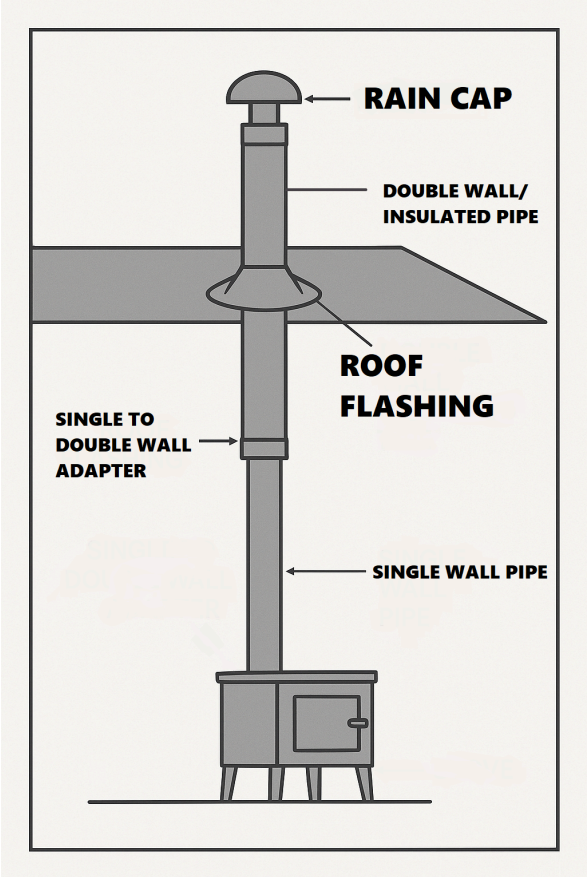
CAPYBARA MINI STOVES

Capybara Stoves – Roof Exit Bundle And Single Wall Pipes Installation Guide

This installation guide is intended for use with the Capybara Stoves basic roof exit bundle and single wall pipes. These bundles are intended to get you started, but additional components may be required for a safe installation. Every installation has different variables, so plan for extra insulated or single-wall pipe sections, fasteners, or other hardware as needed. This product should be installed by a licensed and insured stove installer.



The simplified overview diagram above does not show items such as double wall pipe support bracket and double wall pipe joint clamps for securing double wall pipe joints (included) nor the stovepipe screws needed for install. Every installation is different. Verify pipe and stove distances from combustibles and use the proper type of pipes and parts as needed to maintain these clearances (mentioned below).

⚠️Very Important: Chimney Cleaning ⚠️

Creosote builds up on wood stove pipes over time, and if not cleaned regularly, can result in a chimney fire.

Chimney fires are very dangerous and can threaten your structure and personal safety. You must clean your chimney often as part of normal maintenance. Inspect weekly for the first month and determine a proper cleaning schedule based on usage and creosote build up. Stove pipes and chimney systems are not designed to contain a sustained or severe chimney fire. Additionally, always install smoke and carbon monoxide alarms in areas where your stove is installed.

Tools & Materials Needed

- Tin snips or utility knife (for boot trimming)

- Drill & driver

-Drill bits for stainless steel (cobalt), for pre drilling stovepipe screws

- Metal cutting tool (for roof opening)

-Multi tool with wood blade (if trimming sheathing)

- Stainless self tapping stovepipe screws

- Stainless Pan Head Screws (for metal roof boot install)

- High-temp roofing sealant

- Ladder & marker

- Safety gear (gloves, eye protection)

- Stove gasket cement

Bundle Contents

- (1) Single-to-double wall adapter

- (2) Insulated chimney pipes

- (1) Roof boot (high-temp silicone)

- (1) Rain cap

- (1) Insulated pipe support bracket

- (1) Interior trim plate

- (3) Double-wall clamps

The metal roof bundle provides the main parts for passing through a metal roof. Additional pipe and accessories may be necessary depending on your installation and to maintain proper clearances.

Clearances

- Stove body: 36" minimum clearance to combustibles. This distance may be reduced by up to 2/3 if a heat shield made from 24ga. (or thicker) sheet metal or cement board is used, with at least a 1" air gap between the shield and combustible surface.

- Single-wall connector pipe: 18" minimum to combustibles in all directions.

- Insulated chimney pipe: 4" minimum to combustibles in all directions.

Do not reduce these clearances. More clearance is always acceptable.

For insulated chimney pipe, 4 inches of empty air space is required around the pipe. Do not fill with insulation. If insulation is present in the attic/roof, an Attic Insulation Shield (not included) MUST be installed to maintain this gap.

System Layout

The system order for most installs is:

1. Stove outlet
2. Single-wall connector pipes (male end facing down)
3. Single-to-double wall adapter
4. Insulated chimney pipe(s)
5. Pipe support bracket
6. Rain cap (top termination)
7. Interior trim plate (finishing piece)

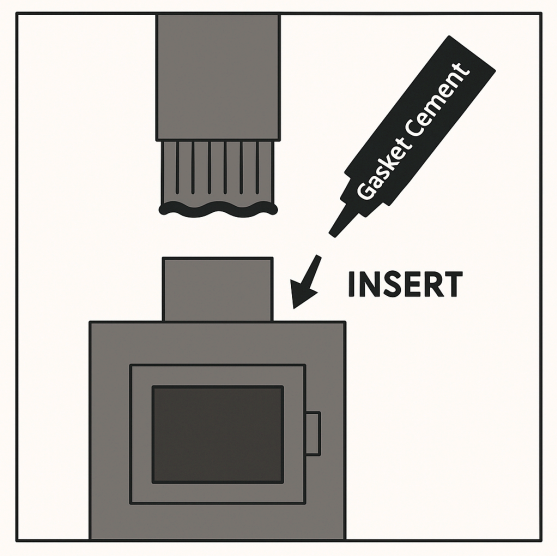
Installation Steps

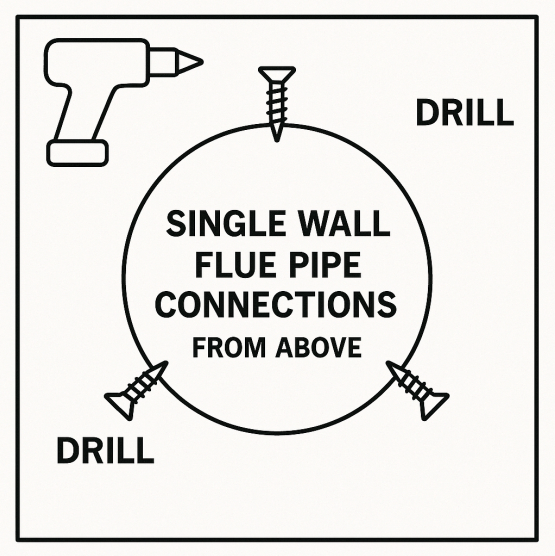
1. Position the stove and mock stove pipe to ensure proper clearance from combustibles mentioned above.

2. Connect single-wall or double-wall pipe (male end) into the female stove flue collar. Seal the first joint at the stove collar with high temperature stove cement. Be careful to clean any excess, as once it cures it forms a strong bond. The male (crimped) end of the pipe inserts into the female flue collar on the stove. Secure stove pipe to flue collar with stainless steel stovepipe screws.

The male ends of single-wall pipe (and the male inner walls of insulated pipe) should point downward toward the stove to keep any condensate or creosote contained within the flue system. The male ends of the insulated pipe's outer walls should point upward to help shed rainwater. Note that the orientation of the inner wall of insulated pipe is opposite that of the outer wall.

3. Firmly connect single-wall sections together, and secure joints with screws designed for stove pipe, 3 screws spaced evenly around the diameter of each single wall pipe connection. Optional: Apply heat-safe lubricant (like spray graphite) to stainless hardware to prevent binding.





4. Mark the flue center point on the ceiling. Avoid making your roof hole in an area where the metal roof has a seam. Drill a pilot hole up through the roof at this location.

5. The insulated (double-wall) pipe is 5 inches in diameter. It requires at least 0.5 inches of clearance from the metal roofing on all sides, and 4 inches of clearance from any combustible materials.

Cut the hole in your metal roof using a suitable metal-cutting tool. If your metal roof has wood sheathing underneath, you'll need to enlarge the opening in the sheathing beyond the metal cutout. From inside the structure, carefully use a multi-tool with a wood blade to cut away enough material to maintain proper clearance - at least a 13-inch opening total, without enlarging the hole in the metal roof itself. This allows room for the 5-inch pipe plus 4 inches of clearance from combustibles on all sides.

6. Attach the single-to-double wall adapter to the top of the single-wall pipe. Connect the first insulated pipe section with a double-wall clamp.

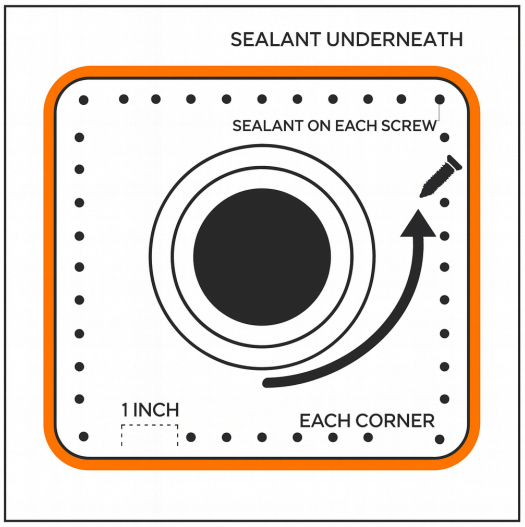
7. Pass the insulated pipe through the ceiling and roof opening. Connect the second insulated pipe section above the first and secure with a clamp. Ensure joints are oriented correctly for draft: male ends down on single-wall, male ends up on insulated.

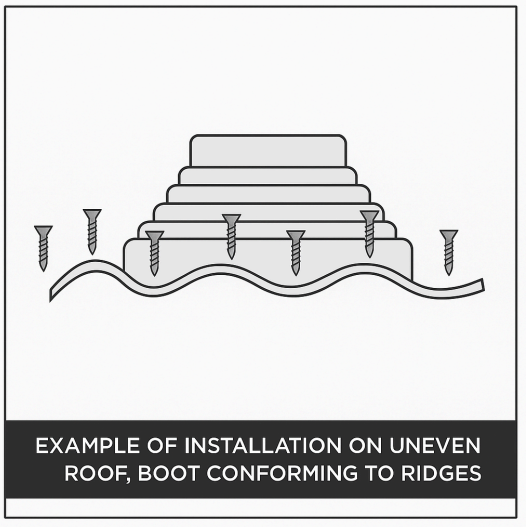
8. Prepare the roof boot. Trim the opening to match your pipe size, cutting slightly smaller than the pipe diameter for a snug fit. The boot has molded ridges to use as a guide. On pitched or curved roofs, orient the boot so one corner faces upslope to shed water. Slide the boot down over the insulated pipe until it sits flat.

9. Ensure the roof surface and underside of the boot flange are clean and dry. Apply a continuous bead of high-temperature roofing sealant under the boot base. Press firmly into place and fasten with corrosion-resistant screws or rivets spaced 1"-1.5" apart. Seal over all fastener heads and along the boot edge for a watertight seal.

Avoid stretching or pinching the boot while fastening. Do not use a storm collar with the silicone boot - the boot itself provides the weather seal.

The boot flange must fit snugly against the roof surface. Begin fastening from the center and work outward, taking care not to stretch or pinch the boot during installation. On corrugated roofs, place a fastener at the bottom of each corrugation to keep the flange from lifting. Push the flange down the pipe until it sits flush against the roof. For best water shedding, position the boot so that one corner points toward the high side of the roof - similar to a diamond rather than a square. Avoid zinc-galvanized screws, which can rust over time. When installing screws on metal roofs, pre-drill pilot holes before fastening. After securing the boot, apply sealant around the outer perimeter of the flange and over each fastener head. Remove any excess sealant. Do not apply sealant where the pipe meets the boot. If installing on a standing seam metal roof, plan placement carefully for the best results. Avoid blocking the entire flat section between two seams, as this can trap water against the top of the boot flange. If the flat area is too small to fit the pipe boot, install a pipe curb to provide a proper mounting surface without impeding water flow. Check with your roofing manufacturer for compatible pipe curb options. Whenever possible, avoid installing the boot directly over a seam. Installations that cross a seam are not maintenance-free and will require periodic inspection and resealing. If crossing a seam is unavoidable, ensure the flange is carefully shaped to match the corner at the seam base. Use a flat tool, such as a putty knife, to press the flange tightly into the corner and install a fastener as close as possible to the seam edge. Inspect the seal each year and reapply sealant as needed.





10. Install the insulated pipe support bracket around the chimney and fasten bracket arms to solid structure while maintaining clearances. The bracket must support the pipe weight and resist wind load.

11. Attach the rain cap securely to the top of the insulated chimney.

WARNING: SPARK ARRESTOR (SPARK SCREEN) REQUIREMENT

For safe operation in a wildland-urban interface (WUI) zone, a dry or fire-prone climate, or if your chimney terminates near tents, combustible materials, vegetation, or roofing, use of a 1/2-inch stainless steel wire spark arrestor is required. Ensure this metal grid is securely installed in your rain cap prior to every operation. Spark arrestors should be inspected and cleaned regularly to prevent creosote buildup. Note that spark arrestors significantly reduce, but do not completely eliminate, the escape of hot embers. Operating a solid-fuel stove without a spark arrestor in these conditions can result in wildfire, severe property damage, injury, or death.

12. Inside, install the trim plate at the ceiling for a finished appearance.

13. If the chimney passes through an enclosed space (such as a cabinet or loft), enclose it in a noncombustible chase to maintain clearance and prevent accidental contact.

Final Checks & Safety Tips

- Confirm all clearances: 36" stove body, 18" single-wall, 4" insulated.
- Verify every clamp and fastener is tight and use screws intended for stove pipe.
- Ensure the roof boot is sealed watertight with high-temp sealant.
- Chimney should extend at least 12–24" above the roofline for safe draft; taller stacks may be required in windy or high-altitude areas. You may need additional sections.
- Inspect chimney and cap regularly for creosote buildup (every 20–30 burns is a good guideline for most situations).
- If used in a vehicle (RV, bus, boat), cap or brace chimney securely during travel.
- Perform your first burn outdoors or with good ventilation to cure paint and stove cement (fumes are normal).
- Burn only dry, seasoned wood. Do not burn trash, plastics, or treated lumber.
- Keep a fire extinguisher accessible near the stove.
- Inspect the installation after the first week of use and re-check annually.

Questions?

Send us an email for a quick response.

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