



## Gas Furnace Flues

For every cubic foot of gas that is burned, two cubic feet of water are by-produced. Because new energy-efficient furnaces allow less heat to go up the chimney, and more into your home, the moisture that was created during the burning condenses on the walls of the chimney. Unfortunately, this acid-laden moisture causes deterioration to the chimney.

### **Some common symptoms of excessive moisture in a gas furnace chimney:**

#### **Inside:**

- Peeling wallpaper
- Blistering paint
- Flaking plaster
- Ceiling stains
- Damp patches
- Mold

#### **Outside:**

- White stains on brick
- Eroded mortar joints

## Oil Furnace Flues

When heating oil is burned, a sulfuric soot is formed which combines with moisture in the flue (a natural by-product of burning in today's energy-efficient furnaces). This acid mixture attacks the chimney causing erosion of flue tiles and mortar joints, creating dangerous voids. Additional danger exists as silt falls to the bottom of the chimney causing potential blockage. Both of these situations could allow dangerous gases to enter your home, potentially causing sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide poisoning.

**Some common symptoms of problems in an oil furnace chimney:**

**Inside:**

- Silt in chimney
- Soot floating in the house
- Soot coming from barometric damper
- Odor
- Flaking plaster
- Damp patches

**Outside:**

- White stains on brick
- Eroding mortar joints
- Deteriorating bricks

**Installing a high quality stainless steel chimney liner will vent these water vapors and sulfuric soot efficiently and with maximum safety.**