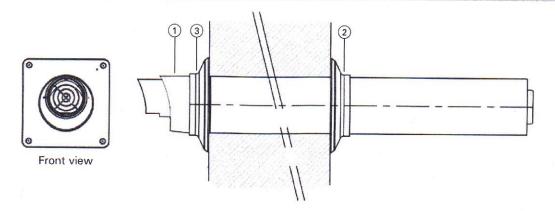
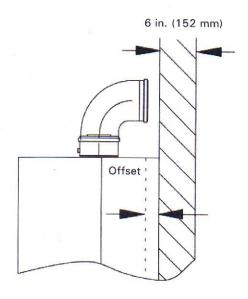
Coaxial Vent Termination



Legend

- 1 Vent termination
- 2 Wall flashing (inside)
- 3 Wall flashing (outside)



Vent system	Opening Ø
60/100 M&G/Duravent, PolyFlue, Z-Flex, ECCO, Centrotherm InnoFlue	41/4 in. (108 mm)
80/125 M&G/Duravent, PolyFlue, Z-Flex, ECCO, Centrotherm InnoFlue	51/4 in. (133 mm)
100/150 M&G/Duravent, PolyFlue	6¾ in. (160 mm)
110/160 Z-Flex, ECCO, Centrotherm InnoFlue	6 ¹¹ /16 in (170 mm)

Side wall vent termination installation

- Provide side wall opening (see table above) to install vent termination.
- 2. Slide vent termination ① with wall flashing ③ into opening (drain openings must be located on the outside of the wall, pointing downward).
- Attach wall flashing (2) to inside of wall using the screws and plugs provided.
- 4. Attach wall flashing 3 to outside of wall.

IMPORTANT

If required the vent termination may be shortened.

IMPORTANT

Potential gaps between the vent-air intake and the surrounding construction which may cause air, rain or flue gases to leak into the wall or the building, must be sealed with approved outdoor sealant/caulking to prevent leakage of any kind.

When installing a side wall vent system with the minimum equivalent vent length (87° elbow and vent termination, a wall thickness of at least 6 in. (152 mm) is required. For walls with a thickness less than 6 in. (152 mm), means must be provided to offset the boiler from the wall (see illustration above).

Coaxial Vent Termination (continued)

Note: Termination may not be exactly as shown, refer to the vent manufacturers specific component specifications.



Refer to the vent manufacturers Installation Instructions.

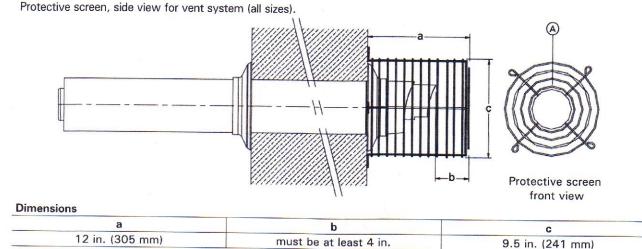
Protective screen

 Secure protective screen (A) into place, using the four stainless steel screws and anchors.

IMPORTANT

The protective screen MUST be installed.

 Connect vent termination from inside and ensure the vent termination has a min. 3° downward slope toward the boiler.



Venting Length

Boiler model	Vent system		
	60/100	80/125	100/150 or 110/160
WB1B 26, 35	82 ft. (25 m) (see Fig. 13)	98 ft. (30 m) *1 (see Fig. 14)	118 ft. (36 m) *2 (see Fig. 14)
WB2B 19, 26	33 ft. (10 m)	43 ft. (13 m)*1	52 ft. (16 m)*2
WB2B 35	26 ft. (8 m)	36 ft. (11 m)*1	50 ft. (15 m) *2
WB2B 45, 60		33 ft. (10 m)	43 ft. (13 m)* ³
WB2B 80, 105			43 ft. (13 m)
B2TA 19, 35	33 ft. (10 m)	40 ft. (12 m)*1	50 ft. (15 m)*2
B2TB 19, 35	33 ft. (10 m)	40 ft. (12 m)*1	50 ft. (15 m)*2
B2HA 19, 28, 35	33 ft. (10 m)	40 ft. (12 m)*1	50 ft. (15 m)*2
B2HB 19, 26, 35	33 ft. (10 m)	40 ft. (12 m)*1	50 ft. (15 m)*2
B2HA 45		33 ft. (10 m)	43 ft. (13 m)* ³
B2HA 60		20 ft. (6 m)	30 ft. (9 m)*3
B2HB 45		33 ft. (10 m)	43 ft. (13 m)*3
B2HB 57		20 ft. (6 m)	30 ft. (9 m)* ³
B2HA 80, 88, 100			50 ft. (15 m)
B2HA 112			26 ft. (8 m)*5
B2HA 150			16 ft. (5 m)*4

- *1 If used with increasers 60/100 to 80/125.
- *2 If used with increasers 60/100 to 100/150.
- *3 If used with increasers 80/125 to 100/150.
- *4 Boilers have an input reduction of 13% with any coaxial length used.
- *5 Boilers have an input reduction of 5% with any coaxial length used.