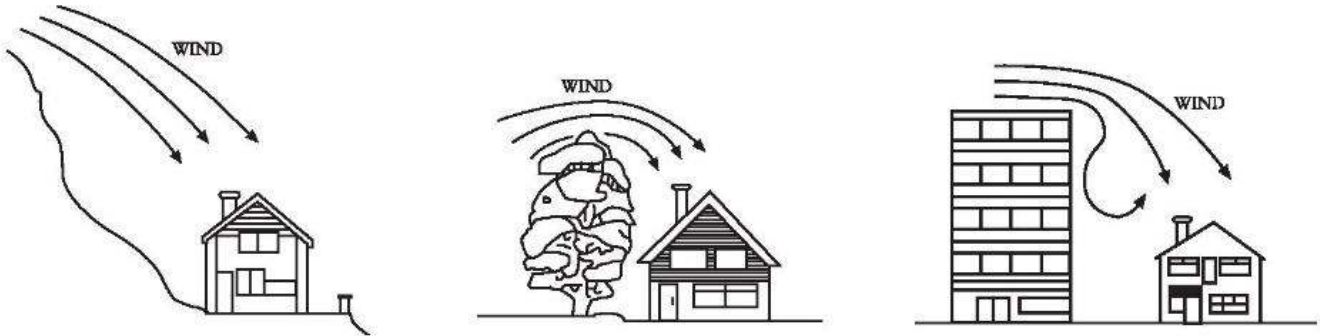
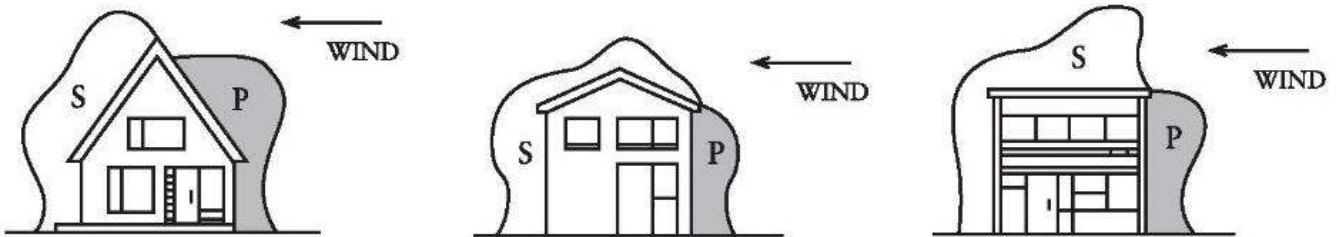


# TROUBLESHOOTING DOWN DRAFT

## POTENTIAL CAUSES OF DOWN DRAFT



## PRESSURE (P) AND SUCTION (S) ZONES CREATED BY WIND



## THE POSITION OF FLUE OUTLETS

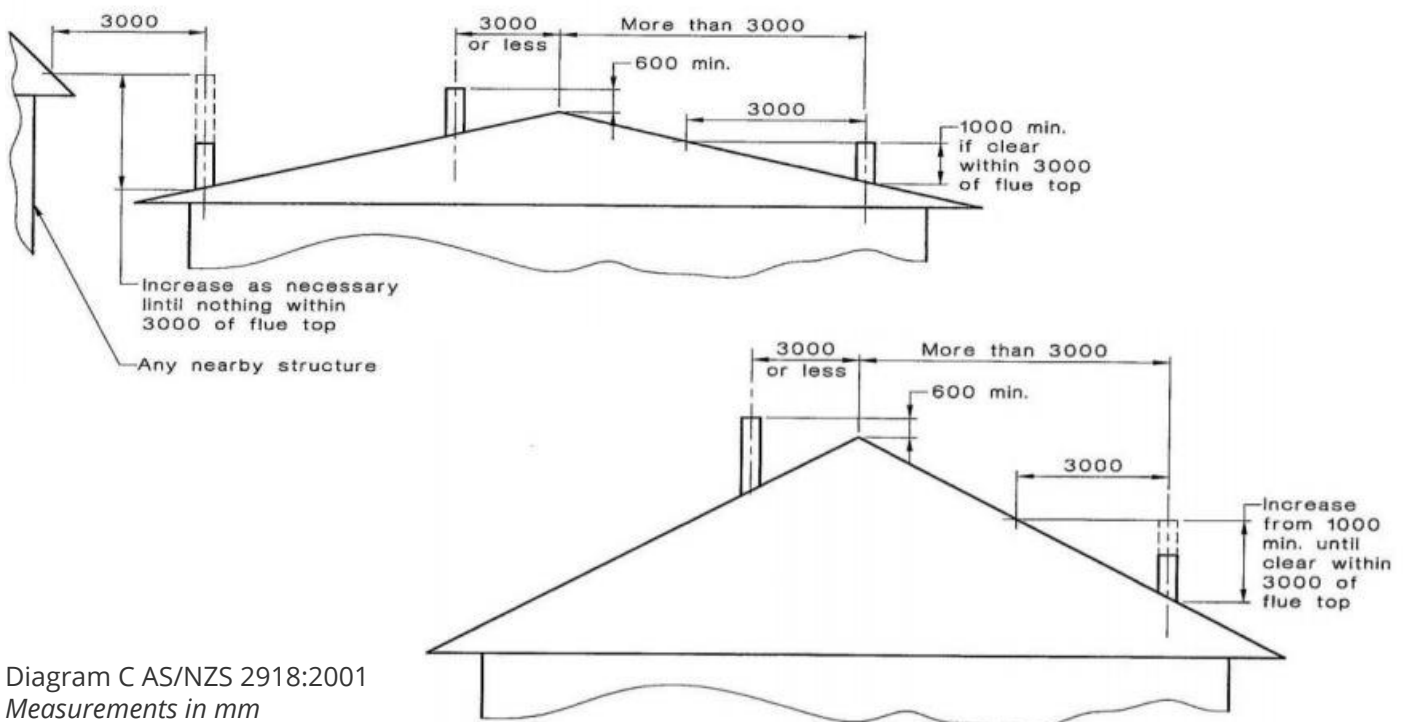


Diagram C AS/NZS 2918:2001  
Measurements in mm

## LOW FLUE DRAUGHT

*SYMPTOMS: DIFFICULT TO LIGHT, SMOKE COMING INTO THE ROOM*

CAUSE	REMEDY
<b>Cold flue</b>	Preheat the flue with a number of sheets of newspaper first to induce the draw effect before establishing a fire
<b>Flue too short</b>	Extend the flue
<b>Down draught</b>	Relocate/extend flue terminal. Fit an anti down draught cowl
<b>Flue diameter too large</b>	Reduce the diameter of the flue where possible however observe manufacturers minimum flue diameters
<b>Flue obstruction</b>	Clear/sweep the flue
<b>Restricted air supply</b>	Check for competing draughts (other flues, extractor hood/fans). Fit an air vent if the room is sealed.

## HIGH FLUE DRAUGHT

*SYMPTOMS: FIRE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL, FUEL NOT LASTING, FIRE TOO HOT, APPLIANCE DAMAGE, CHIMNEY FIRE*

<b>External wind conditions combined with flue terminal</b>	Fit stabiliser cowl. Fit flue draught stabiliser. Increase diameter of flue where possible.
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