

Flue First

Why architects and contractors need to tackle the chimney blind spot in data centre construction



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Introduction

Mind the Chimney Blind Spot

Chimneys are a critical part of building a resilient data centre. They allow the back-up generators to function properly in the event of a mains outage, keeping servers powered and important digital services available to the millions of users seeking to access them.

But flues are not just important to the building owner or operator; they also have a direct impact on the construction of new data halls. There are hundreds of contractors involved in a typical project, and each will require certain phases to complete before they can begin work on site. Leaving flues to the last moment – as some do significantly raises the chance of errors just as the building is nearing completion. This will not only delay sign off and payment but will also damage the developer's standing in a market where work is often awarded on recommendation. This oversight is the 'chimney blind spot'.

Flues should be considered central to any robust uptime strategy and treated as an important step in guaranteeing availability more than 99% of the time. Data centre operators, for example, can only achieve Tier IV – the highest classification from the Uptime Institute – if a facility demonstrates a sufficient degree of 'fault tolerance'. This means the effects of a power cut, equipment failure or interruption to the distribution path have to be managed long before any IT infrastructure is taken offline or, worse still, damaged.

It's not difficult to see where chimneys fit in with the idea of fault tolerance. They will expel the back-up generator's fumes and ensure any heat created is directed upwards, in turn lowering the risk of unexpected failure when on-site power is required. In this sense, they are part of the first line of defence when the mains are cut.



Schiedel's Flue Experience



75 years' experience in flue design and manufacturing



Selling into both commercial and domestic markets



Successful installations in key data centre locations across Europe



Notable customers include: Equinix, Wellcome Trust, Bunhill 2 Energy Centre, Zurich Data Centre

Despite this link, flues are often treated as an afterthought during the design and construction phase of a new data centre. Some see them as a specialism – which often leads to delayed installation or even a total refit later on – while others choose to keep costs low by opting for the cheapest product. This is a mistake because a facility will only be as resilient as its weakest point, regardless of whether a component is used every day or only when an emergency hits. Operators ultimately need to know their reserve system is going to work when it's needed most.

Using the insights of Schiedel's team of experts, this paper seeks to remedy industry's chimney blind spot by promoting a 'flue first' mindset. It looks at the different industry factors that now make correct specification more important than before, the key points and timings for contractors

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and architects to consider, and a clearer understanding of what a successful installation looks like.

In doing so, Schiedel can better support those involved with data centre development during the most critical stages of a build. Setting out the argument in this way will also help to standardise the use of flues in data centres — especially important given the sector's continued growth.



¹ https://iournal.uptimeinstitute.com/myths-and-misconceptions-regarding-the-uptime-institutes-tier-certification-syste

I. Why It Matters

Delays, Penalties and Downtime

Flues perform a simple task in data centres. They are pieces of pipework or duct that expel gases and hot air from a generator's combustion chamber to the open air outside. But this simplicity underplays their critical role when things go awry.

If the chimneys fail, there's a high chance the onsite power will overheat or malfunction. This leaves servers without power in the event of a mains cut, which is often prohibitively expensive. Research has shown the cost incurred by major data centre outages continues to rise, with some estimates placing the figure at £4,500 per minute. However, this is based on data from 2019, so the number has likely risen further in the intervening years.

But it's not just during operation that chimneys need to be considered. They also have a direct impact on the progression of a new build. Failure to specify the correct product at the right time will usually lead to delays, either during construction itself or when commissioning is taking place. Delays are common on most construction sites, though they are particularly troublesome for data centre projects — to such a degree, in fact, that the Uptime Institute recommends some businesses write penalty clauses into contracts before work begins. These can be substantial when compared with the original awarded contract.

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There are also retention clauses to consider, which typically range between 10% and 20% of the contract's total value. These are included for claims made against installed products. While standard practice, any questions around product quality and suitability will typically result in payments being withheld or charges applied.

"It's not uncommon for disputes to take a large percentage of a contractor's profit margin, so it's essential to choose a reliable, well-designed flue system installed by an expert subcontractor. This will lower the chances of losses that are ultimately avoidable."

Beyond this, there are also reputations on the line. Mistakes could have repercussions that last long after any remedial work has taken place. Operators will be less inclined to employ a business again if the product originally specified is incorrect and in need of a refit. This creates added hassle and expense that is avoidable when the appropriate solution is chosen first time. Poorly designed flues can also pose a safety hazard to staff and the general public if they are unable to expel exhaust fumes properly – this issue is particularly important for builds close to built-up areas.



2 https://blogs.gartner.com/andrew-lerner/2014/07/16/the-cost-of-downtime/ (figures originally listed in US dollars, now based on January 2023 exchange rate to GBP)

³ https://journal.uptimeinstitute.com/avoiding-data-center-construction-probler

It's important to look at the industry in context. There are several market factors that restate the need for correct flue specification fitted at the right time. These include:

HUGE DEMAND



New data centre construction projects show no sign of slowing down. Construction consultancy BCS interviewed

over 3,000 data centre professionals in 2022, with 88% of surveyed developers and investors expecting to increase the amount of technical data centre area they own over the next 12 months.⁴ This follows on from CBRE's forecast, which shows demand for data centres to remain at a near all-time high.⁵

GRID STRAIN



Data centres take a huge amount of electricity from the grid. Yet national infrastructure in key markets,

like London and Dublin, are known to be struggling with current demand. Some journalists have even noted the grid's 'fragility' amid a surge of new facilities around major cities, increasing the threat of outages and reliance on back-up generators.⁶

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SCRUTINY



Data centres are assessed on the amount of time they are available to users. Uptime is not just a measure of performance

but innately tied to the bottom line. The more reliable a facility is, the longer a product or service remains accessible to its customers. That goes for both hyperscale facilities and colocation providers that rent out server racks. Cutting corners, especially in areas like emergency response, will eventually harm a data centre's ability to remain competitive in a market that's differentiated by the smallest of percentages.

LONGER OUTAGES



The number of power cuts in data centres remains stable, but those that do occur are getting longer and more expensive.

Research from the Uptime Institute showed nearly 30% of outages in 2021 lasted more than 24 hours, up from just 8% four years earlier. Over 60% of these failures also cost at least £81,000, up from 39% in 2019. Poorly designed flues will increase the severity of these issues, especially when it damages reserve on-site power.

LACK OF GUIDANCE



The Uptime Institute's tier classification and ANSI/BICSI 002-2019 offer guidance for data centre design but little, if

any, attention is given to the specification of flues for back-up power. This increases the chance of error or bad product selection.



https://www.cbre.co.uk/insights/books/uk-real-estate-market-outlook-2023/data-centres

https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/fragility-of-national-gnd-amid-data-centre-surge-is-a-shocking-state-of-affairs-Us5idUm

II. Getting It Right

The Critical Path

Introducing a flue at the right time is key given the penalty clauses that can be issued when a project is delayed. However, the tendency for contractors to leave the process until the tender stage is an error, as the most successful projects invariably seek specialist opinion much earlier on (see section III). This approach provides more time but it also anticipates technical challenges long before the customer takes ownership.

As a chimney specialist that has worked extensively in the data centre market, Schiedel advocates a 'critical path' method. Adhering to this process not only eliminates issues before they affect a build, but also ensures expertise is introduced at the most effective point.

"The total cost for a data centre project typically runs into the millions, with fitted assets that cost hundreds of thousands, so it makes little sense to leave a relatively inexpensive component to the last moment."

Delays mean penalties but they can also threaten sensitive IT equipment when it has to be placed into storage.



Emergency Generator Use Is Increasing

Volatile energy supplies highlight the need for robust built assets in data centres. Equinix and Digital Realty Trust, the industry's two biggest providers, have both bought extra shipments of diesel as a precautionary measure in case of blackouts. Relying on back-up generators, however, will only be effective if the supporting system behind it works seamlessly in the event of failure.

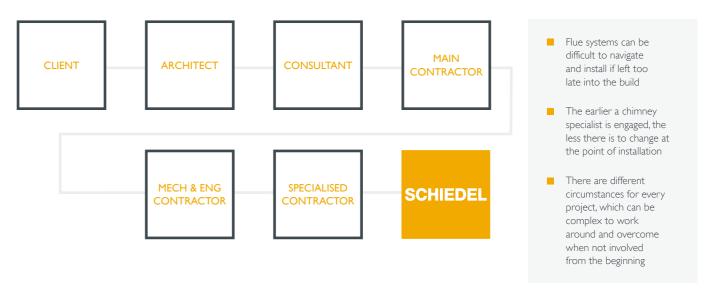
Potential on-site issues that can delay flue specification include:

- Poor coordination with other stakeholders on site
- Lack of lifting and access equipment
- Lack of materials and product inventory
- Failure to consider cold spots in the flue that can affect generator performance
- Improper documentation (e.g. health and safety permits)
- Poor management of production and labour costs
- Failure to account for obstructions (e.g. route impeded by other building services)
- Poor-quality product that hasn't been sufficiently temperature-pressure tested (industrial flues run several hundred degrees hotter than a domestic installation)

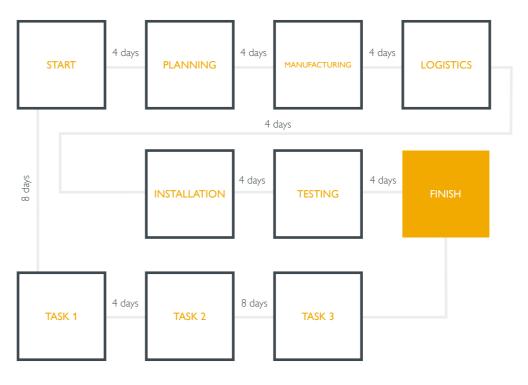
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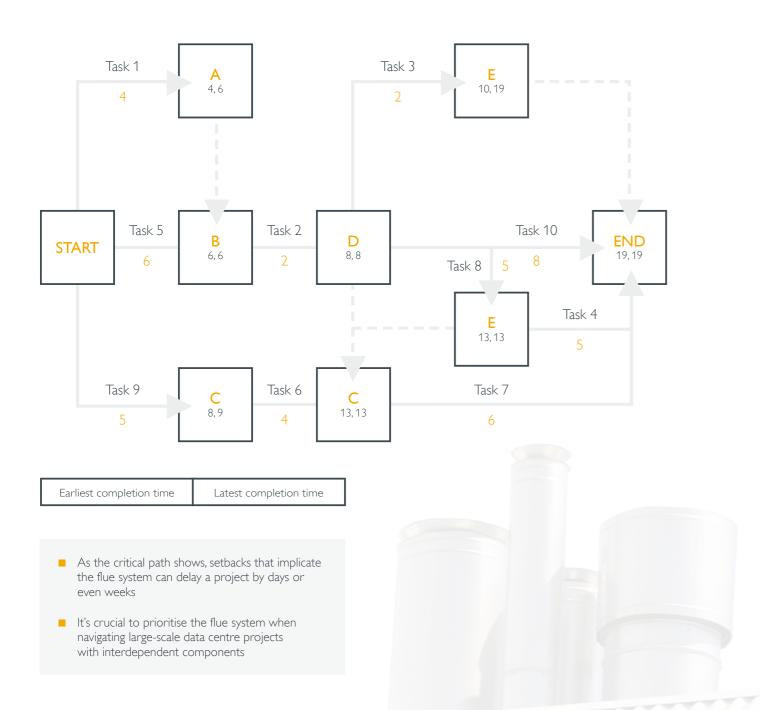


1. Route to Market



2. Risk Reduction on the Critical Path





3. Financial Impact

Contractually agreed invoice and payment schedule



Reduced payment schedule as a result of delays, unexpected interruptions etc.



- Flue gas systems represent a relatively small part of the total project value for the customer. HVAC installers, for instance, might accept a £2 million pound order for a large facility; flue gas systems, however, will only represent £35,000 of potential delays for the entire project
- Delays to the flue gas system or design flaws delay cashflow, causing disproportionately large penalties or exposure to liabilities. Penalties of 5%-10% are not uncommon, which can total hundreds of thousands of pounds
- Flue experts can reduce the operational, safety and financial risks for different contractors on site, including the HVAC installer and project developers
- Engaging a flue specialist at the earliest stage of a build will minimise the chances of error, incorrect installation and damage

iStock: alex

III. End to End:

What the Critical Path Provides



Simplicity

By engaging a flue specialist at the correct point, problems are far less likely to occur on the installation date meaning less hassle for the project lead, architect and contractor.



Coordination

Expert manufacturers know which stakeholders are most likely to impact on flue installation and can put measures in place so the project is seamless.



Timing

No unexpected problems when the flue arrives on site. It will be designed, built and delivered ready to fit. There have been instances when project leads have requested delivery of 600mm diameter flues in a week or less. Pipework of this size takes time to build and test properly, typically between four and 12 weeks.



Testing

Flue specialists like Schiedel can guarantee a level of performance that protects back-up power when it's needed. This includes pressure testing for joints and an ability to withstand high temperatures throughout the product's lifespan.





Consideration

The appropriate flue will always be selected. Height and materials will be considered (factoring in issues like high winds) as well as sound attenuation when a data centre is found near a city or homes.



'Touch it Once' – Schiedel's Point of Difference

Schiedel's flues are created by engineers for high performance in tough conditions.

Key benefits include:

- Durability Unlike competing designs,
 Schiedel only uses high-grade stainless steel
- High tolerances Tested to 5000 PA to achieve H1 rating.
- Innovative design 18mm space allows thermal expansion to take place within the joint. No need for bellows
- Quick installation Schiedel flues do not need a wet seal. Instead, they use a push-fit gasket system, saving time for installers as no mastic is needed
- Sleek finish In-line locking bands provide a smooth, blemish-free finish, which is important for long runs of external pipe
- Certification Schiedel products adhere to El 120, ICS 50000

How Schiedel Simplifies the Specification, Build and Commissioning Process











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IV. Case Studies:

What Does 'Good' Look Like?

Schiedel has a growing portfolio of case studies in the data centre market, including major projects for Equinix and the Wellcome Trust. The following list highlights some standout projects in the non-residential sector.



Amesbury Distribution Centre

Schiedel installed a generator exhaust system with Dieselec Thistle for a TJ Morris distribution centre in Amesbury, Wiltshire. The ICS 5000 system was used. From the generator silencer flange, the 500mm flue turns 180° running horizontally for roughly nine metres to connect to a 135° tee. The flue then rises vertically to around 11 metres, terminating with the offset around the building overhang. At the base of the system is 135° tee, with a support plate assembly, tee cap and drain connection underneath.

All pipework is horizontally supported with ceiling hangers and vertically with adjustable wall brackets and support plates. The ICS 5000 is a twin wall flue manufactured with a stainless-steel liner and case. It's insulated with a 25mm thick high-density superwool blanket and is designed to accommodate pressures up to 5000Pa.



RBS Leicester

In partnership with Dale Power Solutions, Schiedel installed the ICS5000 flue system for RBS in Leicester. This project involved the use of a 38-metre truck-mounted MEWP to stretch to the work area.

Uni-strut framework was installed on the fire escape steel around the building's staircase, which supported the exhaust flue riser. The framework clamped to the steel work and cantilever arms passed through at the open sections of the surround. These open sections were covered in bird mesh.

The flue ended with an open terminal, approximately 1-2 metres above the roof of the fire escape staircase. This project is a good example of Schiedel's approach and efficiency in non-residential settings.

Key Data for ICS5000

- Continuous Firing Temp: 540°C
- Short Firing Temp: 760°C
- Pressure Capabilities: 5000Pa
- Fire Rating: 4hrs to BS476 Part 20
- Thermal Shock: 1100°C
- Ave. Thermal Resistance (200°C): 0.508m² K/w



Equinix Data Centre

Schiedel was asked by Equinix to supply and assemble two exhaust runs for its facility in Zurich. The customer was supplied with the HP 5000, a twin wall flue manufactured with a 0.6mm/1mm thick 316-grade stainless steel liner and 304-grade stainless steel case. It is insulated with a 25mm/50mm thick high-density superwool blanket and is designed to operate under pressure up to 5000Pa (European Standard Designation H1). Operating with a continuous flue gas temperature up to 600°C (European Standard Designation T600). The system is also tested for thermal shock at 1000°C.



Wellcome Trust Data Centre

Schiedel worked with contractor Willis & Thornley to install five ICS 5000 flues at the Wellcome Genome Campus in Saffron Walden. They measured 400mm in diameter, with a 25mm cavity exhaust flue. This project is another good demonstration of the company's abilities to work in non-residential settings with exacting requirements.

iStock: Carmen Hauser



Conclusion

Flue First

New-build data centres are complex projects involving potentially hundreds of different stakeholders. Given the scale of some builds, and the equipment and processes involved in bringing them to completion, it's not surprising that flues have tended to fall down the agenda. Part of this is to do with their simple function, despite being one of the most important features when designing and developing a resilient facility.

Overlooking a flue system raises the chances of delaying a major project that runs to a strict schedule. When a new data centre is commissioned, the parent organisation expects to move in on the agreed date without any complication. Data is in huge demand and its availability directly impacts on the bottom line, so credible suppliers are highly desirable.

Schiedel's critical path shows how to take the hassle out of flues. Bringing a specialist on board at the right moment will eliminate problems before they affect the timeline and will guarantee the right product is delivered and ready to work. If flues are deemed critical components — as this paper shows — then it's incumbent on architects and contractors to work with a business that knows what success looks like. In a rapidly developing market, this is not just best practice but a competitive necessity.

For more information, visit:

https://www.schiedel.com/uk/applications/commercial-applications/





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