

Chimneys — Requirements and test methods for metal chimneys and material independent air supply ducts for roomsealed heating applications —

Part 1: Vertical air/flue terminals for C6-type appliances

The European Standard EN 14989-1:2007 has the status of a
British Standard

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 14989-1:2007.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee B/506, Chimneys, to Subcommittee B/506/5, Chimneys and their components having inner linings of metal.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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conduits de fumées métalliques et conduits d'alimentation
en air pour tous matériaux pour des appareils de
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Metall-Abgasanlagen und materialunabhängige
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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope	6
2 Normative references	6
3 Terms and definitions	6
4 Symbols	8
5 Manufacturer's declaration for type test	10
6 Dimensions and tolerances	11
7 Performance requirements	11
7.1 Mechanical resistance and stability.....	11
7.1.1 Vertical load on the air/flue terminal.....	11
7.1.2 Wind load.....	11
7.2 Hygiene, health and environment	11
7.2.1 Gas tightness of the flue.....	11
7.2.2 Gas tightness of the air supply duct.....	11
7.3 Safety in use.....	11
7.3.1 Thermal performance	11
7.3.2 Thermal resistance	12
7.3.3 Rainwater ingress	12
7.3.4 Aerodynamic properties of the terminal	13
7.3.5 Resistance to ice formation.....	15
7.3.6 Resistance to penetration by foreign objects.....	15
7.3.7 Materials	15
8 Product information.....	16
8.1 Manufacturer's instructions	16
8.2 Minimum information to be included in the manufacturer's instructions	16
8.3 Sampling points	17
9 Marking	17
9.1 Air/flue terminal.....	17
9.2 Packaging	18
10 Designation	18
10.1 General.....	18
10.2 Temperature classes and test temperature	19
10.3 Pressure class.....	19
10.4 Condensate resistance class	20
10.5 Corrosion resistance	20
10.5.1 Corrosion resistance	20
10.5.2 Flue duct material specification for terminals	20
10.6 Resistance to fire (internal to external): Soot fire resistance and distance to combustible material	21
10.7 Additional characteristics	21
10.7.1 Wind class	21
10.7.2 Ice/rain class	21
10.7.3 Pilot flame class.....	22
11 Evaluation of conformity.....	22
11.1 General.....	22

11.2	Type testing	22
11.2.1	General	22
11.2.2	Further type testing	23
11.2.3	Sampling for type testing	23
11.3	Factory production control (FPC)	23
11.3.1	General	23
11.3.2	Equipment	24
11.3.3	Raw materials and components	24
11.3.4	Product testing and evaluation	24
11.3.5	Non conforming products	24
12	Test methods	25
12.1	Mechanical resistance and stability	25
12.1.1	Vertical load on the air/flue terminal	25
12.1.2	Wind load	25
12.1.3	Gas tightness of the flue	25
12.1.4	Gas tightness of the air supply duct	26
12.2	Safety in use	26
12.2.1	Test environment	26
12.2.2	Test assembly	27
12.2.3	Hot gas generator	28
12.2.4	Procedure	29
12.3	Rainwater ingress	37
12.3.1	Test assembly	37
12.3.2	Procedure	38
12.4	Aerodynamic behaviour of air/flue terminal	38
12.4.1	Test assembly	38
12.4.2	Test procedure	42
12.4.3	Results	44
12.5	Icing test	44
12.5.1	Test assembly	44
12.6	Resistance to penetration by foreign objects	45
12.6.1	Test assembly	45
12.6.2	Procedure	45
12.6.3	Results	45
12.7	Low temperature test	46
Annex A (informative)	Typical dimensions	47
Annex B (informative)	Sampling for factory production control	51
Annex C (normative)	Choice of size for type test and sampling	53
Annex D (normative)	Factory production control	55
Annex E (normative)	Method of measuring the hot gas temperature	57
Annex ZA (informative)	Clauses of this European Standard addressing the provisions of the EU Construction Products Directive	58
Bibliography		64

Foreword

This document (EN 14989-1:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 166 “Chimneys”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2008.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Introduction

This standard covers vertical air/flue terminals with metal flue ducts for chimneys for roomsealed heating applications meaning the combination of flue duct and air supply duct needed for the correct functioning of a C₆ roomsealed appliance.

The current requirements and test methods apply to balanced flue type applications. Requirements and test methods for other roomsealed applications will follow in separate documents.

A standard covering the design, installation and commissioning of room sealed heating applications is in the current CEN/TC 166 work program, which includes this Part 1: Vertical Terminals for C₆-type appliances, and Part 2: Flue and air supply ducts for individual roomsealed appliances.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the requirements and test methods for positive pressure air/flue terminals with metal flue ducts for C₆₂- and C₆₃-type gas appliances, which convey air for combustion, and the products of combustion from appliances to the outside atmosphere.

It also specifies the requirements for marking, manufacturer's instructions, product information and evaluation of conformity.

NOTE The classification of gas appliances is according to CEN/TR 1749.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 573-3, *Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Chemical composition and form of wrought products - Part 3: Chemical composition*

EN 1443:2003, *Chimneys - General requirements*

EN 1856-1:2003, *Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 1: System chimney products*

EN 1856-2:2004, *Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - Part 2: Metal liners and connecting flue pipes*

EN 1859:2000, *Chimneys - Metal chimneys - Test methods*

EN 10088-1, *Stainless steels - Part 1: List of stainless steels*

EN 14241-1, *Chimneys - Elastomeric seals and elastomeric sealants - Material requirements and test methods - Part 1: Seals in flue liners*

EN 14471, *Chimneys - System chimneys with plastic flue liners - Requirements and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 1443:2003, EN 1859:2000, EN 1856-1:2003, EN 1856-2:2004 and the following apply.

3.1

air/flue terminal

terminal unit consisting of a flue duct, which may be provided with a cover, and an air supply duct for the connection of a roomsealed appliance

3.2

air supply duct

independent duct in a building, or a structural part of an air/flue terminal, conveying combustion air to a roomsealed appliance

3.3**concentric air/flue configuration**

configuration in which the chimney flue is fully surrounded by the air supply duct

3.4**flow resistance**

difference between the static pressures in the flue connection and the air supply duct connection under dynamic conditions

3.5**friction length**

imaginary dimension for the flow resistance of the air/flue terminal expressed in metres of duct length

3.6**nominal diameter of the flue of the terminal (D_n)**

whole number representing the diameter of the flue of the terminal, expressed in millimetres

3.7**nominal flow rate**

amount of air which flows at the nominal velocity through a duct with nominal diameter

3.8**nominal velocity**

velocity in a duct which characterises the velocity used in the test

NOTE The actual test velocity may differ from the nominal velocity, because the actual inside diameter differs from the nominal diameter.

3.9**push-in spigot**

part of a pipe or fitting which is pushed into the socket of another pipe or fitting, thus resulting in a connection

3.10**re-circulation percentage**

ratio between the amount of flue gases leaking through the flue opening into the air supply duct opening of the terminal and the total amount of flue gases produced

3.11**room-sealed appliance**

appliance in which the combustion circuit (air supply, combustion chamber, heat exchanger and evacuation of the products of combustion) is sealed with respect to the room in which the appliance is installed

3.12**separate air/flue configuration**

configuration in which the air supply duct and the chimney flue are separate (non-concentric)

3.13**socket**

part of a pipe or fitting which is pushed over the push-in spigot of another pipe or fitting, thus resulting in a connection

3.14**terminal adapter**

part of the terminal used to connect the terminal to the air supply duct and the flue. It may include the transition from parallel to concentric configuration

3.15**wind pressure angle**

angle from which the wind (generated in the wind tunnel) hits the air/flue terminal

3.16

wind effect pressure

additional pressure difference between the inlet and the outlet of the terminal due to the wind

3.17

balanced flue chimney system

system where the air entry to the combustion air supply duct is adjacent to the discharge of combustion products from the flue, the inlet and outlet being so positioned that wind effects are substantially balanced

4 Symbols

α_a	coefficient of heat transfer between the supply air and the outer surface of the flue duct	in	$\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$
α_{aB}	coefficient of heat transfer between the outside of the air supply duct and the ambient air	in	$\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$
α_i	coefficient of heat transfer between the air and the inner surface of the flue duct	in	$\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$
α_{iB}	coefficient of heat transfer between the supply air and the inner surface of the air supply duct	in	$\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$
η_A	dynamic viscosity of air for T_m	in	$\frac{N \cdot s}{m^2}$
η_B	dynamic viscosity of air for T_{mB}	in	$\frac{N \cdot s}{m^2}$
λ_A	thermal conductivity of air for T_m	in	$\frac{W}{m \cdot K}$
λ_B	thermal conductivity of air for T_{mB}	in	$\frac{W}{m \cdot K}$
$\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda}\right)$	thermal resistance of the flue duct	in	$\frac{m^2 \cdot K}{W}$
$\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda}\right)_B$	thermal resistance of the air supply duct	in	$\frac{m^2 \cdot K}{W}$
ρ	density of air at 20 °C = 1,2	in	$\frac{kg}{m^3}$
ρ_a	density of air	in	$\frac{kg}{m^3}$
ρ_e	density of air for T_e	in	$\frac{kg}{m^3}$
ρ_m	density of air for T_m	in	$\frac{kg}{m^3}$
ρ_{mB}	density of air for T_{mB}	in	$\frac{kg}{m^3}$
ψ	coefficient of friction of the flue	-	
ψ_B	the higher of the value of the coefficient of friction of the inside of the air supply duct and the outside of the flue duct	-	

ψ_{smooth}	coefficient of friction of the flue for hydraulically smooth flow	-	
$\psi_{smoothB}$	coefficient of friction of the air supply for hydraulically smooth flow	-	
ζ	coefficient of flow resistance, friction factor	-	
ζ_A	declared coefficient of flow resistance of the air supply duct of the terminal	-	
ζ_F	declared coefficient of flow resistance of the flue duct of the terminal	-	
A_B	cross-sectional area of the air supply passage	in	m ²
c_p	specific heat capacity of air for T_m	in	$\frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$
c_{pB}	specific heat capacity of air for T_{mB}	in	$\frac{J}{kg \cdot K}$
d_1	external diameter of the push-in spigot of the flue duct	in	mm
d_2	internal diameter of the socket of the flue duct	in	mm
D_1	external diameter of the push-in spigot of the air supply	in	mm
D_2	internal diameter of the duct socket of the air supply duct	in	mm
D_h	hydraulic diameter of the flue	in	m
D_{ha}	hydraulic diameter of the outside of the flue duct	in	m
D_{haB}	hydraulic diameter of the outside of the air supply duct	in	m
D_{hB}	hydraulic diameter of the air supply passage	in	m
D_{hiB}	hydraulic diameter of the inside of the air supply duct	in	m
D_n	declared nominal diameter of the terminal	in	mm
k_b	coefficient of heat transmission between the flue and the air supply passage at temperature equilibrium	in	$\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$
k_{Bb}	coefficient of heat transmission between the supply air and the ambient air at temperature equilibrium	in	$\frac{W}{m^2 \cdot K}$
L	length of the test segment	in	m
L_0	Available insertion length	in	mm
Nu	Nusselt number for the flue	-	
Nu_a	Nusselt number for the outside of the flue duct	-	
Nu_B	Nusselt number for a reference pipe flow	-	
Nu_{iB}	Nusselt number for the inside of the air supply duct	-	
Δp	Static pressure difference, measured friction	in	Pa
P_A	static pressure above ambient pressure directly downstream of the air supply duct of the terminal	in	Pa
P_F	static pressure above ambient pressure directly upstream of the flue duct of the terminal	in	Pa
P_L	wind effect pressure	in	Pa
Pr	Prandtl number of the flue duct	-	
Pr_B	Prandtl number of the supply air duct	-	
r	mean value of roughness of the inner wall of the flue duct	in	m
r_B	the higher of the value of the mean value of roughness of the inside of the air supply duct and the outside of the flue duct	in	m

Re	Reynolds number of the flue	-	
Re_B	Reynolds number of the air supply passage	-	
S_A	cross sectional area of the duct at the measurement position directly downstream of the air supply duct of the terminal	in	mm ²
S_F	cross sectional area of the duct at the measurement position directly upstream of the flue duct of the terminal	in	mm ²
S_{rad}	correction factor for radiation from the outer surface of the flue duct to the inner surface of the air supply duct	-	
T_e	air temperature at the flue inlet	in	°C
T_{eB}	air temperature at the air supply inlet	in	°C
T_{mB}	mean temperature in the air supply	in	°C
T_o	air temperature at the flue outlet	in	°C
T_{oB}	air temperature at air supply outlet	in	°C
T_u	ambient air temperature	in	°C
U	circumference of the inside of the flue	in	m
U_a	circumference of the outside of the flue duct	in	m
U_{IB}	circumference of the inside of the air supply duct	in	m
$\dot{V}$	test flow rate	in	$\frac{m^3}{s}$
w_A	velocity at the static pressure measurement position directly downstream of the air supply duct of the terminal, in m/s.	in	$\frac{m}{s}$
w_F	velocity at the static pressure measurement position directly upstream of the flue duct of the terminal, in m/s.	in	$\frac{m}{s}$
w_n	velocity of the flow inside the terminal under nominal operating conditions	in	$\frac{m}{s}$
w_{mB}	average velocity of the supply air	in	$\frac{m}{s}$
w_w	Wind speed	in	$\frac{m}{s}$
x	centre to centre distance of the air supply duct and the flue duct for separate air/flue configuration	in	mm

5 Manufacturer's declaration for type test

The manufacturer shall provide the relevant information from product documentation and instructions and in addition shall declare:

- the manufacturing drawings including declared internal diameter and tolerances of manufacture;
- materials from which the air/flue terminal is made (according to EN 10088-1 and EN 573-3 for metal);
- the minimum thicknesses after manufacture; and
- the nominal diameter (D_n);
- the nominal length (L_n)

6 Dimensions and tolerances

The thickness of material of the flue and air supply ducts shall be not less than that declared by the manufacturer.

The declared internal diameter and length of the air/flue terminal shall not vary by more than ± 5 mm from the nominal diameter (D_n) and nominal length (L_n). The measured internal diameter of the air/flue terminal shall be not less than the manufacturer's declared diameter.

NOTE Annex A gives examples of typical dimensions for air flue terminals.

7 Performance requirements

7.1 Mechanical resistance and stability

7.1.1 Vertical load on the air/flue terminal

When tested according to the test method described in 12.1.1, the flue/air terminal shall be able to withstand an evenly applied force of $7 \text{ N/mm} \times D_n$ to a maximum of 750 N without showing any permanent deformations.

7.1.2 Wind load

When the air/flue terminal is tested according to the test method described in 12.1.2, the air/flue terminal shall withstand a minimum load of $1,5 \text{ kN/m}^2$ of the projected outer surface area.

This requirement shall be declared fulfilled for a terminal of height less than 0,8 m above the roof, and more than 0,4 m below the roof.

7.2 Hygiene, health and environment

7.2.1 Gas tightness of the flue

When an air/flue terminal is tested according to the test method described in 12.1.3 with a positive pressure of 200 Pa in the flue, the leakage rate shall not exceed $0,006 \text{ l s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ of surface area of the flue before and after the thermal performance test.

7.2.2 Gas tightness of the air supply duct

When an air/flue terminal is tested according to the test method described in 12.1.4 with a positive pressure of 40 Pa in the air supply duct section, the leakage shall not exceed $0,28 \text{ l s}^{-1} \text{ m}^{-2}$ of surface of the air supply duct before and after the thermal performance test.

7.3 Safety in use

7.3.1 Thermal performance

7.3.1.1 Gas tightness

The air/flue terminal shall meet the gas tightness requirements of 7.2 before performing the test described in 12.2.4.1 and after performing the test described in 12.2.4.3.

7.3.1.2 Heat stress

7.3.1.2.1 Distance to adjacent combustible surfaces

When the air/flue terminal is tested in accordance with 12.2.4.1, the maximum temperature of the test walls adjacent to the air flue terminal shall not be greater than 85 °C related to an ambient temperature of 20 °C.

This requirement shall be declared fulfilled for a concentric air/flue terminal designated T200 or below with a zero distance to combustible materials.

NOTE For a concentric terminal having a separate connecting spigot, the manufacturer should give instructions on how the terminal is to be installed regarding the distance to combustible material.

7.3.1.2.2 Temperature cycling test

When the air/flue terminal and its components is tested in accordance with 12.2.4.3 no part of the terminal or its components shall show any permanent deformation, blisters or cracks which could affect its performance.

7.3.2 Thermal resistance

7.3.2.1 Air/flue terminal with separate air/flue configuration

The thermal resistance value of the air/flue terminal section declared by the manufacturer shall be verified either by testing according to the test method of EN 1859 or by calculation using either the simplified calculation or the finite difference equation of EN 1859:2000 (Annexes F and G). When the value for the thermal resistance is calculated, the thermal conductivity value shall be based on the mean temperature of the insulation depending on the nominal temperature of Table 1.

7.3.2.2 Air/flue terminal with concentric air/flue configuration

The thermal resistance value of the air/flue terminal section declared by the manufacturer shall be verified by testing according to 12.2.4.4.

7.3.3 Rainwater ingress

7.3.3.1 Flue

When a terminal designated D according to 10.4 is tested for rain ingress according to the test method described in 12.3, the volume of the water collected in the flue shall not exceed 0,05 mm³/s per millimetre of the nominal size.

7.3.3.2 Air supply duct

When a terminal is tested for rain ingress according to the test method described in 12.3, the volume of the water collected in the air supply duct shall not exceed 0,05 mm³/s per millimetre of nominal size.

7.3.3.3 Insulation

When a section of the air flue terminal containing insulation is tested for rain ingress according to the test method described in 12.3 the increase of mass shall not exceed 1% of the mass of the insulation of the section.

7.3.4 Aerodynamic properties of the terminal

7.3.4.1 Coefficient of flow resistance of the air supply duct of the terminal

When a terminal is tested according to the test method described in 12.4 under the conditions specified in 12.4.2.1, the declared coefficient of flow resistance of the air supply duct ζ_A shall fulfil the following condition:

$$\zeta_A \geq \frac{-2}{\rho_a w_n^2} \left(P_A + \frac{1}{2} \rho_a w_A^2 \right) \quad (1)$$

with

ζ_A	declared coefficient of flow resistance of the air supply duct of the terminal
ρ_a	density of air, in kg/m ³
w_n	velocity of the flow inside the terminal under nominal operating conditions, in m/s
P_A	static pressure above ambient pressure directly downstream of the air supply duct of the terminal, in Pa
w_A	velocity at the static pressure measurement position directly downstream of the air supply duct of the terminal, in m/s

7.3.4.2 Coefficient of flow resistance of the flue duct of the terminal

When a terminal is tested according to the test method described in 12.4 under the conditions specified in 12.4.2.2 the declared coefficient of flow resistance of the flue duct ζ_F shall fulfil the condition:

$$\zeta_F \geq \frac{2}{\rho_a w_n^2} \left(P_F + \frac{1}{2} \rho_a w_F^2 \right) \quad (2)$$

with

ζ_F	declared coefficient of flow resistance of the flue duct of the terminal
ρ_a	density of air, in kg/m ³
w_n	velocity of the flow inside the terminal under nominal operating conditions, in m/s
P_F	static pressure above ambient pressure directly upstream of the flue duct of the terminal, in Pa
w_F	velocity at the static pressure measurement position directly upstream of the flue duct of the terminal, in m/s

7.3.4.3 Wind effect on the terminal

When a terminal is tested according to the test method described in 12.4 under the conditions specified in 12.4.2.3, the wind effect pressure P_L for each condition shall be determined using the following formula

$$P_L = P_F - P_A - \frac{1}{2} \rho_a w_n^2 (\zeta_F + \zeta_A) \quad (3)$$

with

P_L	wind effect pressure, in Pa
P_A	static pressure above ambient pressure directly downstream of the air supply duct of the terminal, in Pa
P_F	static pressure above ambient pressure directly upstream of the flue duct of the terminal, in Pa
ρ_a	density of air, in kg/m ³
w_n	velocity of the flow inside the terminal under nominal operating conditions, in m/s
ζ_A	declared coefficient of flow resistance of the air supply duct of the terminal
ζ_F	declared coefficient of flow resistance of the flue duct of the terminal

For all conditions, $P_L < 20$ Pa.

For P_F and P_A determined under the conditions $w_w = 12$ m/s and $w_n = 1$ m/s, $P_F > P_A - 50$ Pa.

For P_F and P_A determined under the conditions $w_w = 12$ m/s and no flow inside the terminal ($w_n = 0$ m/s):

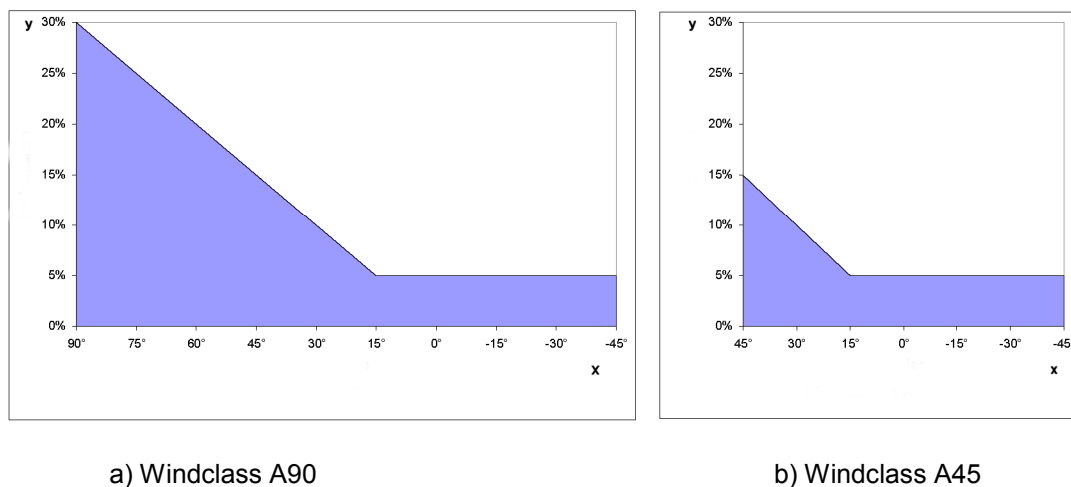
- in the case where the terminal is designated FL1 (see 10.7.3), $P_F < P_A + 5$ Pa;
- in the case where the terminal is designated FL2 (see 10.7.3), $P_F < P_A$;

7.3.4.4 Recirculation of flue gases

When the air/flue terminal is tested according to the test method in 12.4.2.4 any recirculation of flue gases in the flue terminal as a result of wind effects shall not exceed:

- a maximum of 5% at wind pressure angles ranging from -45° to $+15^\circ$;
- 5 % at $+15^\circ$, increasing linearly to 30 % at $+90^\circ$ at wind pressure angles ranging from $+15^\circ$ to $+90^\circ$ for type A90 (see 10.7);
- 5 % at $+15^\circ$, increasing linearly to 15 % at $+45^\circ$ at wind pressure angles ranging from $+15^\circ$ to $+45^\circ$ for type A45 (see 10.7).

This recirculation requirement is schematically represented in Figure 1.



Key

x angles
y recirculation

Figure 1 — Graphical representation of recirculation requirement

NOTE The rational supporting the performance graph of Figure 1 a) and b) is based on an acceptance that it is the equivalent of a maximum of 10 % recirculation when fitted to a boiler under operating conditions, as required in EN 483.

7.3.5 Resistance to ice formation

When an air/flue terminal is declared ice free, when tested in accordance with 12.5 it shall satisfy the following requirements:

- the increase in weight of the tested flue terminal shall not exceed 0,5 g for each mm of the nominal diameter of the flue;
- the dimension of any ice formation, measured in any direction on or in the terminal, shall not exceed 10 mm.

7.3.6 Resistance to penetration by foreign objects

When the air/flue terminal is tested according to 12.6 the opening in the external surface of the terminal shall not permit the entry of a $(16 \pm 0,1)$ mm diameter metal ball applied with a force of $5 \text{ N} \pm 0,1 \text{ N}$.

7.3.7 Materials

7.3.7.1 Flue duct and metal air/flue terminal parts in contact with combustion products

Flue ducts and metal air/flue terminal parts for vertical air/flue terminals in contact with combustion products shall be in accordance with EN 1856-1.

7.3.7.2 Air supply duct and other parts not in contact with combustion products

The casing, if any, of the air/flue terminal shall consist of materials - protected or not - which are to be regarded as fit for the purpose.

E.g.:

- plastic;
- aluminium;
- steel galvanized according to the Sendzimir process with a minimum zinc layer weight of 275 g/m²;
- stainless steel.

7.3.7.3 Additional information on plastics and elastomers

Attention shall be paid to the resistance to sunlight where appropriate, in particular UV radiation, as well as to flame extinction and flame sustainability.

Plastics and elastomeric components used in the air/flue terminal shall:

- a) Not show any deformation, permanent or temporary, when the air/flue terminal is tested in accordance with 12.7, that will affect the performance of the air/flue terminal, and
- b) Meet the requirements laid down in EN 14471 and EN 14241-1 when assessed using the test methods described in those standards at the temperatures obtained in 12.2.4.2

7.3.7.4 Freeze thaw resistance

Metal terminal products are considered deemed to satisfy freeze thaw resistance. Plastic components satisfying the requirement 7.3.7.3.a), are also considered deemed to satisfy the freeze thaw resistance.

8 Product information

8.1 Manufacturer's instructions

The manufacturer's instructions shall be available in the language of the country in which the product is placed on the market.

8.2 Minimum information to be included in the manufacturer's instructions

The manufacturer shall include in his documentation and instructions the following minimum information:

- manufacturer identification;
- product designation (according to 10.1), with explanation, e.g. metal vertical air/flue terminal for use with C₆₂ and C₆₃ gas appliances, and resistance to fire external to external class EI;

NOTE 1 Resistance to fire external to external is zero for this product.

NOTE 2 For resistance to fire classification see EN 13501-2.

- nominal diameters of the flue duct and air duct;

- actual diameters and lengths of the spigots with tolerances;
- weight;
- typical installation drawing, including relevant dimensions and details of how the terminal is supported;
- identification of flue and air supply ducts;
- minimum distance to combustible materials;
- that the product shall be installed in accordance with local rules in force;
- thermal resistance;
- coefficient of flow resistance for the air supply ζ_A ;
- coefficient of flow resistance for the flue duct ζ_F ;
- minimum/maximum height above roof.

And where appropriate:

- compatibility with the spigot sizes shown in Annex B;
- storage instructions;
- method of installation of any seals required;
- specific methods or tools for cleaning.

NOTE 3 The normal method of cleaning is by the use of a brush which should not be made from black steel.

8.3 Sampling points

Where appropriate an adapter with a flue gas and air supply sampling point shall be provided with the terminal.

9 Marking

NOTE For CE marking and CE labelling purposes the provisions of ZA.3 apply.

9.1 Air/flue terminal

The air/flue terminal shall be marked with the following information:

- a) product designation in accordance with Clause 10;
- b) Additional characteristics:
 - Wind class (see 10.7.1): e.g. A90
 - Ice/rain class (see 10.7.2): e.g. K1.
 - Pilot flame class (see 10.7.3): e.g. FL1
- c) name or trade mark of the manufacturer;

- d) manufacturing batch or product reference of manufacturer;
- e) for separate air/flue configurations, identification of the flue and air supply ducts.

9.2 Packaging

Each package within a consignment shall be legibly marked with the following information:

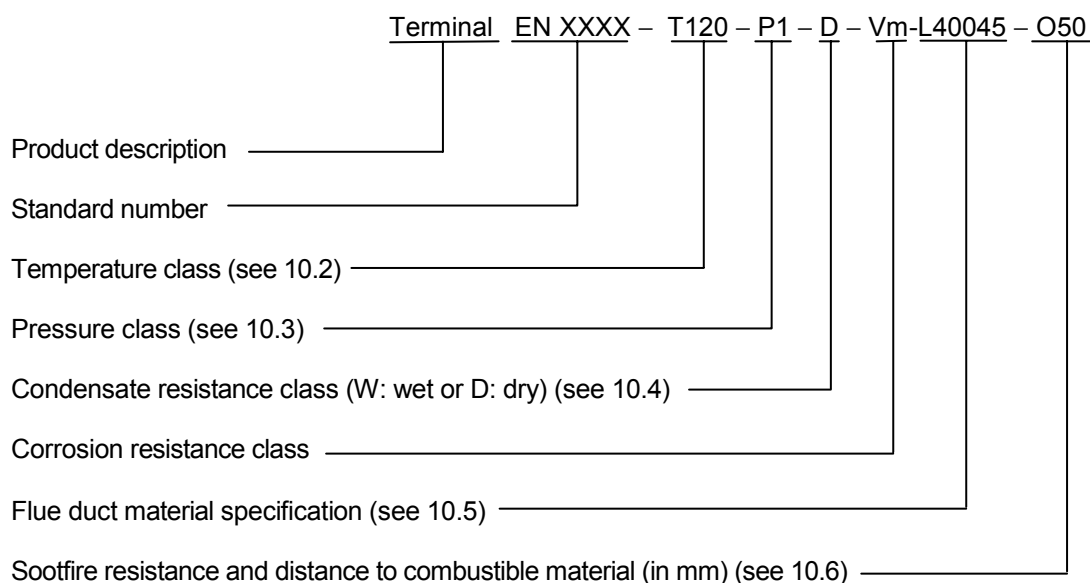
- a) product designation in accordance with Clause 10;
- b) name or trade mark of the manufacturer;
- c) nominal diameters of the flue duct and air duct.

10 Designation

10.1 General

An air/flue terminal shall be designated in accordance with the following designation system.

Example:



10.2 Temperature classes and test temperature

The temperature class for the terminal nominal working temperature and the test temperature for the temperature class are defined in Table 1.

Table 1 — Temperature classes and test temperatures

Temperature class	Nominal working Temperature (T) °C	Flue gas test Temperature (T_e) °C
T 080	≤ 80	100
T 100	≤ 100	120
T 120	≤ 120	150
T 140	≤ 140	170
T 160	≤ 160	190
T 200	≤ 200	250
T 250	≤ 250	300
T 300	≤ 300	350
T 400	≤ 400	500
T 450	≤ 450	550
T 600	≤ 600	700

10.3 Pressure class

Terminals conforming to this standard shall be designated according to only one pressure class P1 (see 7.2.1).