

INSTALLATION OF KRATKI BUILT-IN FIREBOXES

In addition to reading and adhering to the Kratki firebox manual, please note the following important details to assist with correct planning and installation. These Kratki South Africa guidelines are to assist with the more complex fireboxes such as the Kratki MB120G, Kratki MILA 16TG, Kratki NBC 10, Kratki NBC 15, Kratki NBU 11, Kratki NADIA 14G etc.

This document will help assist and should be given to architect, designer, builder, fireplace installer and client that are planning the installation of the Kratki Firebox.

Planning installation:

Allow for the correct opening space in wall for the glass door. Even for the fireplace models that have rise-and-fall glass doors, these fireplaces' glass doors swing open horizontally so that the inside of glass can be cleaned daily. Take note of the fireplace metal lip that protrudes outwards above and below the glass door. The opening space provided in building work should be slightly larger than this protruding metal lip. Please see Fig. 1 showing Kratki NBC unit – the black metal lip of the fireplace that is below the glass door sits proud of the white tiled surface that is underneath. We recommend a 5mm gap from finished surface to this metal lip. The same would apply for the metal lip to the side of the glass door and above the glass door. This black metal lip hides the gap between the building work and the fireplace and helps ensure that the **building work does not touch the fireplace. It's vital that no building work should ever touch the fireplace.**

For the **internal fireplace cavity**, we recommend a **minimum space of 5 cm to allow for airflow around the fireplace sides and back.** This is shown in Fig. 2.

Allow for air flow vents - At least one vent is needed below the fireplace (Fig 2, No. 9) and at least one vent is needed above the fireplace (Fig. 2, No. 8). This is vital to allow for airflow. Under no circumstances can these vents not be installed. Cold air passes into the vent below the glass door. Warm air returns into the room from the vent above the glass door. Above this top vent the fireplace cavity is heat sealed (shown in Fig. 2)

so that the hot air cannot rise up the chimney stack and is forced to flow into the room through the top vent. It is very important that these vents are set correctly so that the fireplace heats effectively as well as to prevent damage to the fireplace from overheating the fireplace cavity.

We recommend a Kratki vent 170 x 370 vent is used or Kratki vent 170 x 490. These vents will provide adequate airflow. These vents are also clip off vents that the face can easily be removed should a fireplace technician need to reach the underside of the fireplace and replace air control components. Fig. 2, No 9 shows the lower vent position that is at the same height as the lower underside of the fireplace.

Direct Fresh Air supply – many of the Kratki fireboxes allow for direct fresh air supply. This is shown in Fig. 2, No. 4 and No. 5. At point No. 5 there is a 125 diameter connection to the underside of the fireplace. A pipe can be connected that allows for fresh air from outside the house to reach the fireplace with a direct connected pathway. This setup does improve the heating performance of the fireplace.

Fireboxes with rise-and-glass door have a hood section made of galvanized metal that the glass door slides upwards and into. We recommend that if brickwork is used to close up the fireplace, then a lintel should be placed 500mm above the top of the galvanized hood. Below this lintel the wall can be closed with heat resistant boarding to meet the fireplace door area. This allowance will provide that in the lifespan of the fireplace, if access is required to the internal hood section, then it can be reached through this drywalling section. This is an unlikely scenario, but it is advisable to consider this step as a precaution.

Check before installation:

The following should be checked when the fireplace is received:

Check that **all air intakes are moving correctly.**

Check that **glass panels** are all in correct position. For corner glass units, the glass panels may have shifted a few mm and need slight adjustment.

Check that the **door is opening.** For some Kratki firebox models that have rise-and-fall doors, a bolt is keeping the door from moving while in transit. This bolt needs to be removed before installation.

Check that the **door is moving correctly**, it should open and close smoothly on the weighted pulley system (models with rise-and-fall glass door). If the door is let go at any stage of its range of movement, it should be balanced correctly on the weights that it remains in this position. If the door does not seem balanced, then check that weights are not missing.

Installation:

The cast iron spigot of the fireplace is set from factory in position allowing flue pipes to run straight up. The cast iron spigot can be set 90 degrees that it allows the flue pipe to run horizontally.

The first flue attachment to the fireplace can be a female/female connection. This will connect easiest to fireplace.

If the flue pipe run is over 4m then reduce one flue pipe size to assist in having correct draw pressure. 200 diameter flue pipe can reduce to 180 diameter. The reduction in size should be from the fireplace spigot.

There is a screw leg set that comes with the fireplace to assist in achieving exact height and levelness of fireplace.

After installation:

Please refer the fireplace user to our Kratki SA website that they can download the user guidelines for the fireplace.

Specific fireplaces points to note:

Kratki Arke 80 / Arke 95 – Before installation, please check that the top air intake opens and closes correctly. If it seems jammed, then it may just need the screws to be loosened that hold the plate in position. This is accessed on the top side of fireplace.

Kratki Mila 16TG – requires an additional 125 air control connection piece. Order this separately with the fireplace.



Fig 1 (above)

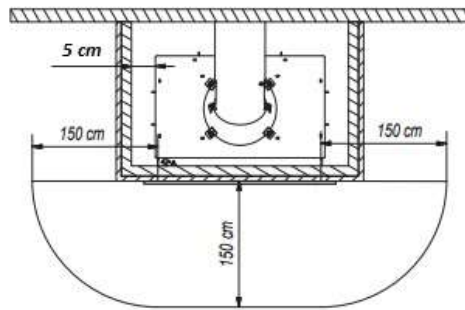
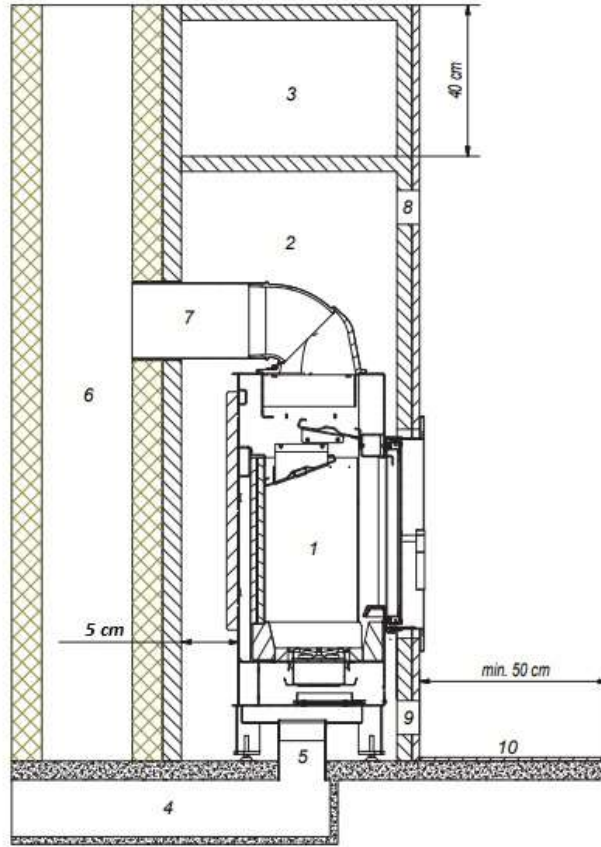


Fig 2 (above)