

## SPECIFICATIONS

### DF700

Cavity Opening Width min. (A)	695mm
Cavity Opening Height min. (B)	680mm
Cavity Opening Depth min. (C)	560mm

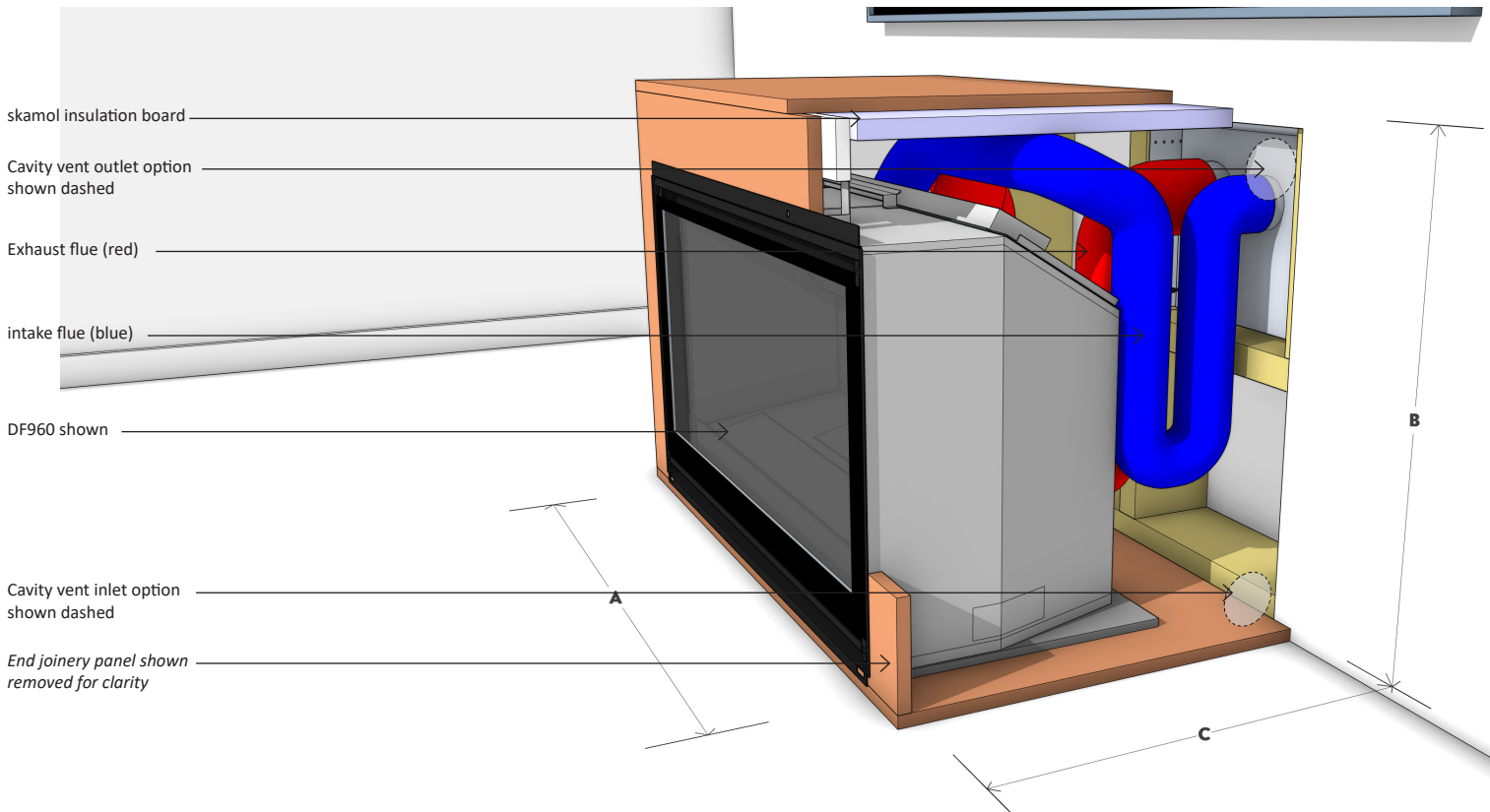
### DF960

Cavity Opening Width min. (A)	945mm
Cavity Opening Height min. (B)	680mm
Cavity Opening Depth min. (C)	560mm

## KEY DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

The installation of an Escea DF700 or DF960 gas fireplace into compact cabinetry or under-bench locations pose potential challenges with heat-sensitive materials due to the compressed finish style. While meeting *AS/NZS5601 Gas Installations* safety requirements, exposure to undesirable heat levels may necessitate additional protection for materials to avoid deformation or degradation over time. This guide outlines the supplementary installation requirements tailored for sealed cavities, hutches, joinery or cabinetry, or under-bench installations. This guide should be read in conjunction with the *Escea DF Series Installation Manual*.

## JOINERY CAVITY DETAIL



## FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact the Escea Architectural Advisory Team for further assistance.

Email: [aa@escea.com](mailto:aa@escea.com)

PH (NZ): 0800 17 3000

PH (AU): 1800 460 832

## MATERIAL SELECTION

There is potential for radiant heat from the exhaust flue pipe creating hot spots on adjacent materials, therefore suitable material selection is imperative. Follow the the material manufacturers' specifications, particularly regarding maximum service temperature, and should be resilient to localised heating.

## FLUE CLEARANCE

Maintain a minimum 50mm clearance to combustible materials for the initial **600mm** (DF960) or **900mm** (DF700) of the flue run. When the exhaust flue is in close proximity to heat-sensitive or non-combustible materials, take proactive measures to protect these materials or minimise the risk.

## INSULATION FOR THERMAL PROTECTION

Use an insulating material (25mm Skamol board) to protect heat-sensitive materials from hot spots. Adhere insulation sheets beneath the cavity's top or adjacent to the exhaust flue pipe. These materials offer a blend of heat resistance and insulation.

## CAVITY VENTILATION

Cavity ventilation is important to mitigate heat build-up within the cavity, which may be detrimental to heat sensitive materials. While not technically required, incorporating ventilation involves introducing fresh air at the cavity base and providing an exit path towards the top. Vent open area should be equivalent to a 75mm Ø hole or 4400mm<sup>2</sup>.

## SOUND ATTENUATION

When the flue terminal is in close proximity to the fireplace, fan noise can be prevalent. This can be reduced by incorporating extra S-bends in the flue pipes leading to the terminal, as shown below. Adding sound-deadening material, can also help.

Installation Manual and CAD files are available via the QR Code or link: [www.escea.com/technical](http://www.escea.com/technical)

