

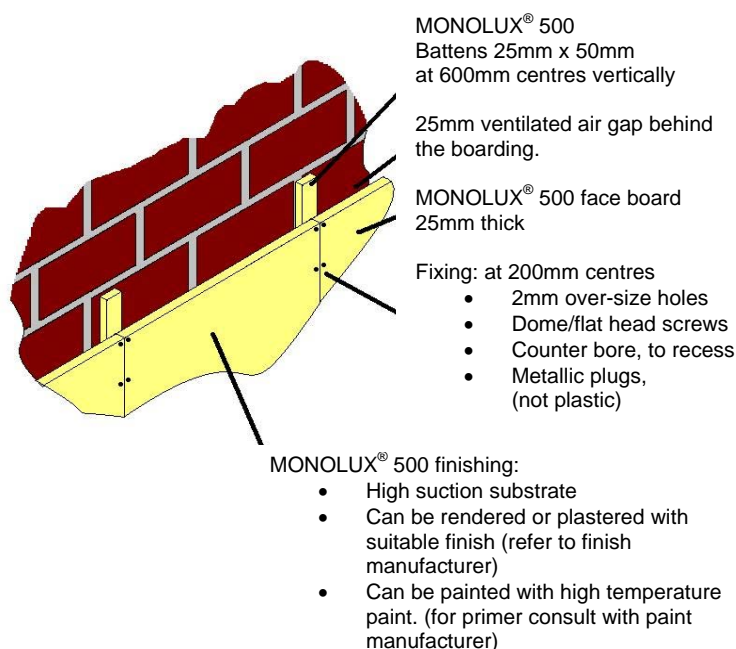
Introduction;

The trend towards installation of free standing wood-burning or multi fuel stoves, compared with traditional gas appliances or built in fire hearths, represents a complex problem in so far as the radiated heat given off from the outside of the stoves is higher than conventional fires, and manufacturers cannot always identify exactly what the parameters observed will be.

The advice given in this datasheet is intended to cover what is typically observed as the maximum output from such stoves, with temperatures of up to 400°C being the anticipated worst case.

Principles considered are:

- Reflecting the majority of heat back into the room
- Providing a thermal barrier capable of withstanding up to 500°C continuous working temperature, with a material which is inherently non-combustible.



Key points to note:

- Fixings should not be countersunk screws as this rigidly fixes the board in place, dome head or flat head screws should be used, recessed in counter-bored holes, with pre-drilled 2mm oversized holes
- Metal plugs should be used not plastic plugs
- If not fixed into masonry, metallic framing should be used and voids considered for insulation requirements. Timber framing should not be considered.
- The appliance should be sited no closer than 50mm from the surface of the MONOLUX[®] 500 board.
- Air gaps between the appliance and the MONOLUX[®] 500 board, and between the board and the substrate, prevent hot bridging and allow air movement cooling.
- Plaster finishing, or use of any plaster based boards, should be avoided behind or adjacent to any heating appliance due to the breakdown of the gypsum matrix at temperatures over 49°C.

AUTHORITY: Promat Recommendation - Based on in-house knowledge and Technical Experience

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