

THE NATIONAL FIREPLACE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION includes all the largest and most progressive firms in the industry, producing fireplaces in a wide and exciting choice of materials and designs, at all prices.

You'll be proud of the way your new **NFMA** fireplace transforms your living room – your friends will be quick to notice the extra touch of distinction in your home. Here are a few simple suggestions for keeping it at its best.

THE CARE AND CLEANING OF YOUR FIREPLACE.

Always "run-in" a new fireplace. Do not build too hot a fire for the first few days. Never drag or drop heavy objects, such as metal coal scuttles, on the hearth surface.

Never stand on the hearth. This is not only a dangerous practice for you, but will quickly disfigure the surface texture of your hearth.

Different materials need different cleaning methods... follow this guide for best results –

CERAMIC TILES. Use warm water with a good household detergent or soap. Never use abrasives or scrapers. Never wipe the fireplace with a wet or damp cloth while it is still hot. This can cause cracking or crazing of the tiles.

RUSTIC MARBLE OR RIVEN SLATE. Scrub with a stiff bristle brush and clean water, with a detergent additive. Do not use wax polish. Ask the Manufacturer's advice on the removal of stains or oily marks.

POLISHED MARBLE. Wash occasionally with a soft cloth and warm, soapy water, using a chamois leather for final polishing. Do not use an abrasive cleaner. Never wipe the marble while the fireplace is still hot.

RECONSTRUCTED STONE. Always use warm water and a clean sponge, not a cloth. A small amount of detergent may be used if required. The fireplace can occasionally be scrubbed with a clean brush and afterwards sponged down with clean, warm water.

BRIQUETTE. Dust occasionally with a soft brush. If the briquettes become stained, ask the manufacturer for cleaning directions. Do not use soapy water.

STAINLESS STEEL. Fire frames and hearth plates of stainless steel need no polishing. They should be washed with a soft cloth and warm, soapy water. Heavy soot or tarry deposits can be removed with methylated spirits.

The National Fireplace Manufacturers' Association

P.O. Box 35 (Stoke), Stoke-on-Trent, ST4 7NU.
Telephone: (0782) 44311



**THE NATIONAL FIREPLACE
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION**

Design No.

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For

Your Order No.

Your Order No.

Instructions for installing fireplaces.

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These Instructions cover the provisions of B. S. Code
of Practice No. 8303

NOTE: Many domestic chimneys constructed since 1966 will have circular or square clay liners. In such cases care should be taken to ensure that –

(a) Any change from the rectangular flue over the fire to the chimney flue is not too abrupt in order to avoid baffling of the flue gases.

(b) The flue area is adequate both for the size of fire opening and the appliance to be installed therein.

Introduction

These instructions have been compiled to illustrate the essential features of installation to prevent excessive heat reaching either the concrete backing or the face of the fireplace and to provide expansion joints to accommodate differential thermal movement. The notes and illustrations apply particularly to an installation to receive a basic inset open fire. Appliances involving back boilers and/or under floor air supply fires require different construction within the recess and manufacturers instructions should be observed. However, the general principles outlined in these instructions including the provision of essential seals and movement joints will still apply. These instructions apply to prefabricated fireplace surrounds and hearths manufactured by the slabbing process. Installation of other types of fireplace (e.g. cast iron surrounds, fireplaces built up on site, etc.) should be in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

FIG. A.

1. With the old fireplace removed and recess clear of rubble and the old fireback, extend the opening upwards for approximately 300 mm. to the precast construction lintel (if present) or corbelled brickwork.
2. Lay the hearth centrally on the flue on a thin bed (5-10 mm) of weak lime mortar and level it accurately from side to side and front to back.

Old glazed tiles or hearths of other surfaces having poor adhesion should be removed before the new hearth is fixed.

NOTE:— Some surrounds are designed to fit behind the hearth to floor level at each side — the hearth being shaped with a tongue which extends under the fire opening. Such designs require the surround to be positioned, temporarily, on the chimney breast while the hearth is located.

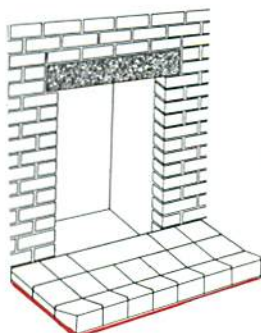


FIG. A.

FIG. B.

1. Cover the hearth with protective blanket or quilt.
2. Place a piece of resilient material (fibre board or corrugated cardboard) against the wall at the rear of the recess.
3. Fill in the base of the recess behind the hearth with a concrete mix of:—
1 part Cement
4 parts Crushed firebrick or Lytag or Leca.

Finish smooth and level with hearth surface. Alternatively, a precast slab of concrete of the same thickness as the hearth can be bedded level with the hearth.

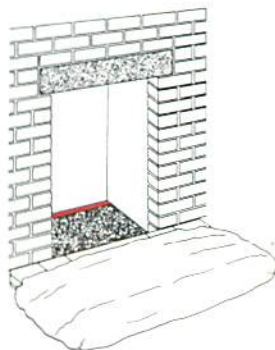


FIG. B.

FIG. C.

1. When the concrete in the recess has hardened, place the lower part of the fireback in the recess. Remove any protective blocks which may be fitted on the base of the surround. Place it, temporarily, on the hearth and centre it.
2. Align the fireback with the fire opening. If there is a piece of asbestos rope attached behind the fire opening it should be partly compressed by the fireback. If there is no rope a space of approximately 6 mm should be left for the insertion of rope later. Mark the exact position of the fireback and remove the surround.
3. The space between the sides of the fireback and the recess should be closed with brickwork or shuttered to retain the back filling composition.
4. Before filling the space behind the fireback place a layer of corrugated cardboard or strawboard over the back surface of the fireback and keep it in position while filling in.

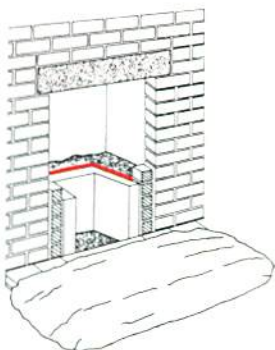


FIG. C.

5. Back Filling Composition.

Preferably the back filling material should consist of:—

- 4-6 volumes vermiculite or perlite.
- 1 volume cement or lime.

Moisten with just sufficient water to hold together when squeezed in the hand.

If neither vermiculite or perlite are available a weak mixture of crushed brick bonded with lime or cement may be used.

FIG. D.

1. After filling behind the lower part of the fireback place the upper part in exact alignment with the lower part jointed with fire cement.
2. Place a chamfered lintel over the fireback resting on brickwork at the sides and not on the fireback.

Continue filling behind the fireback and finish level with the top edge (see Fig. F.)
Place concrete or brickwork in the space above the fireback at the back and sides and finish at approximately 45° to meet the recess brickwork as shown in Fig. F.

Brick up the space over the lintel to close up the recess ensuring that all joints are airtight.

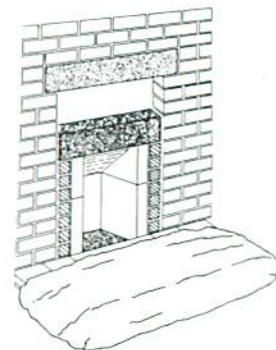


FIG. D.

FIG. E. & F.

Remove any protective blocks which may be fitted on the base of the surround.

1. Place the surround on the hearth and position to be central and to conform to the fireback opening.

Place pieces of packing (approximately 2 mm.) between the hearth and the surround to ensure an expansion gap after fixing the surround. (This packing is removed after fixing).

Mark the points for drilling the brickwork to secure the surround by the lugs provided.

Remove the surround, drill and plug the holes.

2. Replace the surround with a length of damp asbestos rope placed round the fire opening (see Figs. E & F.) Screw the surround firmly but not too tightly to the brickwork.

Remove the packing to leave the expansion joint between the surround and hearth.

3. Check that the asbestos rope has remained in position to be compressed between the fireback and the surround at the sides and between the lintel and the surround at the top of the opening.

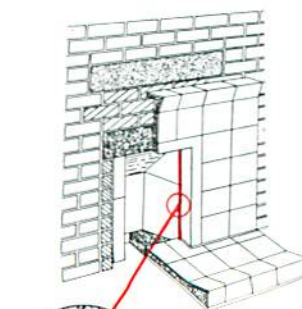


FIG. E.

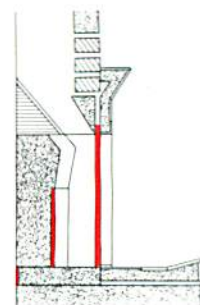
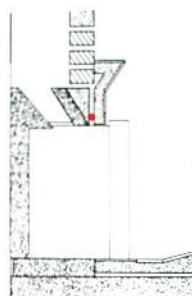
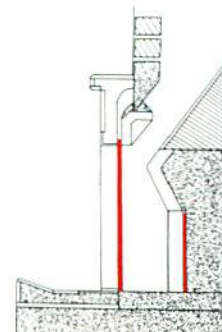


FIG. F.

INSET HEATERS. When installing an inset room heater or specialised appliance, the makers' individual instructions should be adhered to at all times and full protection given to the back of the fireplace. Many heater manufacturers recommend full insulation between the fireplace and the top of the heater and the use of a flue pipe extension from the smoke outlet spigot. Both these features are vital to successful service.



FIREHOOD With certain designs of fireplace it is not possible to protect fully the back of the fireplace from the heat of the fire without the use of a proprietary hood and when these circumstances arise a hood must be inserted.



CONTINUOUS BURNING FIRES. When continuous burning fires are fitted to any fireplace such appliances **MUST NOT** be sealed to the frame forming the fire opening, but to the fireback or cheeks only.

DRYING OUT. ALL INSTALLATIONS MUST BE ALLOWED TO DRY OUT AND ONLY SMALL FIRES SHOULD BE BURNT FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF USE, NO MATTER HOW LONG THIS MAY BE AFTER INSTALLATION.