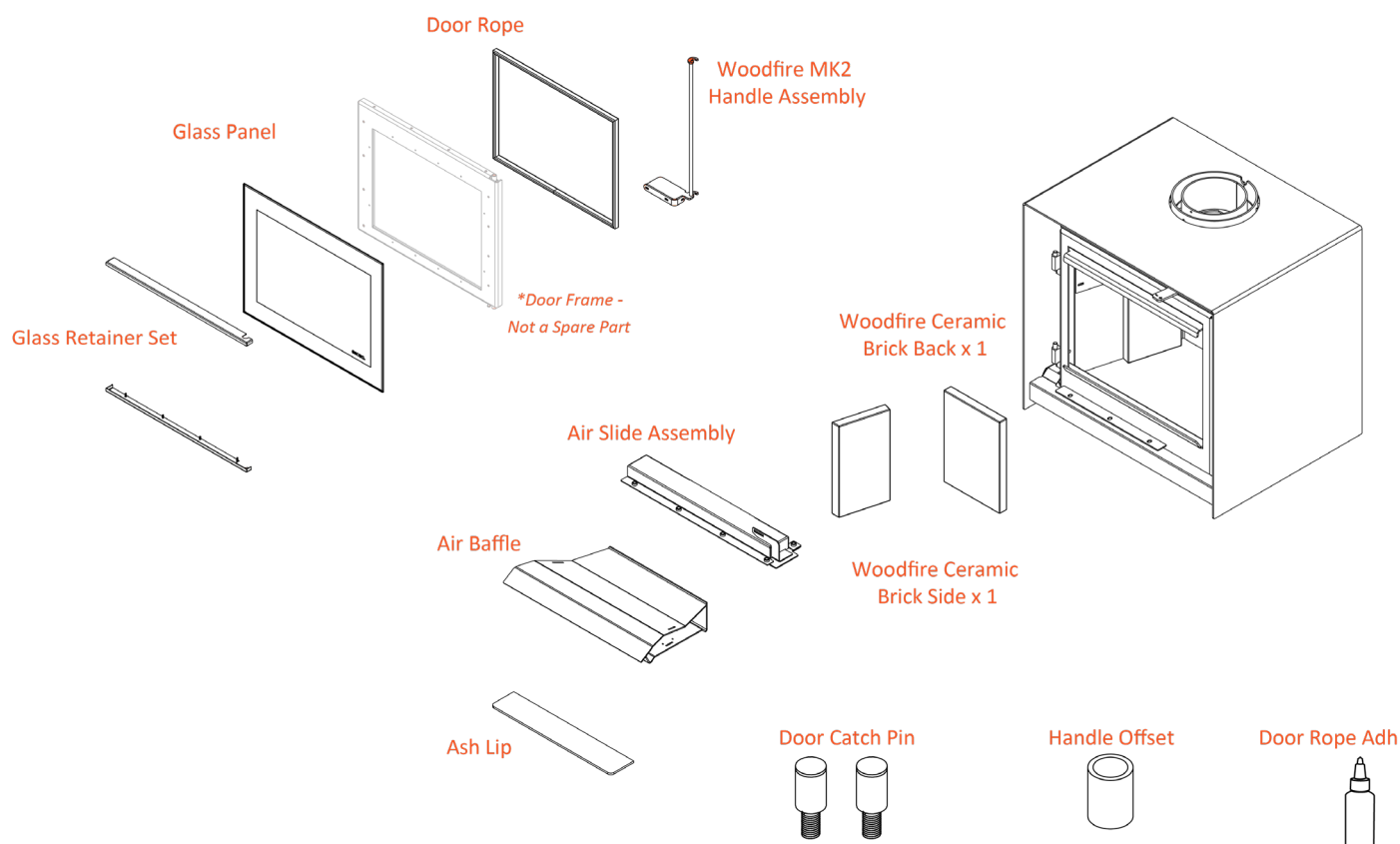
Locate the door latch rollers circled above.



Loosen the nuts under the rollers. Move the roller side to side to achieve correct latch engagement. Re-tighten nuts to secure.

E9. PARTS DIAGRAM

The parts diagram below indicates replaceable parts for the TFS650 MK2, TFS850 and TFS1000 MK2.



F1. OFFSET KIT CALCULATION AND SPECIFICATION

FIRE BY **escea**

Escea Indoor Wood - Offset Kit Calculator

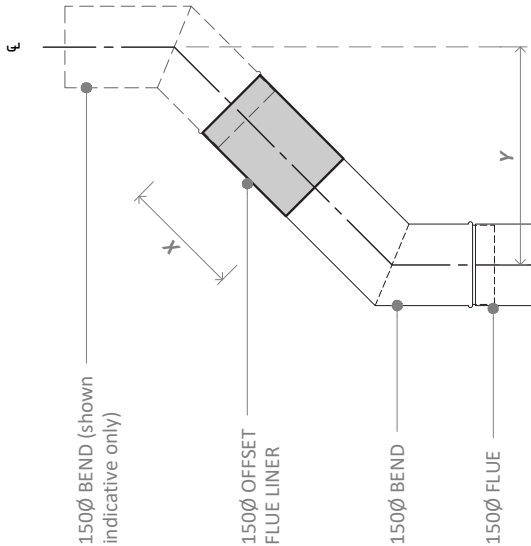
DOUBLE SKIN OFFSET INSTALLATION

1. Install the 150/200mm $\varnothing$ flue pipes but do not fix.
2. Install 150 $\varnothing$ bend to 150mm $\varnothing$ pipe, seal and rivet.
3. Lift 200 $\varnothing$ pipe and seal/rivet 150 $\varnothing$ pipe.
4. Fix 200 $\varnothing$ pipe and 200 $\varnothing$ bend.
5. Using table below, measure 150 $\varnothing$ pipe offset length.
6. Using 150 $\varnothing$ offset length, calculate 200 $\varnothing$ offset length.
7. Install the 150/200mm $\varnothing$ flue pipes but do not fix.
8. Install 150 $\varnothing$ bend to 150mm $\varnothing$ pipe, seal and rivet.
9. Lift 200 $\varnothing$ pipe and seal/rivet 150 $\varnothing$ pipe.
10. Fix 200 $\varnothing$ bend and rivet.

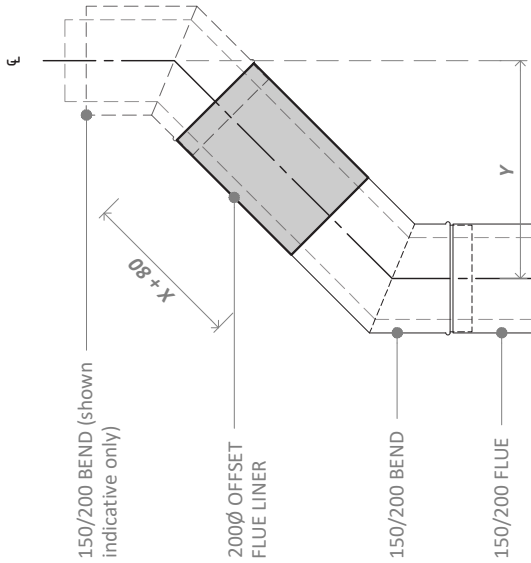
TRIPLE SKIN OFFSET INSTALLATION

1. At step 1, fit the 250mm $\varnothing$ pipe.
2. After step 4, fit the 250 $\varnothing$ bend.
3. At step 6 measure and cut 250 $\varnothing$ pipe length.
4. At step 7 fit the 250 $\varnothing$ offset pipe.
5. At step 10, fit 250 $\varnothing$ bend and rivet.

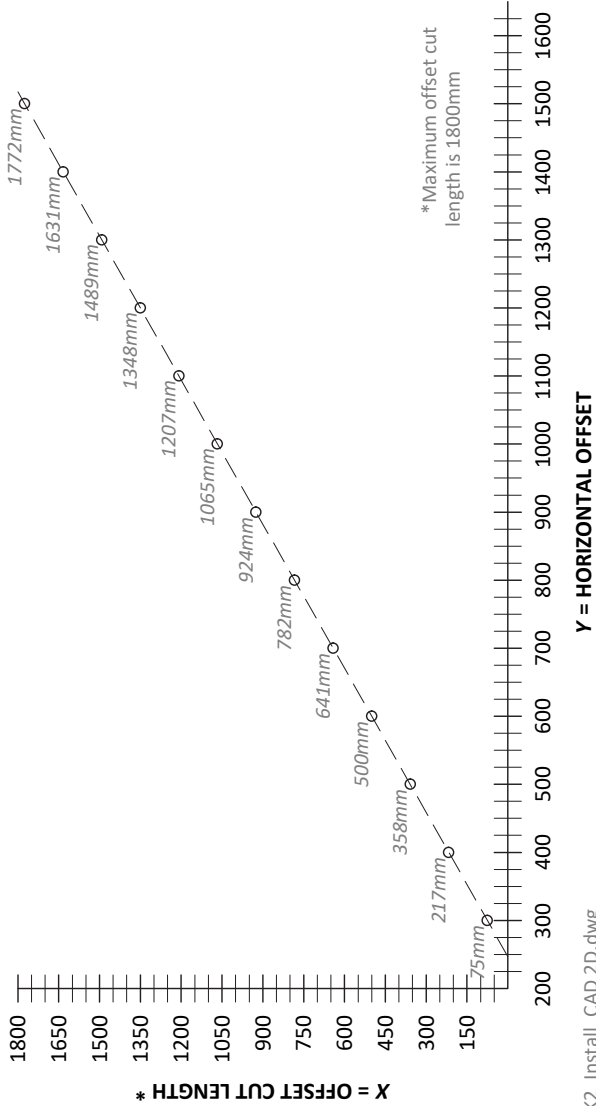
150 $\varnothing$ OFFSET LENGTH



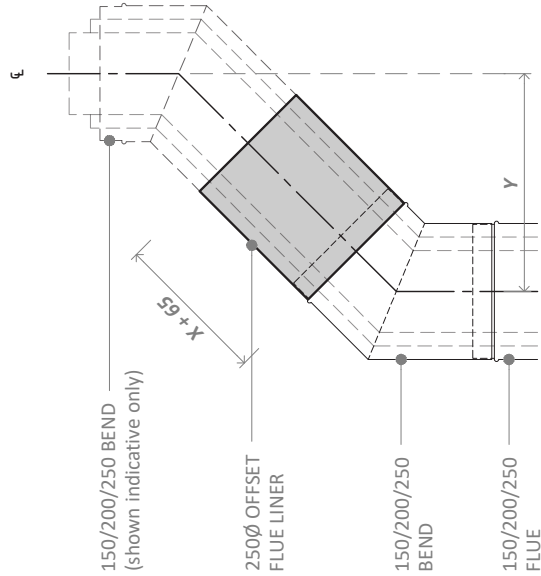
200 $\varnothing$ OFFSET LENGTH



OFFSET PIPE LENGTH CALCULATOR



250 $\varnothing$ OFFSET LENGTH



Escea Indoor Wood - Minimum Offset Specification

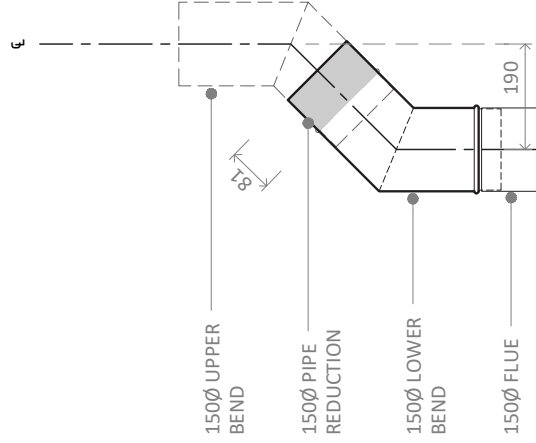
FIRE BY **escea.**

This guide assists to achieve the minimum offset with an Escea Double Skin or Triple Skin Offset Kit.

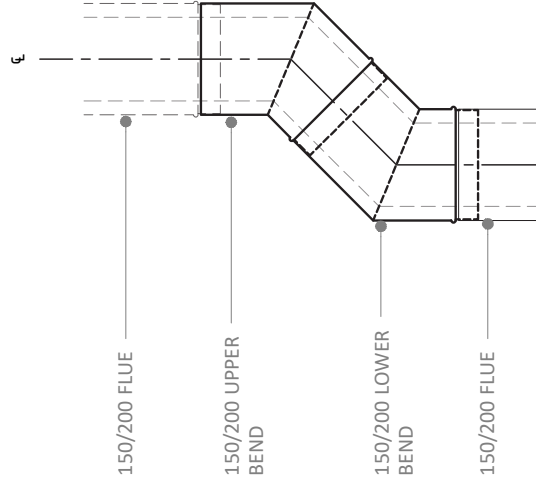
The minimum horizontal offset length is **190mm**. Both the 150mm and 250mm $\varnothing$ bends will need to be cut to allow this orientation to fit together. The 200mm $\varnothing$ bend does not require any modification.

- Trim the lower 150mm $\varnothing$ bend (non-crimp end) by **81mm**.
- Trim the upper 250mm $\varnothing$ bend (non-crimp end) by **11mm**.

150 $\varnothing$ OFFSET LENGTH



200 $\varnothing$ OFFSET LENGTH



DOUBLE SKIN OFFSET INSTALLATION

1. Install the 150/200mm $\varnothing$ flue pipes but do not fix.
2. Install the trimmed 150 $\varnothing$ bend to 150mm $\varnothing$ pipe, seal and rivet.
3. Lift 200 $\varnothing$ pipe and seal/rivet 150 $\varnothing$ pipe and bend.
4. Fit the lower 200 $\varnothing$ bend and rivet.
5. Fix 200 $\varnothing$ pipe and rivet.
6. Install the upper 150 $\varnothing$ bend, seal and rivet.
7. Fit the upper 200 $\varnothing$ bend and rivet.
8. Continue the vertical flue to final height.

TRIPLE SKIN OFFSET INSTALLATION

1. After step 1, fit the 250mm $\varnothing$ pipe.
2. At step 3, lift both 200 and 250mm $\varnothing$ pipe.
3. After step 5, fit the lower 250 $\varnothing$ bend.
4. After step 7 measure and trim the upper 250 $\varnothing$ bend. Fit the 250 $\varnothing$ bend and rivet.

250 $\varnothing$ OFFSET LENGTH

