

Site preparation details for Oil Agas

Flue Arrangements

All of our reconditioned Agas require a conventional or open flue, i.e. a chimney. This can either be in the form of an existing brick chimney or by installing a pre fabricated flue system.

Current legislation requires that any flue installation is subject to building regulations and planning, or it must be installed by an OFTEC qualified and registered engineer, who is therefore not required to apply for local authority permission.

Each flue installation requires the appropriate documentation usually in the form of a data plate located at the electric meter, detailing flue specification, location, with the installers name and address plus the date of the installation.

Our engineer will need to verify the presence of a flue data plate prior to any appliance installation.

Existing Brick Chimney

An existing brick chimney needs to be lined with a 125mm flexible flue liner to BS 715. The chimney will need to be swept prior to installation of the liner. This also applies to chimneys built using clay liners or flue blocks.

As the term 'chimney liner' implies it is for use only within the confines of an existing chimney and should not be used outside these confines.

A 12.5mm – 100mm reducer will be required where the liner joins the 100mm vitreous flue pipe from the Aga.

Flue connections to Aga

The flue can be connected to exit either vertically from the top of the flue box or horizontally from the rear of the flue box. Where the flue is to exit vertically from the Aga there must be a minimum of 600mm of vertical pipe prior to any bends and these bends should be no greater than 45 degree. Basically the liner or pre fabricated flue should enter the room as high as possible enabling the first bend in the flue to be a minimum of 1600mm above the level of the plinth.

Where the flue is to exit horizontally from the rear of the flue box the horizontal run should be as short as possible.

In situations where it is unable to provide the 600mm of vertical rise from the top of the flue the Aga can be brought forward from the back of the wall allowing the use of the rear exit.

Special attention should be given to the diagrams detailing the flue box dimensions.

For instance despite popular thought the flue is not in centre of the Aga.

The Aga uses 100mm vitreous flue pipe, which is then adapted to the 125mm flue by a reducer.

Plinth

The cooker should be positioned on a level base of non-combustible material, i.e. concrete/slab.

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| The plinth width for a 2 oven Aga is | 987mm |
| The plinth width for a 4 oven Aga is | 1490mm |
| The depth for a Deluxe Aga is | 690mm |
| The depth for a Traditional is | 670mm |

The height of the plinth is optional but is usually no less than 50mm, which brings the top plate of the Aga to a normal 900mm work top height.

Important

The plinth should be positioned with the position of the flue in mind remembering that the **flue centre line** is **470mm from the right hand edge of the plinth**.

Pre-Fabricated Flue Systems

In the absence of an existing chimney a pre-fabricated flue can be used to run either within the fabric of the building or externally.

Flue should be 125mm double skinned insulated such as K vent or LTZ.

In exposed situations where the majority of the flue run is external it may be advisable to use a higher-grade flue such as Selkirk or SMZ or SMW.

When using a pre-fabricated flue it is important to ensure the flue will terminate above the ridge of the roof in a similar position to existing chimneys. A flue terminating above guttering will possibly be subject to downdraught and therefore be useless. It is advisable to sort out such problems at the design stage, usually by locating the appliance in a more suitable position ie against the gable end where a flue can be run above the ridge height with no problem. The Pre Fabricated Flue will require a 125mm – 100mm reducer to connect to the 100mm flue of the Aga.

Cowls

The minimum requirement is a parasol type cowl, (Sometimes referred to as 'chinaman's hat'), which is guarded by a wire grid to prevent access by birds etc.

In most cases it is best to install an 'OH' cowl suitable for oil appliances at the time of preparing for your cooker, rather than having to fit one at a later date after experiencing flue problems.

Fuel Supply

Fuel – 28 second heating oil

Tank

All new tank installations must be bunded and positioned as per current legislation. The Aga will need a tank of around 1000 litres but if sharing a tank with a boiler etc, a larger tank may be more convenient.

The Aga relies on a **gravity flow** oil line. The base of the tank will need to be no less than **500mm higher** than the level of the Aga plinth. The tank **outlet** should be at the **bottom to the tank**. Should the base of the tank be higher than 3m from the plinth level a pressure regulator will be needed in the oil line to prevent excessive oil pressure on the control valve.

If it is impossible to site the oil tank above the plinth level or the tank has a top outlet, a **lifter** will have to be used to provide oil to the Aga.

Oil Pipe

The Aga requires a **10mm supply directly from the tank** via a filter. This must be a **dedicated** supply line and not shared with another appliance. This is a **safety issue**.

The oil line should enter the building as close to the appliance as possible thus avoiding long runs of unprotected internal pipe work.

Prior to entering the building a **remote type safety valve** should be positioned in the oil line with a sensor of length long enough to be positioned above the Aga **fire control valve**. Safety valves can have a sensor up to 15m long if they need to be longer there are electric versions. A **filter** should be positioned in the oil line just before the **safety valve**.

Siting the Aga

This is the most important stage of the installation and will determine the ease or difficulty in connecting the appliance to it's services i.e. flue, oil and water.

The overriding factor in siting the Aga is its position relative to the flue. The flue must terminate in a position such that it is exposed and not subject to any unusual draughts created by surrounding obstacles. This ability is ultimately down to where the Aga is sited.

Also the Aga requires an air vent directly to outside so effectively the room where the Aga is sited must have an outside wall or at least the ability to be able to pipe an air vent from outside the room where the Aga is sited.

If the Aga is to supply domestic hot water then thought must be given to the ability to run flow and return pipes from the Aga to the hot water cylinder on a gravity flow system, i.e. the flow pipe must rise constantly to the cylinder. The oil supply line should be able to enter the building as close to the Aga as possible, thus avoiding long runs of internal oil line.

Ventilation

The minimum air provision is to fit an air vent supplying no less than 100 sq cm of free air directly from outside to the room in which the appliance is fitted.

The vent is best fitted at high level allowing the cool air to mix with the hot air in the room lessening its impact.

Extractor fans can interfere with the flue so if they are to be fitted in the same room as the Aga it should have a maximum mechanical extract rate of 20 litres/second. In this instance the air vent should be positioned between the extractor and the appliance so the extractor pulls its air from the vent and not from the flue of the Aga.

Once again our engineer will have to verify the presence of a suitable air vent prior to installing the Aga.

Oil Control Valve

This is normally sited on the side of the Aga as per the illustration and will increase the width of the Aga by approx 90mm. If this position is not possible the valve can be positioned up to five feet away but the height at which the valve is positioned is critical and cannot be altered.

If the control valve is sited on the side of the Aga and positioned within a kitchen unit it will obviously be better if this unit is a cupboard rather than a drawer unit. Access will be required to the valve for servicing etc.

Hot water

Where the Aga is to be fitted with a boiler to heat the domestic hot water it must be connected to a **gravity flow system**, it must **be indirect**.

The hot water pipes can exit from either side of the Aga.

The hot water cylinder should be sized **48 inches x 18 inches**. If convenient a small radiator/towel rail can be run off the system acting as a heat leak. Flow and return pipes in **28mm** with a **22mm overflow pipe**. Care should be taken to ensure the flow pipe rises constantly from the Aga to the cylinder. When positioning the flow pipe for connecting to the Aga it's better that the pipe is higher than lower.

Where a central heating boiler is also heating the same cylinder a twin coil cylinder should be used keeping the two systems separate. As a rule the top coil is run by the boiler and the lower coil by the Aga. All pipes should be lagged.

For position of the water pipe tails refer to diagrams remembering that dimensions are different for the traditional (standard) model and the deluxe model.

Our experienced and trained fitters carry out installation. The cost includes labour, all copper and brass fittings, but not the cost of any of the vitreous enamel flue pipe.

The prices for this are listed below.

We would expect to arrive to find a fully prepared site i.e. that the chimney / flue is lined, the oil feed pipe and tank are prepared, water pipes are ready, base / plinth installed and that there is a supply of oil to the cooker.

Our fitting charge does not include flue materials, building, plumbing or oil installation work.