

**November 2004**

**Addendum to Woodwarm Fireview Operating Instructions**

We have initiated changes to the Woodwarm Fireview range of stoves as part of our ongoing commitment to keep our stoves in the forefront of their field. These changes have improved the door operating mechanism, a ash door interlock system, and changes to the grate mechanism. Fireboard Sizes have also Changed.



# Woodwarm Fireview

***Cleanburn and Multi-Fuel  
Freestanding Stoves***

**Installation and Operating  
Instructions**

Please read this booklet thoroughly before attempting  
to install or use this appliance

***Includes Registration and Guarantee Document***

<b><u>Model</u></b>	<b><u>Serial Number</u></b>
<b><i>Fireview 4.5 Kw</i></b>	<b><i>M 36</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 4.5 Kw C/Canopy</i></b>	<b><i>M36C</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 6 Kw</i></b>	<b><i>M 31</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 9 Kw</i></b>	<b><i>M 30</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 12 Kw</i></b>	<b><i>M 32</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 12 Kw Plus</i></b>	<b><i>M 48</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 16 Kw</i></b>	<b><i>M 34</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview 20 Kw</i></b>	<b><i>M 35</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview Double Stove</i></b>	<b><i>M 30 DF</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview Double Stove Canopy</i></b>	<b><i>M30 DFH</i></b> - _____
<b><i>Fireview Double</i></b>	<b><i>M</i></b> - _____

Woodwarm Stoves Established 1974

By

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## General Specifications - Fireview Freestanding Stoves

<b>Model</b>	<b>4.5Kw</b>	<b>6.0Kw</b>	<b>9.0Kw</b>	<b>12.0Kw</b>	<b>12.0KwPlus</b>	<b>16.0Kw</b>	<b>20.0Kw</b>
Maximum Log Length	10.24" - 260	14.49" - 368	16.93" - 430	19.00" - 483	19.00" - 483	23.15" - 588	25.00" - 635
<b>Overall Height</b>							
Flat Top	20.59" - 523	22.99" - 584	26.37" - 670	26.38" - 670	27.62" - 710	29.76" - 756	29.76" - 756
Low Curved Canopy	27.16" - 690	32.68" - 830	37.00" - 940	37.00" - 940	38.25" - 971	42.00" - 1067	42.00" - 1067
High Curved Canopy	n/a	37.00" - 940	41.14" - 1045	41.93" - 1065	43.18" - 1097	n/a	n/a
<b>Overall Width</b>							
Flat Top	16.65" - 423	21.57" - 548	25.00" - 635	26.50" - 673	26.50" - 673	29.00" - 737	31.26" - 794
Low Curved Canopy	19.06" - 484	23.50" - 597	27.75" - 705	29.45" - 748	29.45" - 748	32.00" - 813	34.06" - 865
High Curved Canopy	n/a	23.35" - 593	27.95" - 710	29.45" - 748	29.45" - 748	n/a	n/a
<b>Overall Depth</b>							
Flat Top	14.37" - 365	15.08" - 383	15.20" - 383	18.00" - 457	18.00" - 457	18.00" - 457	19.76" - 502
Low Curved Canopy	14.76" - 375	15.39" - 391	16.00" - 406	19.52" - 496	19.52" - 496	19.53" - 496	21.26" - 540
High Curved Canopy	n/a	15.94" - 405	16.14" - 410	19.13" - 486	19.13" - 486	n/a	n/a
<b>Flue Outlet Size</b>	5.00" - 127	6.00" - 152	6.00" - 152	6.00" - 152	7.00" - 178	7.00" - 178	7.00" - 178
<b>Height to Centre of the Rear Flue</b>	13.26" - 337	18.11" - 460	18.63" - 473	18.63" - 473	18.88" - 497	20.27" - 515	20.28" - 515
<b>Top Flue - Centre Line to Rear</b>							
Flat Top	5.00" - 127	6.14" - 156	6.14" - 156	6.14" - 156	6.50" - 165	6.73" - 171	6.73" - 171
Low Curved Canopy	4.13" - 105	4.63" - 117.5	4.63" - 117.5	4.63" - 117.5	5.00" - 127	5.51" - 140	5.51" - 140
High Curved Canopy	n/a	4.63" - 117.5	4.63" - 117.5	4.63" - 117.5	5.00" - 127	n/a	n/a

### Chart showing the available Boilers and associated Room output for each model

<b>Model</b>	<b>4.5Kw</b>	<b>6.0Kw</b>	<b>9.0Kw</b>	<b>12.0Kw</b>	<b>12.0KwPlus</b>	<b>16.0Kw</b>	<b>20.0Kw</b>
	Room output	Room output	Room output	Room output	Room output	Room output	Room output
<b>Boiler Outputs in Btu's</b>							
8,000 Slab Boiler	3.5Kw	4.5Kw	7Kw	10Kw	10Kw	13.5Kw	17.5Kw
20,000 Slab Boiler	-	3.7Kw	5.9Kw	7.2Kw	7.2Kw	11.5Kw	13.9Kw
27,000 Slab Boiler	-	-	-	6.5Kw	6.5Kw	8.5Kw	11Kw
25,000 Split Saddle	-	3.1Kw	-	-	-	-	-
30,000 Split Saddle	-	-	4.5Kw	-	-	-	-
35,000 Split Saddle	-	-	-	5.8Kw	5.8Kw	-	-
42,000 Split Saddle	-	-	-	-	-	6.8Kw	-
53,000 Split Saddle	-	-	-	-	-	-	7Kw

### Chart showing roof boiler output - total boiler output and room output on models when fitted with a roof boiler (designed to be used in conjunction with split saddle boilers)

8-12,000 Roof Boiler	Total 38,000 Btu's	to Water	2.20Kw	-	-	-	-
10-15,000 Roof Boiler	Total 45,000 Btu's	to Water	-	2.60Kw	-	-	-
10-15,000 Roof Boiler	Total 45,000 Btu's	to Water	-	-	2.60Kw	-	-
12-18,000 Roof Boiler	Total 54,000 Btu's	to Water	-	-	-	3.30Kw	-
17-22,000 Roof Boiler	Total 70,000 Btu's	to Water	-	-	-	-	3.70Kw

## General Specifications - Fireview Freestanding Double Stove

	<b>Flat Canopy</b>	<b>High Curved Canopy</b>
Overall Height	26.18" - 665	41.89" - 1064
Overall Depth	27.95" - 710	28.50" - 724
Overall Width	25.00" - 635	25.47" - 647
Body Depth	24.80" - 630	24.80" - 630
Body Width	21.65" - 550	21.65" - 550
Base Depth	24.80" - 630	24.80" - 630
Base Width	17.52" - 445	17.52" - 445
Flue Size	7.00"	7.00"

## 10 Year Life Time Guarantee

The main components of the Stove are designed with a minimum life span of ten years. These are all listed at the end of the document. A failure of any of these components during this period will be replaced as listed, excluding the costs of fitting, or of transport, on the basis of age ie. A failed boiler say at 5 years old is halfway through its life and will be supplied at 50% of the current retail price to the customer, or registered user. A boiler for example failing within the first year will be sold subject to 100% discount, a boiler failing at 9 years old will only be subject to a 10% discount. etc etc

This **unique** Life Time Guarantee depends on the following circumstances being met.

- 1 The Product Registration Form is returned within 30 days of sale and is complete in all sections.
- 2 All the General Conditions of Sale have been met.
- 3 All the Conditions of Installation have been correctly implemented.
- 4 The correct fuels are burnt, and the correct chimney types are used, and cleaned at least once a year. Proof of this may well be asked for so do keep receipts.
- 5 Boilers are installed as described and are protected from return low water temperatures by the fitting of either Hi -Lo or similar two pipe thermostats set at not less than 85°C for Flow and 50°C for the return. On gravity systems, adequate protection of low water return temperatures have been provided for. (Pipe thermostats and/or motorized valves {power closed} at low return temperatures).
- 6 Consumable parts ie grates, glasses, fire boards, logguards are Excluded.
- 7 Acceptance of this Guarantee implies acceptance of the Terms and Conditions in full, and the decision of the Company is final.
- 8 The appliance has been run within the limits of its Design and Specifications. Abuse of the appliance will negate this Life Time Guarantee.
- 9 Metal Developments or its agreed agent will at all times be the sole arbitrators to any claim.

Metal Developments

Metal Developments has a policy of continual improvement.

We reserve the right to change sizes and specification without notice.

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## Cautionary Notes on Use

### De-Ashing

To ensure that the stove will not overfire whilst the ashpit door is off we would strongly recommend that de-ashing is only undertaken when the fuel load is almost exhausted, the stove is out, or in a very low state, furthermore, once the riddling has been complete it is essential to fully open the main fire door prior to removing the ashpit door. This method will ensure secure relocation of the ashpit door as the stove should be relatively cool.

### Maximum Temperature - Over-firing the Stove - Use Beyond the Rated Output

The stove body is designed to run up to a maximum temperature **not exceeding 700F or 400C** and we recommend the use of a stove thermometer available from your dealer or us.

There are 5 possible causes for stoves over-heating :-

- 1 After de-ashing as above, incorrect relocation of ashpit door and/or primary air vents left open.
- 2 The 4 levelling bolts supplied not fitted in their holes in the corners of the base of the stove (under the ashpan).
- 3 The ashpit door or fire door rope seals worn or damaged or missing. They should be replaced if necessary or they can be pulled out, adjusted and easily re-placed in their channels. No fixative is needed.
- 4 Check that the rope seal between the stove body and its canopy is in position.
- 5 Excessive chimney draw (the design draught is:- not exceeding 2" water gauge). If it is high use remedial action; either the fitting of a flue stabiliser to the flue as close to the appliance as is aesthetically possible, the fitting of a flue damper in the chimney, or a chimney cowl. (ask your dealer or contact us for details).

**Chipboard and other composite wood-type materials contain corrosive additives, as do sulphurous coal products especially when mixed with wet wood, that may etch and permanently damage the surface of the glass.**

### A reminder to the installer.

All the split saddle boilers are 2 physically separate boilers that must be linked at the rear of the stove and tee'd off to the flow and return pipes.  
The Boiler circuit should have an Inhibitor added to it.

## THE WOODWARM GUARANTEE

Woodwarm stoves and boilers are made to precise specifications.

We guarantee the quality of our workmanship and give money-back guarantee on proof of defective workmanship and delivery of the defective item to our premises within twelve months of the date of purchase. Stoves must be installed to Building Regulations and comply with our Conditions of Installation and Operation for this guarantee to be effective.

### Exclusions

It is possible that the continuous use of high intensity fuels (manufactured short flame, base intense heat fuels eg Ancit and Phurnacite) may cause heat distortion over a period of time. After two or three years of constant use the continual expansion and contraction of the cast iron grate bars may cause distortion. Generally this in no way interferes with the running of the stove. However for these reasons the **grate bars** are excluded from the guarantee alongwith the **logguard, fire boards, glass panels** and the **seals**, i.e. on the fire door, ashpit door. **Paint** is also excluded from the guarantee as it will eventually deteriorate over a period due to the normal working of the stove.

Metal Developments will not be liable for any consequential or incidental loss, damage or injury, however caused.

Claims under this guarantee should be first made through your Woodwarm retailer.

This guarantee is applicable only in the UK.

Nothing in the guarantee shall effect your statutory rights.

Your assistance is requested - by filling in and returning the Guarantee Form you will help maintain our record files and assist us in identifying your stove in the unlikely event of any problem occurring and also when you need to order spares.

We also offer a further **9 year Guarantee** making our unique

## **10 year Life time Guarantee.**

To register for this additional facility you need to complete and return the Guarantee Form in the middle of this booklet and comply with the terms and conditions of this Installation and User Instructions Booklet.

**DETAILS OF PRODUCT REGISTRATION  
FOR OWNER RETENTION**

**STOVE TYPE**                      **Woodwarm Fireview** \_\_\_\_\_

**MODEL NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER OF STOVE**    **M**    ---  
(Found on the rear top right of stove and also on the front of this booklet)

**Date of Purchase**                      ..... /..... 20.....

**Date of Installation**                      ..... /..... 20.....

**SUPPLIERS DETAILS**

**Suppliers Invoice Number**.....

**Name**.....

**Address**.....

.....

.....

**Phone Number**.....

**INSTALLERS DETAILS**

**Name** .....

**Address**.....

.....

.....

**Phone Number**.....

**REGULATIONS AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR THE WOODWARM FIREVIEW STOVES**

**Health and Safety at Work**

It is the responsibility of the installer to comply with current Health and Safety Regulations, and particular attention should be given to the following:-

**Handling**

This stove is heavy and adequate facilities must be available for all handling operations and its final manoeuvre into position. In order to lighten the stove, the main door may be removed. The baffle, grate bars and ashpan cover can also be removed.

**Glass**

Care should be taken when handling the doors that the glass is not knocked.

**Fire Cement**

Some types of Fire Cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In cases of contact, wash off with plenty of water.

**Electrical**

If any electrical components are used in the installation they should be installed in accordance with the manufacturers installation instructions and all wiring must comply with the regulations of the Electrical Equipment of Buildings.

**Air supply**

Building Regulations dictates that an air vent of some type (usually an air brick) must be fitted into an exterior wall to allow sufficient flow of air into the fire. Generally speaking the size of the air vent must be equal to the cross section of the flue connection.

This stove should not be fitted in a room where an extractor fan is in use, as this could result in flue reversal and the emission of flue gases into the room.

**HEARTH**

The stove must stand on a fireproof hearth which must be at least **130 mm (5") thick and constructed of a non-combustible material**. The positioning of the stove and the size of the hearth is governed by Building Regulations for Class 1 Appliances. These regulations state that the hearth must extend at least **300 mm (12")** in front and **150 mm (6")** to the side of the stove. This can be covered with decorative tiles so long as these are also non-combustible.

**STOVE SITE AND RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CLEARANCES**

There must be **no** combustible material (i.e. wooden wall panels, skirting boards, beams etc) **within 380 mm (15") of the stove**.

The clearance between the stove and any non combustible surface is recommended as **not less than 150mm (6")**.

## CHIMNEY AND FLUE

The chimney should be thoroughly swept and examined for soundness. If the chimney is not lined, then we recommend strongly that before use it is fully lined with a **Class 1 Liner and insulated**. **It is not advisable to only partially line a chimney as this will only create further problems where the lining finishes.** If there are even the smallest air breaks in the mortar the chimney is not suitable for a wood stove. When hot wood stove fire gas rises up the chimney, it will pull cold air through any small break by capillary attraction. This cools the fire gas at that level causing wood tar to precipitate at that point on the chimney wall. Soon this will accumulate across the chimney and therefore constrict it and stop the fire burning properly. Eventually this will not only lead to a chimney fire, but will further rot the chimney structure.

**Note:** We do not recommend the use of Clay Liners for a chimney to be used with a stove. We have found that they create a cool interior chimney and its' associated condensation problems, what is wanted is a warm interior to the chimney.

For efficient stove working it is important to make sure that there is an adequate draw on the chimney. The chimney height should not be less than 4 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney.

The minimum flue size for these stoves varies according to the model, refer to the specification sheet for the minimum flue diameter, if possible line the chimney with a flue liner that is at least 25mm (1") larger than that of your particular stove. At no point in the flue should it be below the minimum flue diameter.

When the stove is to be connected to an existing fireplace, this will need sealing to the flue by a register plate, which can be mounted horizontally or vertically.

If elsewhere in the house another fireplace feeds into the same chimney this **must** be sealed, otherwise flue gases or air may either be drawn into, or flue gases escape from, the other chimney or fireplace. This would contravene Building Regulations as it is potentially **very dangerous**.

**In the absence of a chimney** ; a prefabricated block chimney, a conventionally constructed chimney with a Class 1 liner, or a twin walled insulated flue to BS 4543, must be used either internally or externally. **The internal diameter must not be less than that of your particular appliance.** Flues must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and according to local building regulations. If there is any doubt over the flue connection or the installation, consult your nearest professional installer, or the Building Inspector at your local council.

Whichever way you choose to use **DO NOT FORGET TO POSITION A CLEANING ACCESS** in your flue and chimney that is easily accessible for sweeping.

## CHIMNEYS, FLUES, COMBUSTION, AIR SUPPLY AND POSITIONING OF THE STOVE

In addition to these installation instructions, Building Regulations and Local Authority By-Laws regarding flues and positioning of the appliance, Code of Practice No 403:1974 and BS 6461 PT1 and PT2: 1984 must be observed.

# Stove Fireboards

Vicuclad 900 Board 30mm

## Sizes for the Freestanding Woodwarm Fireview Stoves

Mar.01

Stove Model	4.5Kw	6.0Kw	9.0Kw	12.0Kw	12.0KwPlus	16.0Kw	20.0Kw
Type	No. 36	No. 31	No. 30	No. 32	No.48	No.34	No. 35
Rear Board	115 x 310	230 x 395	230 x 478	230 x 515	230 x 515	230 x 580	230 x 635
Side Boards x 2	260 x 228	270 x 305	355 x 305	370 x 360	385 x 385	380 x 380	425 x 400

(less a corner cut of 47 x 40)

## Sizes for the Double Sided Stove

Side Boards x 4 305 x 350

## FUME EMISSION

**WARNING NOTE: PROPERLY INSTALLED AND OPERATED THIS APPLIANCE WILL NOT EMIT FUMES OR SMOKE TO ROOM. OCCASIONAL FUMES FROM DE-ASHING AND RE-FUELLING MAY OCCUR. PERSISTENT FUME OR SMOKE EMISSION TO ROOM MUST NOT BE TOLERATED.**

**IF EMISSION DOES PERSIST THEN THE FOLLOWING IMMEDIATE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN.**

- A OPEN ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS TO VENTILATE THE ROOM**
- B LET THE FUEL OUT AND SAFELY DISPOSE OF FUEL FROM THE APPLIANCE**
- C CHECK FOR FLUE OR CHIMNEY BLOCKAGE AND CLEAN IF NECESSARY**
- D DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RELIGHT THE FIRE UNTIL THE CAUSE OF THE FUMES HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED, IF NECESSARY SEEK PROFESSIONAL ADVICE**

## SPARE PARTS

Use only Metal Developments approved replacement parts.

Please see the Front Cover of the Booklet and put Stove Model Name and Serial No here

**Fireview** M.....

Fire Door Rope	14mm - State Model
Ash Door Rope	14mm - State Model
Door Glass Ladder Rope	State Model
Door Glass - <u>2 Panels</u>	State Model and number required
Fire Boards	State Model and see chart (30mm Vicuclad)
Operating Tool	S5326 - Brass
Leading Grate Bar c/w Turn Bar	State Model
Grate Link Bar	State Model
Grate Spring	One
Grate Bar	C301 - State Number Required
Door Hinge Pin	A1600/01 - Bright or Brass
Ash Pan	State Model <u>and</u> if One or Two
Baffle	State Model <u>and if fitted</u> which Boiler(s)
Log Guard	C113 - State Model

## INSTALLING THE STOVE

Place **stove** on chosen level hearth and remove any packaging materials. The shrink polythene can be used as a cover for the stove whilst installation is in progress as fire cement will mark the stove paint surface if left. If needed the canopy of the stove may be removed and placed to one side by lifting upwards. Ensure that the rope in the channel of the underside of the canopy is not discarded, as this is the seal between the canopy and the body of the stove.

There is normally a piece of **chipboard**, for protection, behind the door glass. All other pieces of board in the stove are the **fire boards**. Turn the brass knob and open the main/ fire door then carefully remove it by lifting up and off its hinge pins (retaining these) and place it safely out of the way. From the front of the stove now can be removed the **operating tool, flue spigot, flue blanking plate, baffle, fire boards, fire board retainer brackets** (2 on 9kw and Double stoves only) **and the grate bars** if necessary.

The **ash pit door** is released by using the door handle in the middle and turning it clockwise, lowering and lifting it off its pins. The **ashpan** can now be removed and used for holding the **grate bars** if you need to remove them, which can be done easily by rotating them fully open then lifting each one out of the **grate link bar**, outwards and upwards, leaving the riddling grate bar on the left hand side along with the **grate spring**. Underneath the ashpan in the base body of the stove are the **levelling bolts**. These bolts can be turned the other way around if necessary or used for fixing legs or plinth (optional extras) to the stove. The stove can now be **levelled** by using the levelling bolts or fixed to the hearth through the bolt holes

The **heatshield** is located along the top rear of the air channel over the fire door, its two pins fitting in the two holes, one at each end of the channel. If it has been dislodged in transit ensure it is repositioned.

Replace the **canopy** if removed and check the base to ensure that the rope which makes the seal between the canopy and the body of the stove is in place (if needed it can be held in place with a smear of fire cement).

The flue spigot supplied with the Woodwarm is either 5," 6," or 7" depending on your model. It is designed to be used for top or rear mounting and is interchangeable with the blanking plate if a different flue position is required at a later date. A smear of fire cement should be applied to the flange of both the blanking plate and the flue spigot to ensure an air tight seal. Locate the **blanking plate** and the **flue spigot** in their chosen apertures and then rotate each clockwise through about 15 degrees to lock them. Ensure seal is secure and airtight.

Using fire cement and/or a length of fireproof rope seal the join of the **flue pipe** and the flue spigot, where **flue pipes** join and where the flue pipe joins your chosen **register plate**.

Carefully remove any excess fire cement immediately to ensure no marking of the stove finish.

Replace the fire board retainer brackets (2 on 9kw and Double stoves only) - **for fitting instructions of fire boards and baffle see over**, fire boards, baffle, grate bars and loguard followed by the ashpan and ashpit door and finally the main fire door.

## GRATE SPRING

This is found inside the ashpan area of the stove. It stretches between one fixing hole on the bottom left hand side of the grate support to its other fixing hole on the bottom near right of the grate link bar.

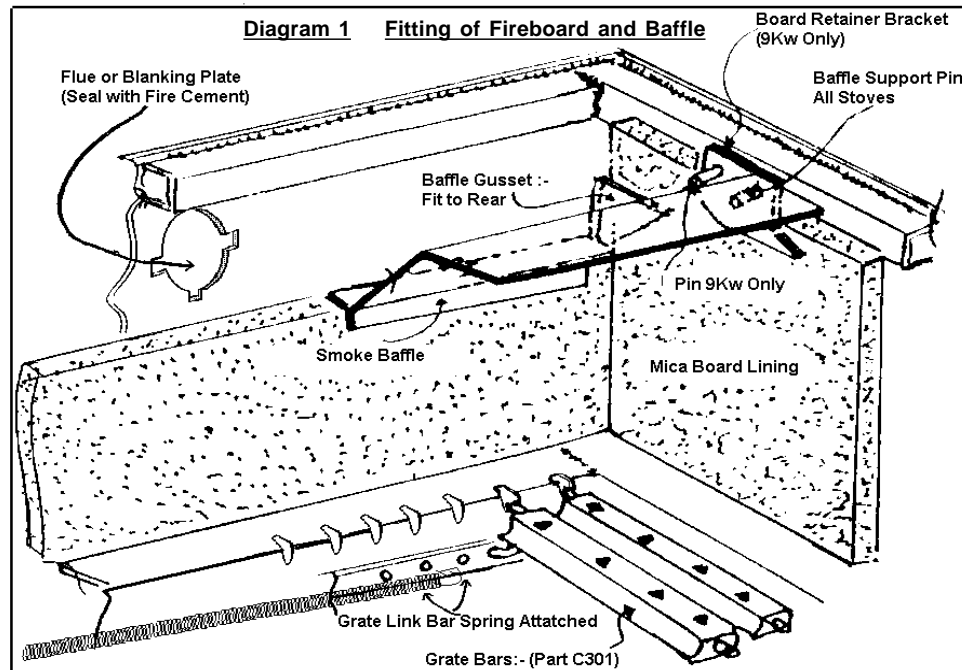
## BAFFLE

The smoke baffle sits on the rear fire board with an L shaped front and top seating. When fitting take this 'double sided' part of the baffle (with the baffle gusset to the rear) in first to the rear bottom of the stove, lift up the front single steel end in order to sit it on each of the 12 mm round pins (front pin on two pin models) found one either side of the inside front upper sides of the stove, lift up the rear of the baffle and position it on the rear firebrick.

## INTERNAL FIRE BOARDS

These stoves are for both wood and solid fuel and the interior of the fire chamber of all of them is lined with 30 mm Mica based fire resistant board. There are three pieces, one at the rear under the baffle and flue outlet and one on either side or, if boilered only on the non-boilered sides of the stove. These fire boards are ready cut, to size and shape and may be packed loose to prevent damage, they are very fragile so **handle with care**, especially when loading with fuel. They have a relatively short life, especially when burning coal, so do inspect them regularly and replace if they begin to deteriorate by showing signs of breaking up or wearing thin. The fireboard is important for efficient combustion and is not covered by any warranty as it is considered a consumable product.

A table of replacement sizes is provided under **Stove Fireboards** on **page 21**.



## FAULT FINDING

- A **Stove smokes on lighting or when fire door is opened**
  - Flue ways blocked - sweep chimney and flue.
  - Baffle incorrectly fitted.
  - Adverse wind conditions, or down draught - check height and diameter of chimney.
  - Flue not connected (or not sealed) to appliance or chimney .
  
- B **Fire fails to burn overnight - fuel burnt through**
  - Insufficient dry fuel.
  - Air supply too great for fuel load.
  - Fire door or ash door seal damaged.
  - Door adjustment too slack.
  - Door glass sealing rope damaged or missing.
  - Insufficient bed of wood ash (when burning wood).
  
- C **Fire fails to burn overnight - fuel not burnt**
  - Insufficient air supply for fuel load.
  - Wood fuel beyond 18% moisture content and therefore too wet.
  - All section **A** applies also.
  - Grate closed or ashpan full whilst burning solid fuel.
  - Fuel load not raised to a high enough temperature before closing to slumber.
  - Boiler pipe thermostats set too low or not fitted at all.
  
- D **Stove cannot be closed to slumber and fuel burns too fast**
  - Air controls open, and or ashpit door off or adrift.
  - If the above are closed and/or shut then **air is getting into stove** from elsewhere.
  - Check if door, glass and ashpit door rope seals are damaged or not seating.
  - Check all flue connections are airtight. Check if flue blanking plate is airtight.
  - Go through installation procedures and cautionary notes.
  - Chimney draw too fast - fit flue stabiliser.
  
- E **Door glass sooting up**
  - Allow stove to reach body temperature before closing air wash.
  - Air inlets on ashpit door open, whilst air wash control is shut.
  - Use bottom air as choke only - i.e. **minimal use**.
  - Fuel load too close to the door.
  
- F **Boiler fails to reach operating temperature**
  - Fuel load too wet.
  - Boiler load too great - check BTU output required for circuit.
  - Fit Hi- Lo thermostats.
  - Fuel load too small for demand.
  - Insufficient air supply for fuel load and demand.
  
- G **If the stove gets too hot in the room whilst the boiler output is too low**
  - Consider fitting a roof boiler - see your dealer for details or contact us.

## AQUASTAT CALIBRATION

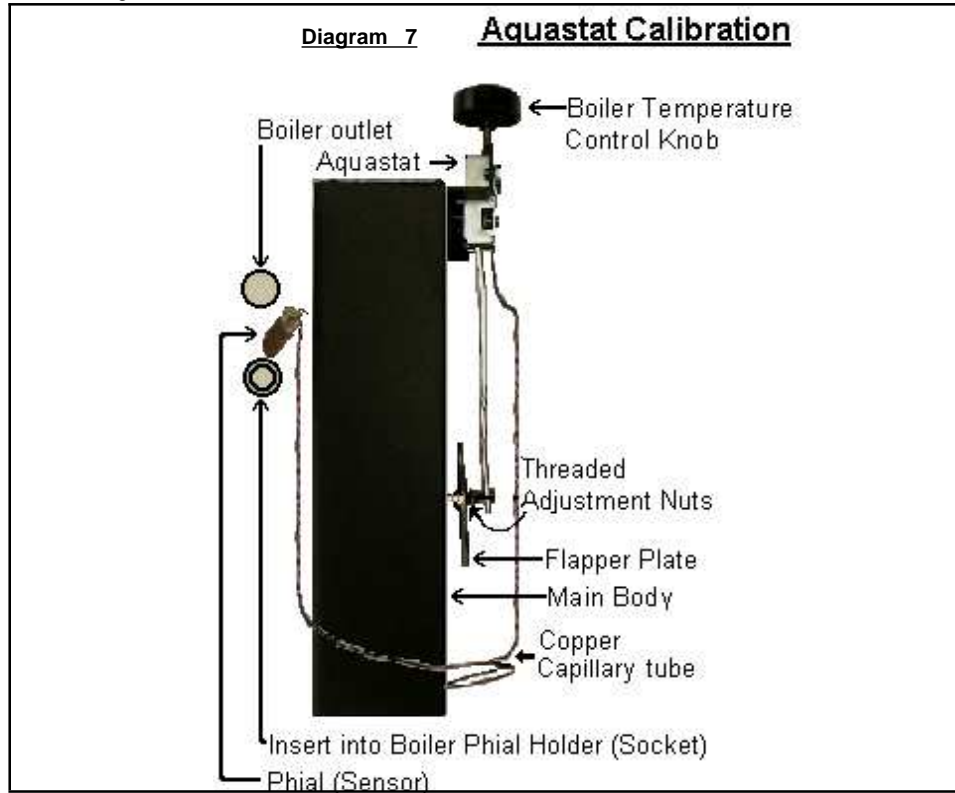
**only applicable for the FIREVIEW 20KW** fitted with the 53,000btu split saddle boiler  
This stove has an Aquastat fitted as standard, and in conjunction with Hi-Lo pipe thermostats assists the stove to maintain the boiler temperature by automatically allowing either more or less air into the fire chamber via the airwash depending on the Control Knob setting.

### FITTING INSTRUCTIONS IF NOT FACTORY FITTED

The **copper capillary wire and phial** are **delicate and will be easily damaged if handled roughly**. With the 2 M6 x 10 bolts fit the Aquastat control to its box at the rear of the 20Kw Stove keeping the washers to the outer right hand side, carefully fit the phial flat end first into its boiler tapping. When viewed from the rear this is located immediately below the right hand flow tapping and to the left of the Aquastat box, it is the tapping which is flattened at its top and has a horizontal hole through it for the split pin to hold the phial in place.

### CALIBRATION INSTRUCTIONS

The **Aquastat control must be calibrated**. It is the round flapper plate on this device that must be set. With the stove alight, the boiler temperature at 55°C and the control knob in the middle (4-5) of it's range, the flap plate should be just on the point of closing, adjust the position of the flap plate by means of the 5mm bolt and nuts either side of the flap plate until this is achieved and then tighten the nuts.



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## FIRE DOORS FOR ALL MODELS

Check when refitting the fire door that the rope seal on the inner face of the door is making an even contact with the stove body when the door is closed. The **door catch** is on a **threaded bar**, rotating will either increase or decrease the door shut tension. In use **you should NOT have to exert any real pressure with the tool to close the door**. If you do overtighten the door then the rope seal will be over compressed and will rapidly wear, possible damage to the door catch mechanism and will push the door out of alignment.

### Important

It is very unusual to have to re-align the fire door. This job is very fiddly and only to be attempted if necessary. The doors are jugged at the factory for alignment to the stove body, but should you need to adjust them use a 10mm spanner and adjust the bolts attaching the hinges to the stove body. The hinge block is fastened to the body of the stove through an enlarged hole giving adjustment horizontally, and on shim plates giving adjustment of the throw of the door to the stove body.

On side mounted hinge models you will need a 13mm spanner, and allen key to adjust the allen screws in the hinge block, this gives movement in all directions and is fiddly to adjust.

**Method clue** :- have the fire door open at 90° to the stove and then only partially loosen the fixing bolt so that the mechanism does not become loose.

## GLASS PANELS AND CLEANING

There are two panels of glass in each door. They are made of a heat resistant ceramic product which will not break with the heat of the fire. However, it is important to maintain the movement of the glass within the door as, if the glass is restricted, it is likely to crack with the expansion or contraction of the cast door. To achieve this it has heat resistant fibre glass ladder rope around the edges and this should be replaced if it is showing signs of deterioration.

The glass can be cleaned when hot without damage to the panel although care must be taken not to burn your fingers etc., also care must be taken with aerosol cleaners and cleaning cloths. We recommend the proprietary stove glass cleaners. When solid fuel is being burnt any sooty deposits on the glass can be cleaned simply by wiping with a dry cloth.

If the stove glass becomes dirty this is either due to the closing of the airwash before the fuel is up to temperature and/or wood fuel is too wet.

## REPLACEMENT OF GLASS PANELS

Carefully lift the fire door from its hinge pins and lay it down - preferably on a soft substance - being aware of the door fastening catch. The outer glass panel (furthest from the fire) is mounted on fibre glass ladder rope which should surround all the edges. Caution is required when replacing this glass panel as the ladder rope has a tendency to slip out of position as the glass is fitted in position. The second or inner panel then fits directly on top of the outer followed by the top and bottom steel glass retainer panels and the whole held together by the 6 x (M6 x 12mm) counter sunk machine screws. It is recommended to apply some heat resistant 'copper-ease' or 'graphite grease' to the screws and **DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN THEM** as the glass panels will crack.

The stove requires both of these glass panels in place to achieve a clean burn state as they act in a similar way to double glazing in a domestic window.

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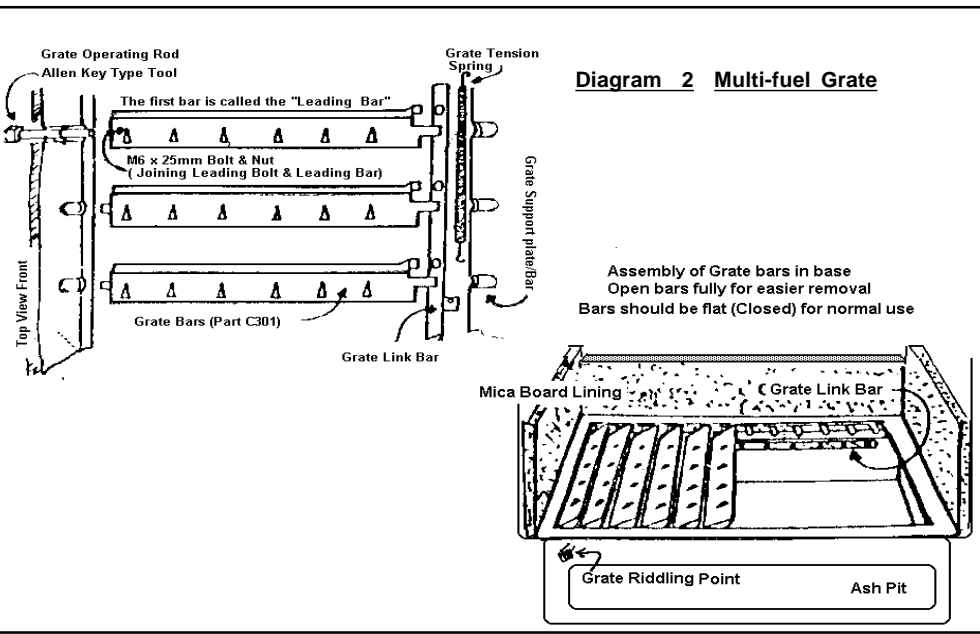
## OPERATION OF GRATE

Your stove is fitted with a **multi-fuel grate** which will enable you to burn solid fuel or wood equally effectively. It consists of the leading grate bar, the grate bars, the grate link bar and the tension spring (whose prime function is to close the grate bars, once fuel is loaded on the grate the grate will remain where it has been positioned). The grate is left with the bars closed for wood and slightly open for solid fuel, to de-ash **gently** and **NOT FORCEFULLY** rotate the bars fully. Never allow ashes to accumulate underneath the bed to the point where they come in contact with the firebars, they will overheat and distort, nor to the point where the ash will obstruct the grate link bar and its spring thus the grate bars will not be able to be rotated.

### DE-ASHING

Using the tool provided the grate is **gently** and **NOT FORCEFULLY** rotated anti-clockwise to open and to de-ash and clockwise to close and for the wood burning mode. A **GENTLE ROCKING** movement will dislodge all but the largest clinkers through to the ashpan. Too much riddling/poking can result in unburnt fuel being emptied into the ash pan and should be avoided. Any clinkers should be regularly removed from the fire bed. In the larger models there are two ashpans for ease of use. The ashpan should be emptied regularly before it becomes too full. Use the operating tool to handle the ashpan, taking care not to spill the ashes as there may well be hot embers still glowing in the pan. **Never allow ash to accumulate in the ashpan** so that it comes into contact with the underside of the grate as this could impede the movement of the grate link bar and therefore the movement of the grate bars and **will cause serious damage to the grate bars**. Care should be taken that ash is cool before emptying into plastic bin liners. If the grate bars will not rotate easily **DO NOT FORCE** them but investigate the possible cause, ie. clinker or nails blocking movement or too much ash in ashpan and in the bottom of stove, and remedy as soon as possible.

Always **refit the ashpit door properly** after replacing the ashpan/s.



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## ROOF BOILERS are ONLY available in conjunction with the split saddle boilers

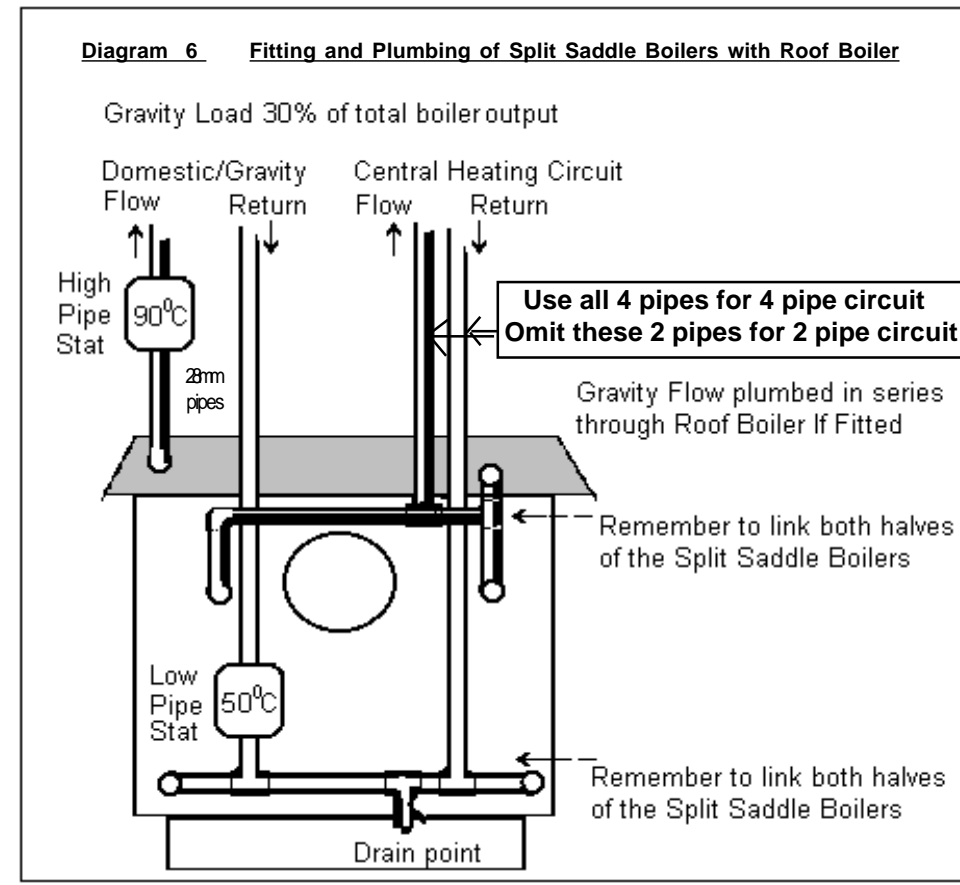
Roof boilers are constructed with or without a top flue outlet and this must be specified along with the stove model when ordering.

They have two **1" Male BSP stubs**.

They are used only in conjunction with the split saddle boilers for your stove model, to increase the boiler output and reduce room output.

Plumbing this extra boiler with the split saddle boilers requires the **main gravity-flow** to be taken from the split saddle boilers' **top** tapplings' link to the **lower tapping of the roof boiler** and then continued on from the **higher tapping of the roof boiler** upwards. Therefore the main gravity-flow runs from the link of the upper tapplings of the split saddle boilers, through the roof boiler and upwards. All this pipework should be in 28mm (1") pipe to the cylinder and gravity/heat leak radiator.

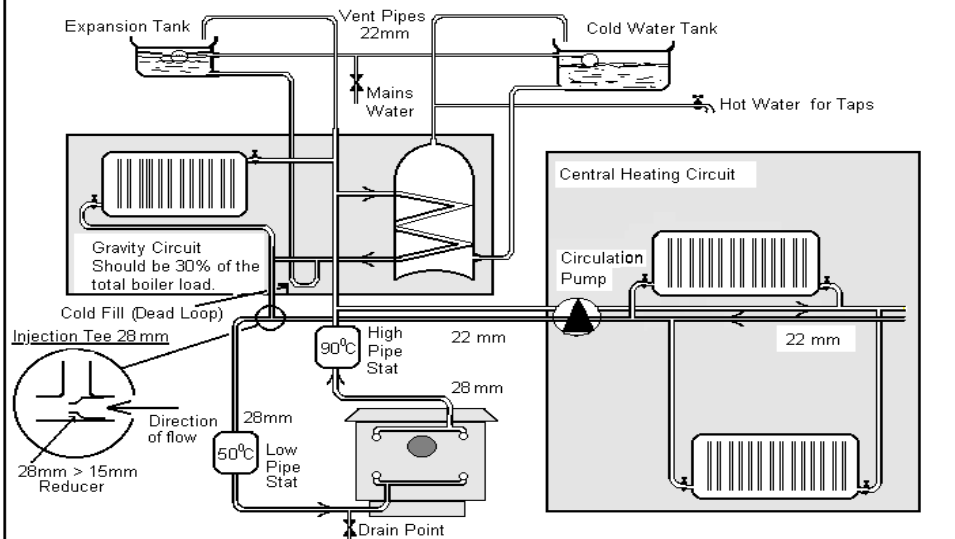
A roof boiler is plumbed in series with the main flow.



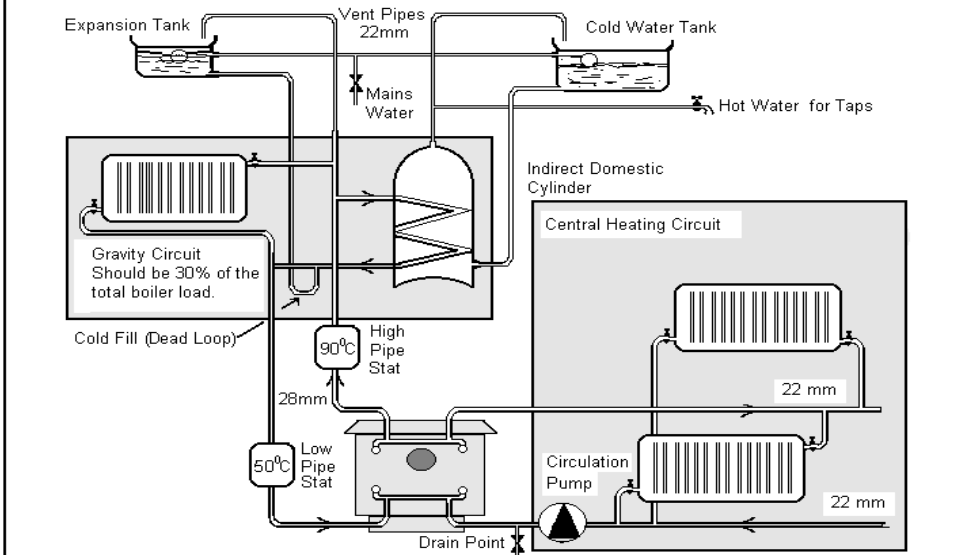
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## Typical Central Heating Circuits in Conjunction with Split Saddle Boilers

**Diagram 4 Typical 2 pipe Central Heating Circuit (Indirect Cylinder)**



**Diagram 5 Typical 4 pipe Central Heating Circuit (Indirect Cylinder)**



Note: The Boiler Circuit should have an Inhibitor added to it .

## COMMISSIONING

On completion of the installation and after allowing a suitable period of time for any fire cement or mortar joints to dry out, the stove should be cleaned using a soft dry cloth. Check joints and seals, especially boiler connections. Ensure that any boiler connections are the right way round. (Flows are the top connection and returns the lower). The stove can then be lit and checked to ensure that smoke is taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

**The customer should be advised on the use of the appliance.**

**On completion of the installation and commissioning please leave these operating instructions with the customer.**

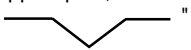
## FIREVIEW DOUBLE STOVES ADDITIONAL INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS HEARTH

The stove must stand on a fireproof hearth which must be at least **130 mm (5") thick and constructed of a non-combustible material**. The positioning of the stove and the size of the hearth is governed by Building Regulations for Class 1 Appliances. These regulations state that the hearth must extend at least **300 mm (12")** in front and **150 mm (6")** to the side of the stove. This can be covered with decorative tiles so long as these are also non-combustible. There must be **no combustible material** (ie wooden wall panels, skirting boards, beams etc) **within 380 mm (15")** of the stove. **The area of hearth will need to be correspondingly deeper with the stove needing two front extensions of 300 mm (12").**

## FIRE BOARD RETAINER BRACKETS

These are 2 angled pieces of steel with 2 holes in each bracket which are fitted onto the baffle support pins either side of the stove before locating the baffle.

## BAFFLE AND FLUE OUTLET

The baffle hangs over the fire board retainer brackets, on the baffle support pins, 2 on either side of the stove. It is shaped like a bird flying, and should look like this "  " when viewed from the side of the stove.

The dip in the middle of the baffle should be under the fixed top flue outlet.

## DE - ASHING

The stove has two ashpans - one located at either end.

## AIR CONTROLS

The main airwash controls are linked together to allow for equal and even air flow throughout the stove.

## FUEL LOADING

When loading fuel be careful to have a fuel bed distributed evenly across the grate of the stove. Bear in mind this double stove will reach only a semi-cleanburn state if the fire is just at one end of the stove.

## GRATE

It has a double riddling grate which can be operated from each respective end of the stove.

## FUELS FOR BURNING ON FIREVIEW STOVES

### SOLID FUEL

The recommended fuels for this stove are **broad based long flame** fuels as burnt on an open fire. 'Homefire' is one such fuel. However, if you have any queries consult your Approved Coal Merchant Scheme member for types and availability.  
Solid Fuel Association - Tel No 0800 600000

#### Do not use Petroleum based coals.

- \* These stoves are suitable for use in a Smoke Control area so long as you burn a smokeless broad based long flame fuel such as 'Homefire' or 'Coalite'. Do experiment to find the best one for you, or mix them if you wish.
- \* The prolonged use of high intensity low base heat fuels such as 'Antcit' or 'Taybrite' will cause distortion of the grate.
- \* The use of petroleum based fuels will cause rapid deterioration of the grates and the whole structure of this appliance and is therefore not recommended.e.g. 'Petrocoke'
- \* The use of 'coal' will soot up the flue ways very quickly and may 'etch' the inner glass.

There is available a lignite coal briquette. This will burn very effectively in a wood burning stove and eliminate some of the chores associated with wood.

### WOOD

If wood is the chosen fuel for your stove, **ALWAYS BURN DRY WOOD**. Wood burns **best on a bed of ash** so do be careful to retain some when de-ashing. Dry wood means that it has most **definitely not more than 18% moisture** content. Wood to be used as a fuel should be logged, chopped and **stored in a sheltered but airy site** for an absolute minimum of 12 months and **preferably 24 months**. Wood naturally dries at the rate of 1" per year so a 12" round will take 6 years to dry to the centre. **Do not be tempted to stack wet wood on or around the stove** believing this will dry the sap out of the wood. A 12" log takes approx 8 weeks in a kiln to dry to 18% moisture - so the odd hour or two on or by the stove only increases the likelihood of burning your house down! **Freshly cut green wood** - ie wood that still has sap in it - **is dangerous to burn**. It will cause a chimney to choke with wood tar in a few weeks with a grave risk of a chimney fire resulting. In any case, **burning sap wet wood is pointless**. It produces far less heat, maybe as little as 10% of that of dry wood.

**Treat any bought in wood as wet unless its history is known.**

**Do not burn wet wood with solid fuel** as a very aggressive acid is created which is lethal for the stove, chimneys and flues.

**Tar** is caused by burning wet wood. It is brown/black in colour and may be liquid. It has an offensive smell. On the sides of the stove, flue and chimney it resembles a black sticky 'chewing gum' and can eventually block the flue ways. When it ignites, it can cause a chimney fire and be highly dangerous.

## PIPE THERMOSTATS (or Hi - Lo Packages)

Every stove with boilers intended for more than domestic hot water should have an indirect copper cylinder, a central heating circuit pump and at least 30% of the heating load should thermo-syphon/gravitate to protect the system in the event of power/pump failure **plus** three essential devices to maintain safety, longevity of boilers and to comply with the Guarantee Conditions of Woodwarm stoves.

### 1 A high temperature Pipe Thermostat.

This is clamped on to the main 28mm gravity flow water pipe and **switches the pump on** when the boilers/pipe temperature rises. It should be set at between 85°C and 95°C and thus ensures that the copper Cylinder hot water does not boil but is dissipated safely around the radiator circuit.

### 2 A low temperature Pipe Thermostat.

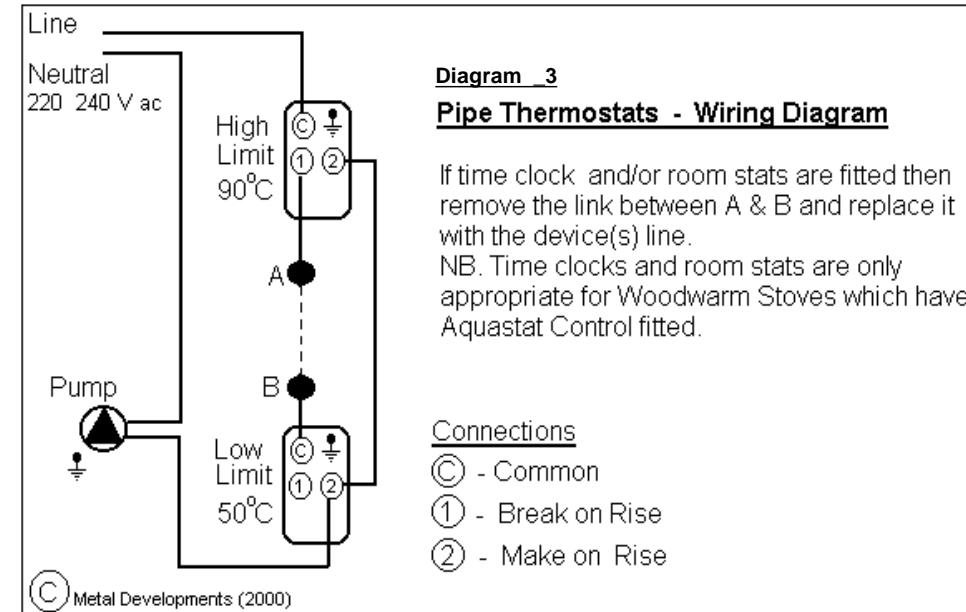
This is clamped on to the main 28mm return pipe and should be set at between 45°C and 55°C and thus **switches the pump off** when the temperature of the water returning from the system/hot water copper Cylinder to the boilers begins to fall. It ensures that **cold water does not** circulate through the stove boilers and the circuit as this would:-

- a. Allow the heating circuit to rob the heat from the hot water copper Cylinder
- b. Cause acid condensation to form on the boilers inside the stove and them to fail early
- c. Create a cold flue/chimney and the associated condensation/tar problems

The objective is to have a continuous circuit of warm-hot water circulating from the boilers in the stove to the copper Cylinder and when the pump is on, continuing this around the radiators. Therefore the stove must be run at a sufficiently hot temperature to sustain this. It is important that the boilers' output, as in the General Specifications, is enough to do this and calculations should also take into account the Kw room output of the stove when the boilers have been fitted.

### 3 A flow check- valve

To prevent the 70% of the central heating load from gravitating around the radiator circuit and creating cold water problems (as under 2a & 2b above) when the circulation pump is off.



## ORDERING and INSTALLATION OF RETROFIT BOILERS

All the models have a variety of boilers that can be retro-fitted and have pre-drilled holes in the body and these are covered with blanking plates which can be knocked off using a hammer and cold chisel (**do ensure** you have the right holes by offering the boiler up to the holes **prior** to removing them) and when ordering boilers for retro-fit please state your stove model as **some need a change of baffle**. i.e. for split saddle boilers in 20kw and 8,000 slab boiler in 4.5kw.

**Boilers replace the fire boards** and depending on the size of boiler to be fitted, remove the relevant board(s) or part thereof before fitting the boiler(s). With slab boilers the rear fire board may be larger than the boiler; cut the appropriate amounts from the fire board and fit them back either side of the boiler.

All the **boilers in the free standing models** have **1" Male BSP stubs**.

### SLAB BOILERS

The slab boilers available for your stove are detailed in the current brochure under general specifications. They are available in stainless steel for 'Direct' Cylinders or steel for 'Indirect' Cylinders and have two **1" Male BSP stubs**.

To fit the boiler remove the fire board and remove the relevant blanking plates. The two stubs are passed through the stove body holes and the nuts and washers are sealed (with fire cement or high temperature mastic, where the stubs come through the body) and tightened on the rear of the stove body. The higher boiler stub is for the gravity flow which should rise immediately from the boiler in 28mm pipe and the lower is for the return.

### SPLIT SADDLE BOILERS

Split saddle boilers are available only for the Fireview's **6Kw, 9Kw, 12Kw, 12Kw Plus, 16Kw and 20Kw**, and are supplied as **two separate L-shaped boilers**. It is **imperative** that the plumbing of these boilers is done with the upmost care and full notice is taken of the above fact. These boilers are available in steel for 'Indirect' Cylinders only and each individual boiler has two **1" Male BSP stubs**.

To fit the boiler remove the fire board and remove the relevant blanking plates. The two stubs are passed through the stove body holes and the nuts and washers are sealed (with fire cement or high temperature mastic, where the stubs come through the body) and tightened on the rear of the stove body.

The **two halves must be horizontally joined** in the following manner - **connect the two higher outlet stubs** for the single 28mm main gravity flow which should **rise immediately** from the boiler, **connect the two lower outlet stubs** and bring your 28mm return to this link.

### PLUMBING DIAGRAMS

Diagrams 4 & 5 - Page 16 and Diagram 6 - Page 17

### REMOVING BOILERS

Should you wish to remove your boiler(s) we can supply blanking plates, fire boards and new baffle. If the roof boiler is to be removed/replaced please quote Stove Model and choice of canopy required. Should you wish to add or change boilers see under **General Specifications** -inside Front Cover for the available sizes and outputs and contact your dealer or us for advice.

## DAILY ROUTINE , MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING

**When properly used a Woodwarm Fireview stove is absolutely safe.**

There is an **operating tool** provided to **operate all the various controls**. Obviously when the stove is in use the body will be too hot to touch by hand. Children and elderly people should be prevented from touching it by accident by using a suitable fire guard. This should be manufactured to BS 6539.

**Combustible materials should never be left on the stove when it is alight.** Linen, wool, wood and many other substances can spontaneously ignite if they become too hot. They do not have to come in direct contact with flames.

### A routine should be established of :-

**Daily** - run the stove **hot for a time** using the procedure as explained on pages 12 and 13, along with a surface mounted thermometer to ensure optimum temperature is reached. This will assist in cleaning any marginal deposits of tar from the door glass, stove, flue and chimney internally. Check on the amount of ash in the ashpan and empty if necessary.

**Weekly** - check seals, be they rope or fire cement, for air tightness. Ensure the door hinge pins are not rising up if so knock back down with a piece of wood. **LUBRICATE** the **fire door catch** and **ashpit door catch** if needed with a high temperature or graphite based lubricant. Ensure that the ashpit is clear of ash all the way to the rear, including the grate link bar and its' spring. Clear any clinker or nails from the grate bars and from the front and rear grate bar supports.

**Twice yearly** - check the condition of the fire boards and seals and replace if deteriorated. Remove and clean over the baffle and clear flueways. More often if burning solid fuel. A visit from the chimney sweep will remove the small amount of ash dust which forms in the chimney if the above instructions are adhered to.

The names and addresses of your local Approved Chimney Sweeps can be obtained from :- The National Association of Chimney Sweeps, Unit 15 Emerald Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffs. ST15 OSR. Tel. 01785 - 811732.

**If the stove is to be left unlit for any period** of time ensure the **air vents are left open** and the **controls and door catches** are **well lubricated** with a high temperature/graphite based lubricant or other rust preventative. Maintain the paint surface solely with a soft dry cloth and nothing more. On re-using the stove after a long period out of use, check that **all flue ways are clear** of obstructions before re-lighting.

## **OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS** **FOR THE WOODWARM FIREVIEW STOVES**

Before lighting check with the installer that the work and checks described in the previous pages of this booklet have been carried out correctly and that the chimney is sound, has been swept and is free from any obstructions.

### **HOW CLEAN BURN WORKS**

The Fireview range of stoves are special and unlike any others on the market. They have long preheated (after initial warming up) air inlet channels venting the air to the stove at the front top of the door aperture. This method of air inlet builds an 'Air Curtain' over the glass and prevents all but a little of the normal tar deposits from condensing on the glass of the stove, and causes all, but a small proportion, to be burnt in secondary combustion, hence the '**CLEAN BURN**' application.

### **INITIAL LIGHTING**

**Note** The paint used for finishing the stove will emit fumes as it "cures" when first fired, and maybe on the second firing, as the body of the stove reaches operating temperature. Therefore ensure the room is well ventilated. As part of the process the paint **will soften whilst "curing" so avoid touching as this will severely mark the finish.**

### **LIGHTING**

Open the air control lever on the left hand side of the stove by pushing it down. Open the air control knobs in the ash pit door by sliding them to the left. Make sure that the exterior of the stove is thoroughly cleaned using a dry cloth. The stove can be lit using paper, dry kindling, and/or fire lighters. Place the paper and kindling or fire-lighters on the grate and cover with wood or a 2" layer of solid fuel. Close the doors until well ignited then load fuel and adjust the air controls to suit as in the following section.

### **TO ACHIEVE CLEAN BURN**

This section applies for the burning of dry wood and to long flame path solid fuels. Take some time to familiarise yourself with the air controls of the stove to achieve the clean burn state that these stoves are renowned for.

A small air bleed hole adjustment is provided, it is either located on the airwash lever, or behind it. Its function is to allow you to "Set" the stove to the chimney draught. Open it fully and over the first couple of nights, monitor the result of your stove's slumber. If it fails to stay in long enough, by burning through all the fuel too quickly, reduce the setting until you are happy. When you are, tighten up the self tapping screw, so that in future when you fully shut the airwash lever this hole will allow the stove to remain just open. Chimneys with a high draw may require this small air bleed hole to be closed.

#### **Boilered Stoves Note:-**

Cleanburn will be a little more difficult to achieve with boilered stoves. However perseverance to achieve as high combustion temperatures as possible will assist in keeping the glass clean.

The **air wash** is controlled by the lever on the top left hand side of the stove. When the lever is in the **UP POSITION** the air wash is **closed**. When the lever is in the **DOWN POSITION** the airwash is fully **open**.

**A** When lighting or refuelling the stove allow it to reach operating temperature every time, before attempting to close the air wash control lever. The glass will get dirty if the stove body has not reached the optimum temperature first and clean burn will not be achieved. We recommend that you use a magnetic surface-mounted **thermometer** purchased from your supplier, or from us by post to achieve this. Place it on the body of the stove at the front right hand side just above the door hinges.

**Regard the bottom ashpit door air controls like the choke on a car i.e. close them as soon as the stove is warm.**

**B** Leave the top air control open until the surface temperature of the stove body has reached a temperature of 450-500 °F (250 - 280 °C), as shown by the thermometer, for at least 20 minutes. Slowly close the air wash lever. Although use of the ashpit door air controls will increase the draw of the fire, prolonged or excessive use of this under draught will cause dirtying of the glass, and can lead towards excessive over firing of the stove, therefore reduce under draught as soon as is practical.

**C** **When refuelling the stove first** open the top air control to increase the draw of the fire and allow the chimney to warm up, this will draw any smoke/fumes up the chimney when you open the main door. To maintain the hot air flow from the front of the stove to the rear, drag any unburnt fuel to the front and add new fuel to the rear. Try and keep the fuel at least 25mm (1") from the door glass when the door is closed and repeat the procedure in B above.

Time spent now will reward you and remarkable results should be achieved. This will be even more apparent to you if you have previously owned a conventionally draughted stove.

It will take a few loadings and firings before you become familiar with the air vents and amount of fuel necessary to achieve the burning rate you require. Try to load the stove with fuel enough i.e. not too small a load and not too much a load.

**To be avoided at any time is loading the stove up and immediately closing all the air controls.**

### **OVERNIGHT BURNING**

When burning **solid fuel** the stove should be de-ashed, the bottom air controls opened for a brief period and when the fire is burning brightly it should be loaded with fuel without dowsing the flames. The bottom air controls should then be closed. The stove will burn more slowly if a smaller size of solid fuel is used.

The opposite is true when burning **wood**, thus if longer burning times are required use **dry** large logs of a hard wood rather than small ones, remembering to keep a bed of ash above the grate bars. Some fuels need more air than others to tick over so some experimentation will be necessary to find the right setting.

**Do not** mix solid fuel with wet wood in an attempt to achieve long periods of burning.

**Remember** to allow the stove to reach operating temperature before closing air controls.

# PRODUCT REGISTRATION AND GUARANTEE FORM

Please complete this section and return to us for our records.  
It will register your Guarantee and assist us when you need spares.

Affix Stamp

NAME .....

Address.....

.....

.....

.....Phone Number.....

SERIAL NUMBER OF STOVE                    **M**    --  
(Found on rear top right of the body of your stove and on the front cover of this booklet)

DATE OF PURCHASE                    ...../...../20.....

DATE OF INSTALLATION                    ...../...../20.....

SUPPLIERS DETAILS                    Invoice Number.....

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

..... Phone Number.....

## INSTALLERS DETAILS

Name .....

Address.....

.....

.....

..... Phone Number.....

**Stove Registration & Guarantee Department**  
**METAL DEVELOPMENTS**  
**The Workshop,**  
**Wheatcroft Farm,**  
**CULLOMPTON**  
**Devon                    EX15 1RA**