

Oil Appliance Flue Termination (England)

Version 1.2 July 2019

Location of Flue outlet. Minimum distances to terminals in millimetres as measured from top of chimney or the outer edge of a low-level discharge opening. If Manufacturers Instructions require greater distance than these, Manufacturers Instructions take precedence. See Notes below (1) and Diagram 1 overleaf		Standard eff. Pressure Jet appliance (Building regs)	Appliance with vaporising burner	Condensing pressure Jet appliance See diagrams 1 & 3 overleaf & Also see notes 6,7,8,9,11 below
A	Below an opening (2,3) (Above an opening see note 14)	600mm	Not Allowed	1000mm diagram 3 (e)
B	Horizontally to an opening (2,3)	600mm	Not allowed	1000mm diagram 3 (e)
C	Below a plastic/painted gutter, drainage pipe or eaves or balcony if combustible material has been protected (4)	75mm	Not allowed	1000mm diagram 3 (e)
D	Below a plastic/painted gutter, drainage pipe or eaves or balcony if combustible material has not been protected	600mm	Not allowed	1000mm diagram 3 (e)
E	From vertical sanitary pipework	300mm	Not allowed	300mm
F	From an external or internal corner or from a surface or boundary alongside the terminal	300mm	Not allowed	300mm
G	Above ground or balcony level	300mm	Not allowed	300mm
H	From a surface or boundary facing the terminal	600mm	Not allowed	2500mm diagram 3 (f)
J	From a terminal facing a terminal	1200mm	Not allowed	1200mm
K	Vertically from a terminal on the same wall	1500mm	Not allowed	1500mm
L	Horizontally from a terminal on the same wall	750mm	Not allowed	750mm
M	Above the highest point of an intersection of a roof	600mm (5)	1000mm (4)	600mm (5)
N	From a vertical structure to the side of a terminal	750mm (5)	2300mm	750mm (5)
O	Above a vertical structure which is less than 750mm (pressure jet burner) or 2300mm (vaporising burner) horizontally from the side of the terminal	600mm (5)	1000mm (4)	600mm (5)
P	From a ridge terminal to a vertical structure on the roof	1500mm	Not allowed	1500mm
Q	Above or to the side of any opening on a flat or sloping roof	600mm	600mm	1000mm diagram 3 (d)
R	Below any opening on a sloping roof	2000mm	2000mm	2000mm but not recommended dia. 3(c)

Notes:

- Terminals should only be positioned on walls where appliances have been approved for such configurations when tested in accordance with BS EN 303-1:1999 or OFTEC standards OFS A100 or OFSA101.
 - An opening means an openable element, such as an openable window or door, or permanent opening such as a permanently open air vent.
 - Notwithstanding the dimensions above, a terminal should be at least 300mm from combustible material, e.g. a window frame or the wall of a building with less than 30 minutes fire resistance. In the case of a thatched roof, separation distances should be doubled, and fire-retardant material and close wire applied in the immediate vicinity of the flue.
 - Where a terminal is used with a vaporising burner, the terminal should be at least 2300mm horizontally from the roof.
 - Outlets for vertical balanced flues in locations M, N and O should be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
 - Condensing boiler flue terminals must not be located under car ports or under a roof window. Diagram 3 (a) and (c)
 - Condensing boiler flue terminals should be located at least 1000mm from the top and any side of a roof window. Diagram 3 (d)
 - Condensing boiler flue terminals sited at low level (under 2m) should not be positioned near public footways, frequently used access routes and at least 2500mm away from a car parking space or patio (hard surfaced area). Diagram 3 (b)
 - The plume of wet flue products from condensing boilers positioned in accordance with the distances above can sometimes be considered a nuisance for neighbouring properties. Whilst this nuisance is not considered to be within the scope of Building Regulations, such Installations could be considered a Statutory Nuisance as set out in the Environmental Protection Act. Installers may wish to adopt guidance in chapter 6 of the guide to condensing boiler installation assessment procedure; additional distances to be considered are also given in the last column above and diagram 3 overleaf. Care should also be taken to locate flue outlets away from parts of the building that may be damaged by frequent wetting.
 - Flue terminals at low level (under 2m) from ground, balcony, flat roof or other place to which any person has access, should also incorporate a flue cage.
 - Additional increased distances and requirements may be necessary when using a plume management kit and should be checked with the Manufacturers Instructions to ensure compliance and safety.
 - Where a flue terminates less than 600mm below a projection & the projection consists of plastics or has a combustible or painted surface, a heatshield of at least 750mm wide should be fitted to protect these surfaces.
 - Appliances burning Class D fuel should discharge its flue gasses at a height of 2m or more above ground level.
 - Worcester Bosch also say above an openable element, but this should be considered for all condensing appliances.
- Flue terminals should also be positioned a minimum of 1800mm from a Domestic Oil tank under 3500 Litres, 2000mm from a Non-Domestic Oil tank under 3500 Litres and 6000mm from a Domestic or Non-Domestic Oil tank of 3501 Litres or more, or a radiation barrier placed between the flue terminal and Oil tank, specific to the class of oil tank installed see F/S 32 Fire protection & separation distances for Oil Tanks (England) taking into consideration distances required in point H above.

Diagram 1 Location and distances of Flue Outlet

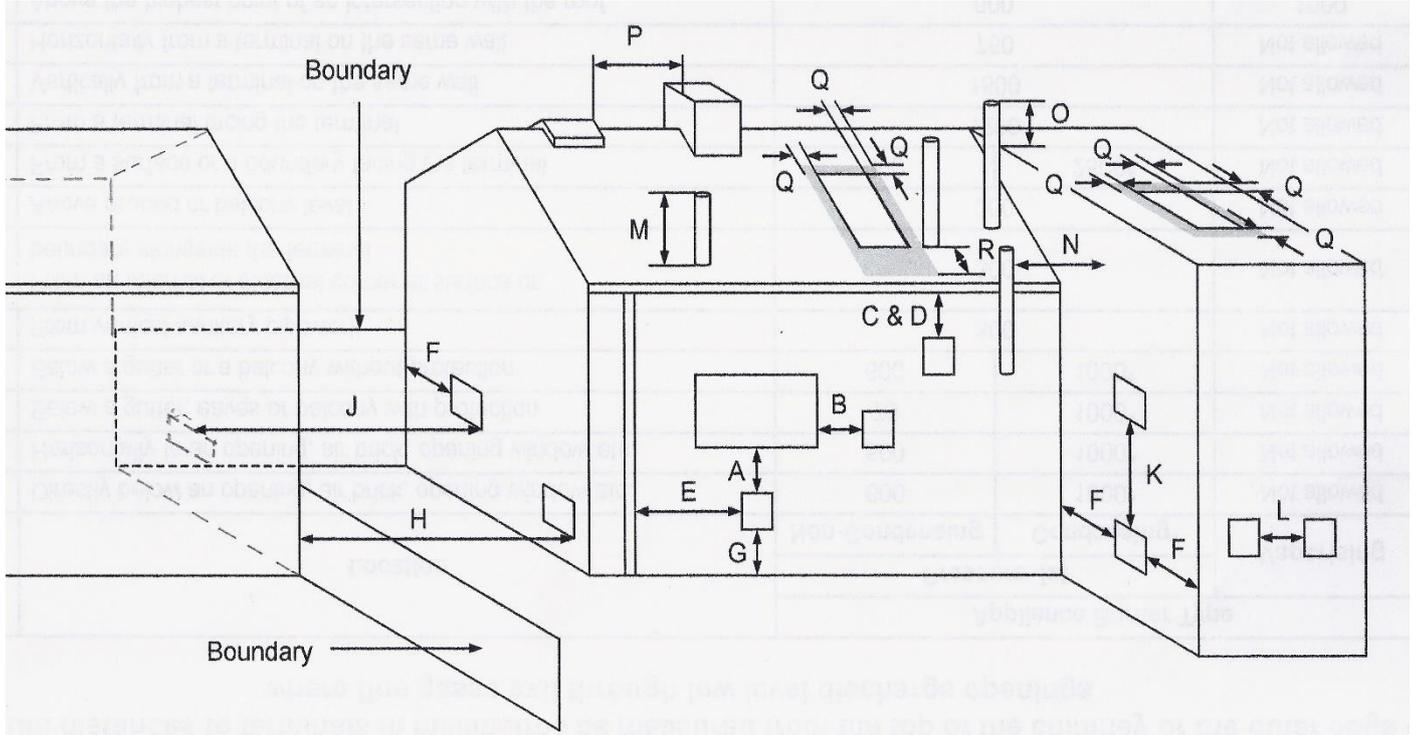


Diagram 2 Flues should not pass through the shaded areas below

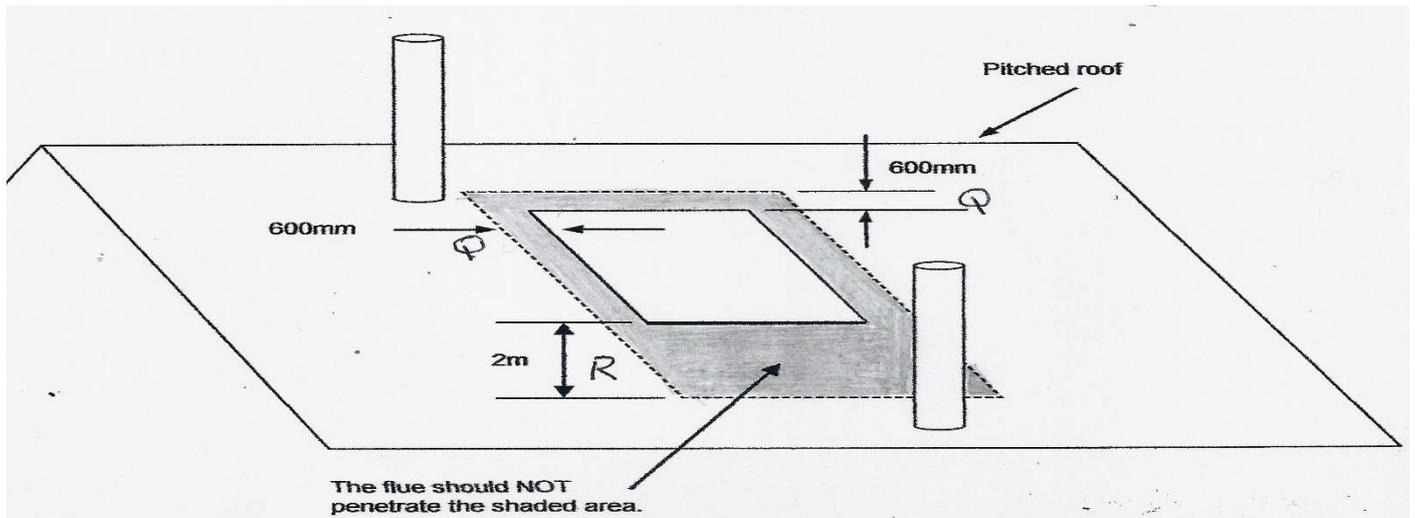


Diagram 3 Additional recommendations for the termination of condensing boiler flues to address Plume Nuisance

