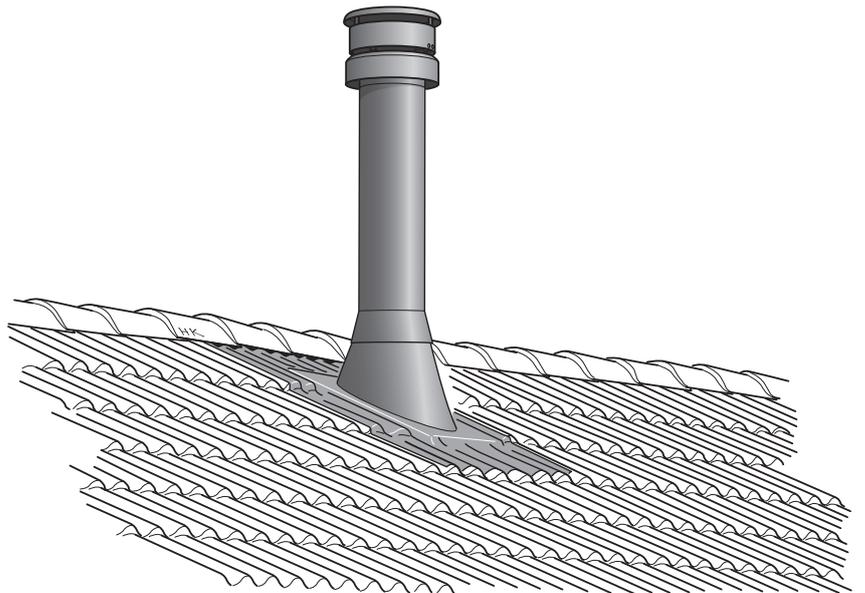
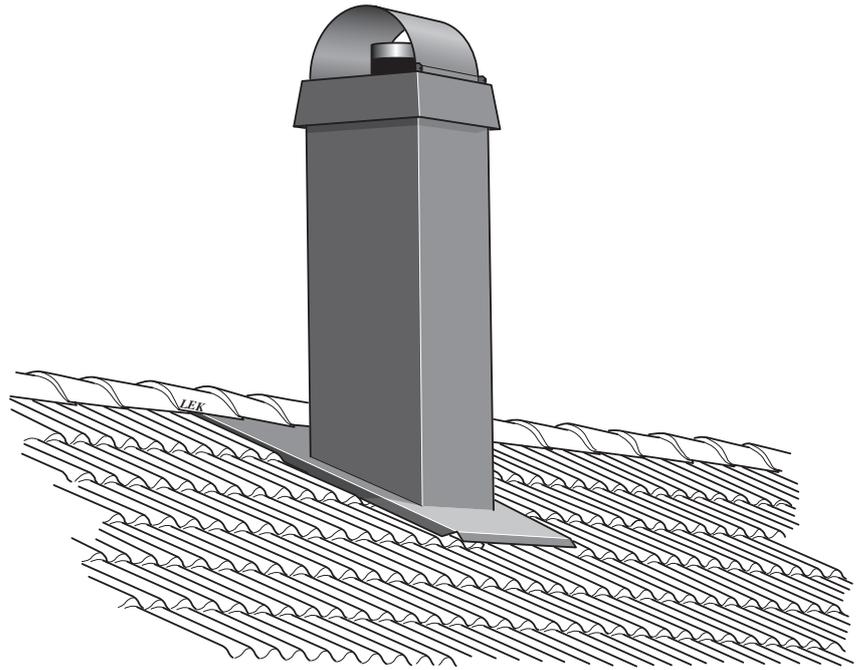


Premodul

CHIMNEY SYSTEM BY CONTURA

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
Ø130 / Ø130 AIR



PERFORMANCE DECLARATION

No. P450-CPR-230201

Premodul**PRODUCT**

Product type	Multi wall chimney system in metal
Type designation	Premodul 130 / Premodul 130 AIR
Product designation	T450-N1-D-Vm-G50/75/100
Intended use	To transport flue gases from fireplaces to the outside air
Fuel	Wood, gas
CE marking issued	2023

MANUFACTURER

Name	Contura AB
Address	Box 134, Skulptörvägen 10 SE-285 23 Markaryd, Sweden

CHECKS

According to AVCP	System 2+
European Standard	EN 1856-1:2009 / prEN 1856-1:2021 / EN 13216-1:2019
Test institute	RISE, NB 0402, has carried out an initial inspection of manufacture and performs regular manufacturing checks

DECLARED PERFORMANCE

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS	PERFORMANCE	HARMONISED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
Fire resistance	T450 G50/75/100	EN 1856-1:2009
Compression strength	Max. chimney length: 15 m	
Air tightness class	N1	
Resistance to chemicals	No	
Resistance to corrosion	NPD	
Resistance to chimney fire	Pass	
Strength: -Tensile strength -Lateral routing -Wind load	0,5 kN Max. 4 m at 27°/38°/45° and 2 m between supports. 2.5 m between supports and 2 m above final support.	
Flow resistance: -Chimney module -Angle module 30° -Angle module 45° -T-Module	According to EN 13384-1: -Psi=0.03 -Zeta=0.3 -Zeta=0.4 -Zeta=1.2	
Heat resistance	0.44 m ² K/W at 200°C	
Frost resistance	Pass	

The undersigned is responsible for the manufacture and for conformity with the declared performance.



Niklas Gunnarsson, Business area manager NIBE STOVES
Markaryd, 1 February 2023



CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR CHOICE OF CHIMNEY!

We hope you will get a great deal of pleasure from your fireplace and your new chimney system.

Premodul is manufactured in Markaryd in Småland. It fits all stoves and fireplaces, meets CE conformity and is tested in accordance with the applicable standard.

Read through these installation instructions carefully before starting installation.

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Congratulations on your choice of chimney. With Premodul, you get an elegant chimney that offers the best conditions for your fireplace and that transports the flue gases safely away.

These installation instructions contain important information about how the chimney should be installed and what requirements are stipulated regarding safety distances to combustible building elements.

In multi occupancy residences, it is a requirement for the apartments to constitute separate fire cells. In such cases, the chimney must always be installed in an enclosed shaft that satisfies the fire-rating requirement.

These instructions are supplemented by separate installation instructions that are enclosed in the packaging of certain components. All the instructions can be downloaded from www.premodul.eu.

It is necessary to ensure that the chimney's designation corresponds to the intended use during the design of the building, during the installation process and for possible modifications of the building or the fireplace after installation.

Contura AB / Premodul are constantly developing their products and reserve the right to make changes.

DESIGN

The CE marking for the Premodul chimney is issued in accordance with EU Regulation 305/2011 and is verified according to standard EN 13216-1:2019 / EN 1856-1:2009 / prEN 1856-1:2021.

The internal flue pipe is made of acid-resistant stainless steel and has an internal diameter of Ø130 mm. The flue pipe is insulated with formed compressed rock wool that is covered by a painted steel jacket with a diameter of Ø230 mm. The total weight is 10 kg/m.

The chimney is adapted for installation in houses with negative pressure in the property, and the gas-tightness is therefore customised.

The chimney is designed for a continuous flue gas temperature of 450°C and the standardised product designation is: T450-N1-D-Vm L50080-G50/75/100

T450 = Temperature class

N1 = Air tightness class

D = Approved for dry operation

Vm = Corrosion class

L50 = Steel grade EN 1.4404

080 = Flue pipe material thickness 0.8 mm

G = Chimney fire resistant

75 = Distance to combustible material dependent on insulation thickness in the joists

BUILDING APPLICATION OR BUILDING PERMIT

In the event of a significant change to a fireplace or chimney, a building application must be submitted to the local authority. If the installation entails a change to the outside of the house, a building permit is generally required. Your local authority will provide information about which documents have to be included in a building application and when applying for a building permit. The performance declaration for the chimney must be included in the application documents and can be downloaded from www.premodul.eu.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

- The owner of the house is personally responsible for ensuring compliance with the mandatory safety requirements and guarantees that the installation will be inspected by an authorised inspector before the chimney is used.
- Your local chimney sweep must also be informed about the installation as this will affect the routines for regular chimney-sweeping services.
- Always use scaffolding or other safety equipment when carrying out installation work at height.
- Sharp metal objects have to be handled during installation, which means that protective gloves must always be worn.
- To walk on the roof safely during sweeping, the roof must be supplied with appropriate roof safety devices.

GENERAL ADVICE

PLANNING THE INSTALLATION

Roof joists should be located before determining the position and commencing installation.

Check that the structural support has sufficient bearing capacity for the stove and the chimney. Wooden joists can normally be loaded with 400 kg, but if there is any uncertainty, the bearing capacity should be calculated by a structural engineer.

To ensure an adequate chimney draft, a chimney length of at least 3.5 m is recommended.

For Premodul Air, the chimney length should not exceed 8 m.

The distance from the chimney jacket to combustible building structures in the joist pass-through is dependent on the installation options on pages 12-15, but must never be less than 50 mm.

Where the chimney jacket is freely ventilated, the distance to combustible material must not be less than 50 mm.

It must be possible to sweep the total length of the chimney with a steel brush suitable for a diameter of 130 mm, and cleaning hatches must be accessible and have trays for collecting waste material during cleaning.

In areas that are exposed to high winds and where the height above the roof exceeds 2 m, the chimney must be braced.

INSPECTION

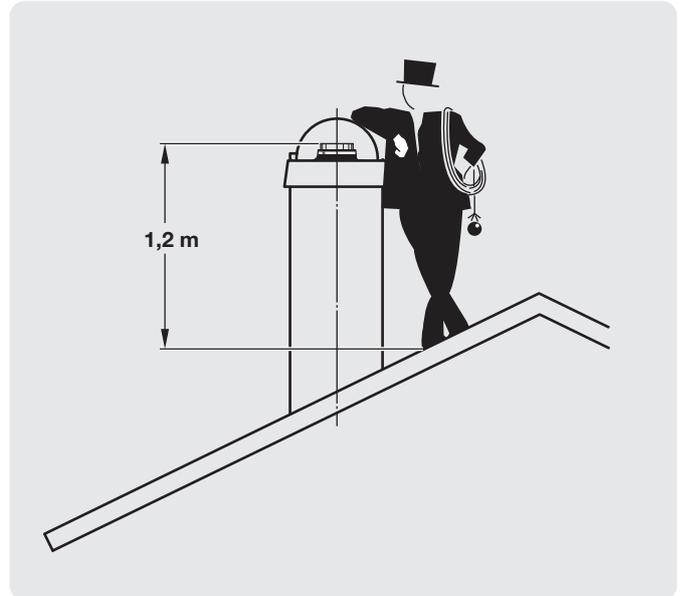
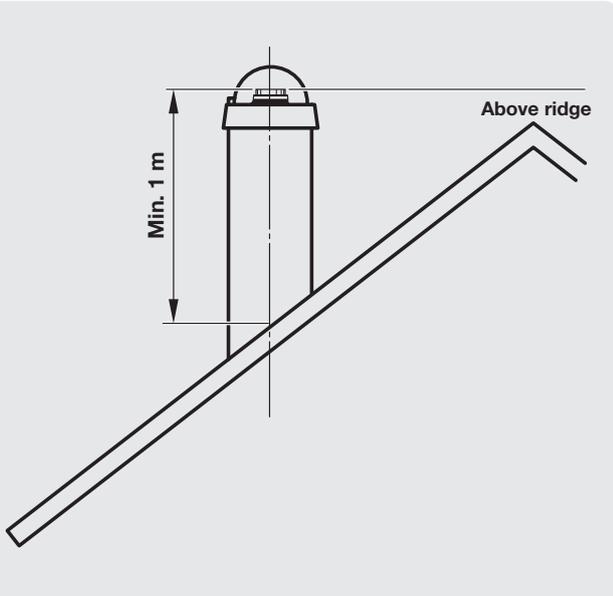
Before the chimney is used, it must be inspected by an authorised inspector. The installation's accessibility for inspection may sometimes be limited, which means that the inspector should therefore be contacted early on in order for the inspection to be planned.

CHIMNEY HEIGHT ABOVE ROOF LEVEL

The general advice in the building regulations is that the mouth of the chimney should be at least 1 m above the roof covering and always above the roof ridge. In special circumstances, the chimney sweep can perform a chimney calculation and adapt the height of the chimney to the building and its surroundings.

If the distance from the workplace on the roof to the mouth of the chimney exceeds 1.2 m, a work platform must be installed.

The maximum height of the chimney cowl above the final support is 2 m.



CE MARKING

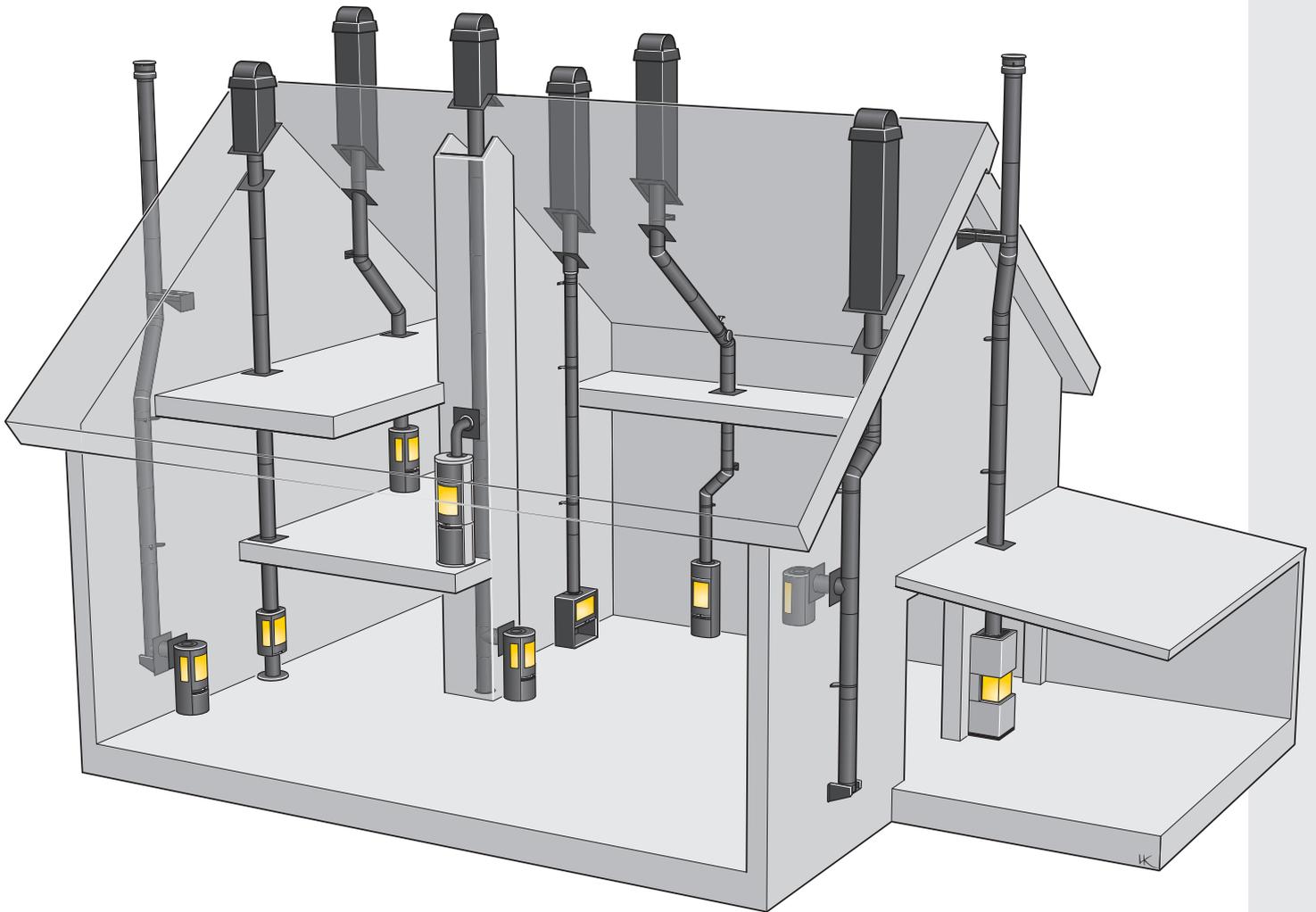
When the chimney has been installed, it must be marked with one of the enclosed labels, which display essential characteristics and the fact that the chimney is CE marked. The label must be affixed so that it is legible on one of the upper chimney modules. The second label must be affixed on the last page of these instructions for ease of access.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The chimney must be swept and inspected at regular intervals, depending on how often the stove is lit. If necessary, painted surfaces can be cleaned with dishwashing detergent and water. In connection with sweeping, you should check that the runoff and the seal around the roof plate on the outer roof are in good condition.

Following a chimney fire, the chimney must be inspected by the chimney sweep. If the fire in the chimney has been intense, you are recommended to replace the chimney modules.

THE CHIMNEY'S VARIOUS INSTALLATION OPTIONS



MOUNTING AND BRACING

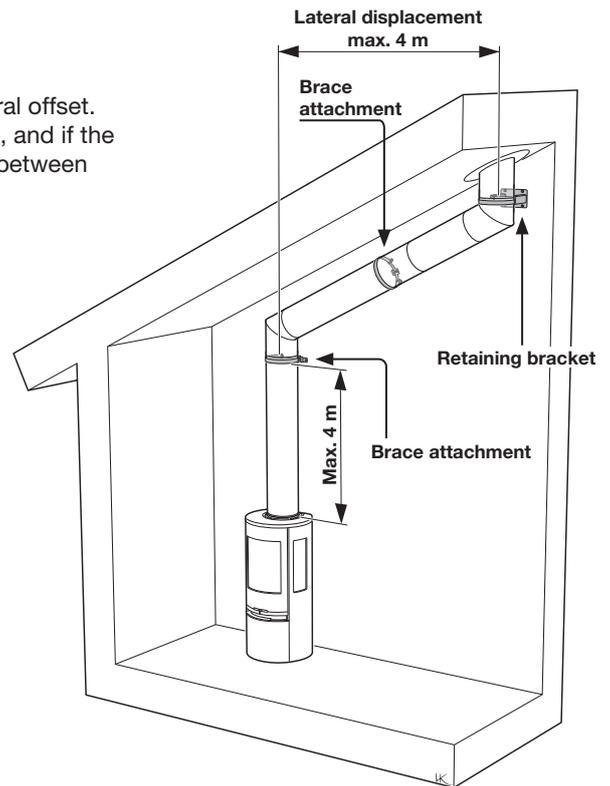
The chimney must be anchored in the building by the angled lateral offset. A load-absorbing retaining bracket is installed by the upper angle, and if the lateral offset exceeds 2 m, a brace attachment must be installed between the angles.

If two 70° angles are installed directly in connection with one another, the retaining bracket can be omitted.

For 27° and 38° angle modules, a chimney module with a soot hatch must be installed such that it is easily accessible between the angles.

The freestanding vertical chimney length without bracing or a pass-through between floors may not exceed 4 m.

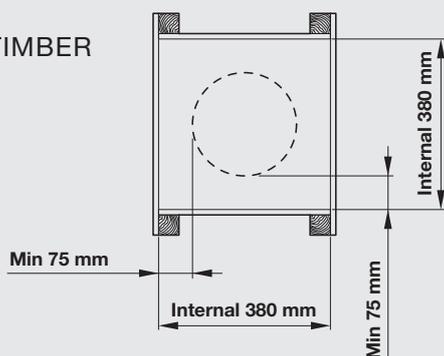
As an alternative to braces or for more flexible positioning of the retaining bracket, the chimney can be secured with 3x supplied screws in each jacket joint.



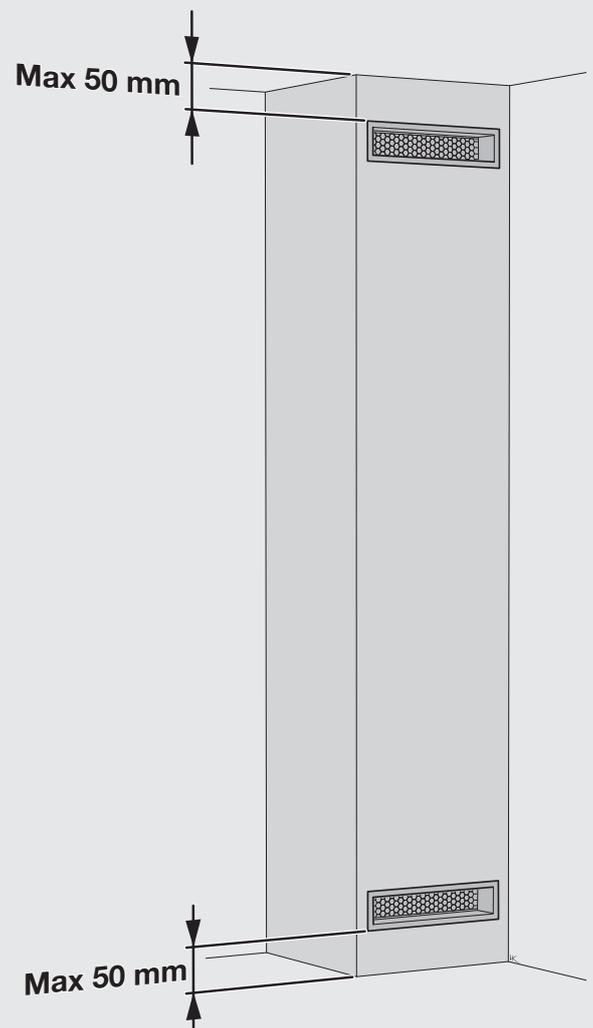
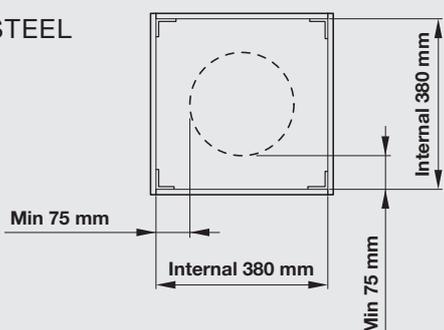
INSTALLATION IN SHAFTS

The chimney can be integrated in an enclosed shaft made of 12 mm fibre gypsum boards with fire-rating A1. Other than the exposed part of floor and ceiling panels, no combustible material is permitted within the shaft. There must be ventilation openings at the top and bottom with an area of at least 140 cm². The safety distance between the chimney jacket and the inside of the shaft must be 75 mm. There must be an inspection hatch on one of the sides so that the chimney can be inspected.

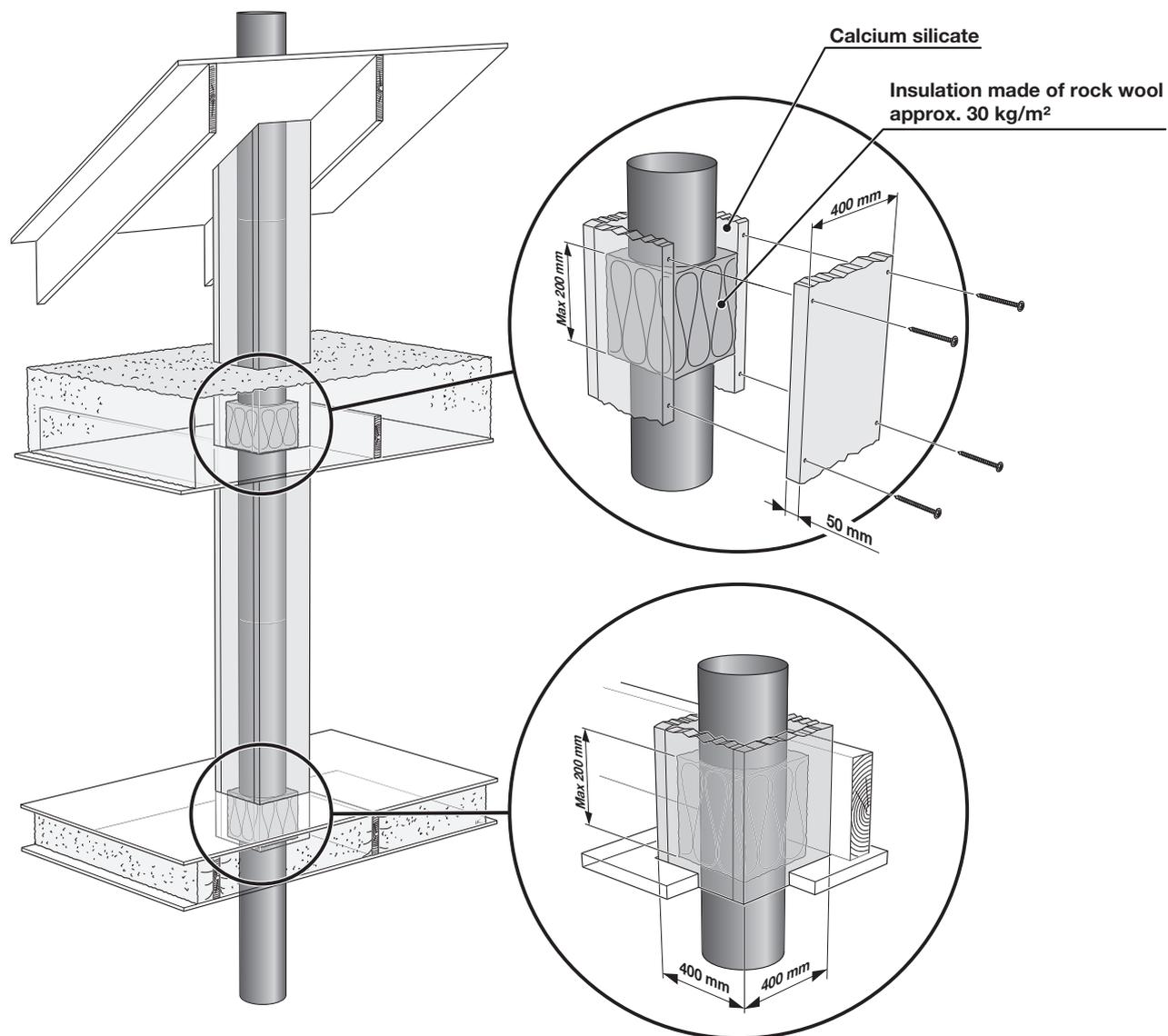
WITH TIMBER JOIST



WITH STEEL JOIST

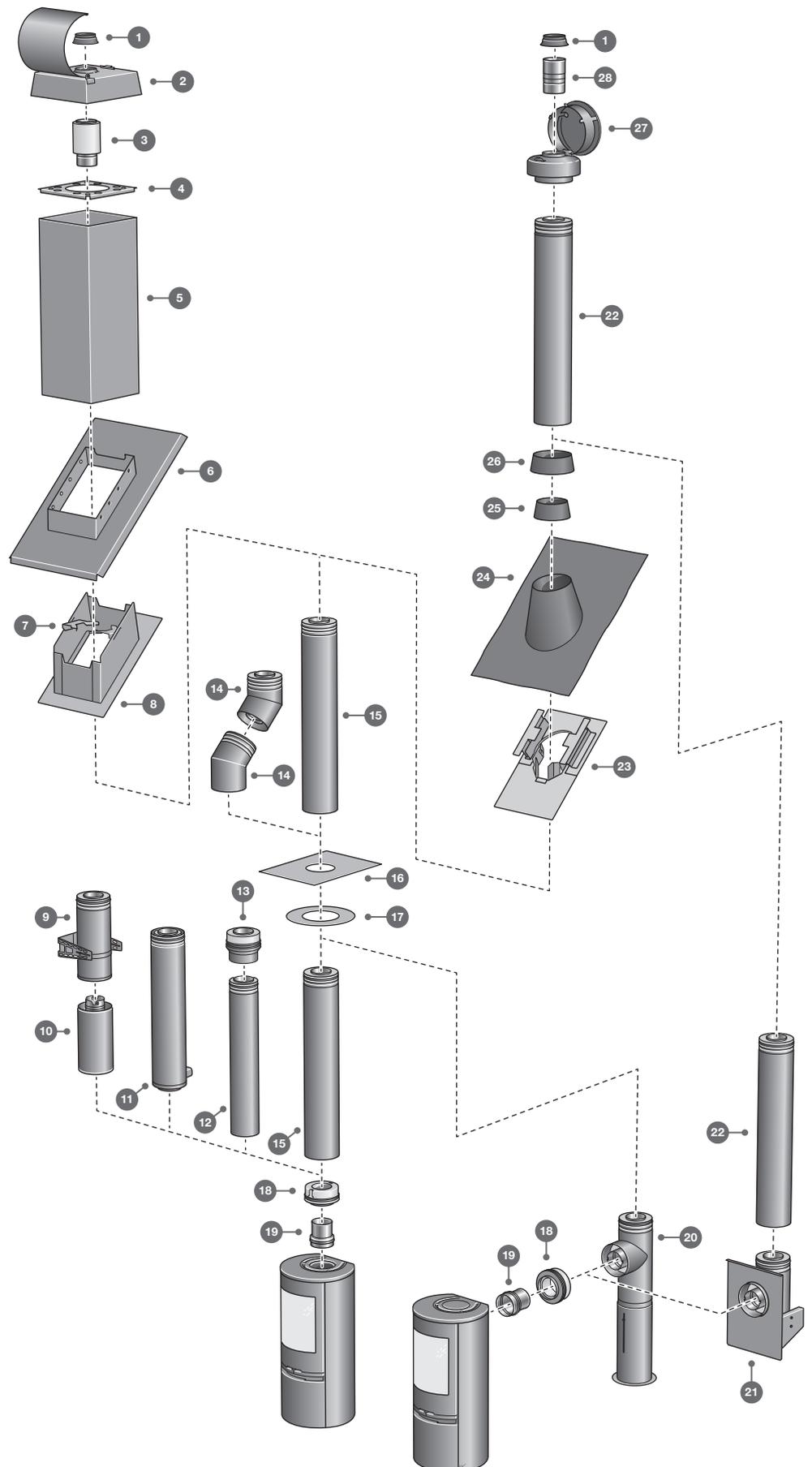


In multi occupancy residences, the shaft must satisfy the requirements that are stipulated for fire cells. Rating EI60 in a fire cell boundary is achieved by integrating the chimney in an unventilated shaft comprising 50 mm calcium boards.



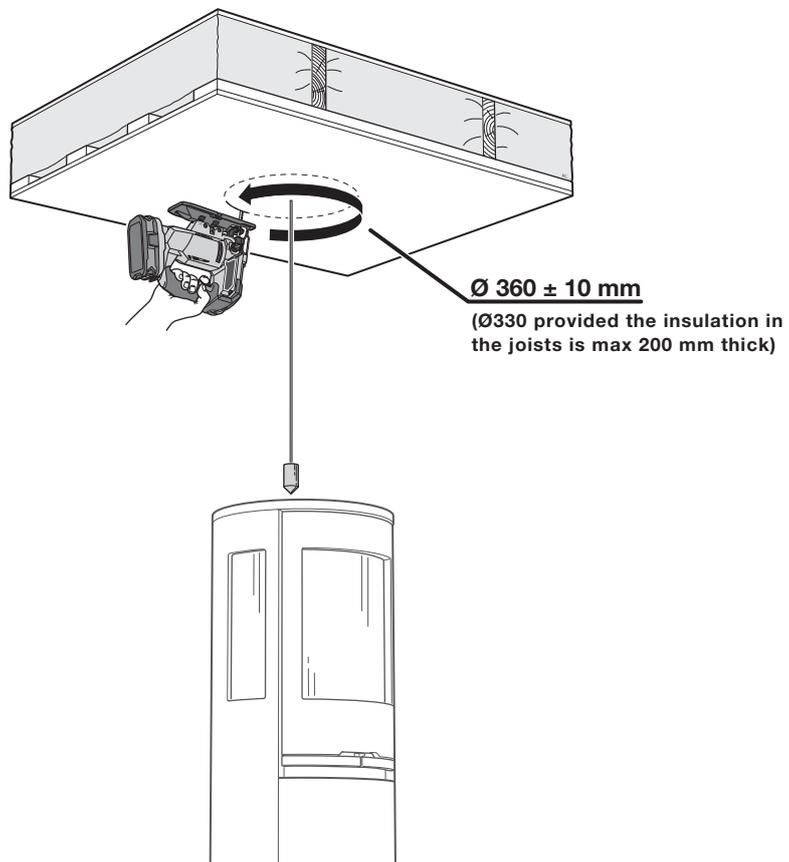
THE CHIMNEY SYSTEM AND PART DESIGNATIONS

- 1 → Silicone connector sleeve
- 2 → Cowl roof
- 3 → Top module
- 4 → Reinforcement panel
- 5 → Jacket kit
- 6 → Upper plate
- 7 → Spacer bracket
- 8 → Lower plate
- 9 → Upper telescopic module
- 10 → Lower telescopic module
- 11 → Air start module
- 12 → Connection module
- 13 → Transition module
- 14 → Angle module
- 15 → Chimney module
- 16 → Diffusion seal
- 17 → Cover plate
- 18 → Stop washer
- 19 → Start flue
- 20 → Freestanding angle
- 21 → Wall module
- 22 → External chimney module
- 23 → Round lower plate
- 24 → Round upper plate
- 25 → Seal ring
- 26 → Tension collar
- 27 → Round cowl roof
- 28 → Flue pipe

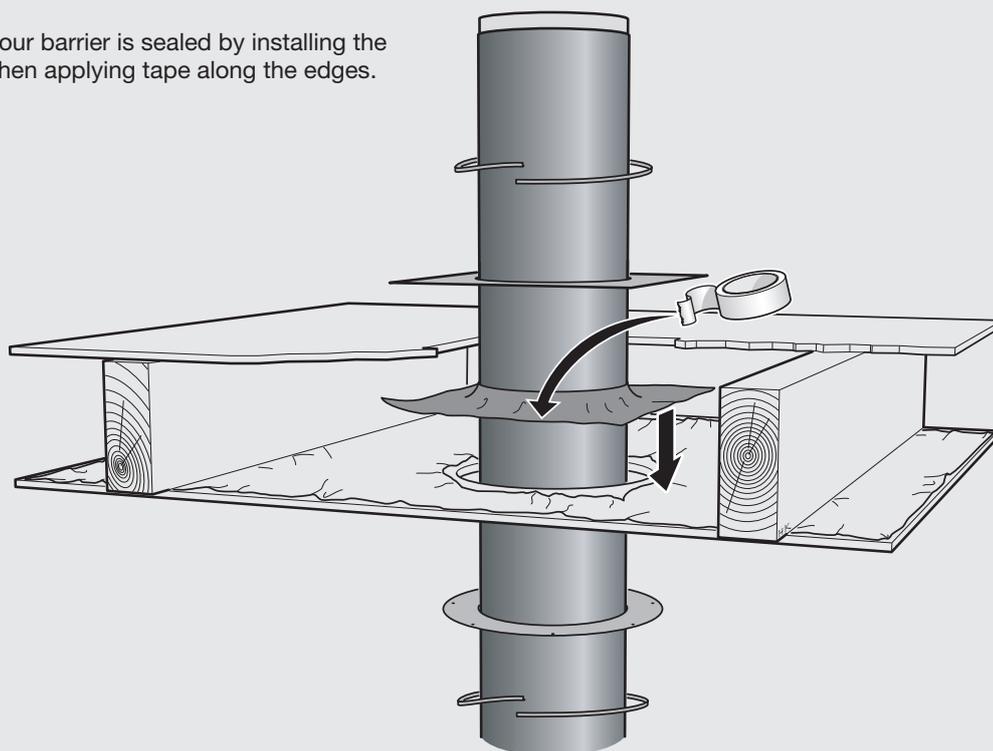


INSTALLATION OF THE CHIMNEY

PASS-THROUGH BETWEEN FLOORS



The hole in the vapour barrier is sealed by installing the diffusion seal and then applying tape along the edges.

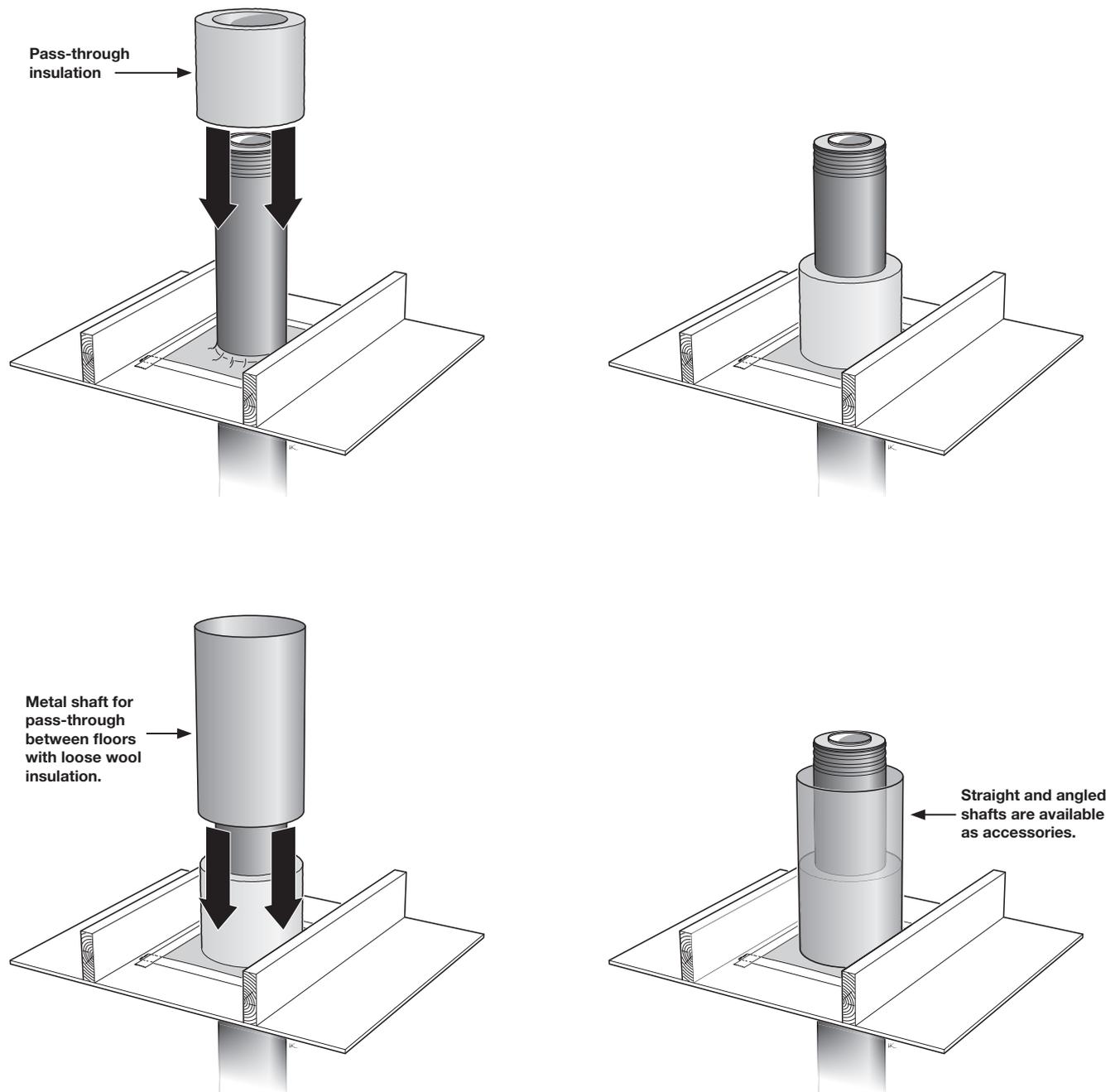


INSULATION IN THE PASS-THROUGH BETWEEN FLOORS

Adapt the pass-through insulation to the desired length and install it around the chimney in the pass-through between floors.

It is also possible to replace the pass-through insulation with standard rock wool insulation.

If the attic is insulated with loose wool insulation, a ventilated metal shaft is installed around the pass-through insulation.



SAFETY DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL IN PASS-THROUGH BETWEEN FLOORS

The demand regarding safety distance to combustible material is affected by the thickness and fire rating of the insulation in the pass-through between floors. Apart from floor and ceiling panels, the minimum safety distance must be 50 mm, 75 mm or 100 mm according to the installation options in the following dimension diagrams.

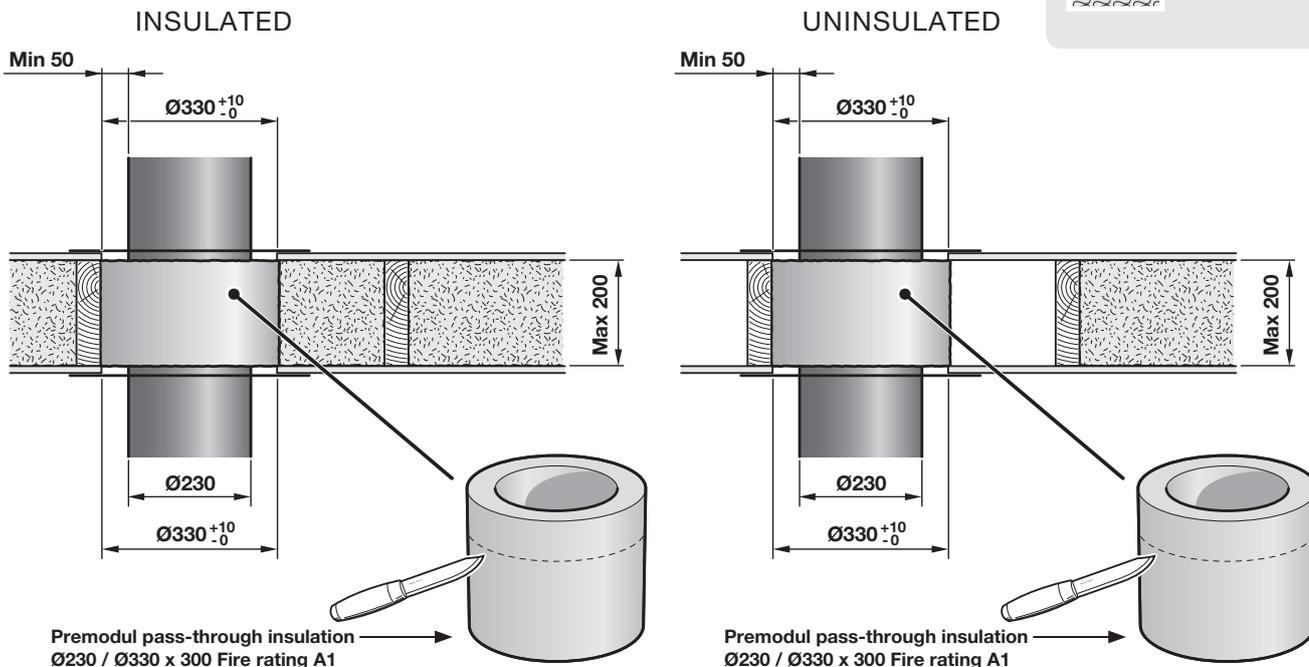
With 50 mm to combustible material and 200 mm thick joist insulation.



Combustible insulation

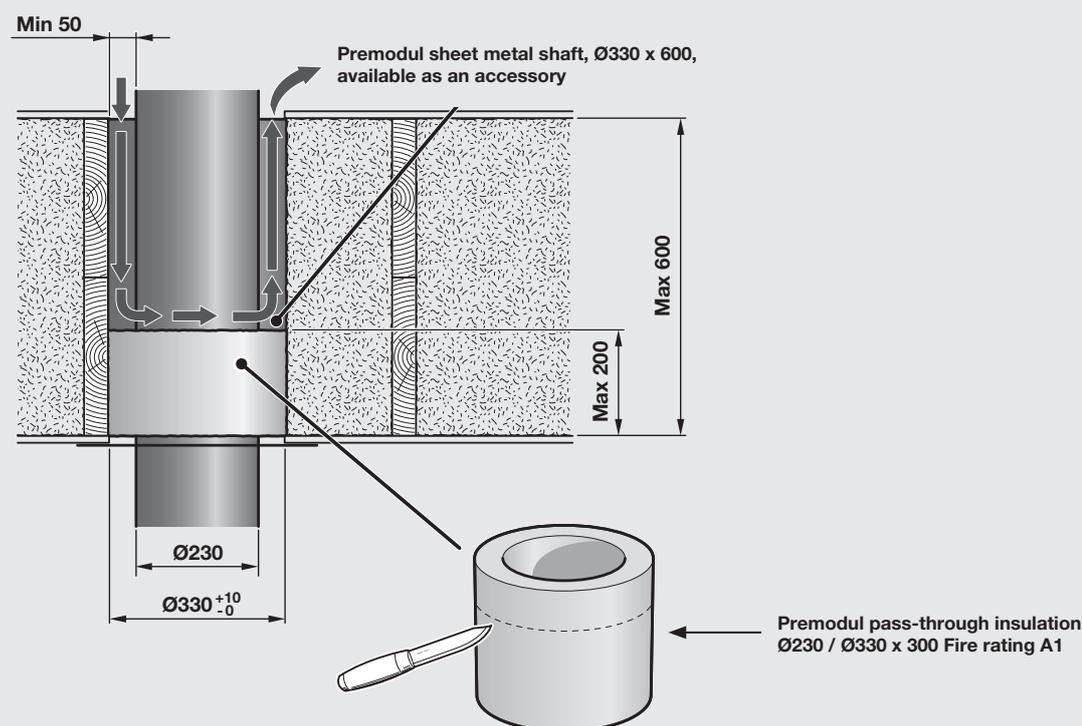


Non-combustible insulation, fire rating A1



SAFETY DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL IN PASS-THROUGH TO ATTIC

With 50 mm to combustible material and 600 mm thick joist insulation.



SAFETY DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL IN PASS-THROUGH BETWEEN FLOORS

With 75 mm to combustible material and 300 mm thick joist insulation.



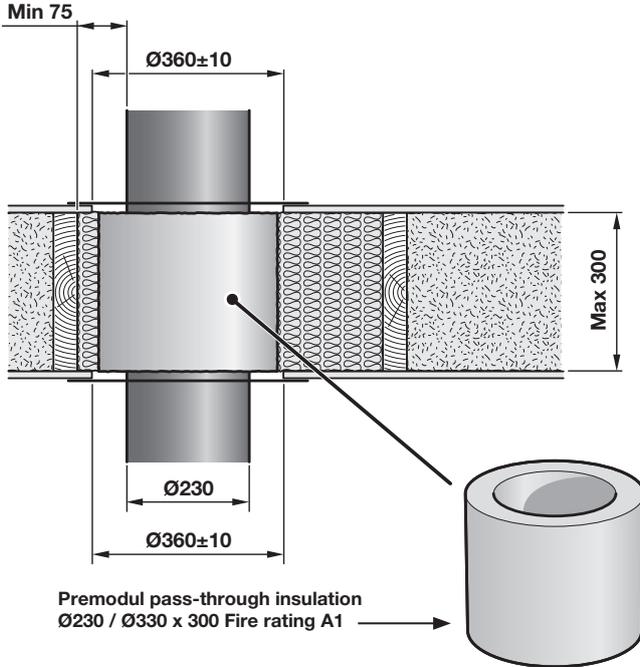
Combustible insulation



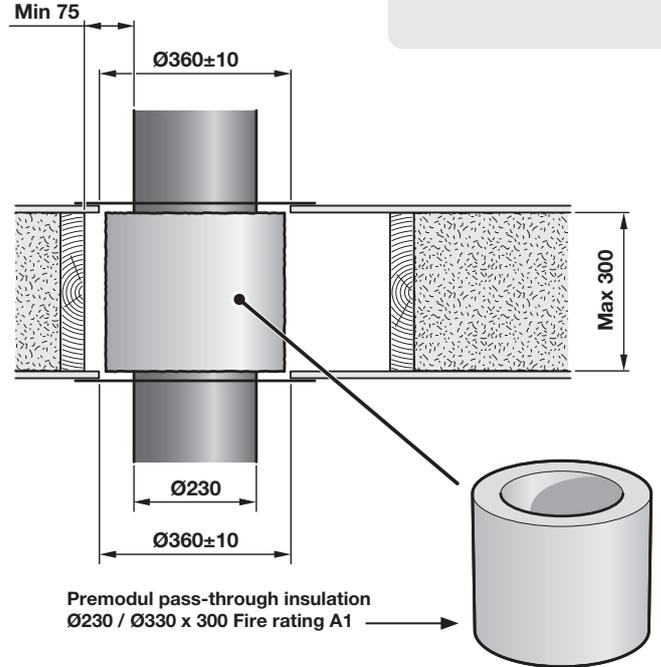
Non-combustible insulation, fire rating A1

INSULATED

The supplied joist insulation may be replaced with non-combustible mineral wool with fire rating A1.

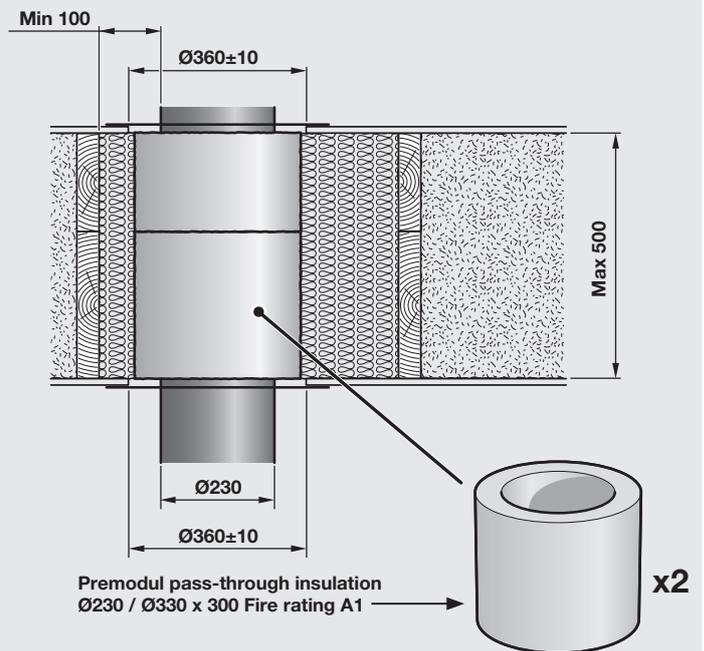
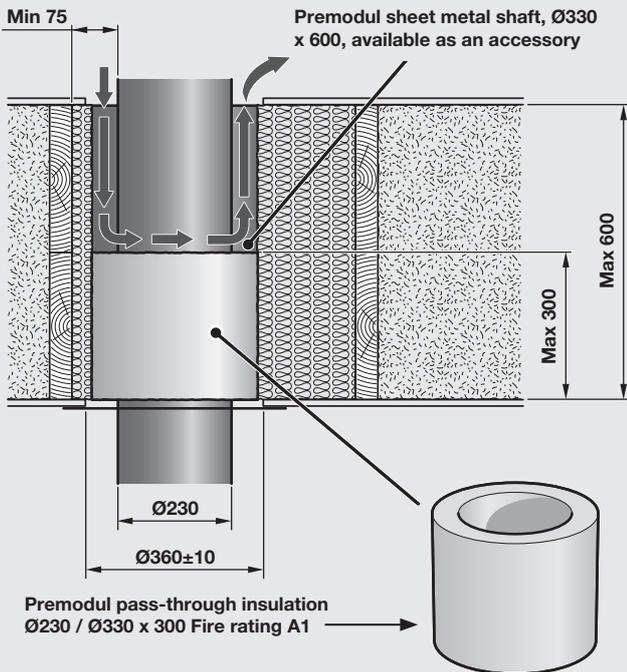


UNINSULATED



SAFETY DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL IN PASS-THROUGH TO ATTIC

With 75 mm to combustible material and 600 mm thick joist insulation. Alternatively 100 mm to combustible material and 500 mm thick joist insulation.

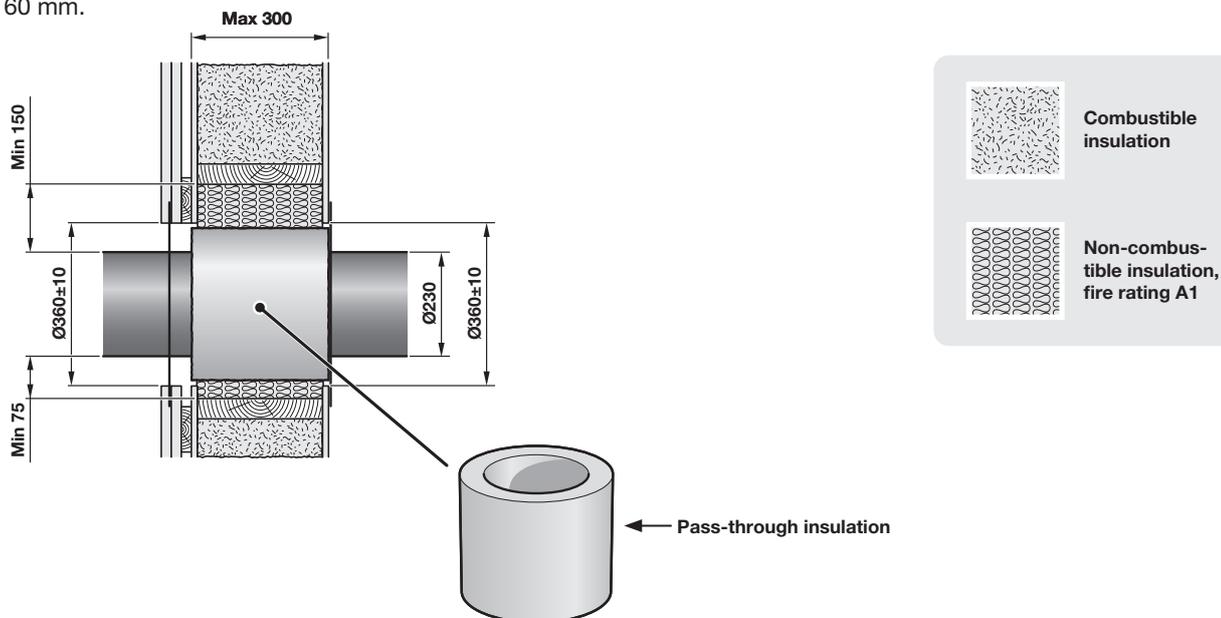


WALL PASS-THROUGH

SAFETY DISTANCE TO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL AT WALL PASS-THROUGH

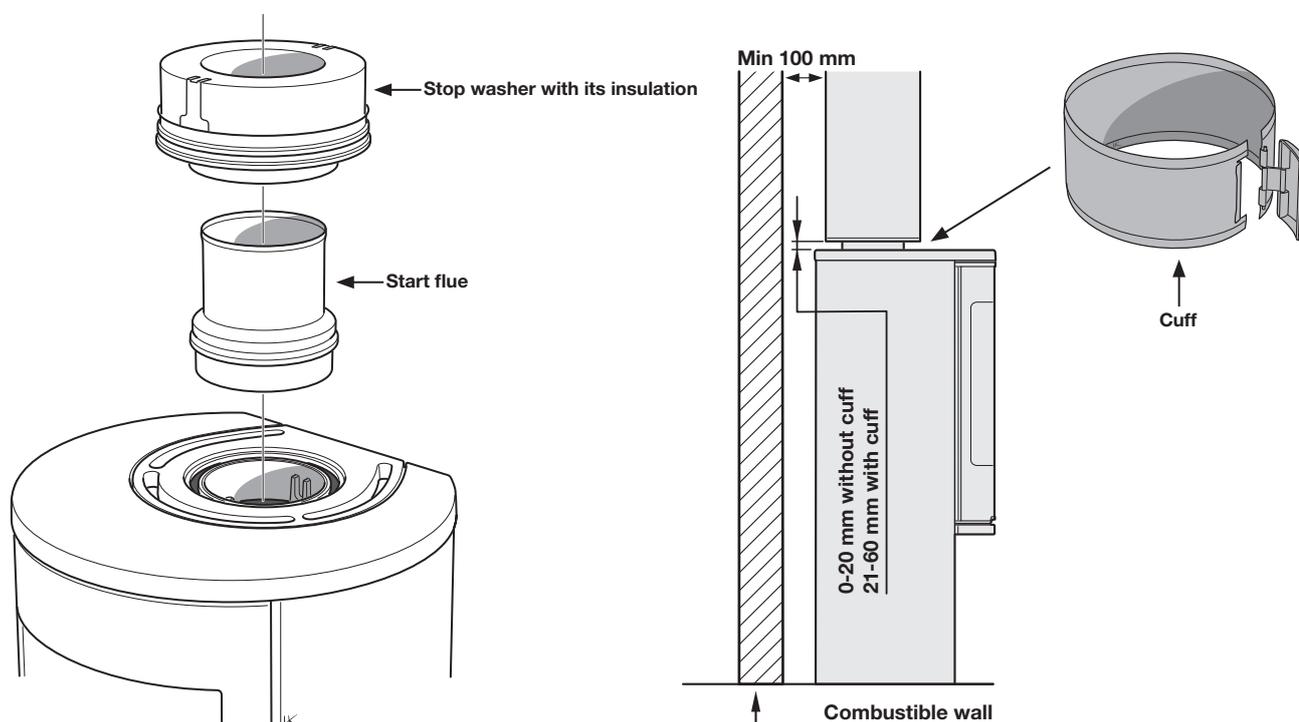
Adapt the pass-through insulation to the desired length and install it around the chimney in the wall pass-through. The minimum safety distance to the overlying wooden joist is 150 mm, while the minimum distance on the other sides is 75 mm.

As regards internal wall panels and external battens with wooden panels, the minimum permitted safety distance is 60 mm.



START FLUE AND STOP WASHER

Install the start flue on the stove's connection sleeve and then install the stop washer with its insulation (Note that for Premodul Air, the stop washer is supplied with the start module).

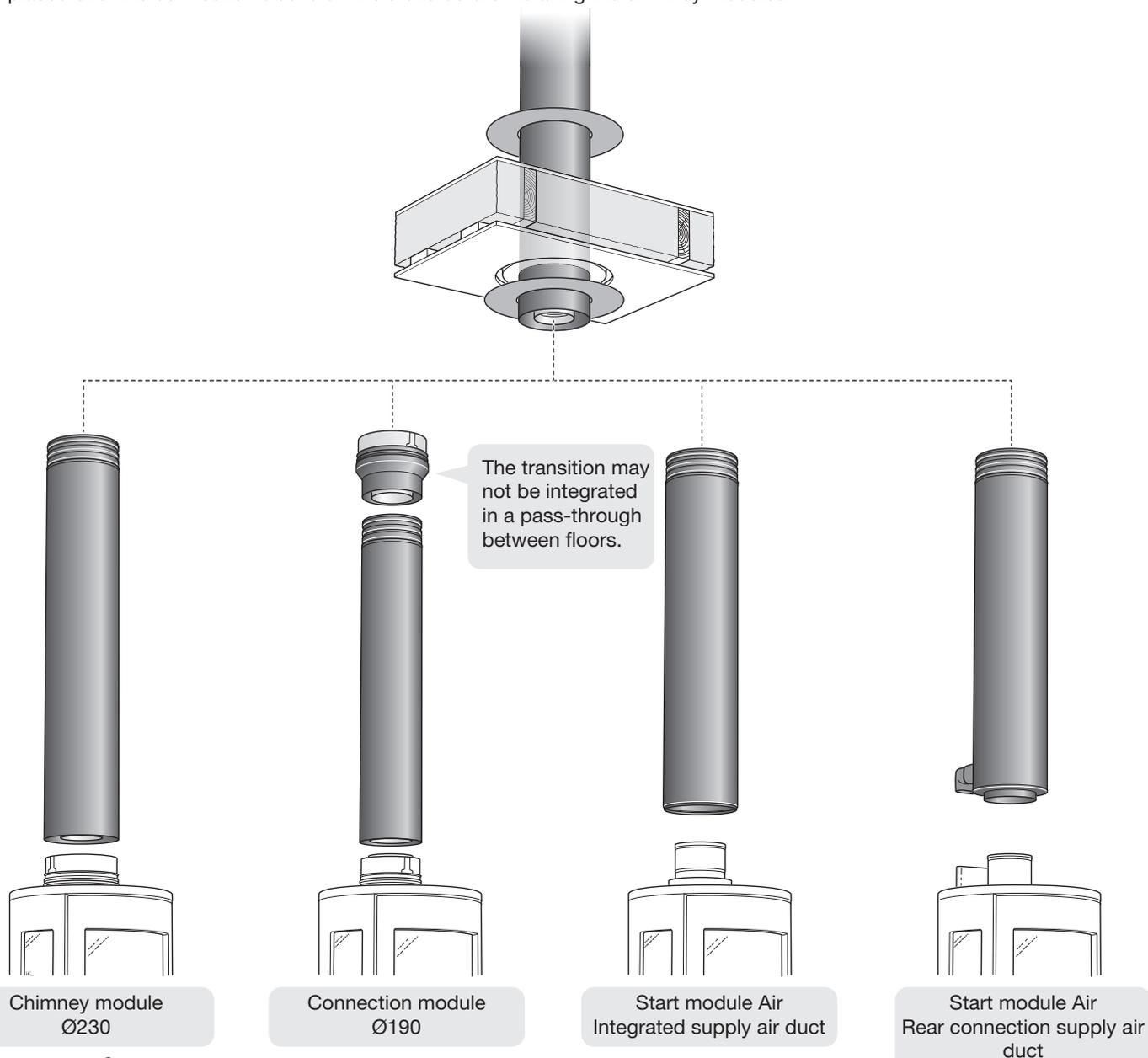


CHIMNEY MODULES AND START MODULES

Depending on the selected system variant, installation starts with a Chimney module, Connection module Ø190 or Start module Air.

If it is necessary to cut a chimney module to achieve an exact length, a special cutting adapter is available as an accessory.

The cover plate for the ceiling is available in a full or a split version. When installing a full cover plate, it must be placed over the connection sleeve on the stove before installing the chimney modules.

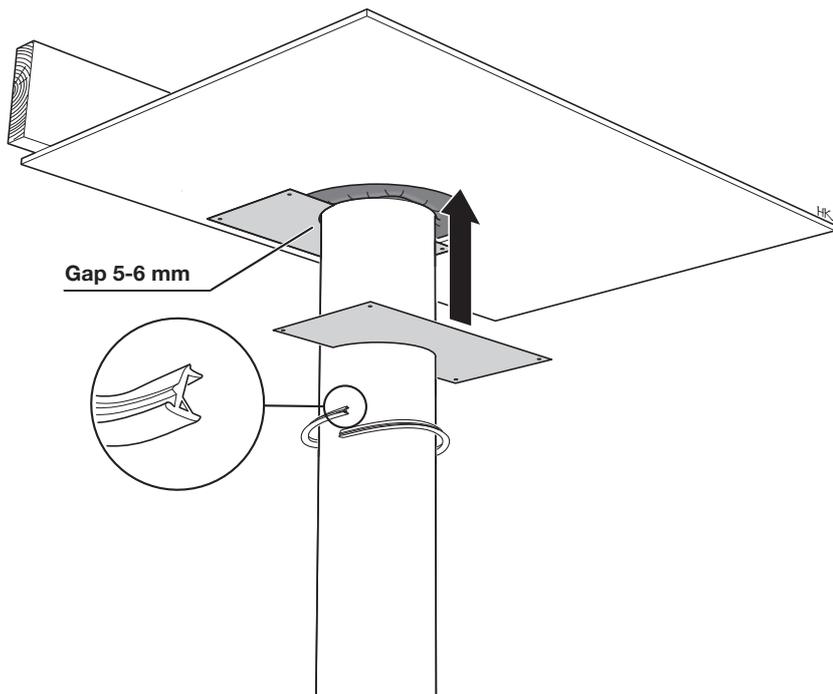
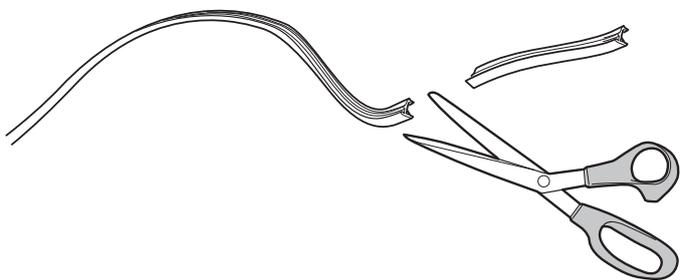
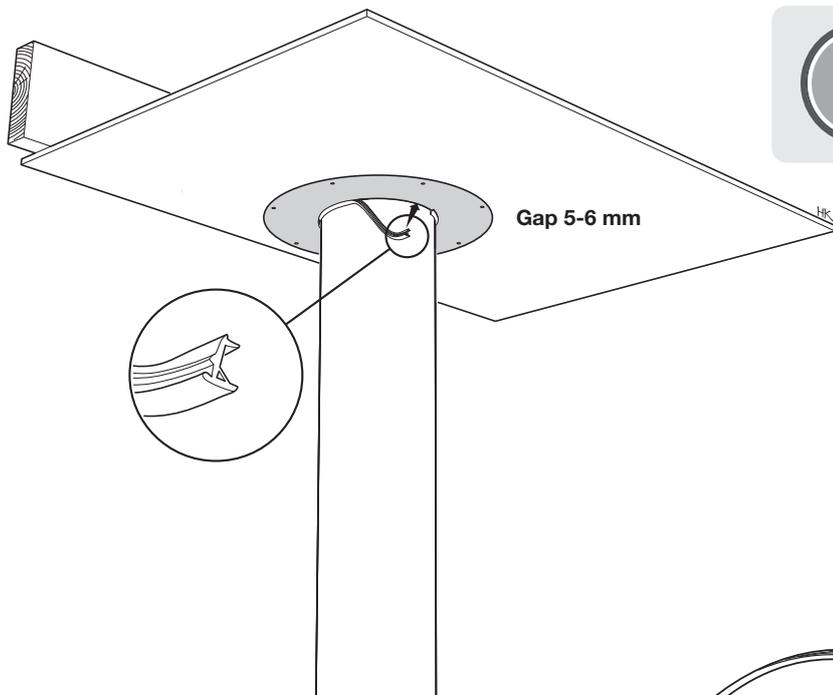


During installation, ensure that the flue pipe reaches the bottom of the connection when they are joined by tapping gently with a wooden block.

COVER PLATES

Install the cover plate with a 5-6 mm gap to the chimney jacket.
Apply a little soapy water on the rubber strip and press it into place in the gap.

 Remember the installation sequence in the case of a full cover plate.

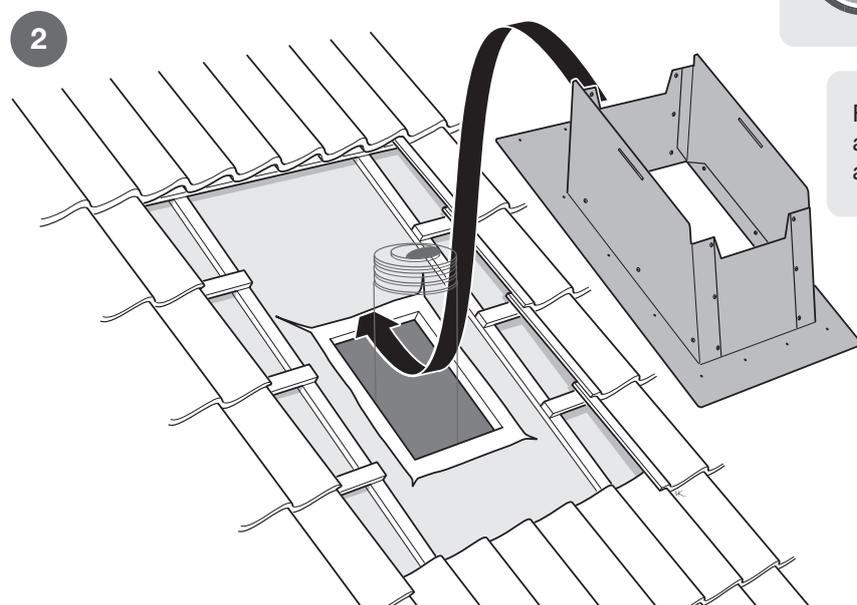
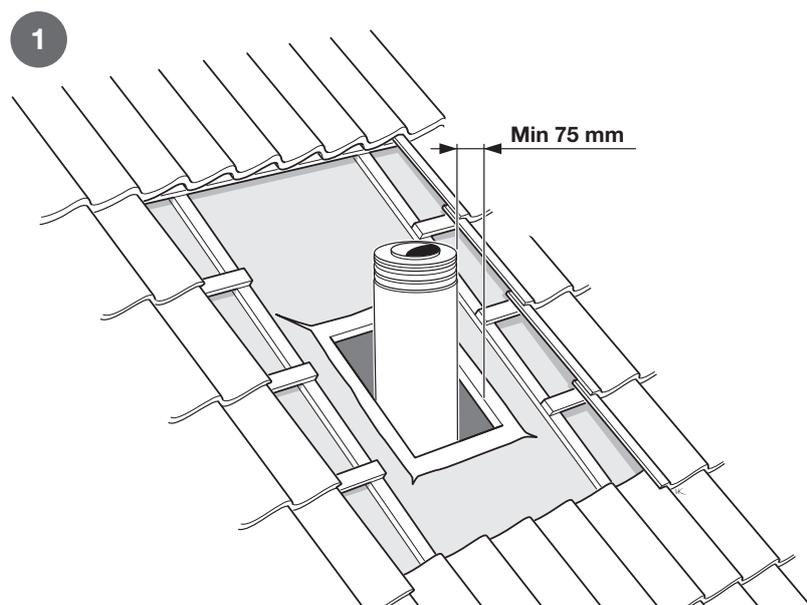


SQUARE CHIMNEY COWL

LOWER PLATE

ROOF CLADDING WITH A LOWER ROOF OF FELT OR ROOF BOARDS

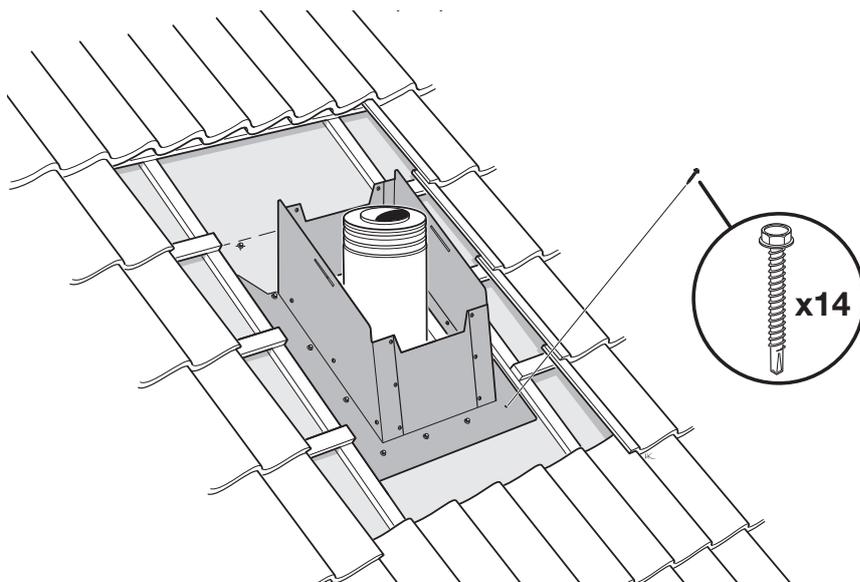
The lower plate must be secured to the lower roof in a weight bearing and strong mounting. Observe the specified safety distance in the pass-through between floors.



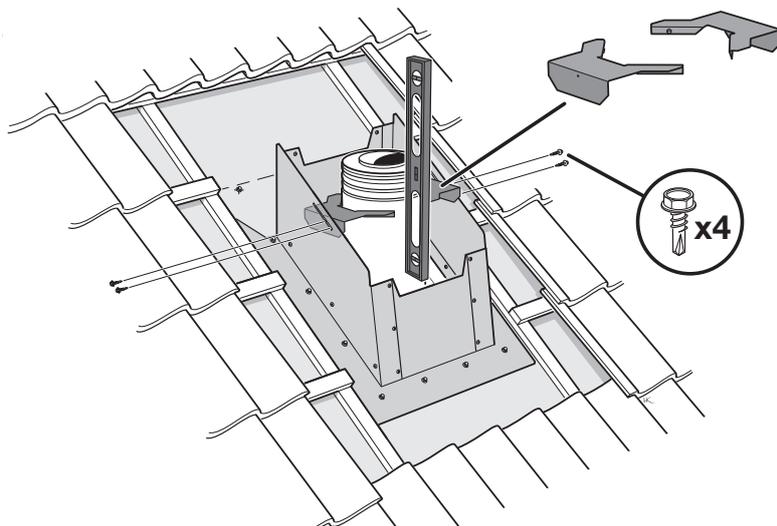
The base seal must overlap the lower plate so that the water can run off.

For roofs with a suspended base membrane, a supplementary base seal is available as an accessory. See separate instructions.

3

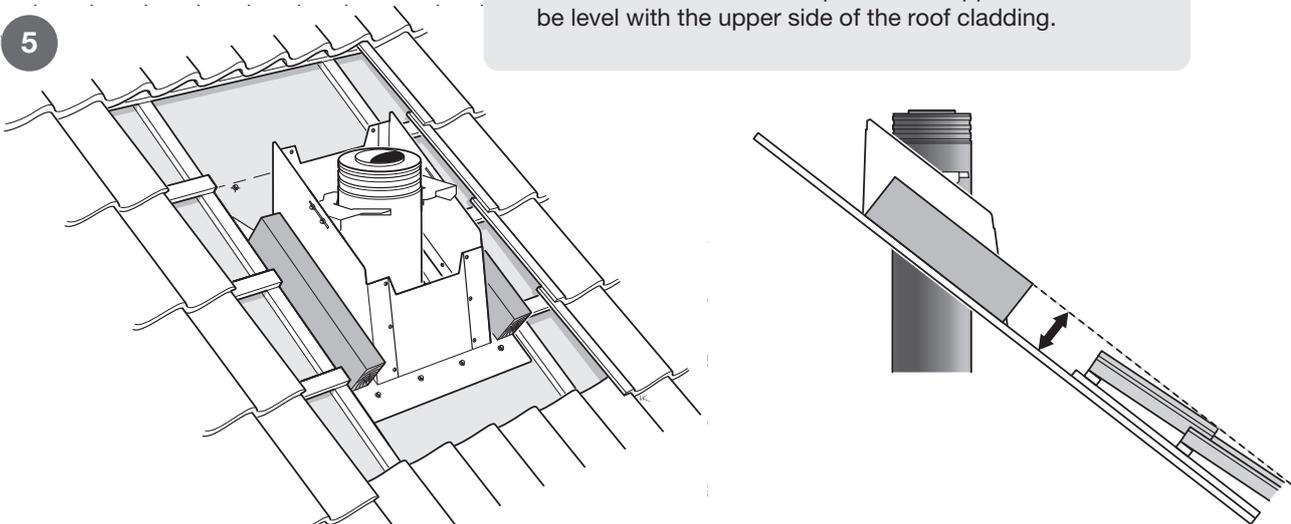


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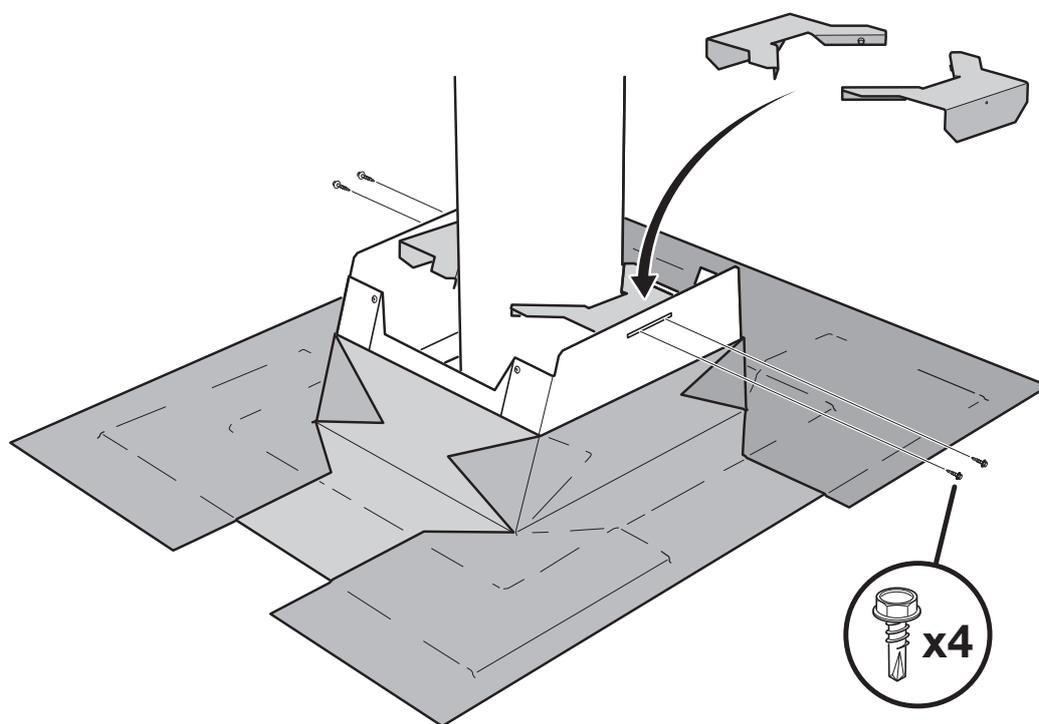
As support for the upper plate, secure one support rib on either side of the lower plate. The support ribs must be level with the upper side of the roof cladding.



LOW PITCH FELT ROOF 0-10°

When selecting seal layer system (roofing felt) for roof pitches less than 10°, consideration must be given to the following:

- The seal layer system must be adapted for pass-throughs at the actual roof pitch.
- Screw the lower plate into place without any upper plate.
- The sealing layer is pulled high up along the sides of the lower plate, as illustrated.
- Follow instructions and guidelines for 1-layer or 2-layer seal layer systems.

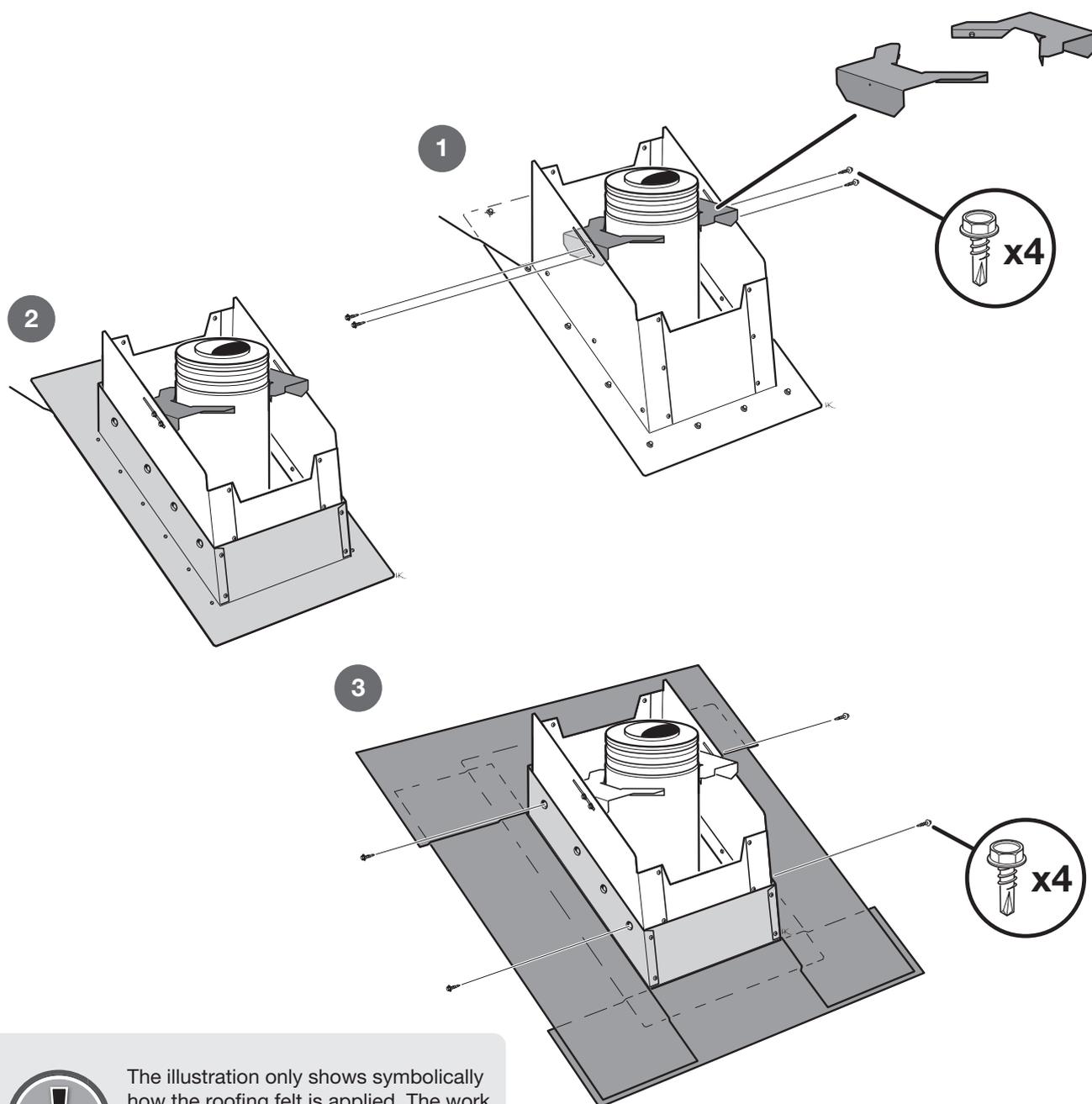


The illustration only shows symbolically how the roofing felt is applied. The work with roofing felt must be carried out by a tradesman in line with the applicable regulations.

STEEP FELT ROOF 11-45°

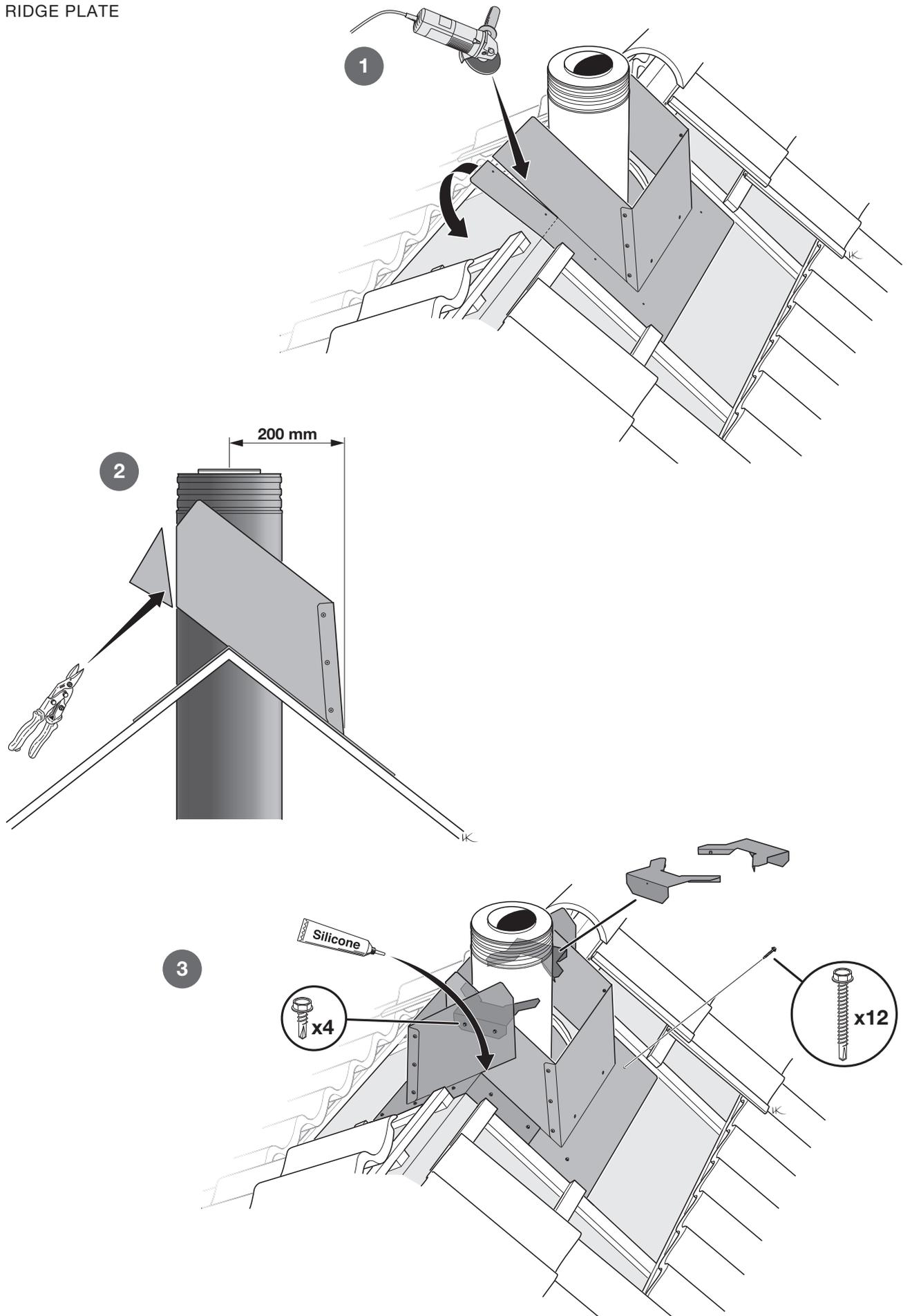
When selecting seal layer system (roofing felt) for roof pitches greater than 10°, consideration must be given to the following:

- The seal layer system must be adapted for pass-throughs at the actual roof pitch.
- Both lower plate and upper plate are screwed into place.
- The seal layer system must provide approved water tightness and be suitable for installation on top of the upper plate, as illustrated.
- Follow instructions and guidelines for 1-layer or 2-layer seal layer systems.



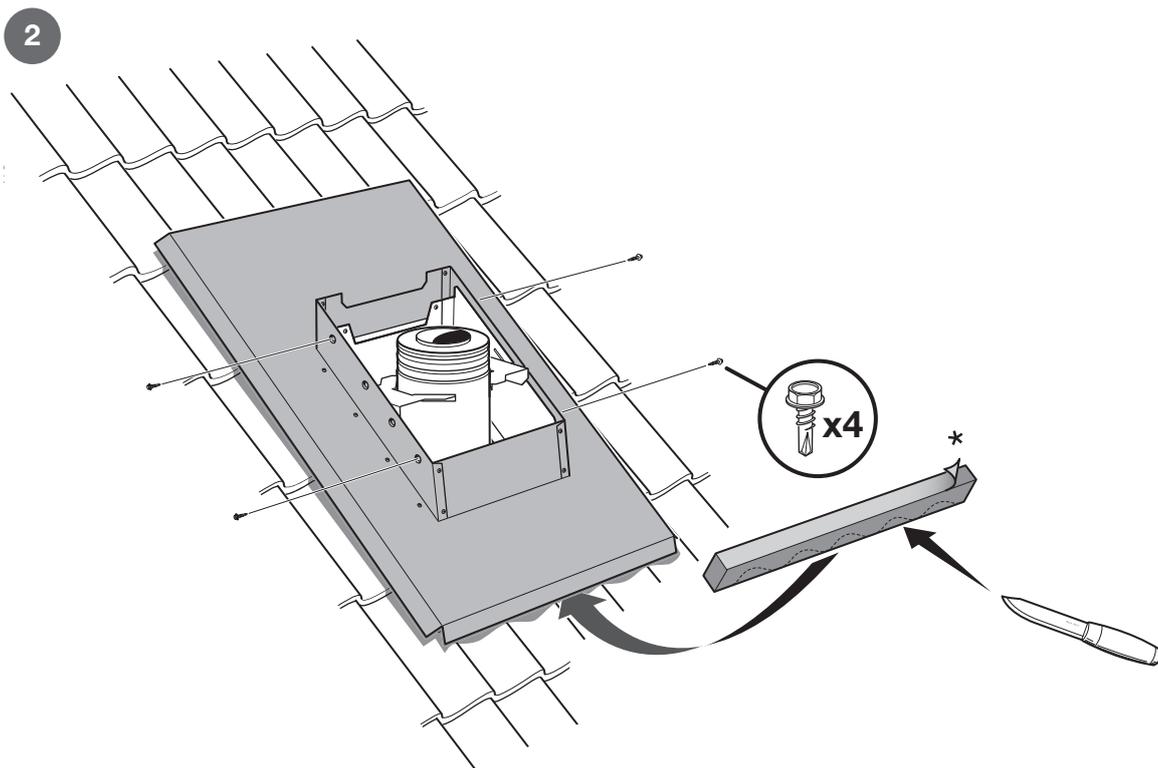
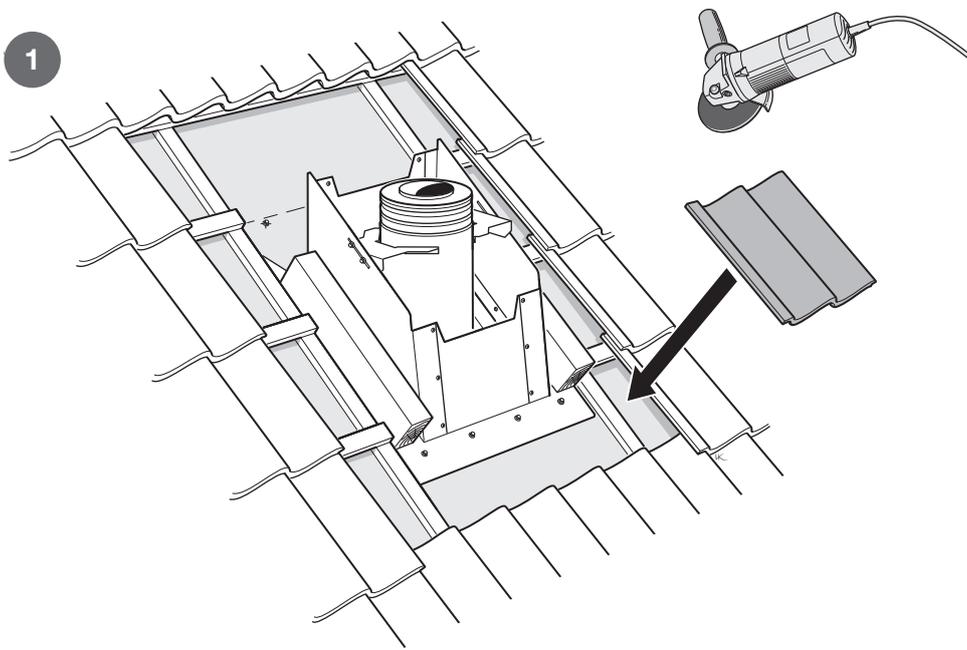
The illustration only shows symbolically how the roofing felt is applied. The work with roofing felt must be carried out by a tradesman in line with the applicable regulations.

RIDGE PLATE

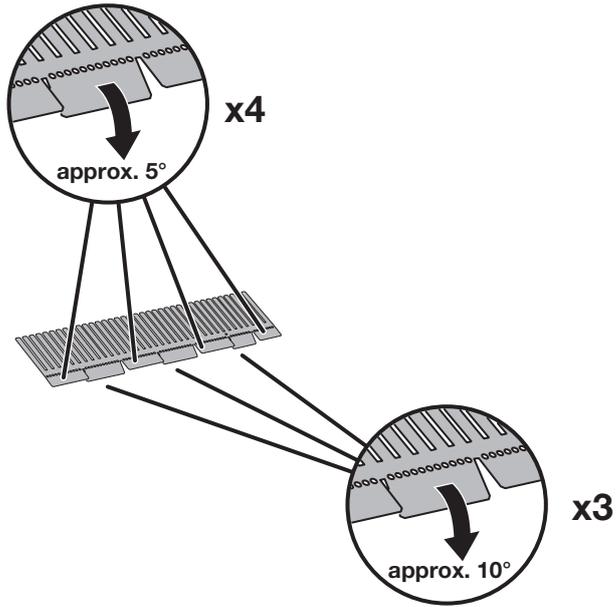


UPPER PLATE

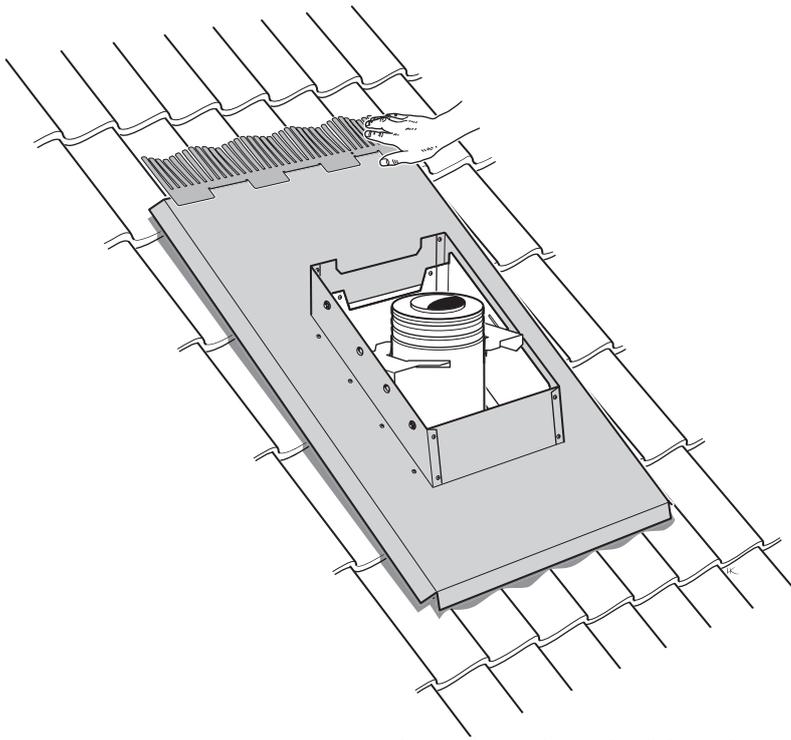
FLASHINGS FOR ROOF TILES



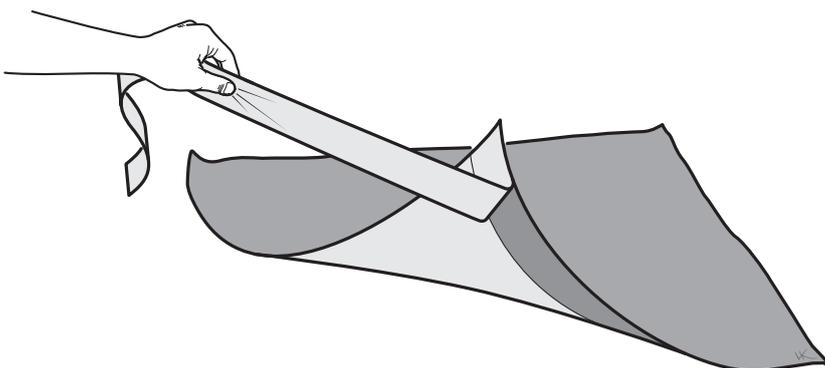
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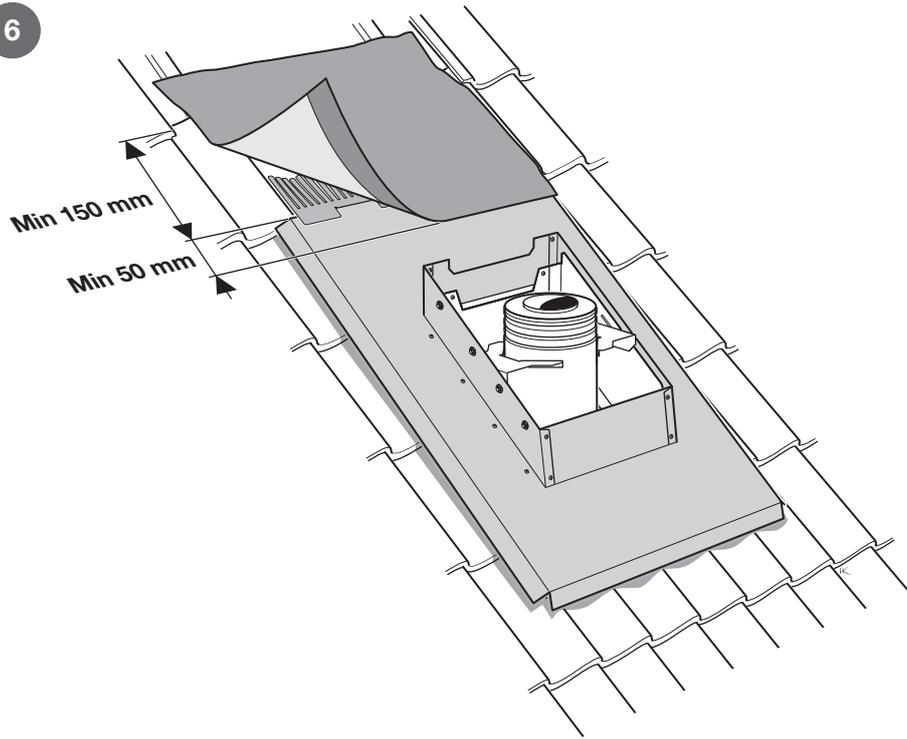
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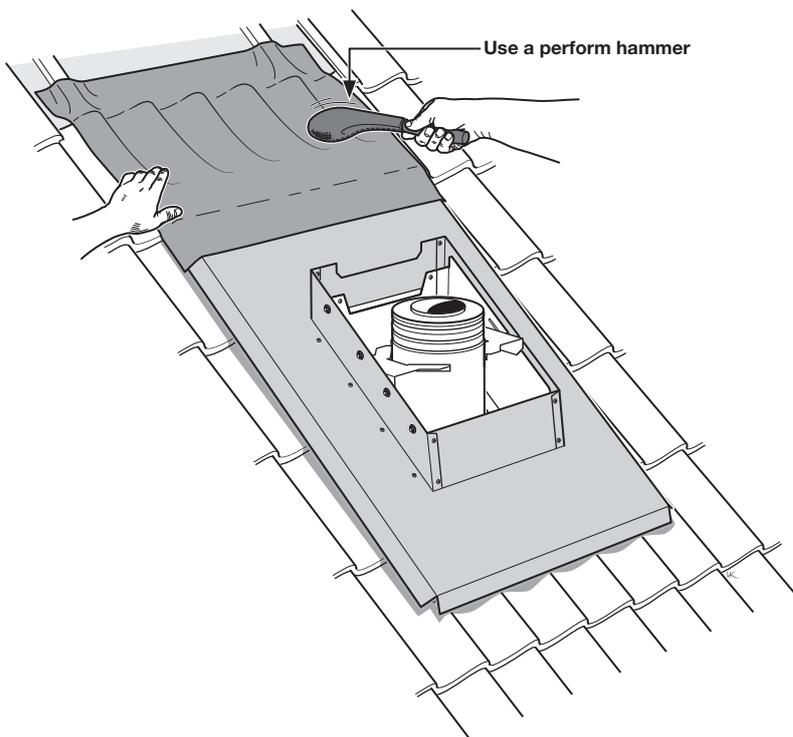


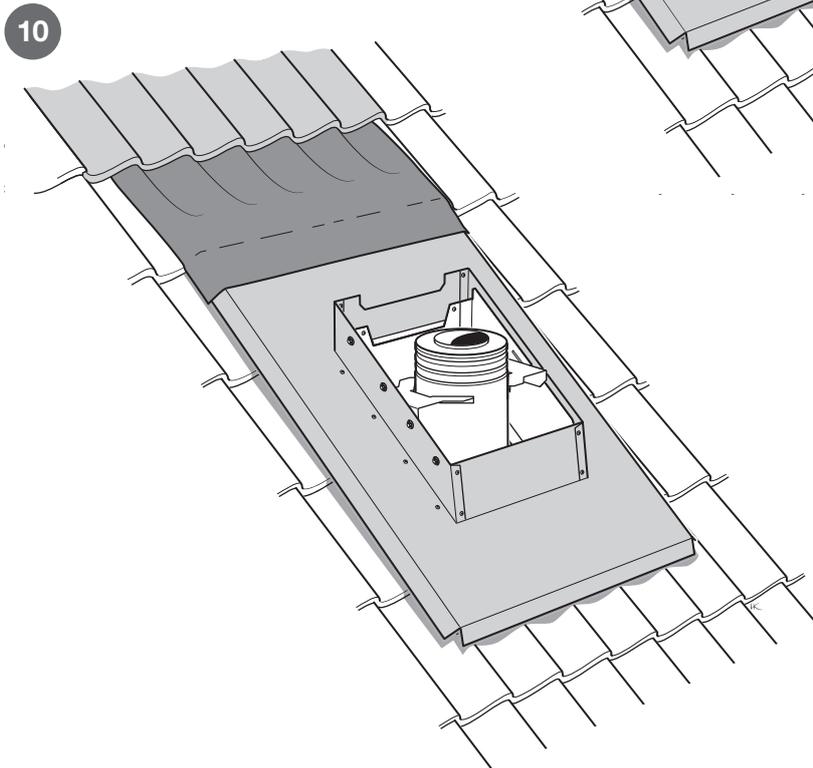
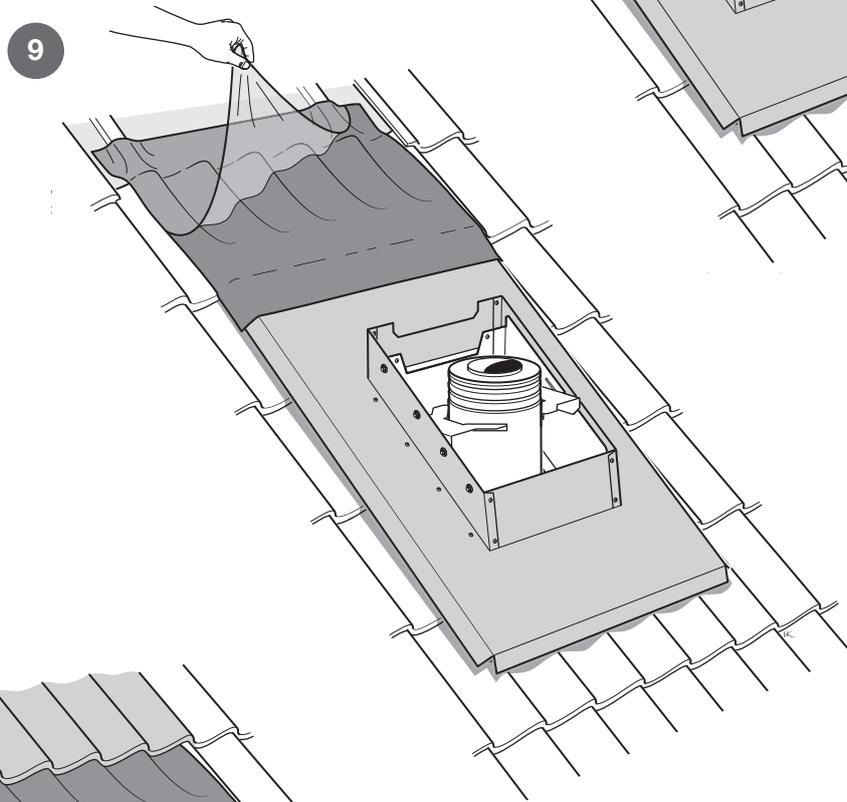
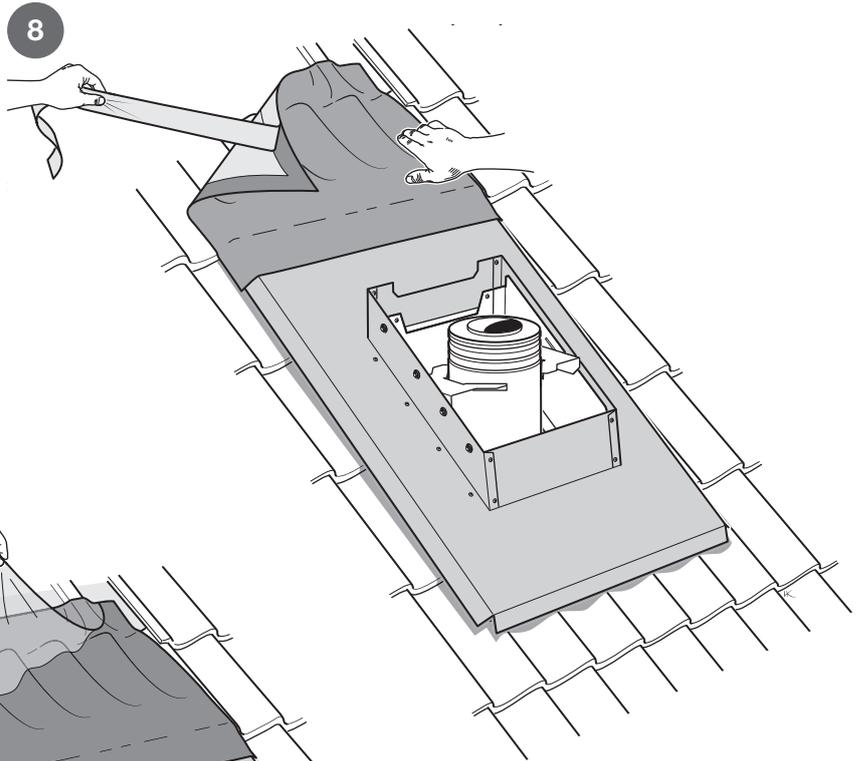
6



Ensure that the distance to overlapping roof tiles is at least 150 mm so that the rubber sheet can be shaped gently without any sharp creases where water can accumulate.

7



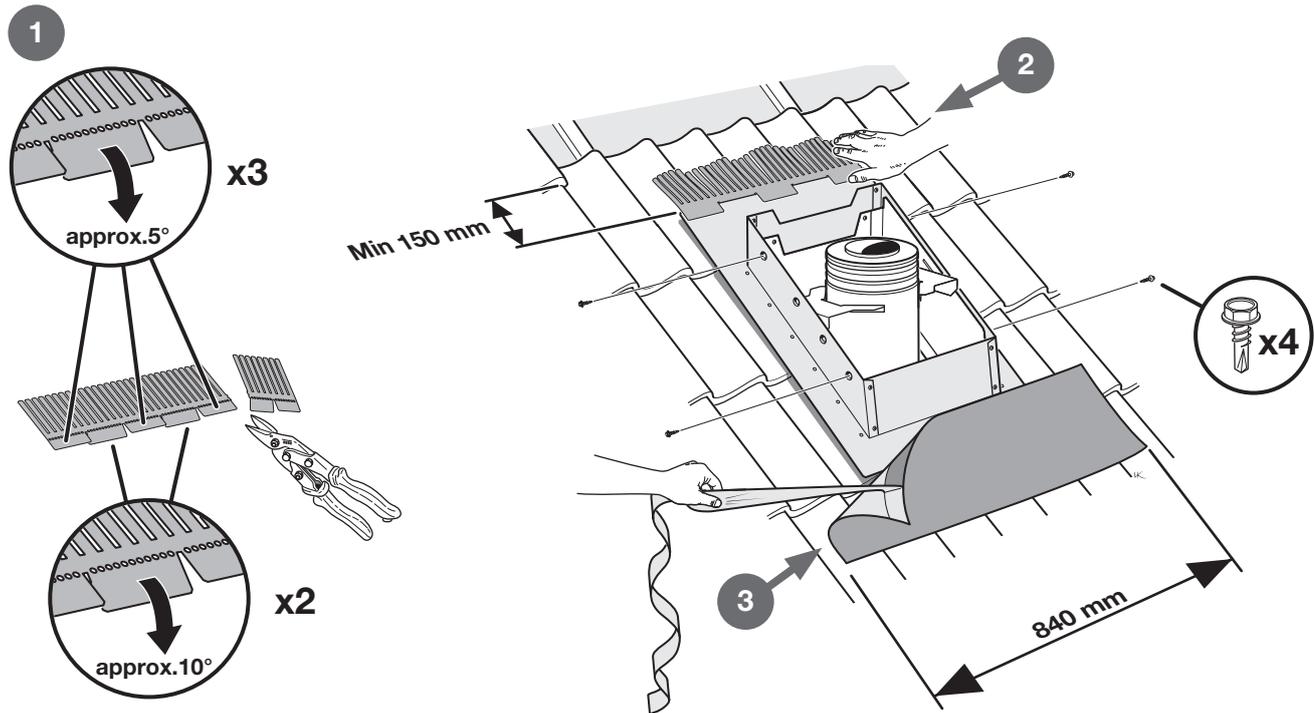


FOR ROOF TILES WITH RUBBER SHEET SURROUND

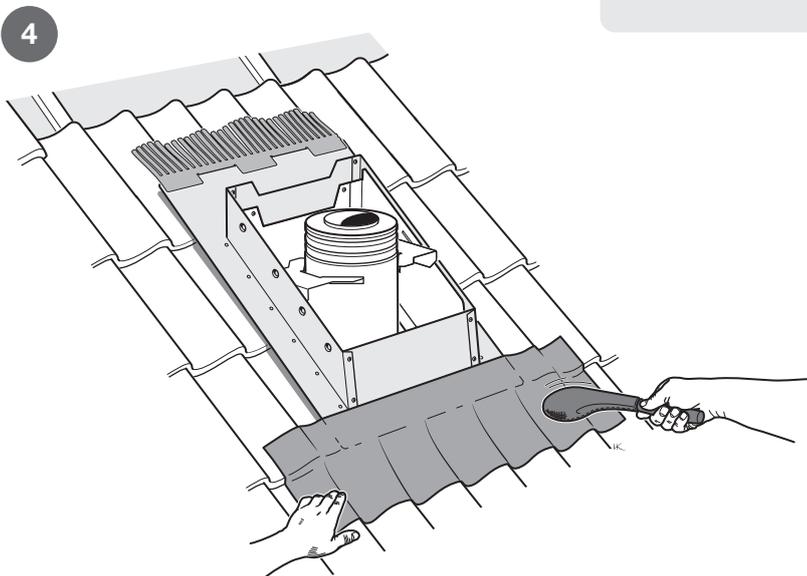
It is possible to order a smaller upper plate with self-adhesive rubber sheet around it as an accessory.

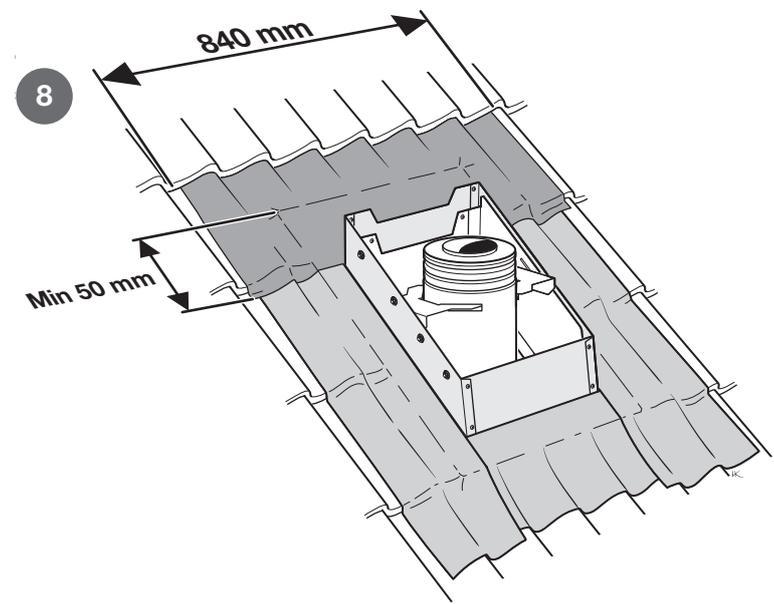
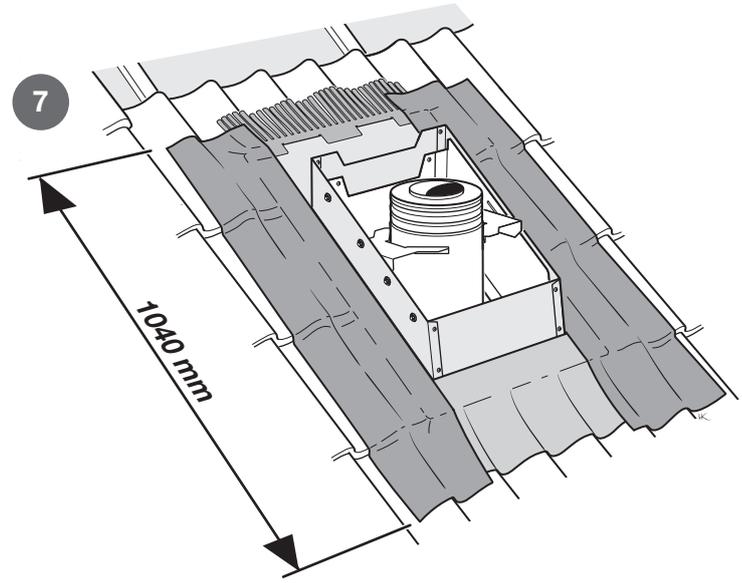
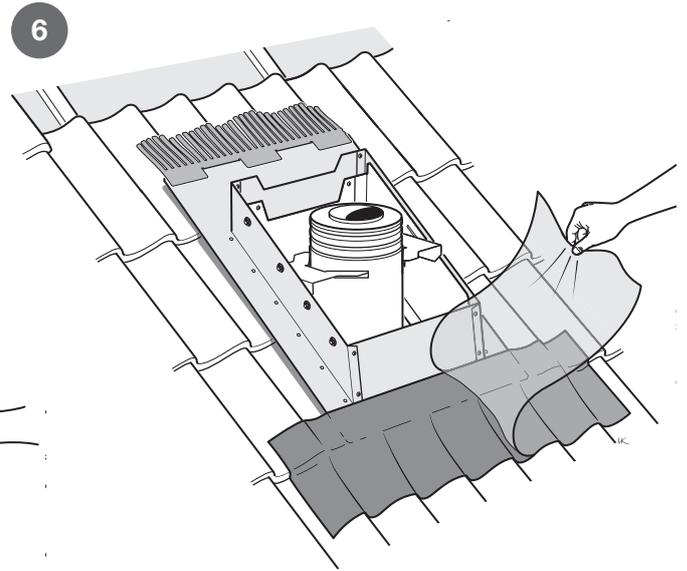
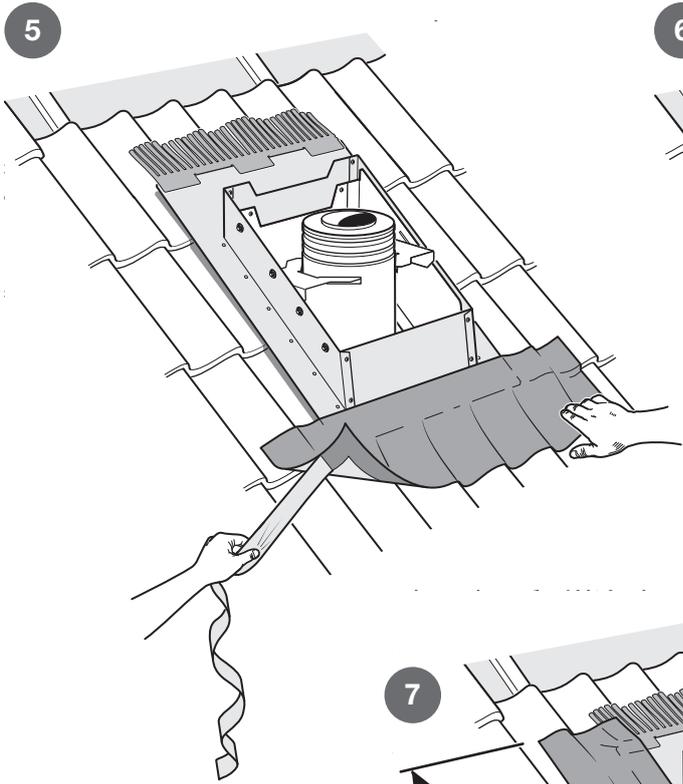
-Shape the rubber sheet gently according to the tiles and then pull away the protective film continuously at the same time as pressing the sheet against the roof tiles and the upper plate.

If the rubber sheet does not extend under a row of roof tiles, an additional strip of rubber sheet must be installed.



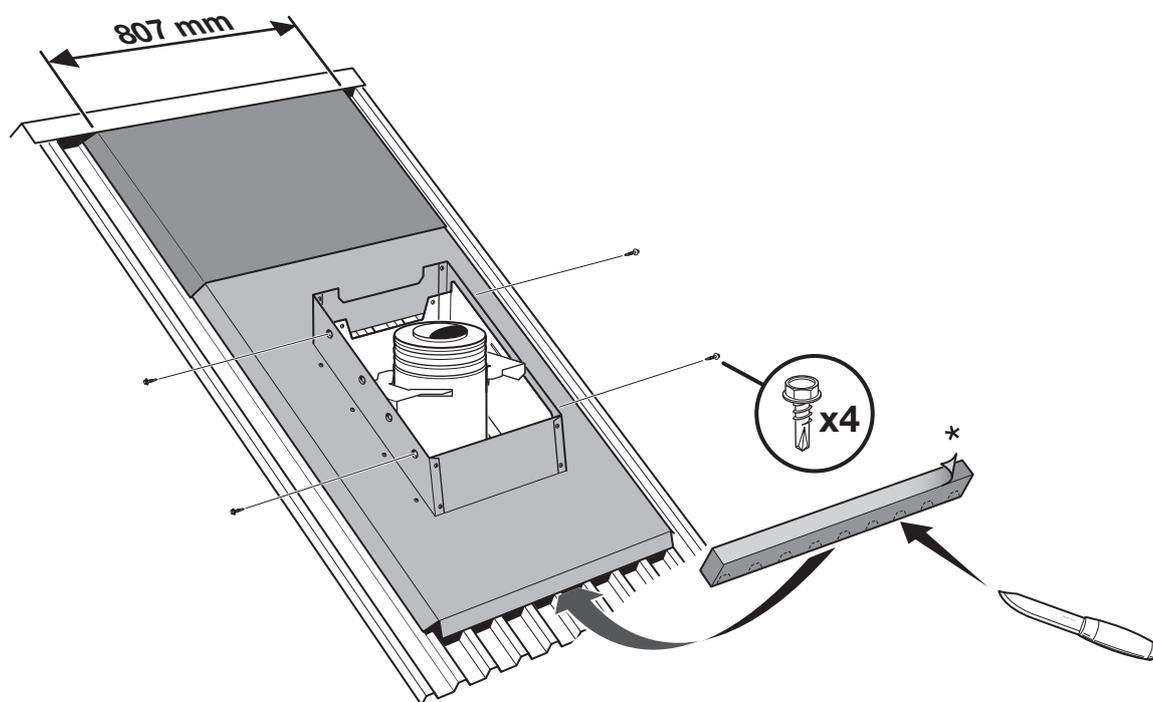
Ensure that the distance to overlapping roof tiles is at least 150 mm so that the rubber sheet can be shaped gently without any sharp creases where water can accumulate.



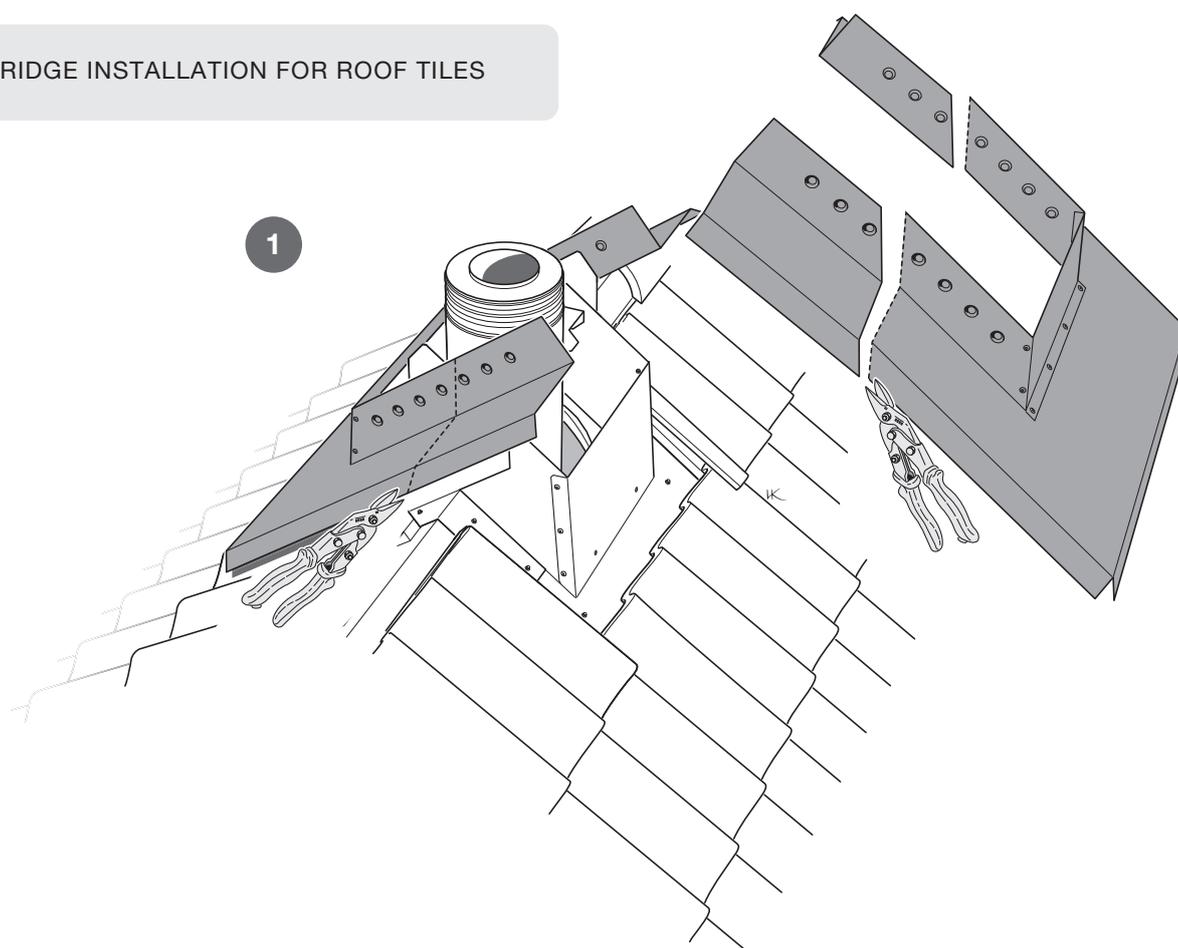


FOR METAL ROOF

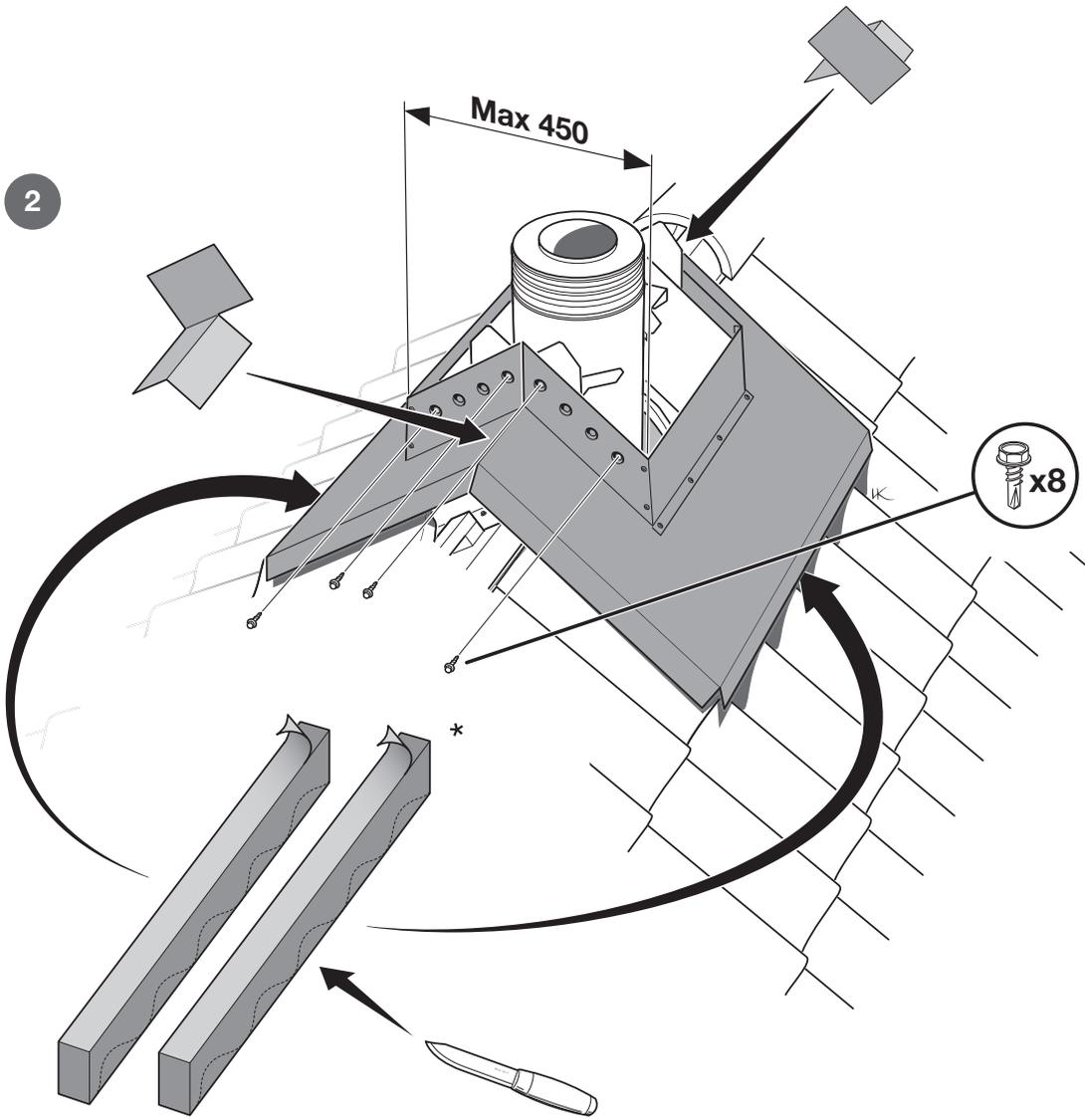
Install an extension panel (accessory) from the upper plate up to the ridge.



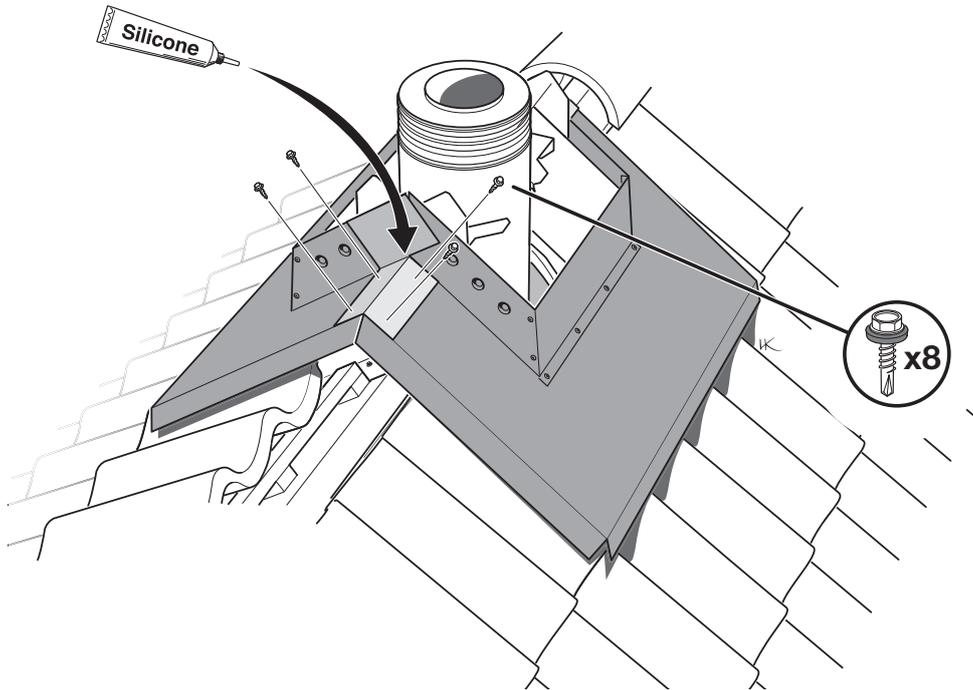
RIDGE INSTALLATION FOR ROOF TILES



2

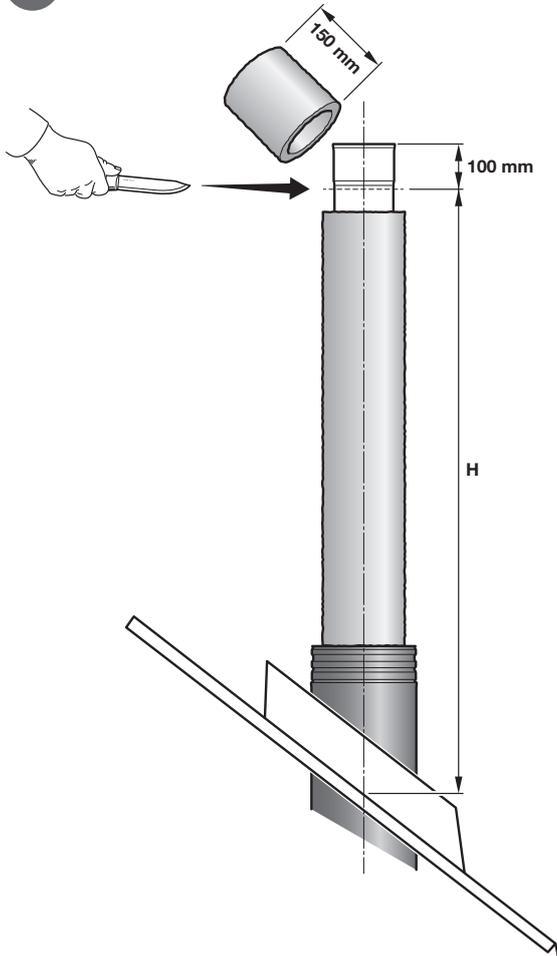


3



COWL JACKET

1

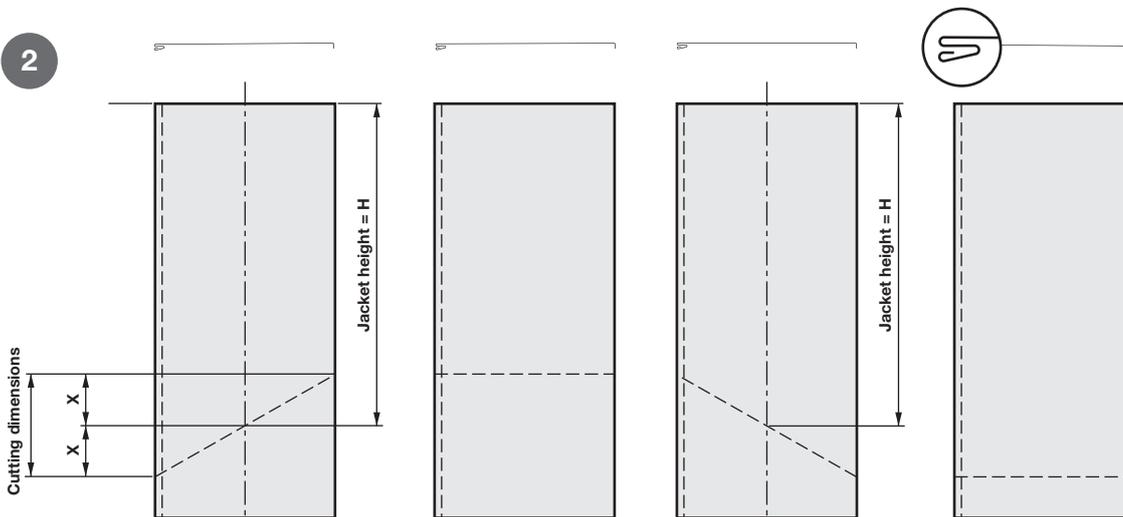


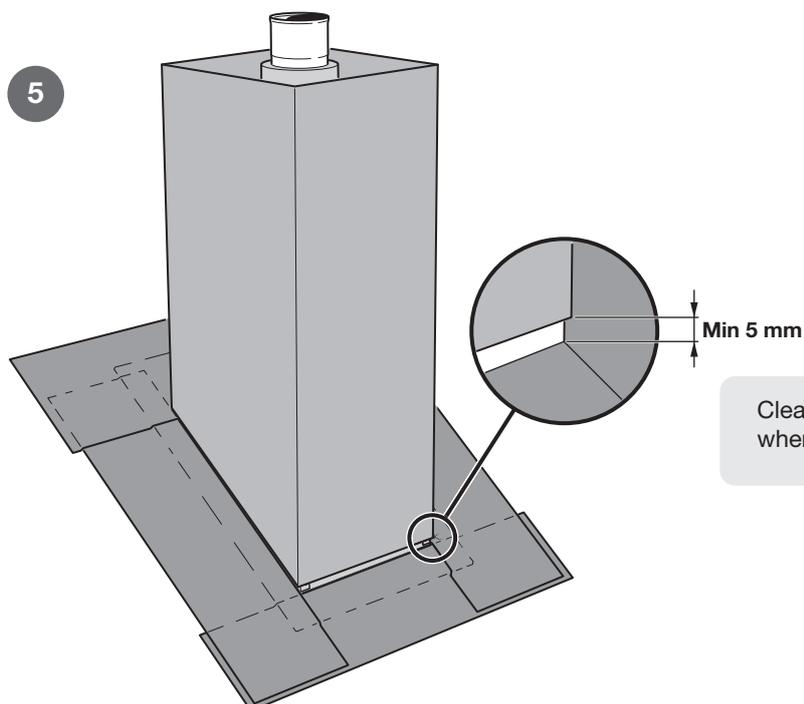
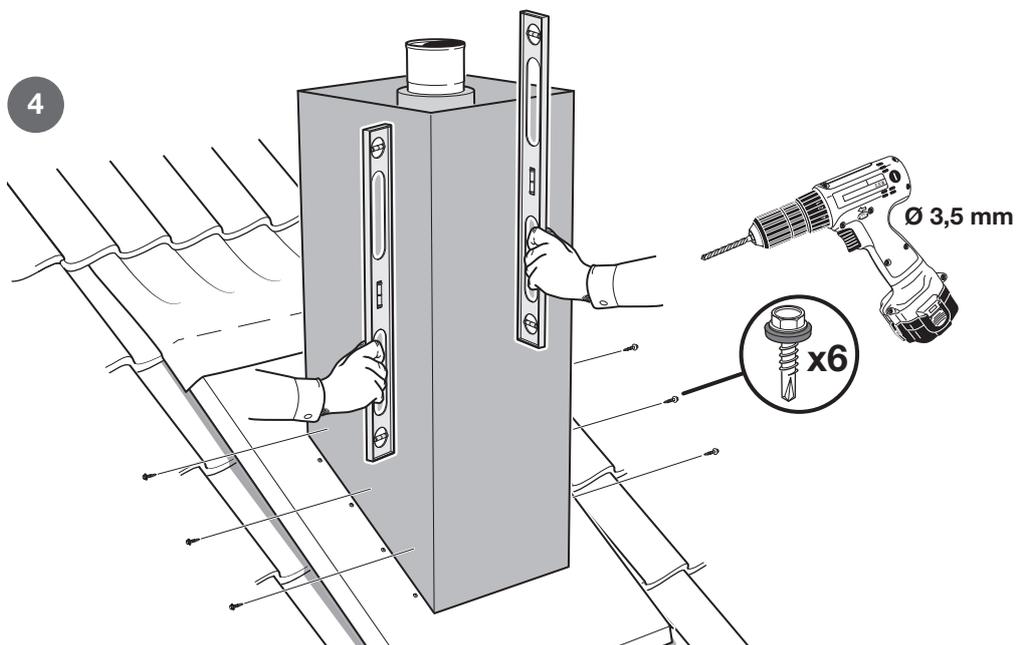
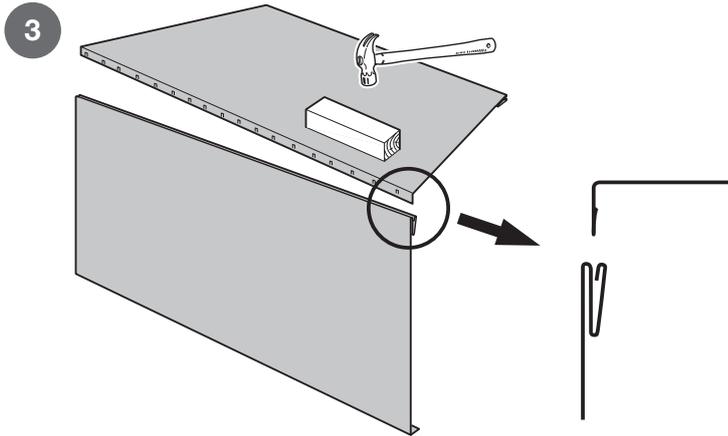
The length of the cowl jacket is established by measuring the distance from the end of the flue down to the upper plate and reducing the measurement by 100 mm (H-measurement).

Cut the sides according to the table.

Pitch of roof	Cutting dimensions
10°	81 mm
15°	123 mm
20°	167 mm
25°	215 mm
30°	265 mm
35°	322 mm
40°	386 mm
45°	460 mm

2



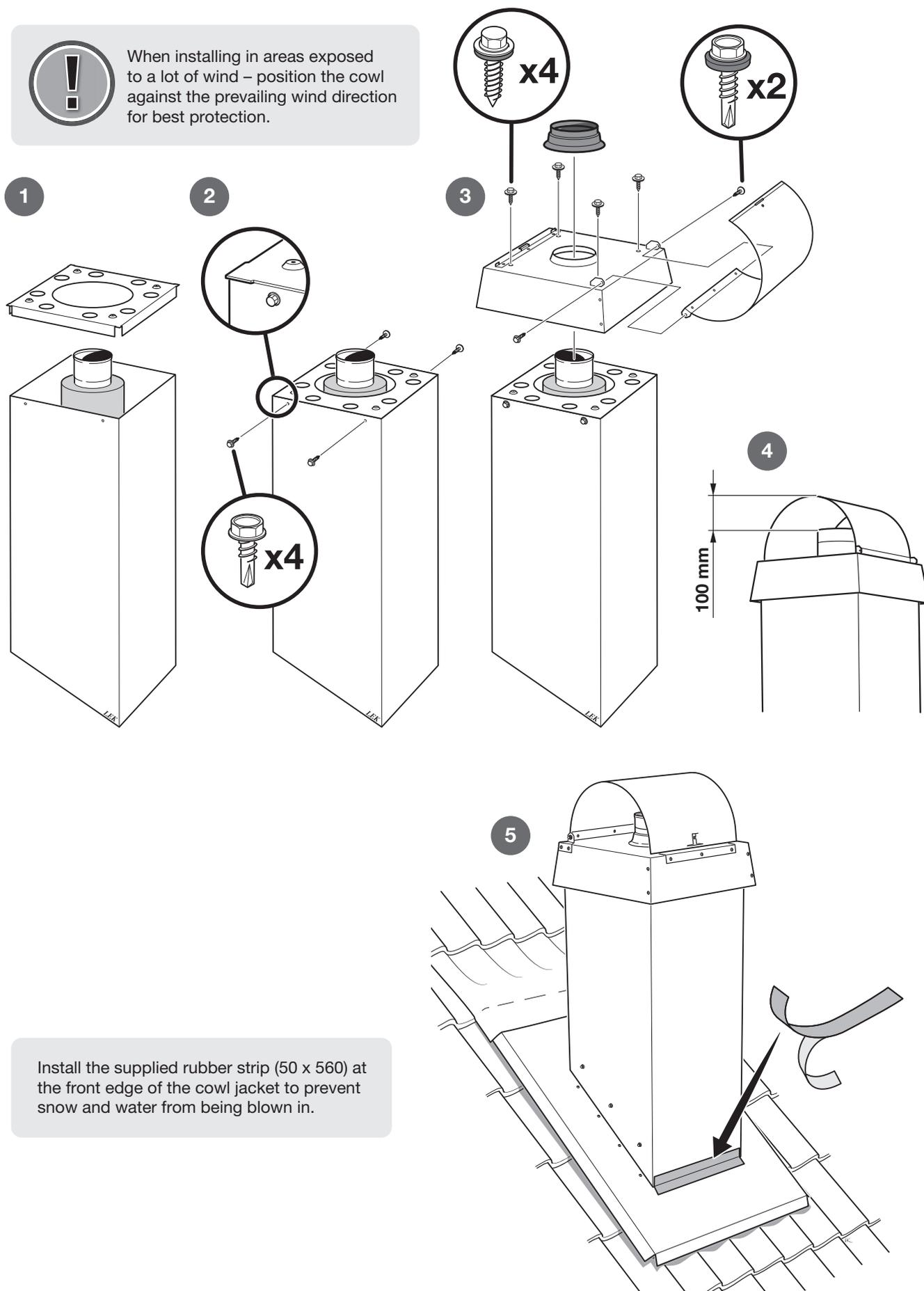


Clearance is only required
when installing a felt roof.

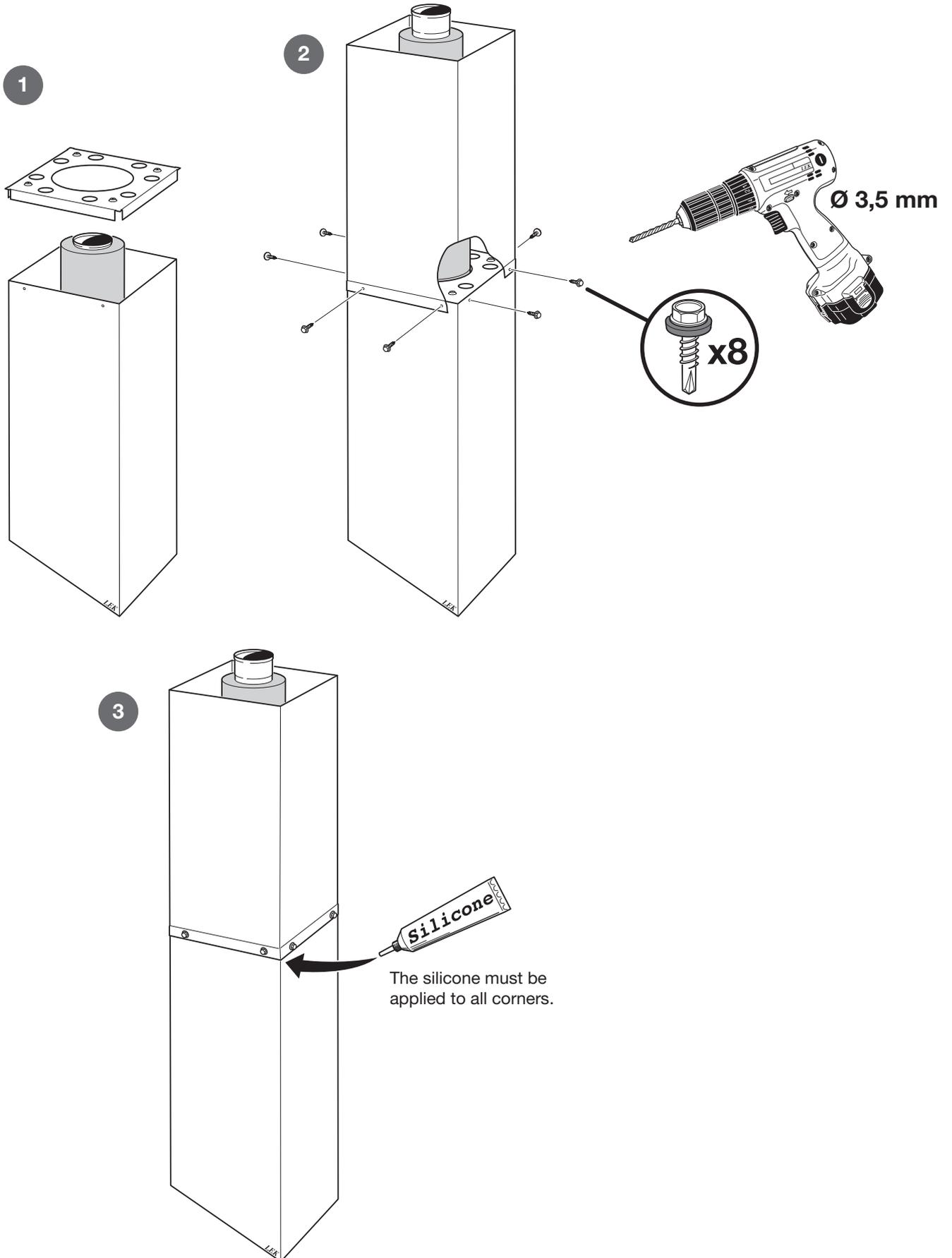
COWL ROOF



When installing in areas exposed to a lot of wind – position the cowl against the prevailing wind direction for best protection.

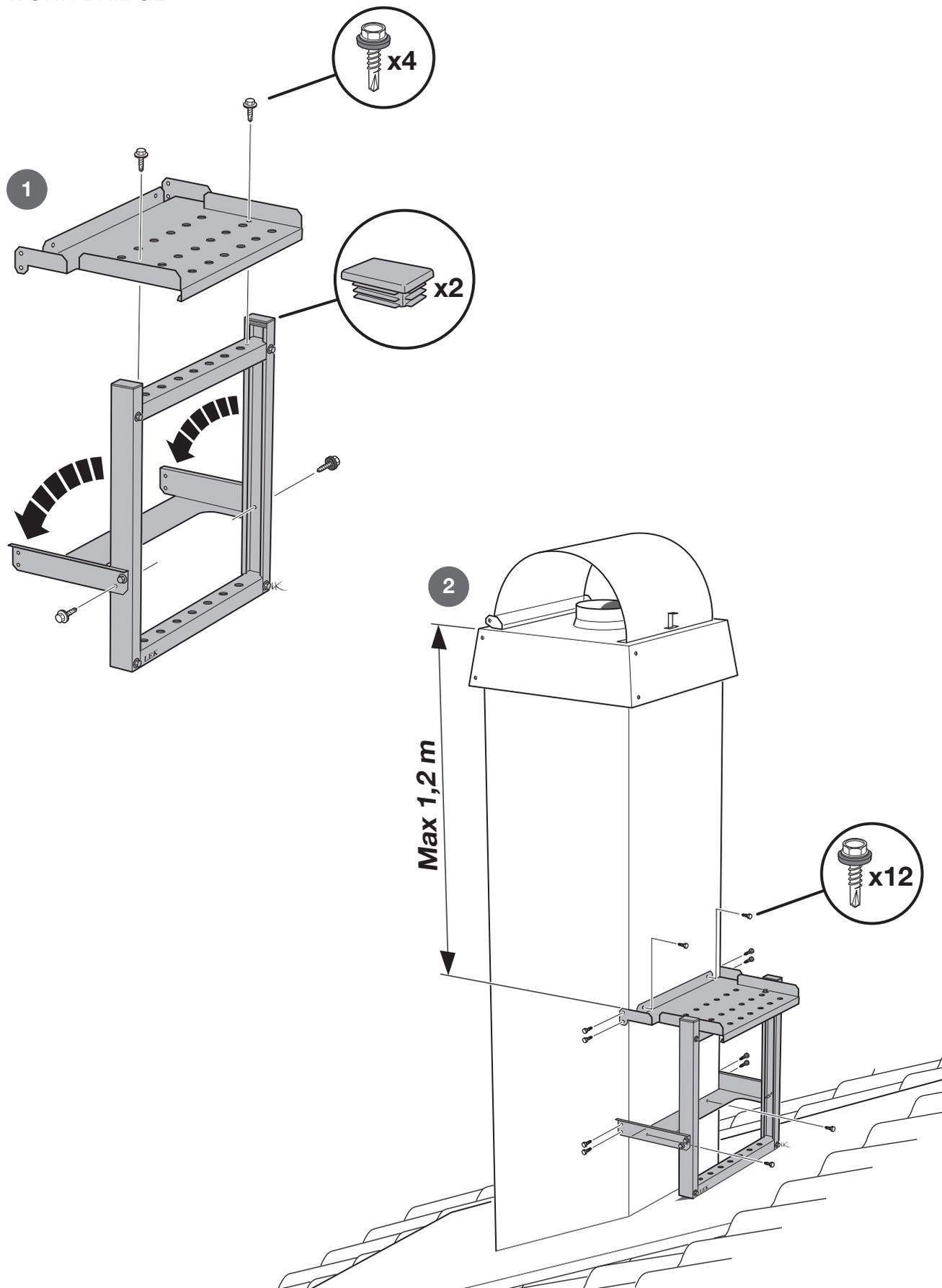


EXTENSION JACKET

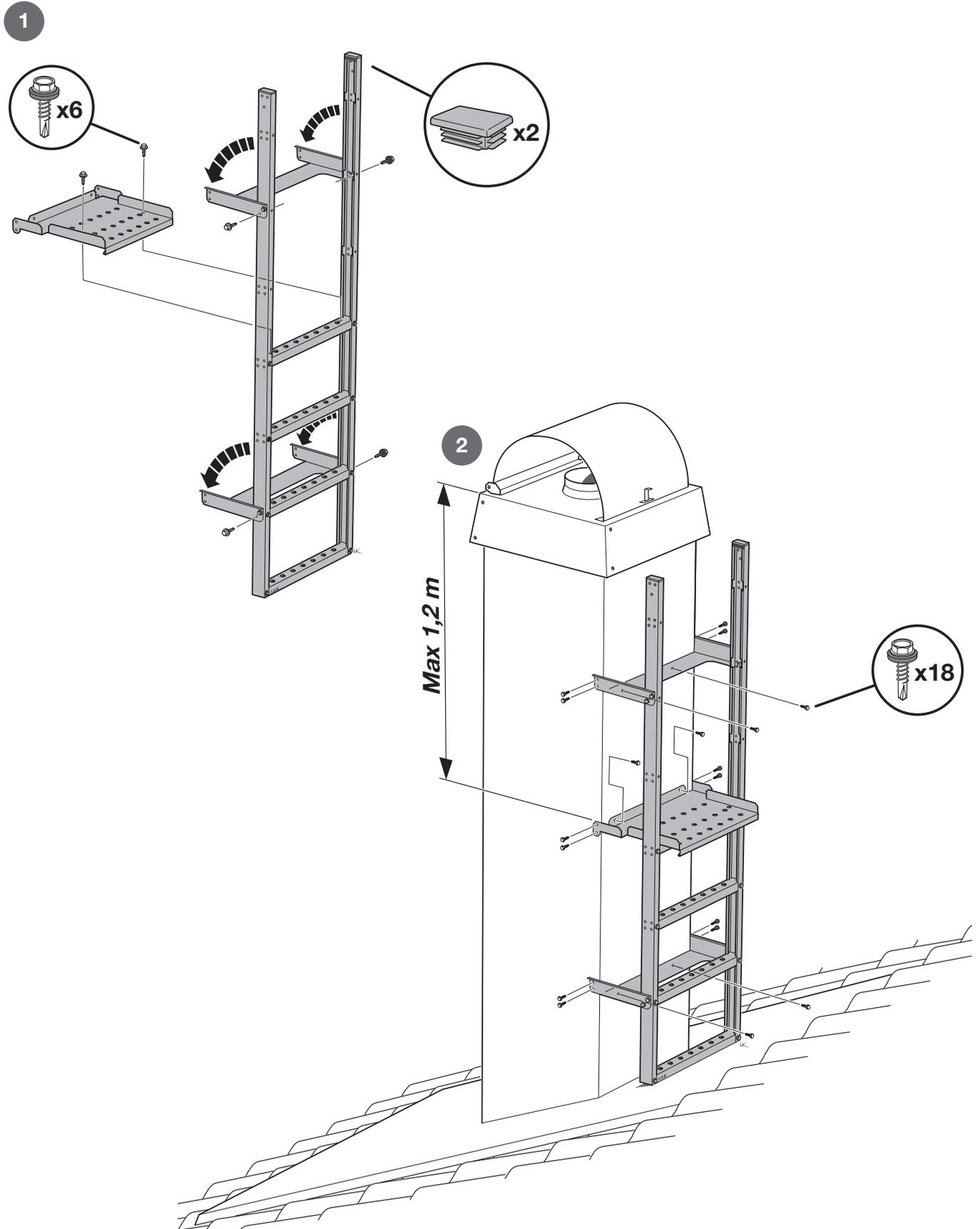


CLIMBING DEVICES FOR SQUARE CHIMNEY COWLS

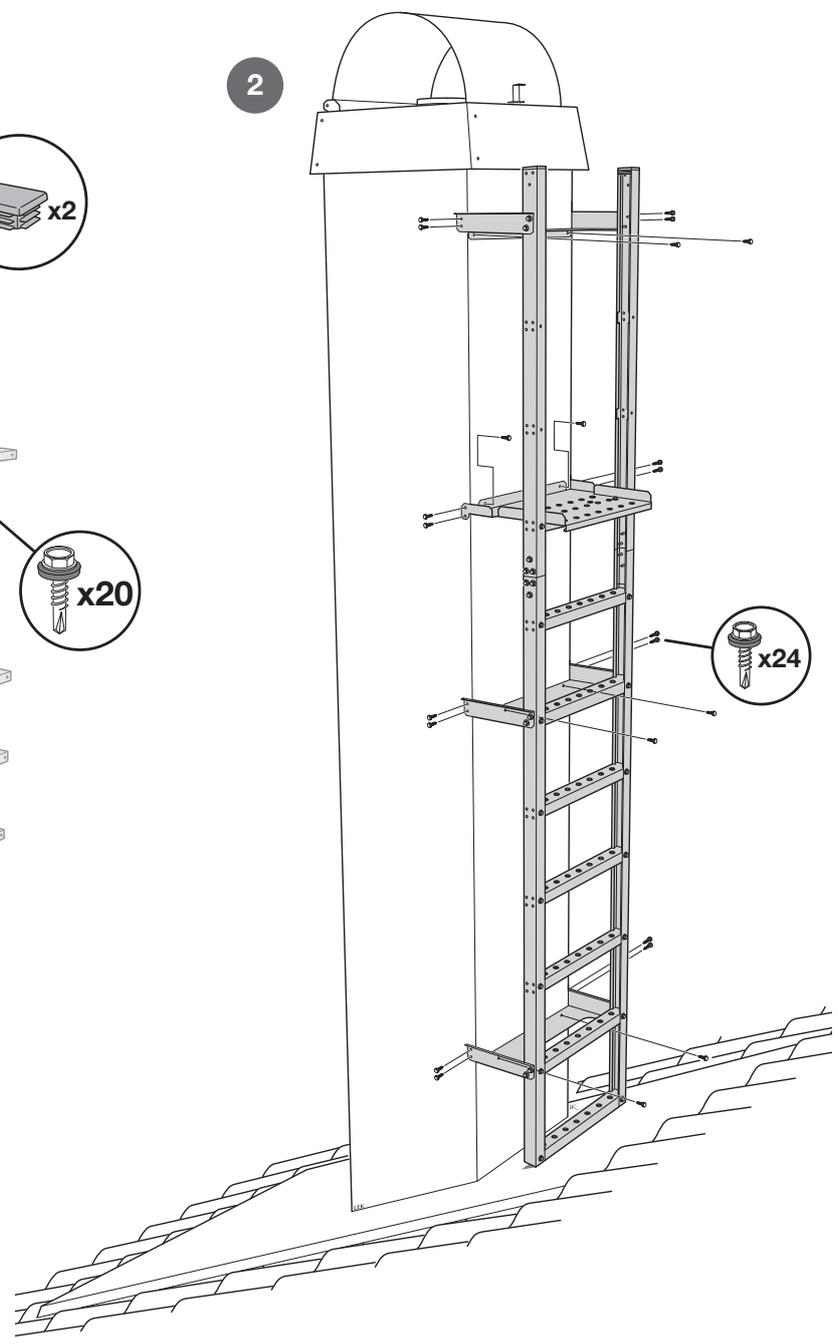
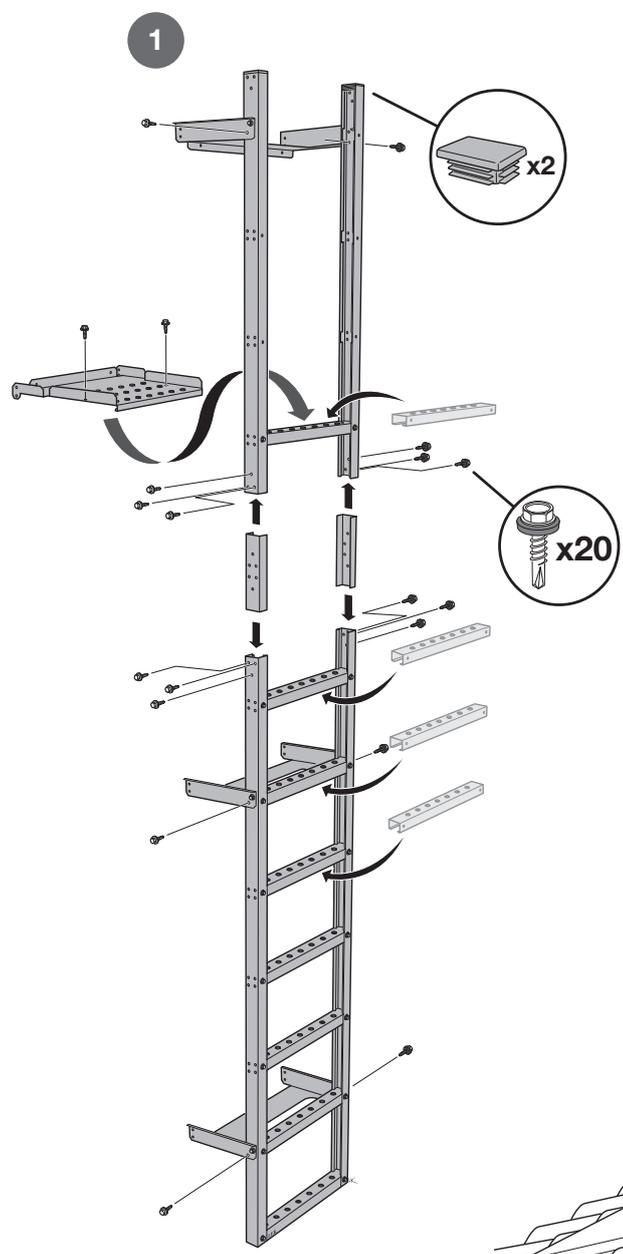
WORK BRIDGE



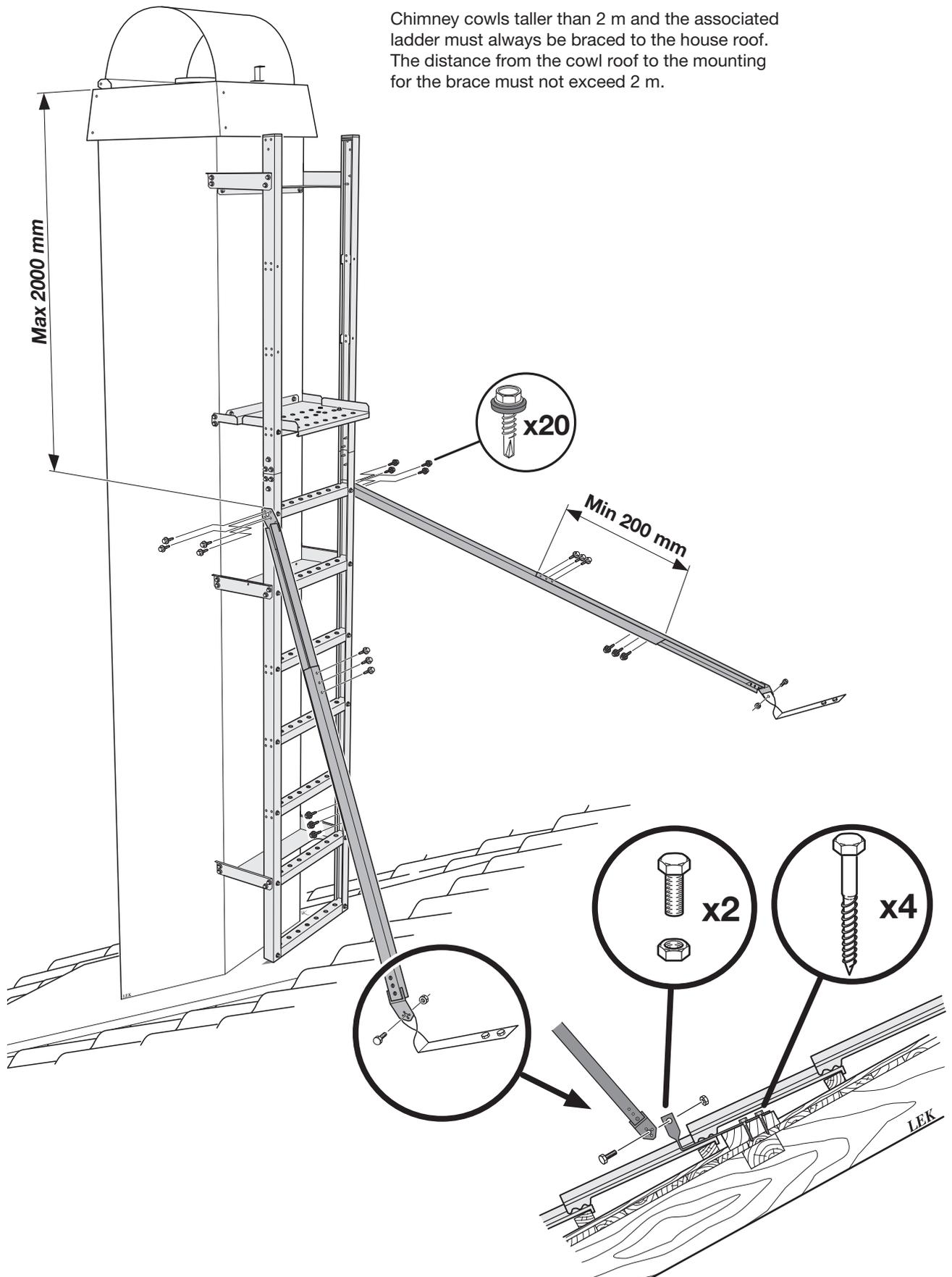
LADDER



EXTENDING THE LADDER



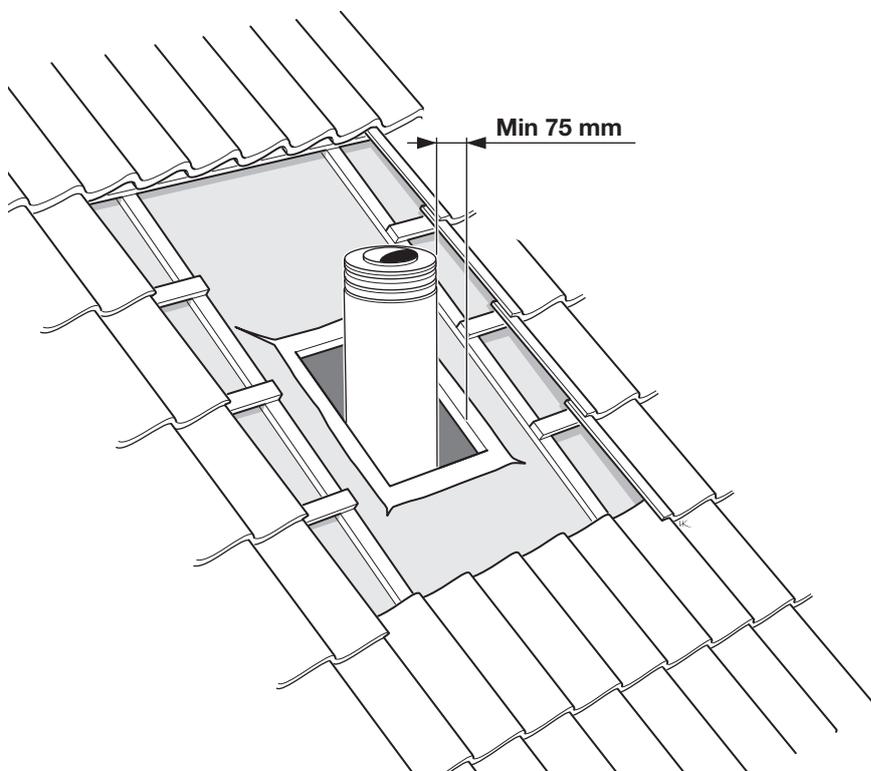
BRACING THE LADDER



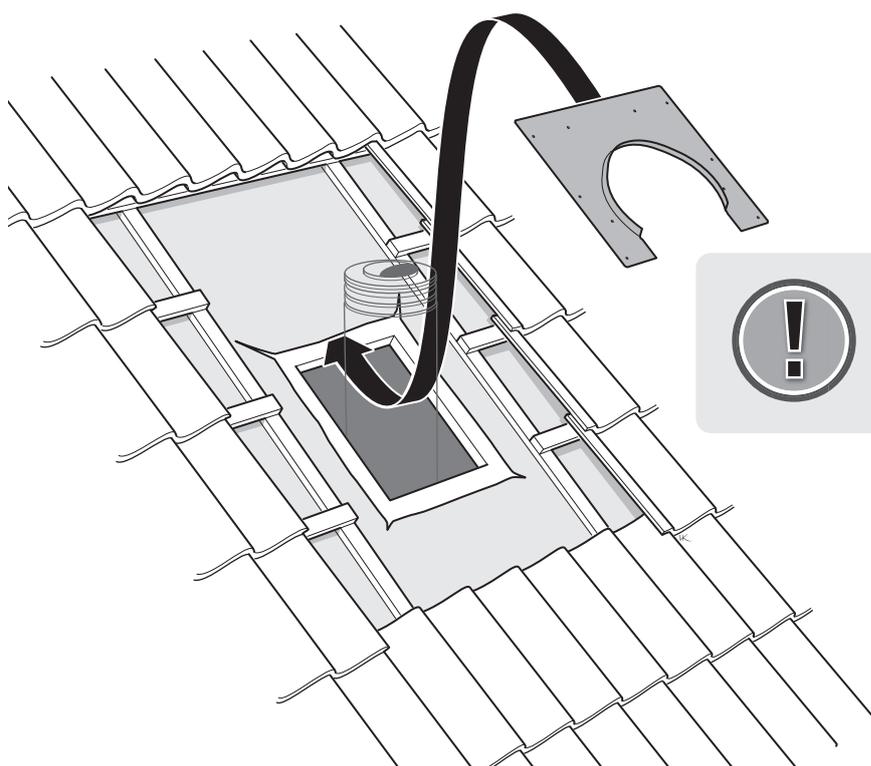
ROUND CHIMNEY COWL

LOWER PLATE

1

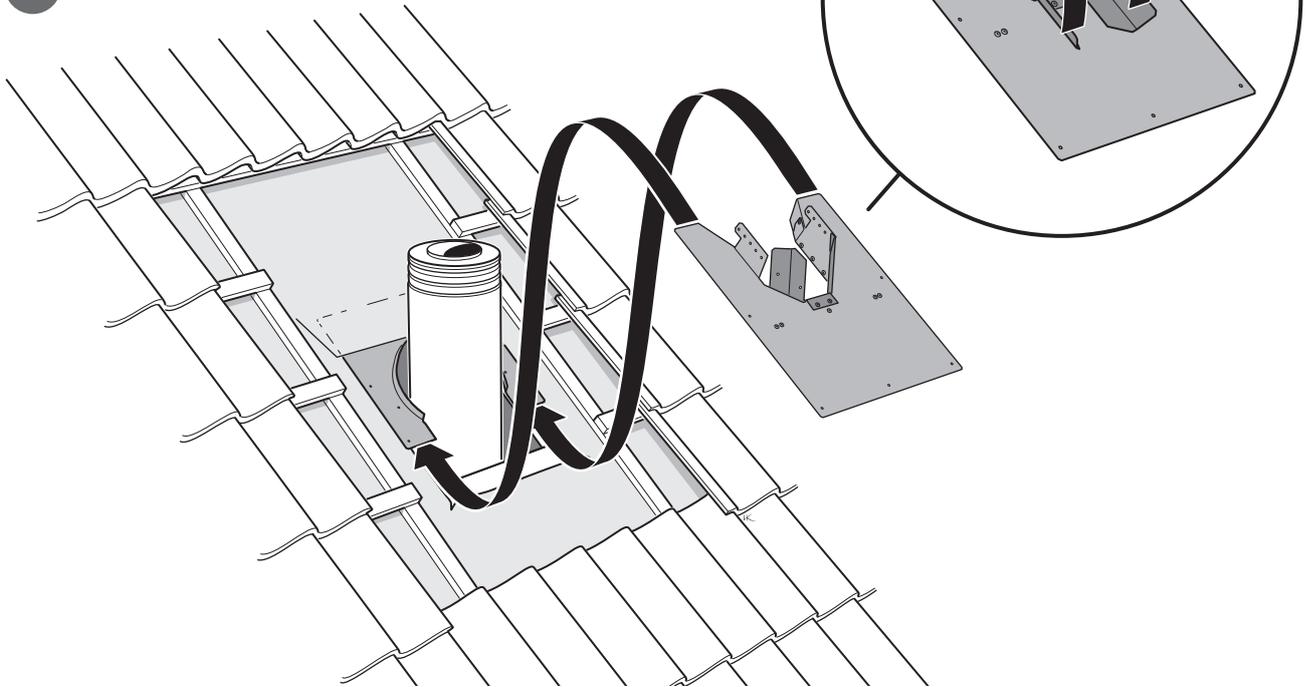


2

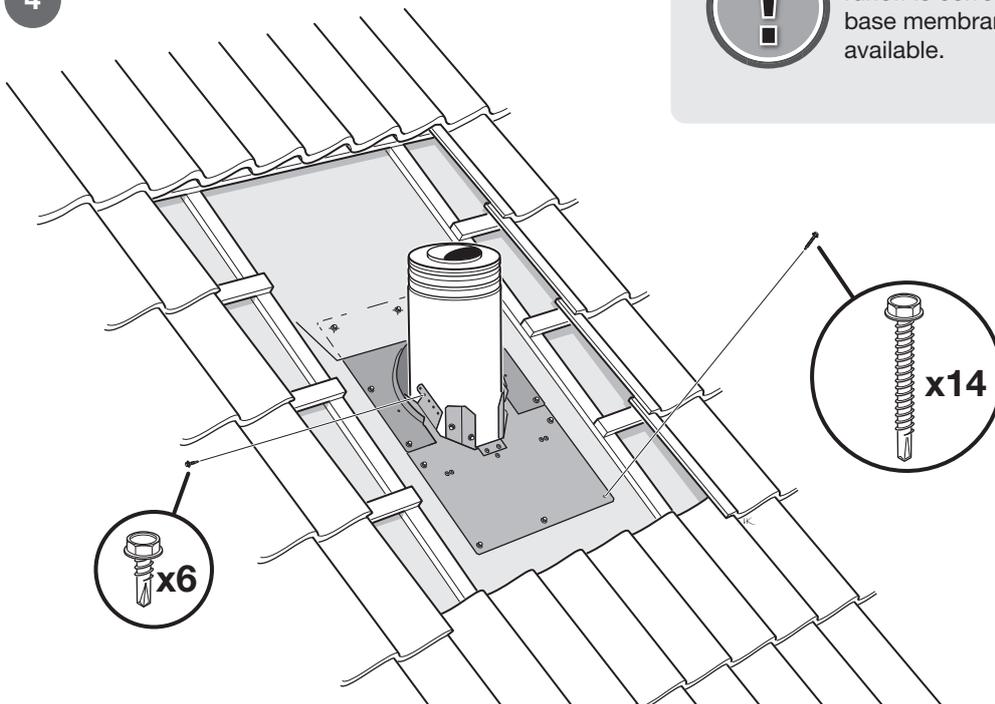


The base seal must overlap the lower plate so that the water can run off.

3



4

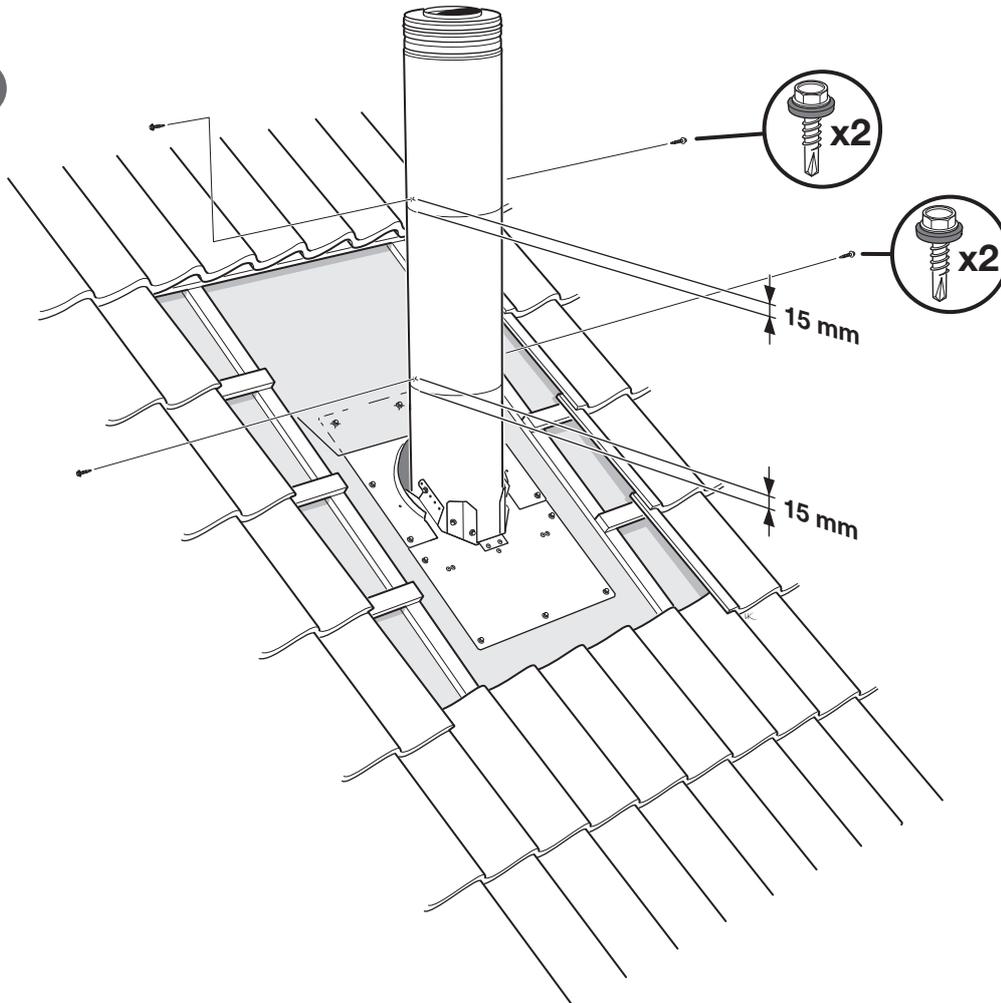


Ensure the cowl is watertight and that the runoff is correct. In the case of suspended base membrane, the base seal accessory is available.



Make sure that all jacket joins above the outer roof are screwed and that the screws are placed so that they do not interfere with the seal and the tension collar.

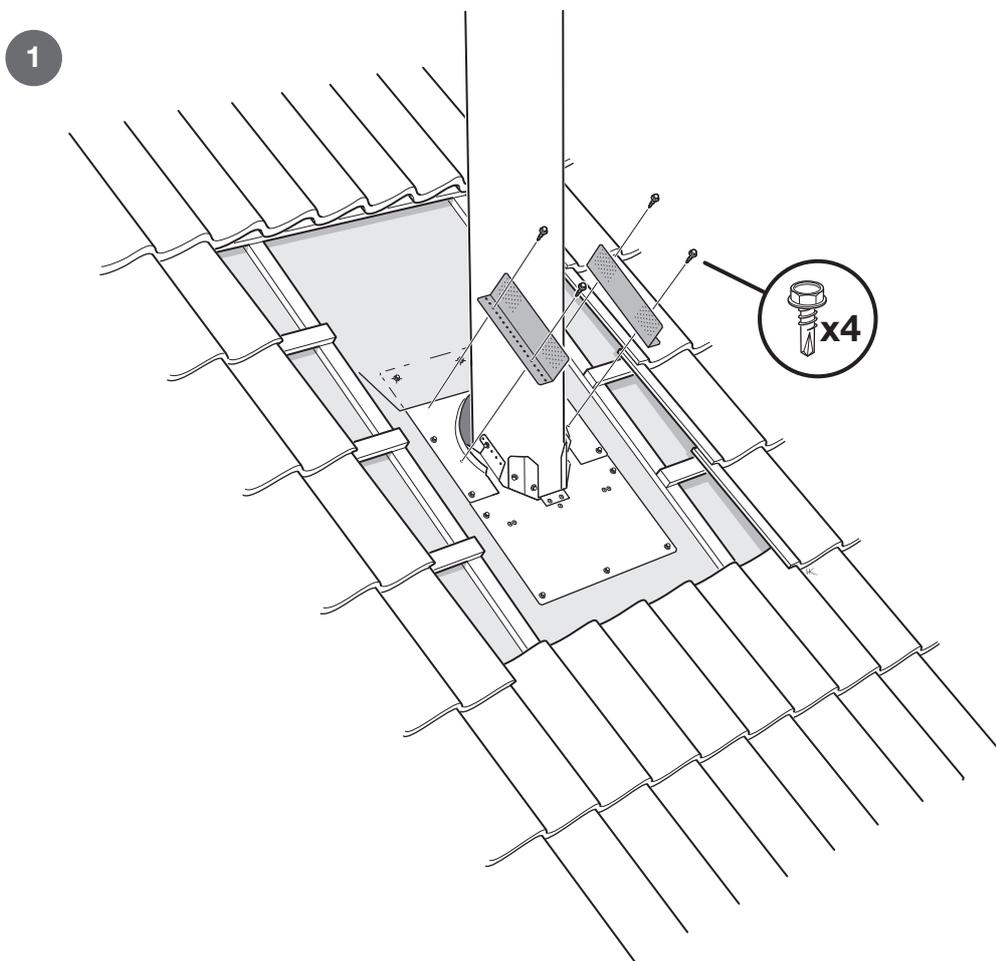
5



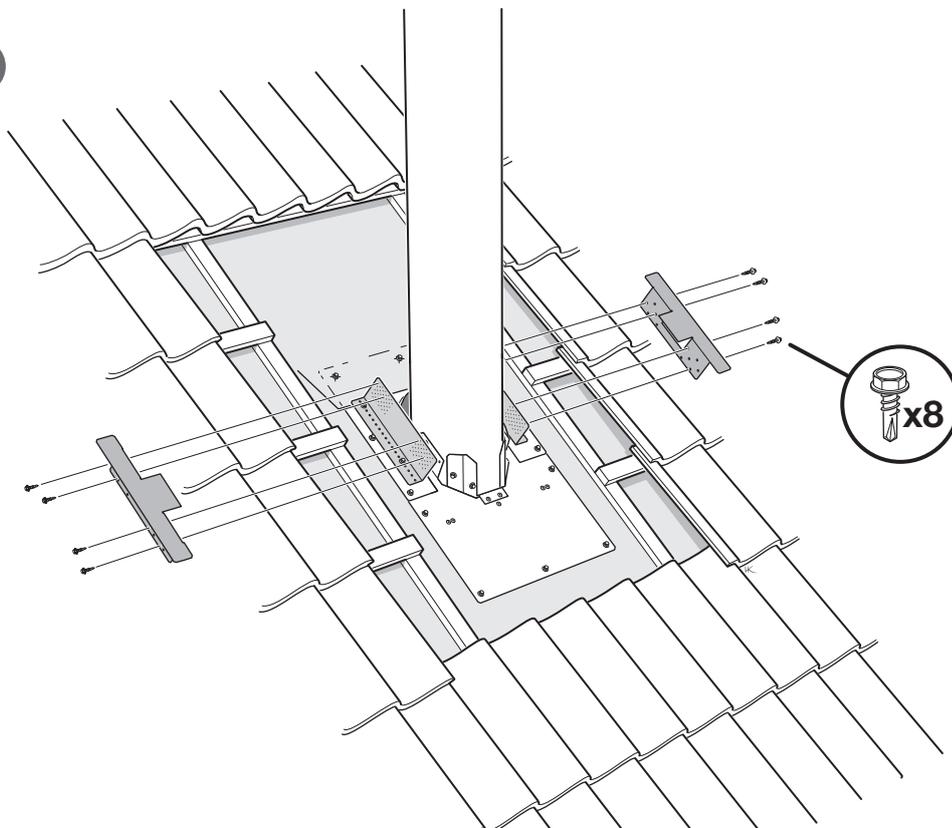
UPPER PLATE

FOR ROOF TILES

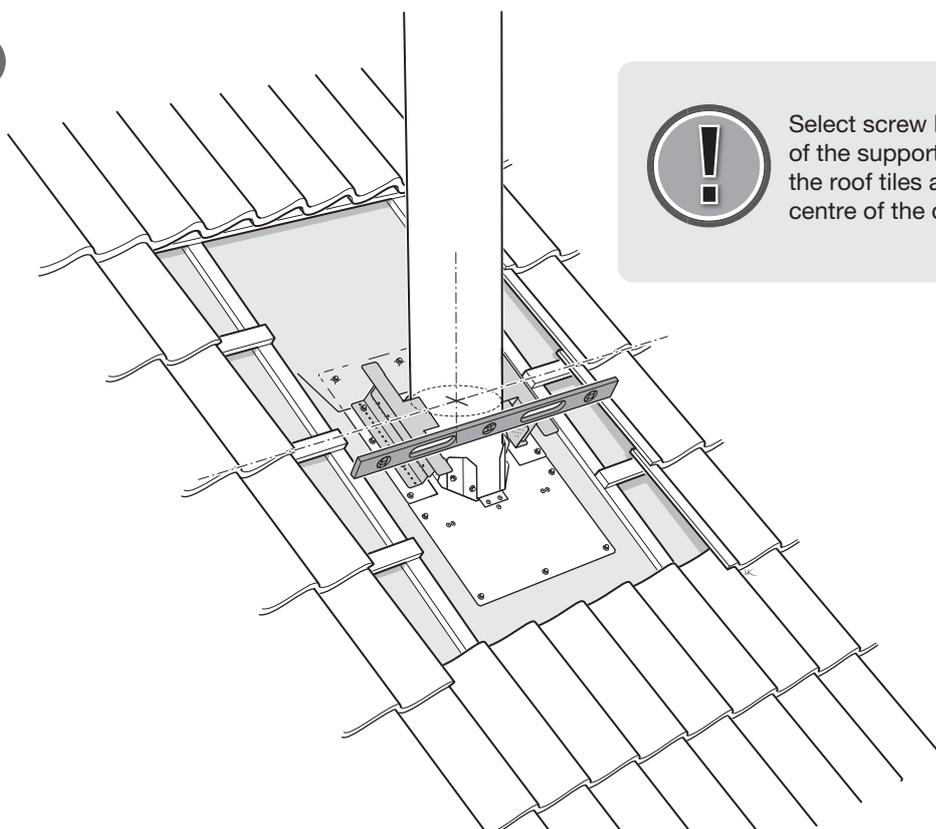
Roofs with roof tiles or metal roofs that are similar to roof tiles use an upper plate that consists of a self-adhesive aluminium-reinforced rubber sheet and a metal cuff.



2

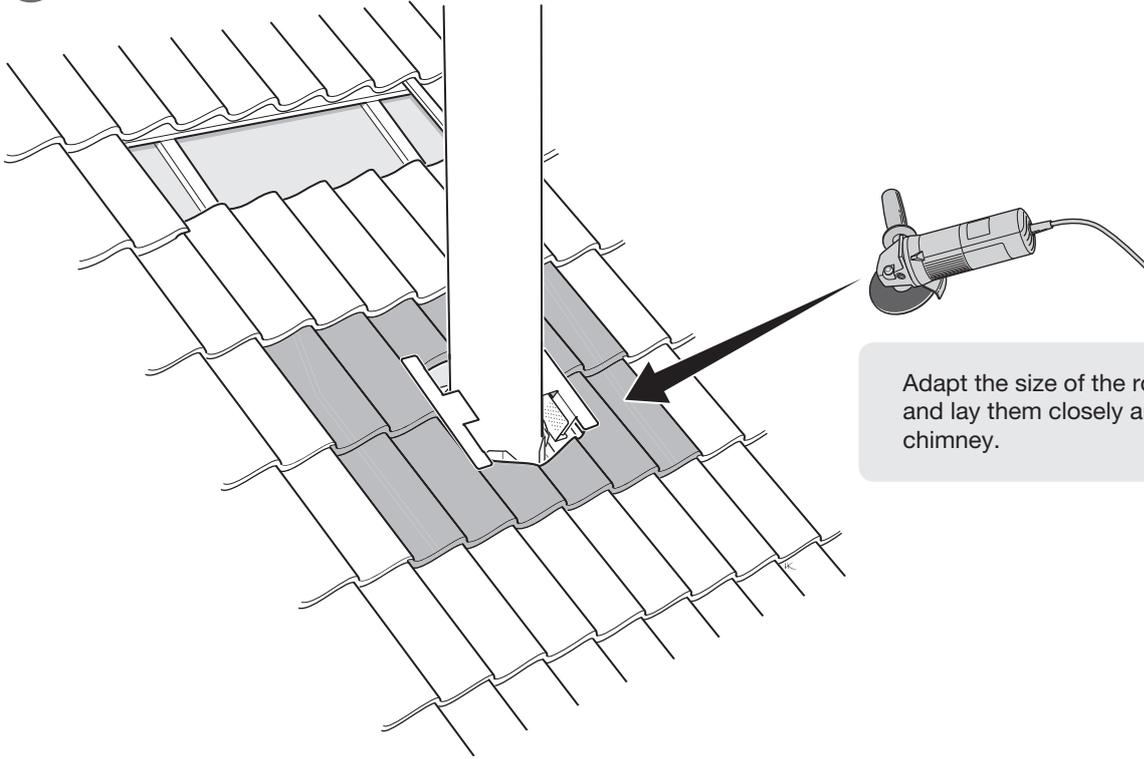


3



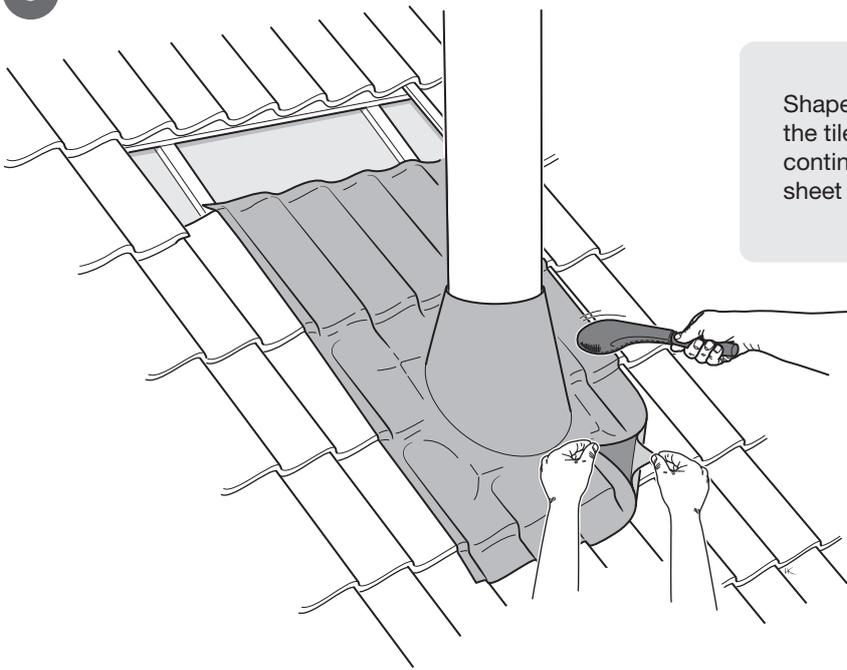
Select screw holes so that the upper side of the support profile is on a level with the roof tiles and is supported against the centre of the chimney jacket.

4



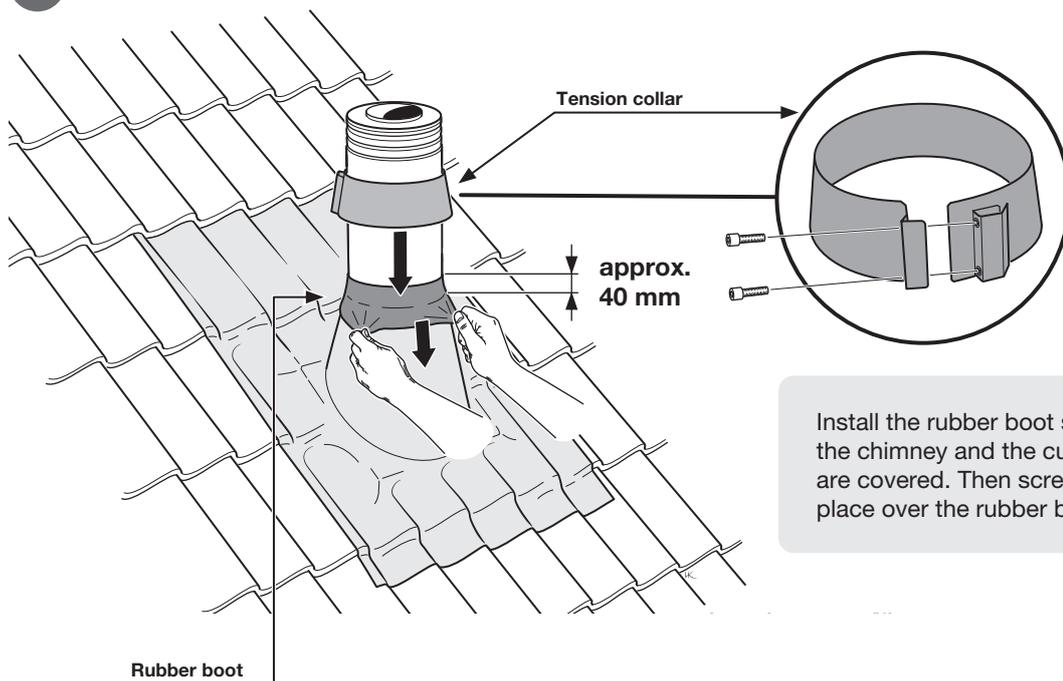
Adapt the size of the roof tiles and lay them closely around the chimney.

5



Shape the rubber sheet gently according to the tiles and then pull away the protective film continuously at the same time as pressing the sheet against the roof tiles and the upper plate.

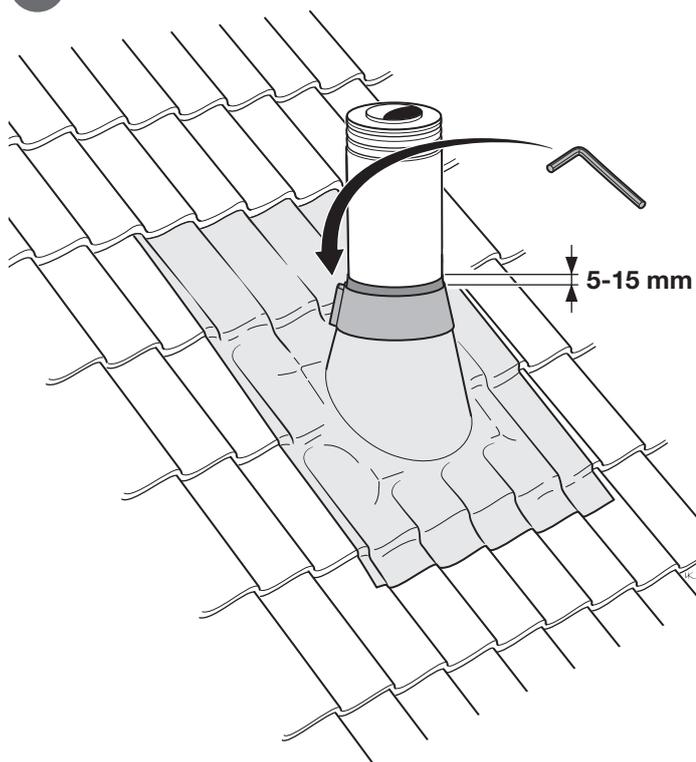
6



Install the rubber boot so that the gap between the chimney and the cuff on the upper plate are covered. Then screw the tension collar into place over the rubber boot.

To make it easier to install the rubber boot, soap can be applied to the jacket.

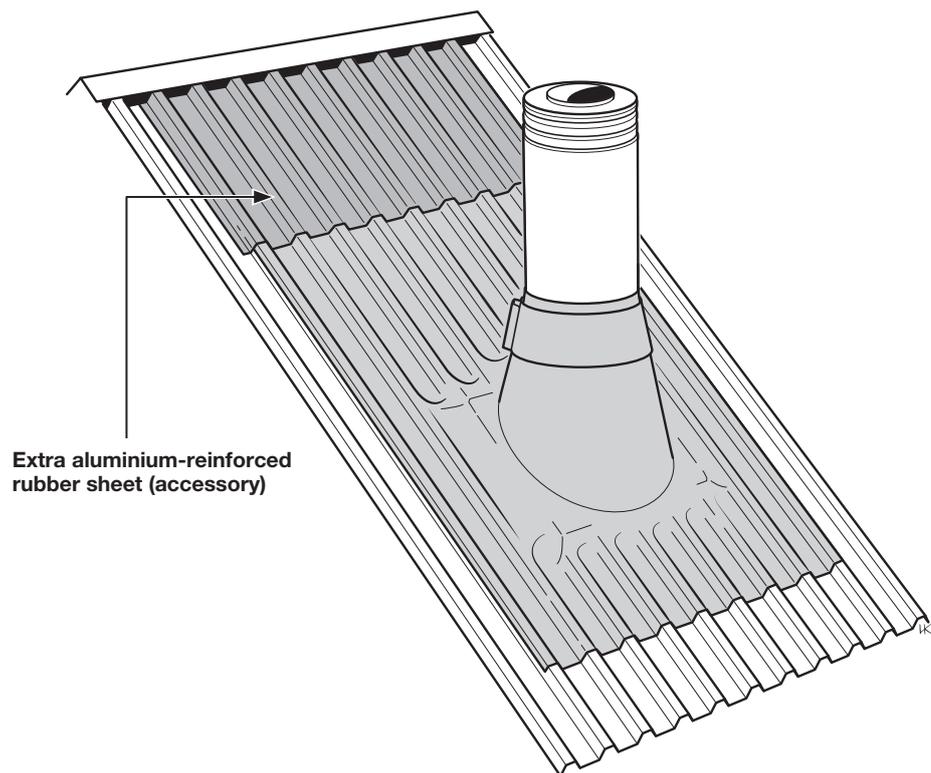
7



FOR METAL ROOF

Install in the same way as a tiled roof but leave out the support profiles.

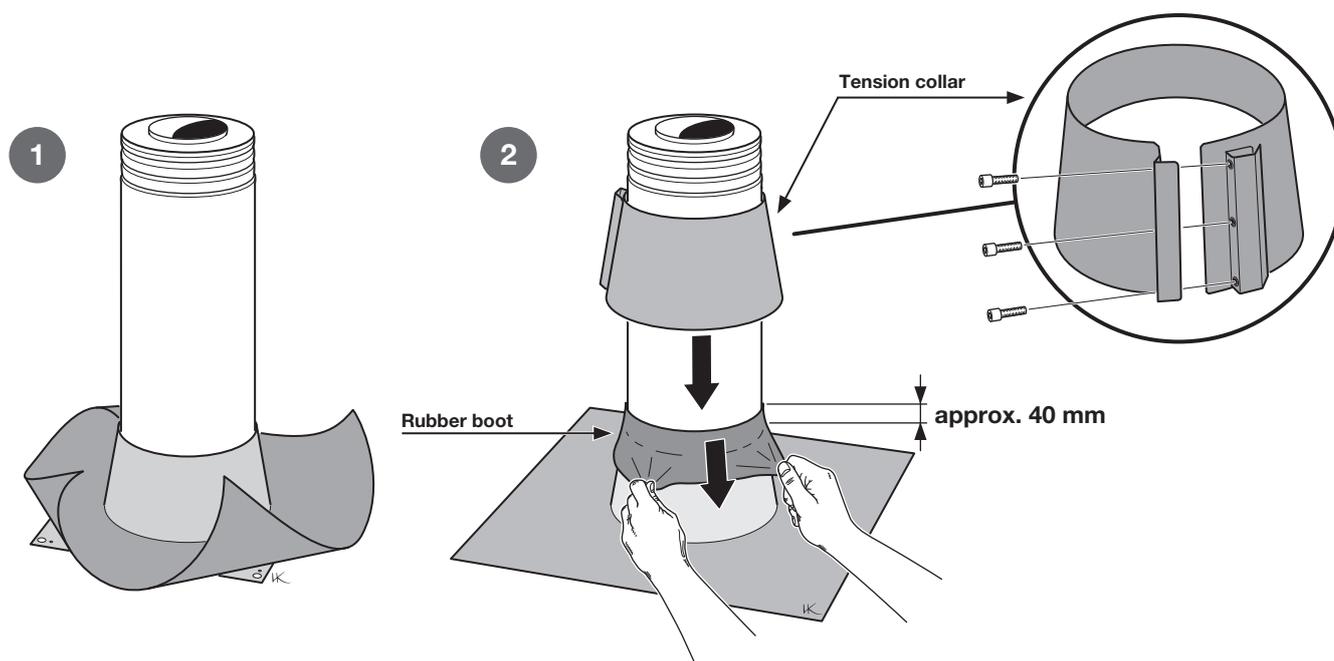
If the upper edge of the aluminium-reinforced rubber sheet for the upper plate does not extend under a joint or the ridge, an extra aluminium-reinforced rubber sheet can be used as an extension (accessory).



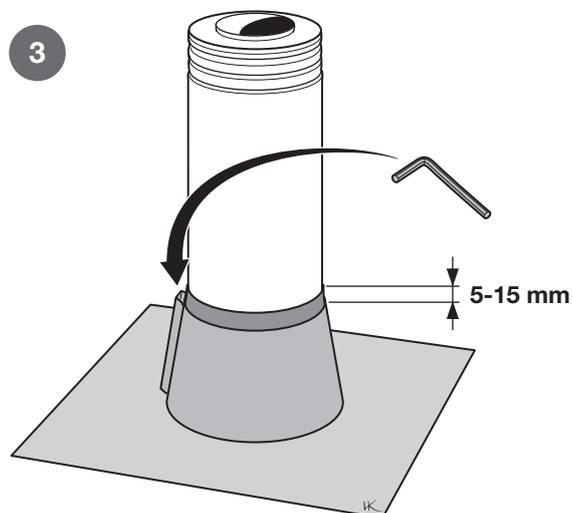
FOR LOW PITCH FELT ROOFS

When selecting seal layer system (roofing felt) for roof pitches less than 10°, consideration must be given to the following:

- The seal layer system must be adapted for pass-throughs at the actual roof pitch.
- The roofing felt that is installed on the roof plate must be able to be securely welded to the surface felt on the roof.
- Follow instructions and guidelines for 1-layer or 2-layer seal layer systems.
- No lower plate is used.

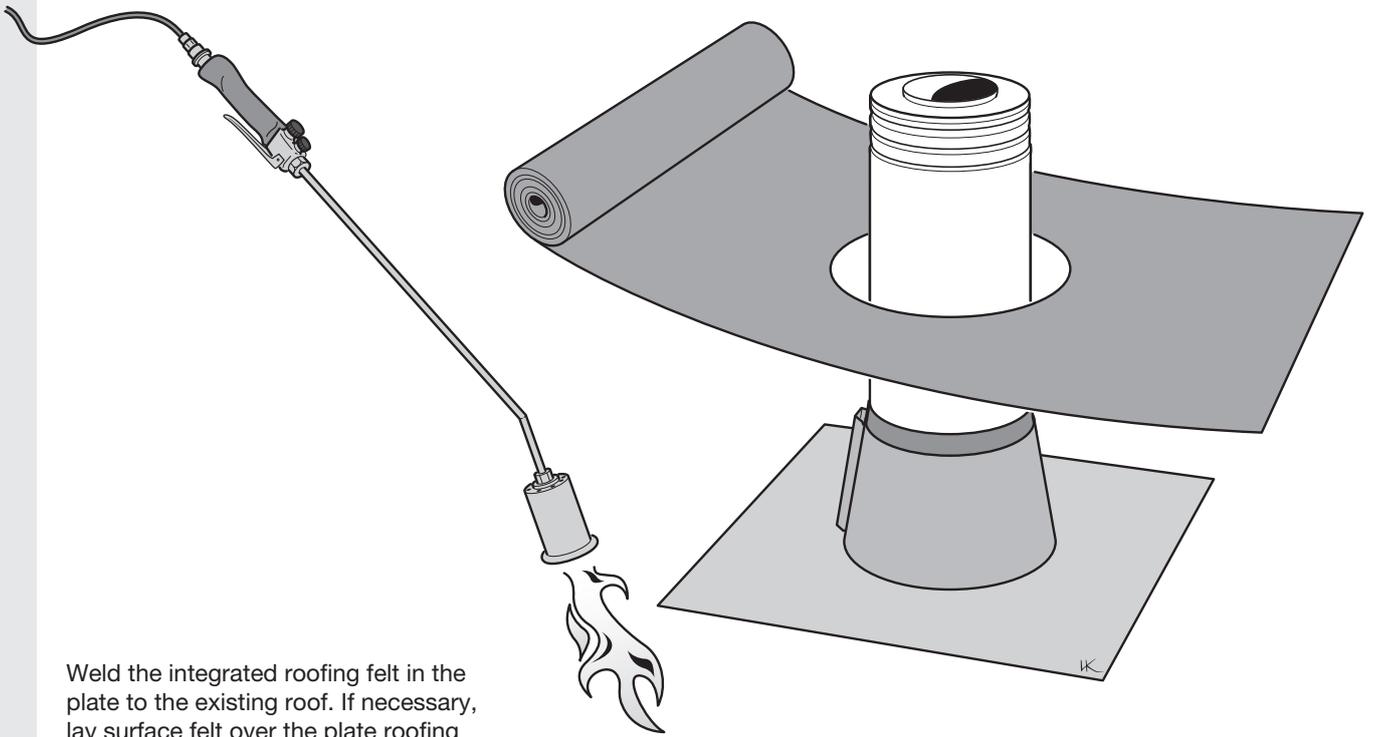


To make it easier to install the rubber boot, soap can be applied to the jacket.



Install the rubber boot so that the gap between the chimney and the cuff on the upper plate are covered. Then screw the tension collar into place over the rubber boot.

4



Weld the integrated roofing felt in the plate to the existing roof. If necessary, lay surface felt over the plate roofing felt and up to the ridge.

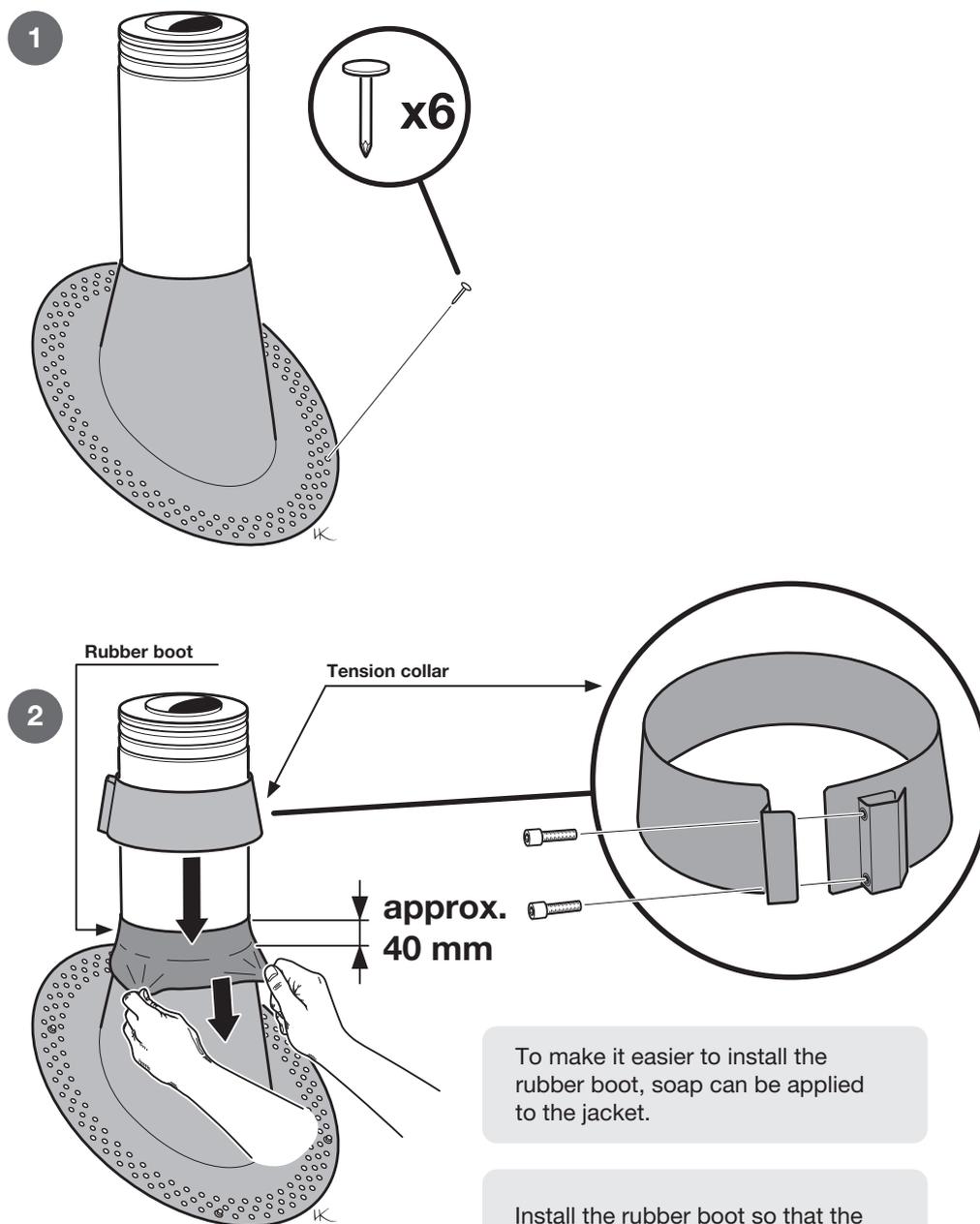


The illustration only shows symbolically how the roofing felt is applied. The work with roofing felt must be carried out by a tradesman in line with the applicable regulations.

FOR STEEP FELT ROOFS

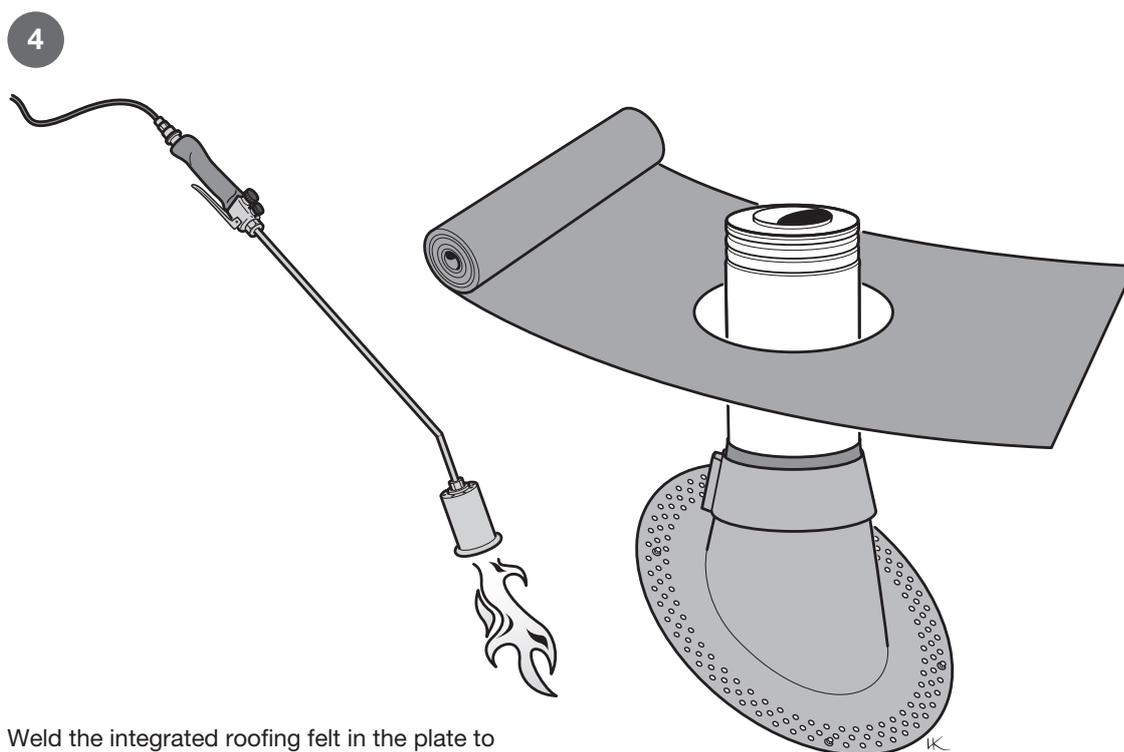
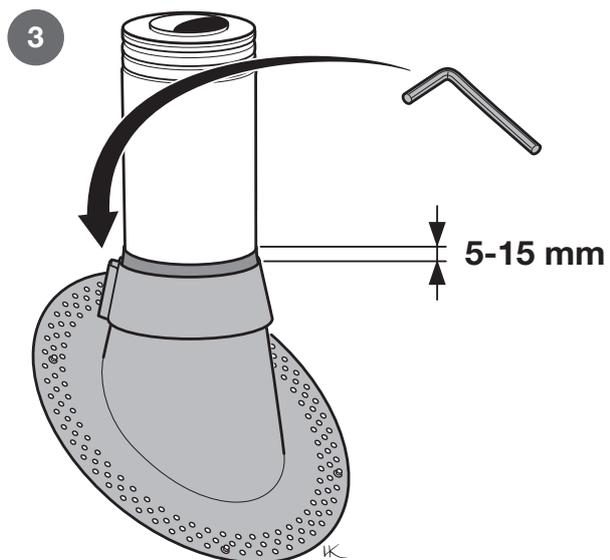
When selecting seal layer system (roofing felt) for roof pitches greater than 10°, consideration must be given to the following:

- The seal layer system must be adapted for pass-throughs at the actual roof pitch.
- When making a pass-through, an approved seal must be maintained by the seal layer being bonded to the perforated aluminium surface of the upper plate, as shown in the images and without the seal layer going up at the sides.
- Follow instructions and guidelines for 1-layer or 2-layer seal layer systems.
- No lower plate is used.



To make it easier to install the rubber boot, soap can be applied to the jacket.

Install the rubber boot so that the gap between the chimney and the cuff on the upper plate are covered. Then screw the tension collar into place over the rubber boot.

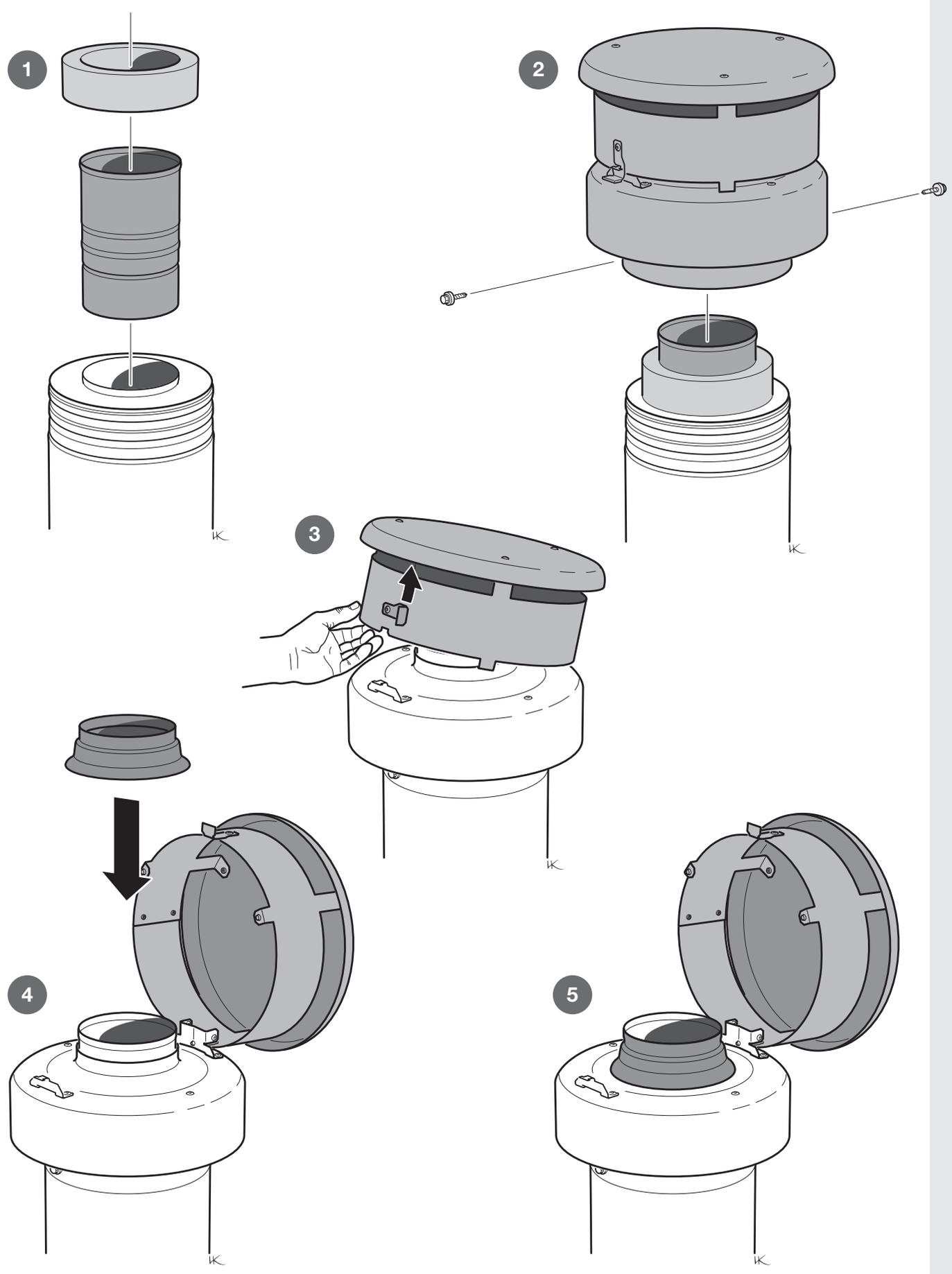


Weld the integrated roofing felt in the plate to the existing roof. If necessary, lay surface felt over the plate roofing felt and up to the ridge.



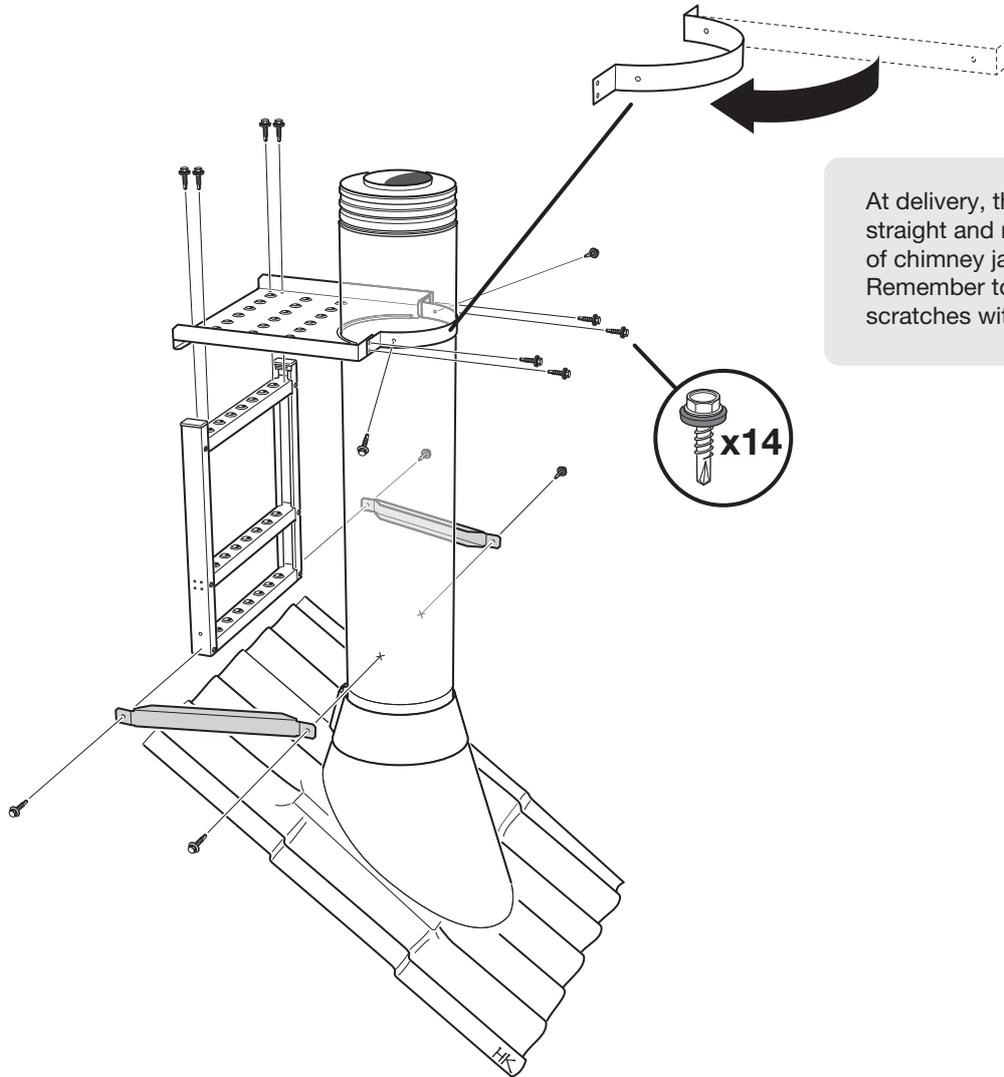
The illustration only shows symbolically how the roofing felt is applied. The work with roofing felt must be carried out by a tradesman in line with the applicable regulations.

COWL ROOF



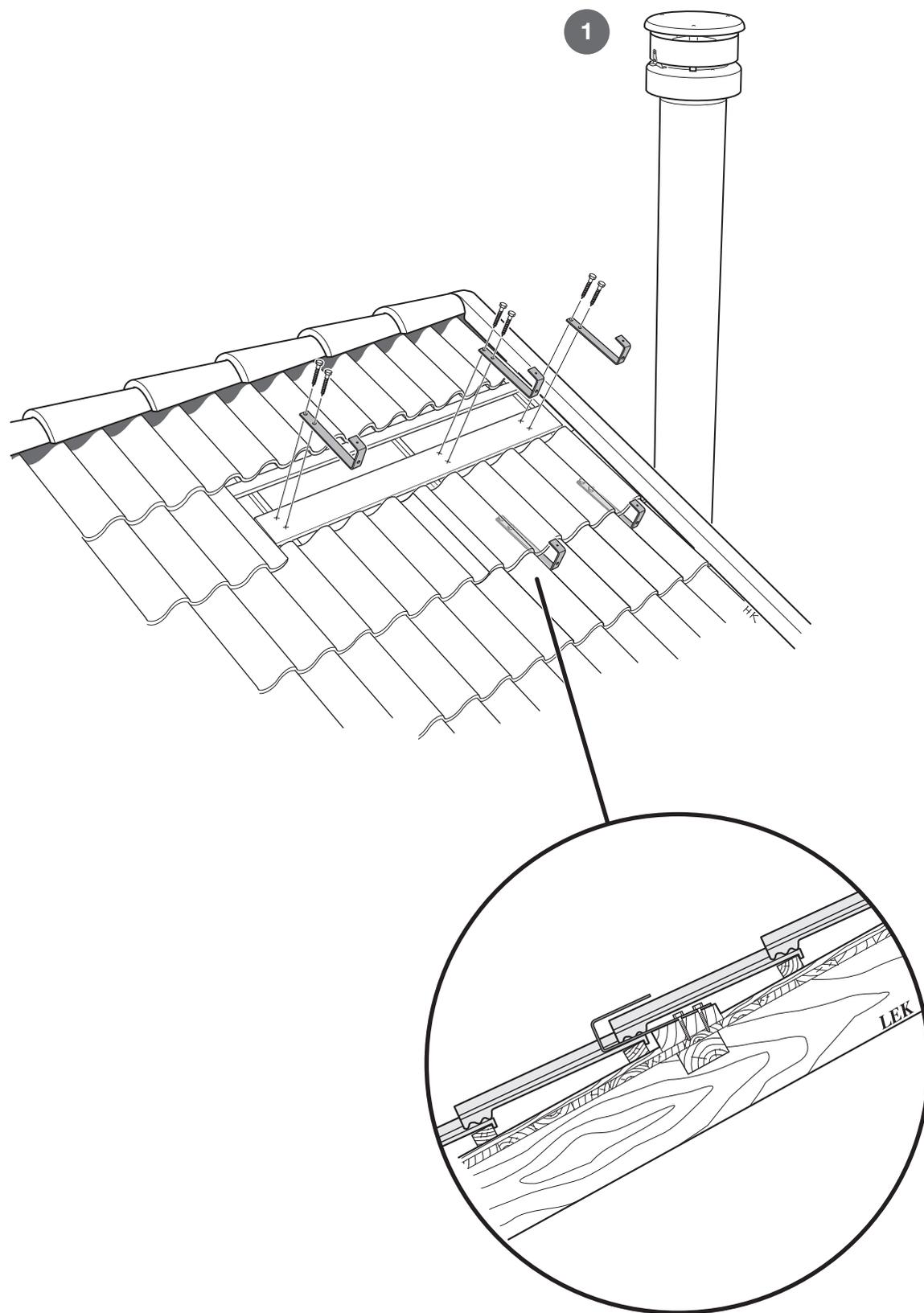
CLIMBING DEVICES FOR ROUND CHIMNEY COWLS

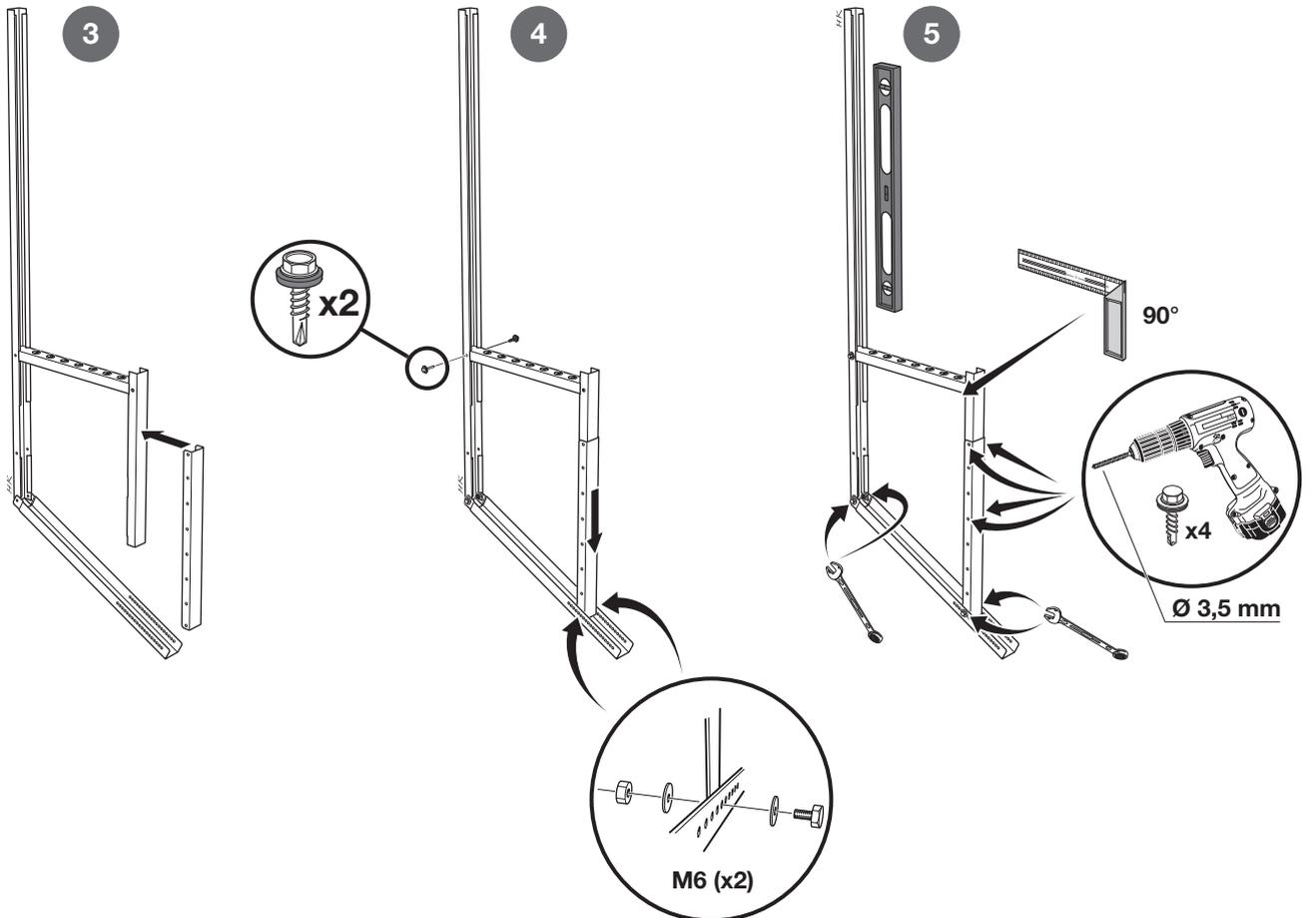
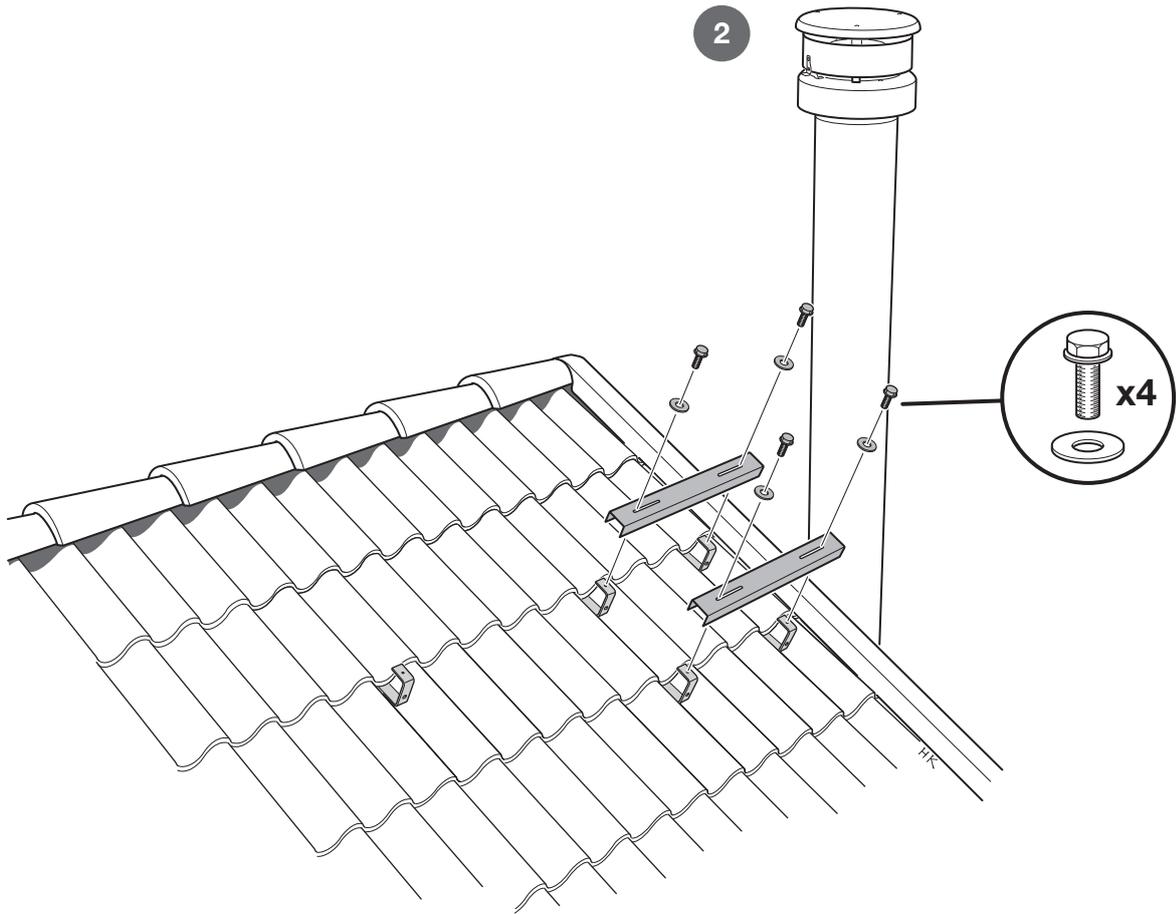
WORK BRIDGE

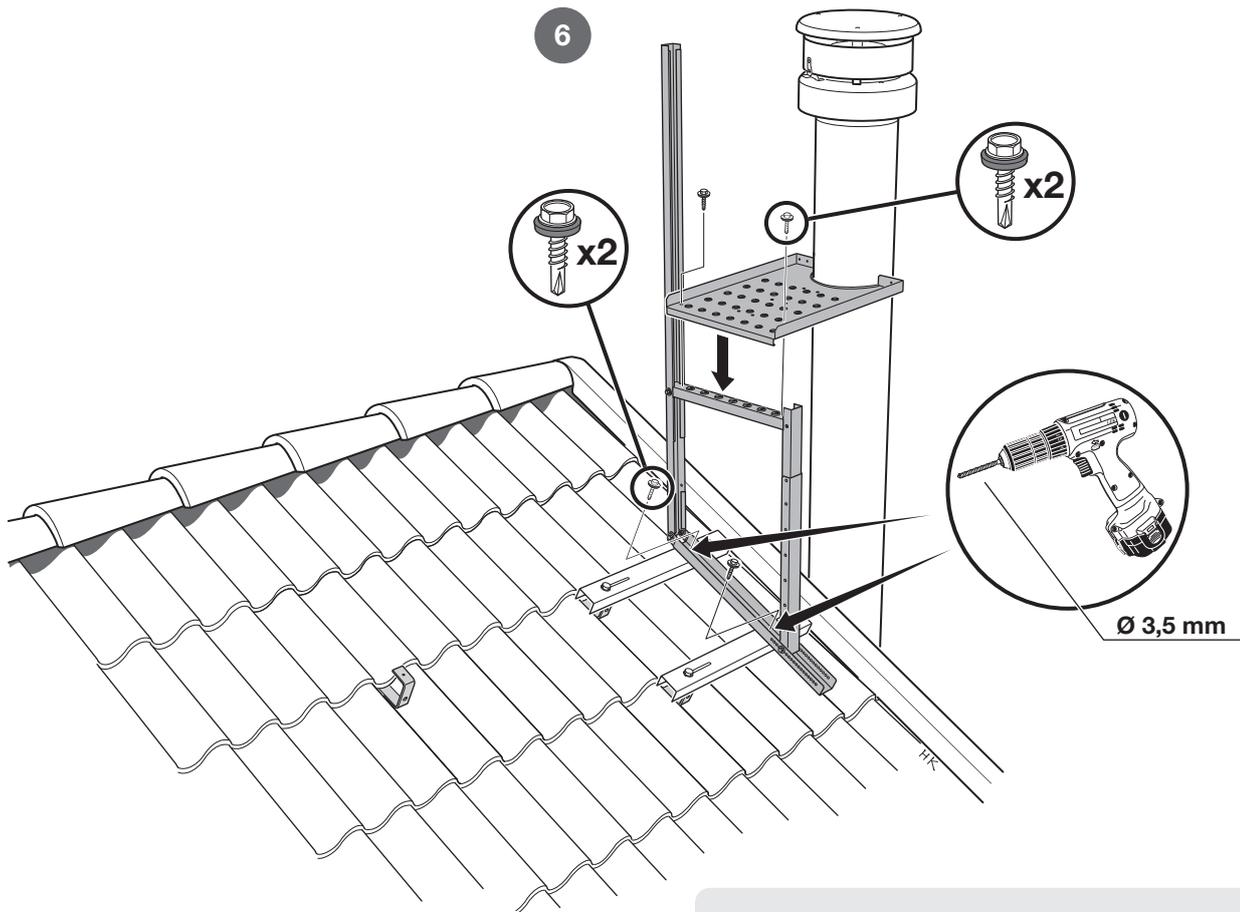


At delivery, the securing bracket is straight and must be bent to the shape of chimney jacket before installation. Remember to protect the paint from scratches with plastic film.

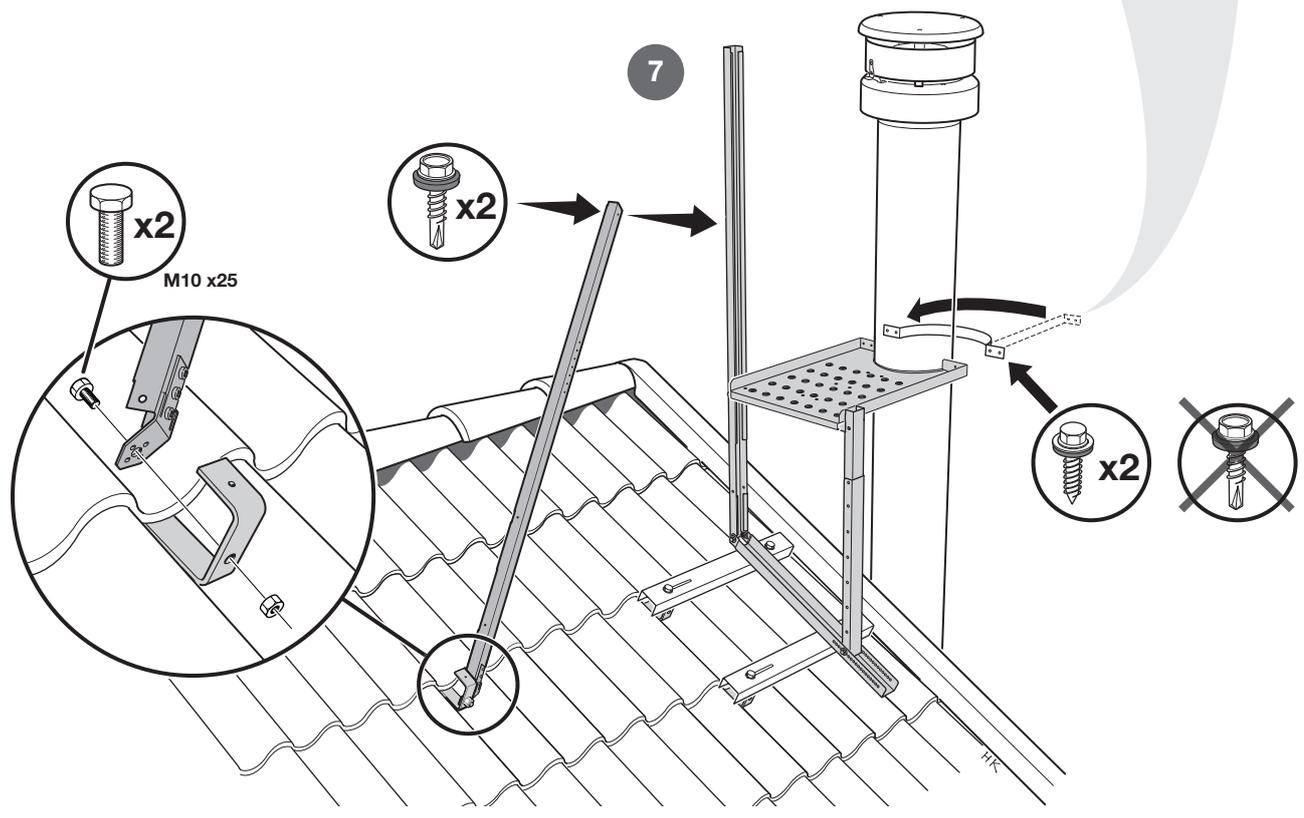
WORK BRIDGE FOR CHIMNEYS OUTSIDE THE EAVES

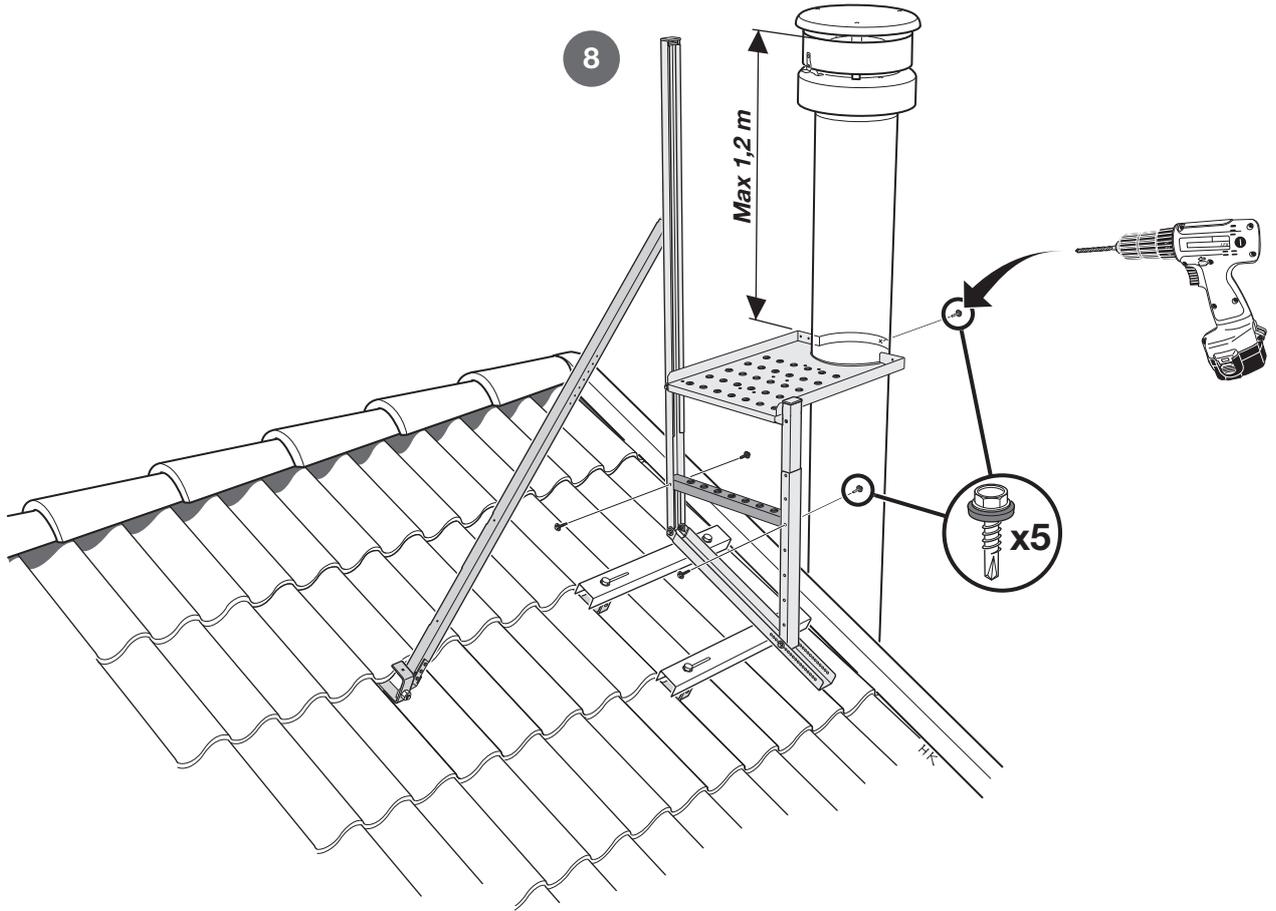






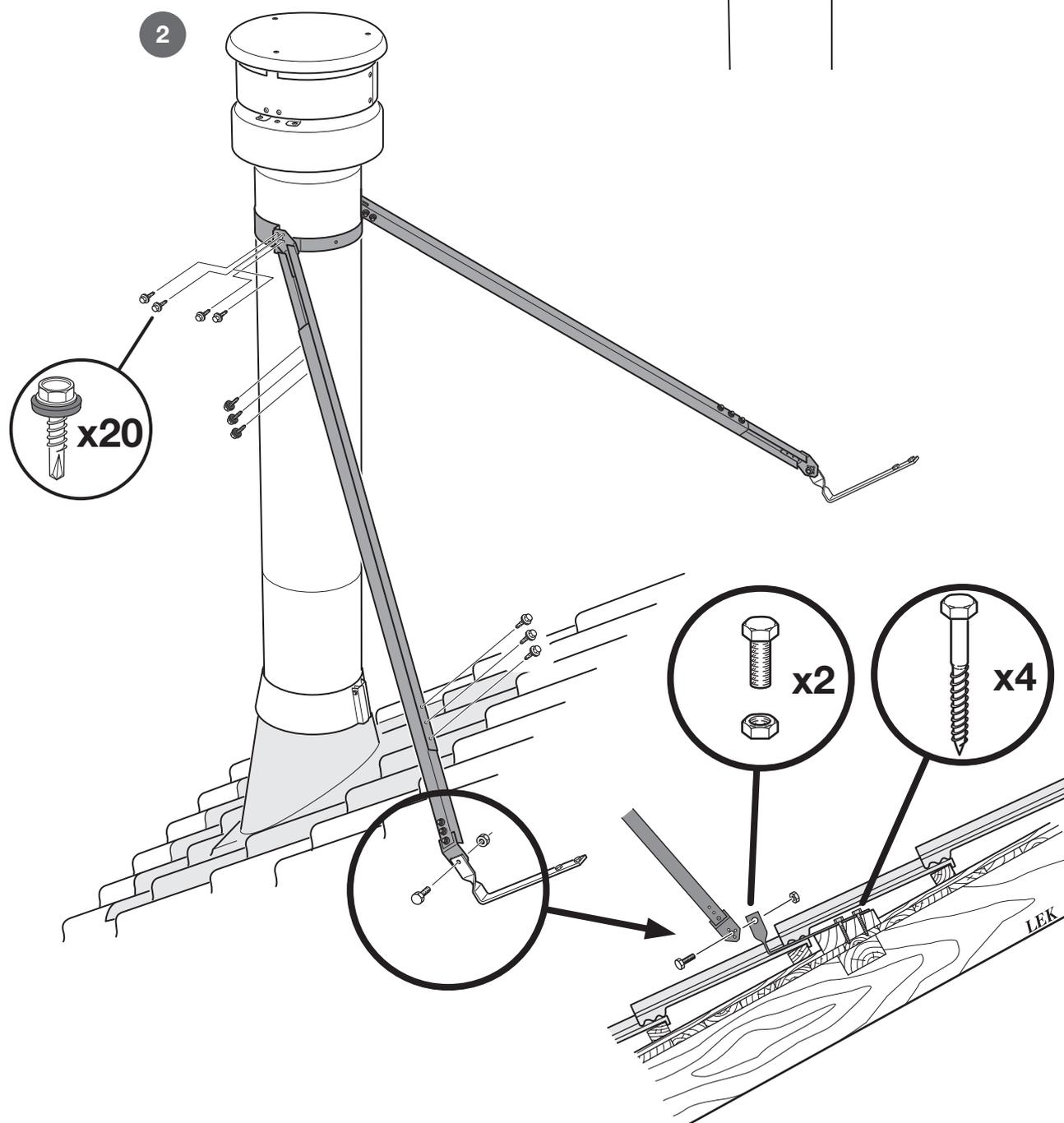
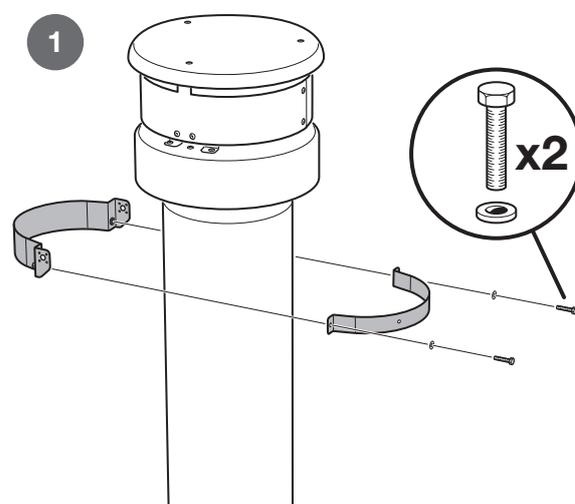
 At delivery, the securing bracket is straight and must be bent to the shape of chimney jacket before installation. Remember to protect the paint from scratches with plastic film.



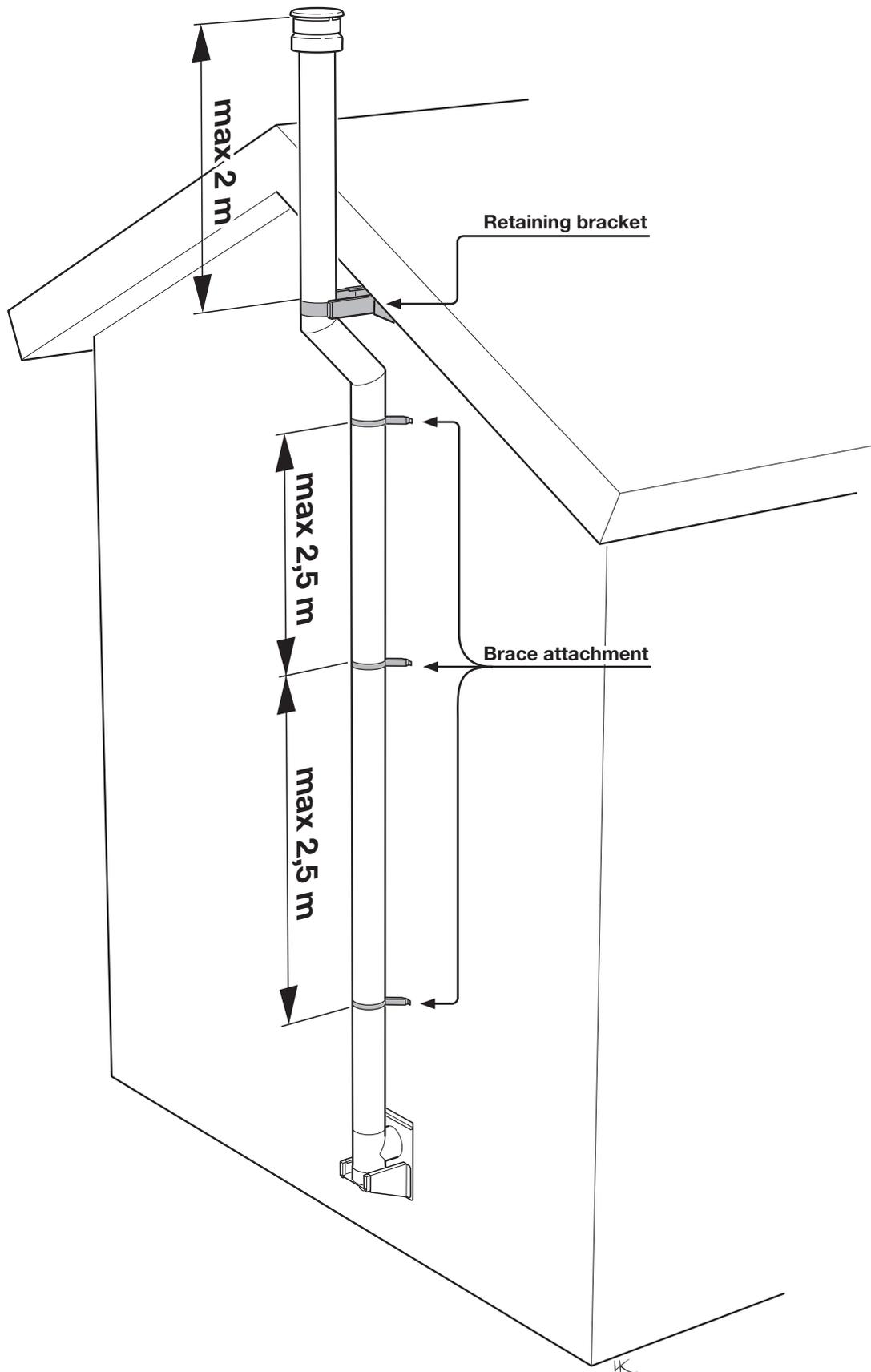


BRACING ROUND CHIMNEY COWLS

In areas that are exposed to high winds and where the height above the roof exceeds 2 m, the chimney must be braced.



EXTERNAL INSTALLATION ALONG AN OUTSIDE WALL





LOCATION OF CE LABEL

Premodul

Contura AB · Box 134 · 285 23 Markaryd · Sweden
premodul.eu

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