

Woodwarm

Fireview

Cleanburn

Multi-Fuel

Inset Stove

Installation and User Instructions

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

Includes Registration and Guarantee Document

Model

Serial Number

Fireview Low Profile Inset 6.5 Kw Flat Canopy

M 47 - _____

Fireview Low Profile Inset 6.5 Kw Low Curved

M 47L - _____

Woodwarm Stoves Established 1974

by

Metal Developments,

The Workshop, Wheatcroft Farm, Cullompton, Devon EX15 1RA

Tel: 01884-35806 Fax: 01884-35505

www.metaldev.co.uk

Metal Developments

10 Year Life Time Guarantee

This **unique** Life Time Guarantee is modelled on a familiar car manufacturers scheme and depends on a number of circumstances being met.

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 within the first year will be sold subject to 100% discount, at 9 years only 10%. etc etc

- 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 implimented.
- 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 low water temperatures by the fitting of either Hi -Lo, Mini Max, or similar two pipe thermostats set at not less than 85C for Flow and 55C 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 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 may well exclude this Life Time Guarantee.
- 9 Metal Developments or its agreed agent will at all times be the sole arbitrators to any claim.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

FIREVIEW LOW PROFILE INSET 6.5Kw - Model no M47

Maximum Log Length

10.00" 255mm

Overall Height

**Flat Top
Low Curved Canopy**

**27.50" 695mm
32.50" 825mm**

Overall Body Width

**Flat Top
Low Curved Canopy**

**26.00" 660mm
26.00" 660mm**

Overall Top Width

**Flat Top
Low Curved Canopy**

**30.55" 775mm
30.55" 775mm**

Overall Depth

**Flat Top
Low Curved Canopy**

**13.75" 350mm
13.75" 350mm**

Boiler Outputs

8-10,000 Btu Slab Boiler

30,000 Btu Integral Boiler

Room Output

5Kw

2.10Kw

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.

As the paint will deteriorate over a period due to the normal working of the stove this is excluded from the guarantee.

Cast iron grate bars. In the case of multi-fuel stove models it is possible that the continuous use of high intensity fuels (eg. Anthracite and manufactured short flame-base intense heat fuels) 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 along with the glass panels, fire boards and seals, i.e. fire door, ashpit door and glass rope/seals.

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 in the middle of this booklet 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 all you need to do is complete and return the Guarantee Form and comply with the terms and conditions of this Installation Booklet.

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Cautionary Notes on Use

De-Ashing

We would strongly recommend that de-ashing is only undertaken when the fuel load is almost exhausted, or 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 before you remove the ashpit door. This method will ensure that the unit will not overfire whilst the ashpit door is off and, because the unit is relatively cool, secure relocation of the ashpit door can be achieved.

Maximum Temperature - Over-firing the Stove

Or it being used 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-running.

- 1 After de-ashing as above, incorrect relocation of ashpit door and/or primary air inadvertently left open.
- 2 The ashpit door or fire door rope seal worn or damaged or missing and should be replaced if necessary (it can be pulled out and easily repositioned in its channel as no fixative is needed).
- 3 Excessive chimney draw (the design draught is:- not exceeding 2" water gauge). If the draught is high use remedial action; ask your dealer for details.

In Use

When using SOLID FUEL only partially open the grate bars until the fire bed is established and the stove body up to temperature - the grate bars may then be closed and the air wash lever only used. The full open movement of the grate bars is primarily for de-ashing.

When using WOOD FUEL allow a bed of ash to build up over the grate bars and ensure the wood is good and dry ie; less than 18% moisture content. Once the fire is established ensure ashpit door air controls are fully closed and use the airwash lever to control the stove body temperature ie. at between 400F and 500F. 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.

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.

DETAILS OF PRODUCT REGISTRATION FOR YOUR RETENTION

STOVE TYPE Woodwarm Fireview Low Profile Inset 6.5 Kw

with ----- Btu Boiler

MODEL NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER OF STOVE **M 47 ---**

(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.....

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 THE 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 Serial No here

Fireview Low Profile Inset M 47 -

Door Rope	State Model x 14mm
Operating Tool	State Model
1 Leading Grate Bar c/w Turning Bar	State Model
8 Grate Bars	C301 - State Number Required
Log Guard	State Model
Grate Spring	State Model
Door Hinge Pin	Bright
Ash Pan	State Model
Baffle	State Model
Door Glass Ladder Rope	State Model
Door Glass	State Model
3 Shaped Fire Boards	See Page 17

INSTALLATION REGULATIONS

Health and Safety at Work Act

It is the responsibility of the installer to comply with current Health and Safety at Work 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, ash pit door, ashpan, grate and baffle may be removed.

Glass

Care should be taken when handling the door 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 AND RECOMMENDED MINIMUM CLEARANCES

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 (i.e. wooden wall panels, skirting boards, beams etc) **within 380 mm (15") of the stove**.

THE CHIMNEY

The chimney should be thoroughly swept and examined for soundness. If there are even the smallest air breaks in the mortar the chimney is not suitable for burning wood. 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 level on the chimney wall. Soon this will accumulate across the chimney and stop the fire burning properly. Eventually this will not only lead to a chimney fire, but will further rot the chimney structure. If the chimney is not sound it should be lined with a Class 1 chimney liner. It is not advisable to partially line a chimney as this will only create further problems where the lining finishes.

For efficient stove working it is important to make sure that there is an adequate draw. 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 Chimney can be swept through the stove but if possible allow a cleaning access in your chimney that is easily accessible and convenient.

If you have any doubts about the chimney or installation then consult your supplier, a professional installer, or the Building Inspector at your local council.

If elsewhere in the house another fireplace feeds into the same chimney this must be sealed otherwise air may either be drawn into or flue gases escape from the other chimney or fireplace. This is potentially **very dangerous** and contravenes building regulations.

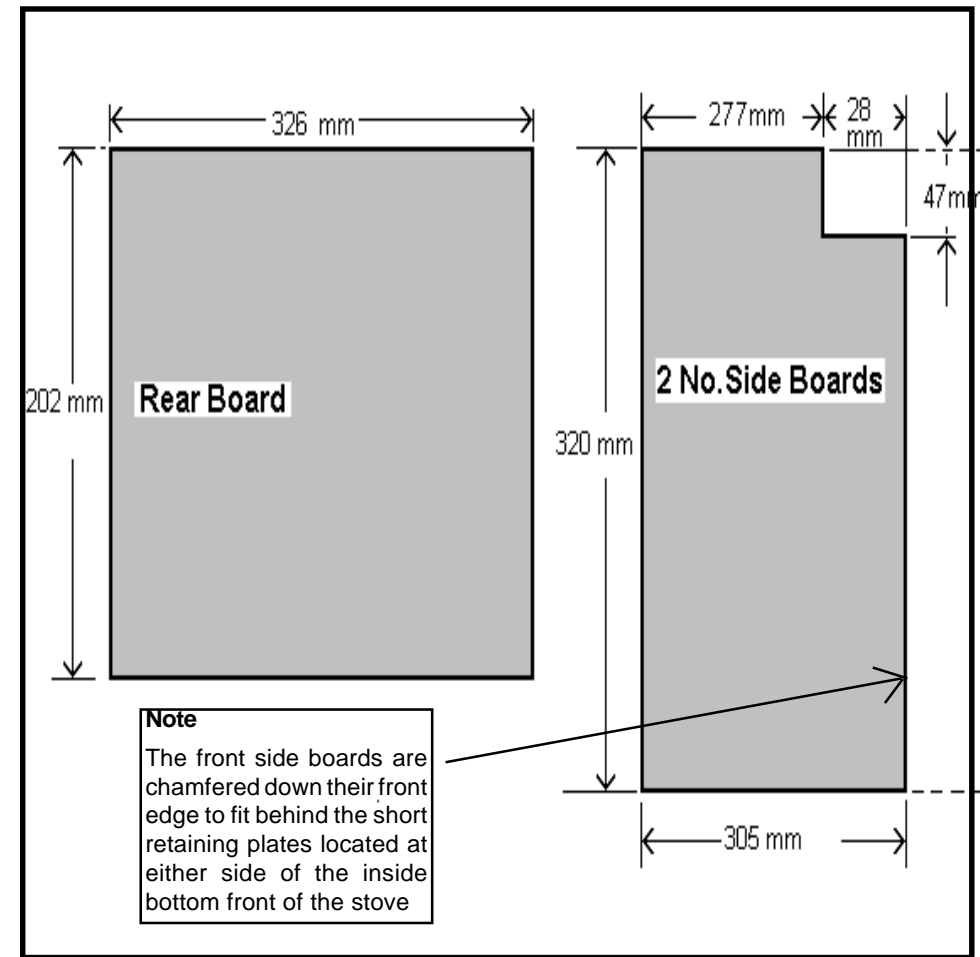
CHIMNEYS, FLUES, COMBUSTION, AIR SUPPLY AND POSITIONING OF THE STOVE

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

FIREBOARDS

As this stove is for both wood and solid fuel the interior of the fire chamber is lined with fire resistant material. These fire boards are ready cut to size and shape and may be supplied loose to prevent damage. They are very fragile so **handle with care**, even when loading 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. These items are important for efficient combustion and are not covered by any warranty as they are considered a consumable product

Diagram 5 - Fireboards



FAULT FINDING

A Stove smokes on lighting or when fire door is opened

- Smoke ways blocked - sweep chimney.
- Baffle incorrectly fitted.
- Adverse wind conditions, or down draught - check height and diameter of chimney.
- Stove not sealed to chimney/fireplace.
- Fire slumbering - open air controls well before opening door.

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).
- Understove air controls open - close them.

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.
- Open under stove air controls according to air required.

D Stove cannot be closed to slumber and runs 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.
- Go through installation procedures and cautionary notes.
- Chimney draw too fast - fit chimney stabiliser.
- Close under stove air controls.

E Door glass sooting up

- Allow stove to reach recommended body temperature before closing air wash.
- Air inlets on ashpit door open, whilst air wash control is shut.
- Use bottom air as choke only - ie **minimal use**.
- Fuel load too close to the door.
- Under stove air controls open - close accordingly.

INSTALLATION FIREVIEW Low Profile Inset 6.5Kw

This stove is designed to fit within a standard conventional 16" x 22" fireplace when the the original tapering firechest has been removed.
Clean the chimney and clean out the hearth and fire chamber and remove the old grate.
Ensure that the underlying masonry is in good condition.
Should your old grate have been a Baxi type i.e. with an ash bucket in a pit under the grate and perhaps an air intake from the outside this should be **filled in, sealed and levelled**.

Make quite sure that the complete fire surround is sealed/air tight to the wall behind it.

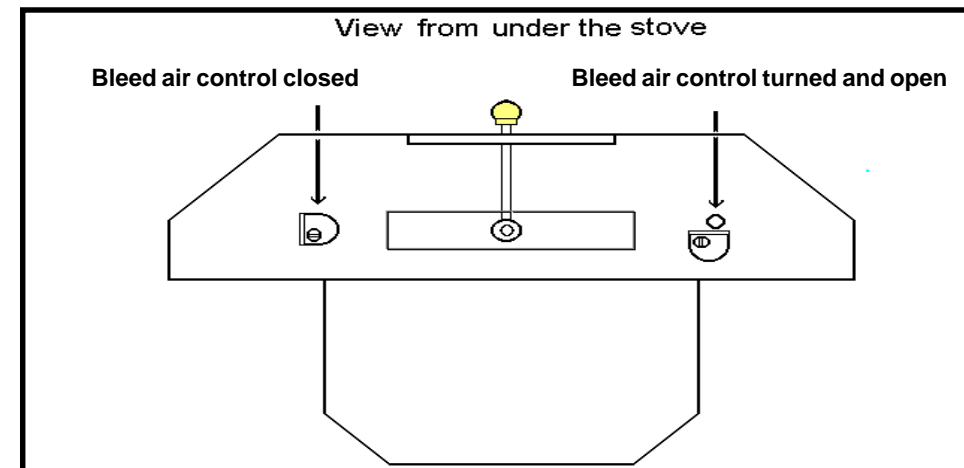
VARIATIONS ON THE STANDARD FIREPLACE

A higher fireplace could be overcome by raising the hearth.
A wider firechest can be overcome by packing out with an inert filler.

Bleed Air Controls

These are located under the front of the body of the stove and should be closed on installation and adjusted according to the burning rate of the fuel. We recommend that you familiarize yourself with the control usage before installing the stove.

Diagram 1 - Understove Bleed Air Control



INSTALLING THE STOVE

Place **stove** on chosen level hearth and remove enough of the plastic wrapping to gain access to the front and rear of the stove. The shrink polythene can be used as a cover for the stove whilst installation is in progress. (Fire cement marks the stove paint surface if left). The front canopy of the stove may be removed by lifting it upwards and place it to one side.

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**. Remove the canopy by lifting it up. Turn the brass knob and open the main/ fire door then carefully remove it by lifting it 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 **fire boards and the operating tool**. The **ash pit door** is released by using the handle in the middle and turning it clockwise. The **ashpan** can now be removed and used for holding the **grate bars** if you need to remove them. This can be done easily by rotating them fully open then lifting each one upwards from the left, leaving the **leading riddling grate bar** in place along with the **grate link bar** and the **grate spring**.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

Offer the stove up to the hole to check all sealing places. If there is a substantial gap around the stove then use some form of inert filler such as firebrick or Rockwool. The more insulation that encases the stove the better will be its performance. The stove may be fitted without any insulation but heat will be lost to the chimney space.

Remove the **baffle plate** from the inside of the stove. It is located on the rear fire board and on each of the 12 mm round pins located on the inner front upper sides of the main body of the stove. This will reveal the junction of the stove chimney smoke vent with the fireplace.

The base of the rear box of the stove should be sealed to the hearth.

Slide the stove into the fireplace.

An airtight seal between the junction of the stove chimney smoke vent and the fireplace must now be made using fire cement, lime rich mortar or with a cement and vermiculite mortar. Ensure the surface of this seal is smooth to aid the fall of debris when chimney cleaning. Work 'blind' through the hole left by the baffle plate being removed and when you are finished replace the baffle plate. An adaptor is available for direct attachment to a flue liner, although it may be necessary to break through the chimney breast to connect and seal it to the stove. The first metre should be in single skin Class one flue.

If the stove is not airtight then the heated air generated by the stove will be taken up the chimney and the benefit of heat to the room will be much reduced.

Any air that gets into the chimney should have to pull through the stove. It is therefore vital for the correct and efficient working of the stove that it is totally ie. 100% air tight to the chimney.

Allow 24 hours for all the seals to thoroughly dry before lighting the stove.

The chimney can be swept through the stove by removal of the baffle plate.

DAILY USAGE AND 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 -Open the air vents and run the stove **hot for a time** this will assist in cleaning any marginal deposits of tar from the door glass, stove, flue and chimney internally. Check on 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 and clear any clinker or nails from the grate bars, grate bars support and grate link bar.

Twice yearly -Check the condition of the fire boards 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 forming in the chimney if these 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.

RECOMMENDED FUELS

SOLIDFUEL

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 'Antcirt' 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.

WOOD

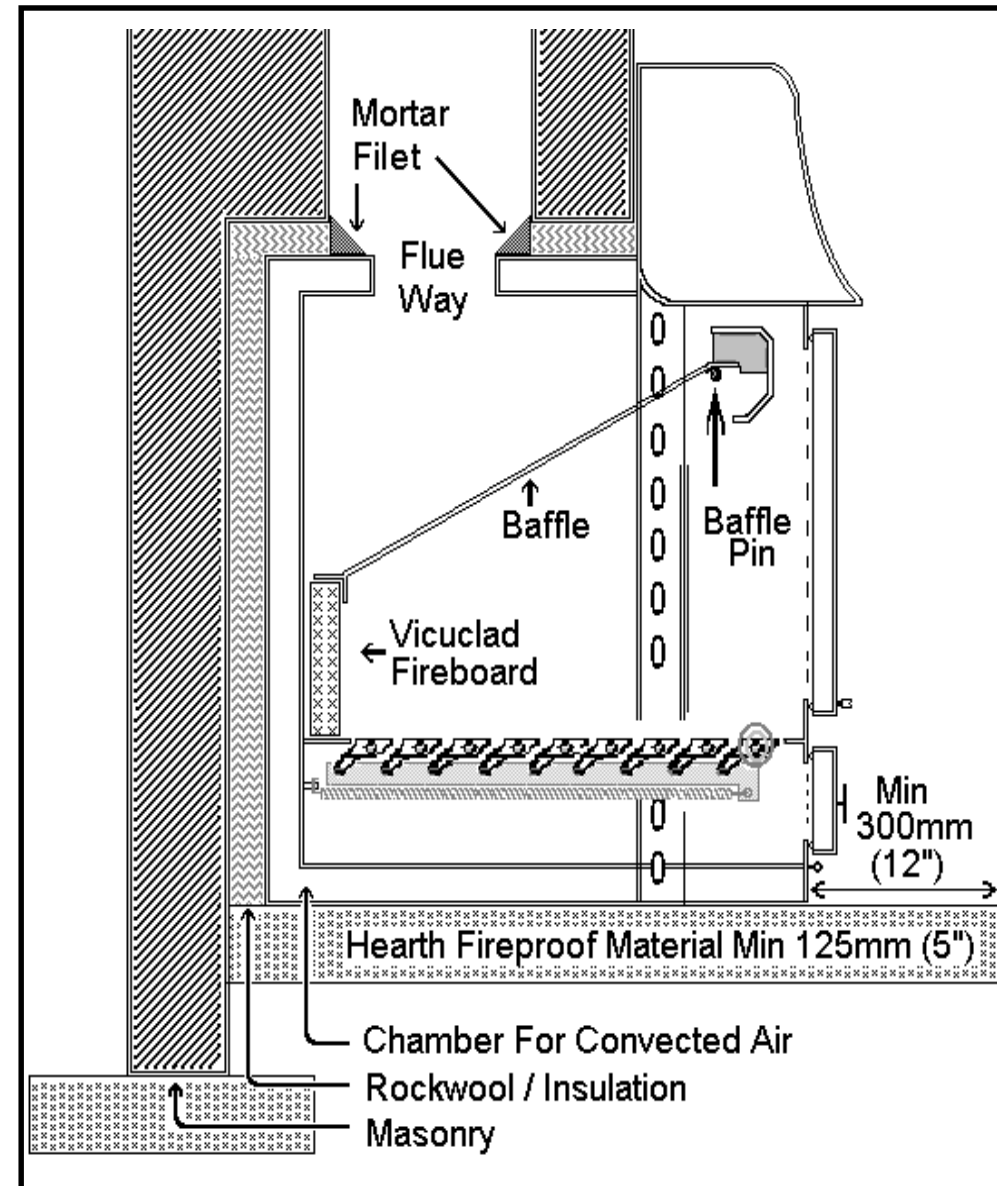
If wood is the chosen fuel for your stove, ALWAYS BURN DRY WOOD. Wood burns **best on a bed of ash** so do be careful to retain some when de-ashing. Dry wood means that it has most **definitely not more than 18% moisture** content. Wood to be used as a fuel should be logged, chopped and **stored in a 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.

Diagram 2 - Cross section of Stove Installation



FIRE DOOR

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 rope seal will be over compressed and will lead to rapid wear and possible damage to the door catch mechanism. The door is jiggled at the factory for alignment to the stove body, but should you need to adjust it 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 door to the stove body.

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 safely 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.

LIGHTING

Open the air control lever at the bottom of the stove by pushing it to the left. 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 fire-lighters or kindling on the grate and cover with a 2" layer of fuel. Close the door until well ignited then load fuel (as described previously) and adjust air controls to suit.

Note The paint used for finishing the stove will emit fumes when first fired and maybe on the second firing. When this occurs ensure the room is well ventilated. The paint work **will soften whilst "curing" so avoid touching as this will severely mark the finish**, this softening of the paint is part of the curing process.

OVERNIGHT BURNING - LONG PERIOD BURNING

When burning **solid fuel** the fire will burn more slowly if a smaller size of fuel is used. The opposite is true when burning **wood**, thus if longer burning times are required use dry large logs rather than small ones, remembering to keep a bed of ash above the grate bars. The stove should then be brought back to operating temperature before the air controls are adjusted for long burning time. Some fuels need more air than others to tick over so some experimentation will be necessary to find the right setting.

To revive the fire simply de-ash and open the air controls. When the fire is burning well, load on more fuel and adjust the controls as necessary.

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

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. 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. 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. The ashpan should be emptied regularly before it becomes too full. **Do not allow ash to accumulate** so high 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** investigate the possible cause, ie. clinker/nails blocking movement or too much ash in ashpan and in bottom of stove. Remedy as soon as possible. Always **refit the ashpit door properly** after replacing the ashpan.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

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 as secondary combustion, hence the **CLEAN BURN** application.

TO ACHIEVE CLEAN BURN

This section applies for the burning of dry wood fuel and long flame path solid fuels. The air setting of the stove will require some time to become familiarised with to achieve the clean burn state, a few pointers may help your trials.

The **air wash** is controlled by the lever at the bottom of the stove.

When the lever is to the **right** the air wash is **closed**. The glass will tend to get dirty if the stove body has not reached the optimum temperature first.

When the lever is to the **left** the airwash is fully **open**.

- A On lighting **and** every time you refuel the stove it is important to allow it to reach operating temperature before attempting to close it down.
(We recommend that a surface mounted **thermometer** is purchased from your supplier, or from us by post and used for the first two or three weeks to help).
- B Run the stove up until the surface temperature on the stove body to the top right of the main door has reached a temperature of 500 degrees F (280 degrees C) for at least 20 minutes. Ensure the ashpit door air controls are shut first; followed by the air wash control. **Regard the ashpit door air intakes like the choke on a car so close them as soon as the stove is warm.** Prolonged use of cold under draft air from the ashpit door air inlets may cause some dirtying of the glass. Excessive use may cause overheating and warping of the loguard and grate.
- C When recharging the stove with wood drag the large parts of unburnt wood to the front and add new fuel to the rear, the idea is to maintain the hot air flow from the front of the stove to the rear, try and keep the fuel at least 1" from the door glass when the door is closed and repeat the procedure in B above.
When refuelling with solid fuel especially try to keep the flames alive.

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

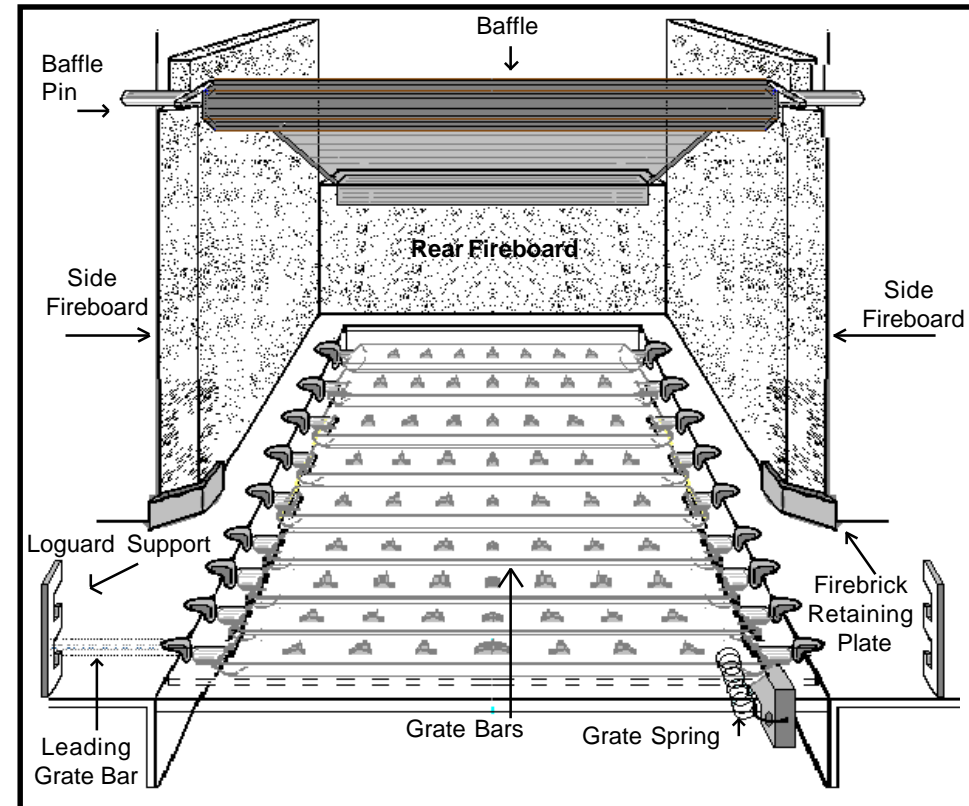
It will take a few firings before you become familiar with the use of the air vents and to achieve the burning rate you require.

OPERATION OF GRATE

Your stove is fitted with a **multi-fuel grate** which will enable you to burn solid fuel or wood equally effectively. (See page 14 for recommended solid fuels). 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 in a showroom situation, 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 thus the grate bars will not be able to be rotated.

Important:- see under DE-ASHING page 13.

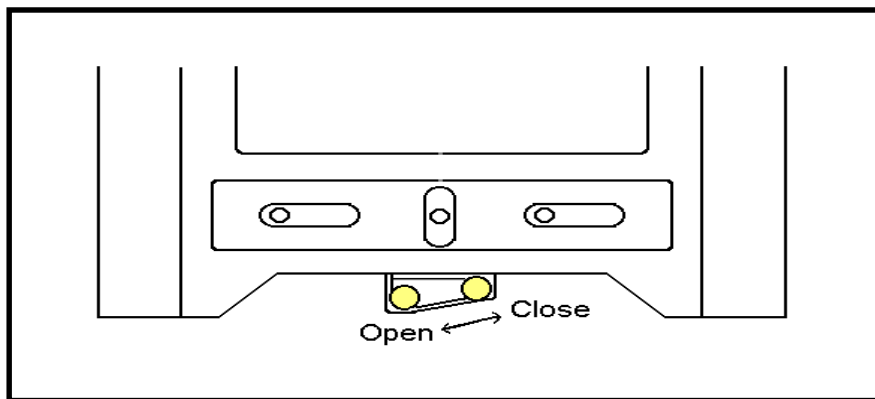
Diagram 3 - Positioning of Grate, Fireboards and Baffle Plate



Pre-lighting Checks

Before lighting the stove check that the work and checks described in the previous pages of this booklet have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept, is sound and free from any obstructions. Ensure that the grate bars are in position and working freely. The fireboard lining must be in place and the baffle plate inside the stove located correctly. The ashpit door must be in place with the ashpan located behind it. The fire door is making a good but not overtight seal against the stove body when closed. Check all seals are air tight.

Diagram 4 - Airwash Control Lever



Ensure that the understove bleed air controls are closed until you are familiar with the workings of the stove. Their function is to allow you to "Set" the stove to the chimney draught. Open them and, over the following 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 holes until you are happy. When you are, tighten up the self tapping screw. Chimneys with a high draw may require both of these small air controls to be closed.

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. The stove can then be lit and checked to ensure that smoke is taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely.

Confirm that the boiler connections are the right way round (Flows are the top connections and returns the lower)

Note

When first firing the stove ensure the room is well ventilated as the paint used for finishing the stove will emit fumes when it is first fired and maybe on the second firing.

The paint work will soften whilst "curing", avoid touching it as this will severely mark the finish, this softening of the paint is part of the curing process.

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

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

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 85o C and 95o 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.

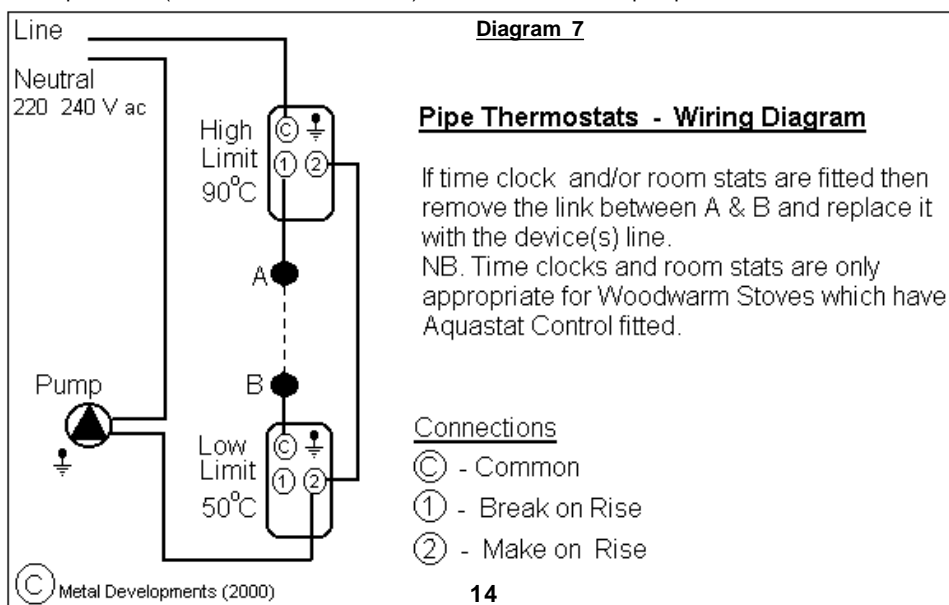
This is clamped on to the main 28mm return pipe and should be set at between 45o C and 55o C and thus switches the pump off when the temperature of the water returning from the system/hot water copper cylinder to the boilers begins to fall. It ensures that **cold water does not** circulate through the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

- Allow the heating circuit to rob the heat from the hot water copper cylinder
- Cause acid condensation to form on the boilers inside the stove and them to fail early
- 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 specification table, 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 radiators and creating cold water problems (as under 2a & 2b above) when the circulation pump is off.



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BOILERS

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.

An 8-10,000 Btu Slab Boiler is available for retrofitting to this stove and replaces the rear fireboard.

It has 2 tappings which are available from either side of the stove.

It is available in stainless steel for Direct Cylinders or steel for Indirect cylinders.

The **Slab boiler has 2 x 1" BSP Male tappings.**

The **30,000 btu boiler has 4 x 1" BSP Female tappings.**

Please note that the introduction of pipework to the fireplace is going to need some structural alteration to the fire place and/or it's surround.

INSTALLATION OF SLAB BOILER

The stove has 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 we can supply bolt on plates should you ever wish to remove the boiler.

To retrofit the boiler remove the rear fire board and remove the relevant blanking plates. Turn the boiler over to access which side is required. The two stubs are passed through the stove body holes and the nuts and washers are then tightened on the side of the stove body, having well sealed, with a suitable material, where the stubs come through the body.

The higher tapping is for the gravity flow - which should rise immediately from the boiler - and the lower is for the return.

The baffle plate sits on the support plates welded across the middle of the boiler and therefore these support plates should be seen from the front of the stove.

REMOVING SLAB BOILER

Should you wish to remove your Slab Boiler we can supply blanking plates and rear fireboard.

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INSTALLATION OF STOVE FITTED WITH A 30,000 BTU BOILER

This stove has 4 x 1" BSP Female tappings - 2 on either side of the stove.

For a two pipe system.

Either use 2 tappings diagonally opposed if possible i.e. one top flow tapping and the other side bottom return tapping - blank and seal off the other 2.

Or use all 4 and "T" them back to one flow and return.

For a 4 pipe system.

The single main gravity 28mm flow should rise immediately from the stove.

Plumbing Diagrams

Diagram 5 and Diagram 6

Pipe thermostats should be fitted to control the boiler temperature, or use a Hi-Lo kit containing these.

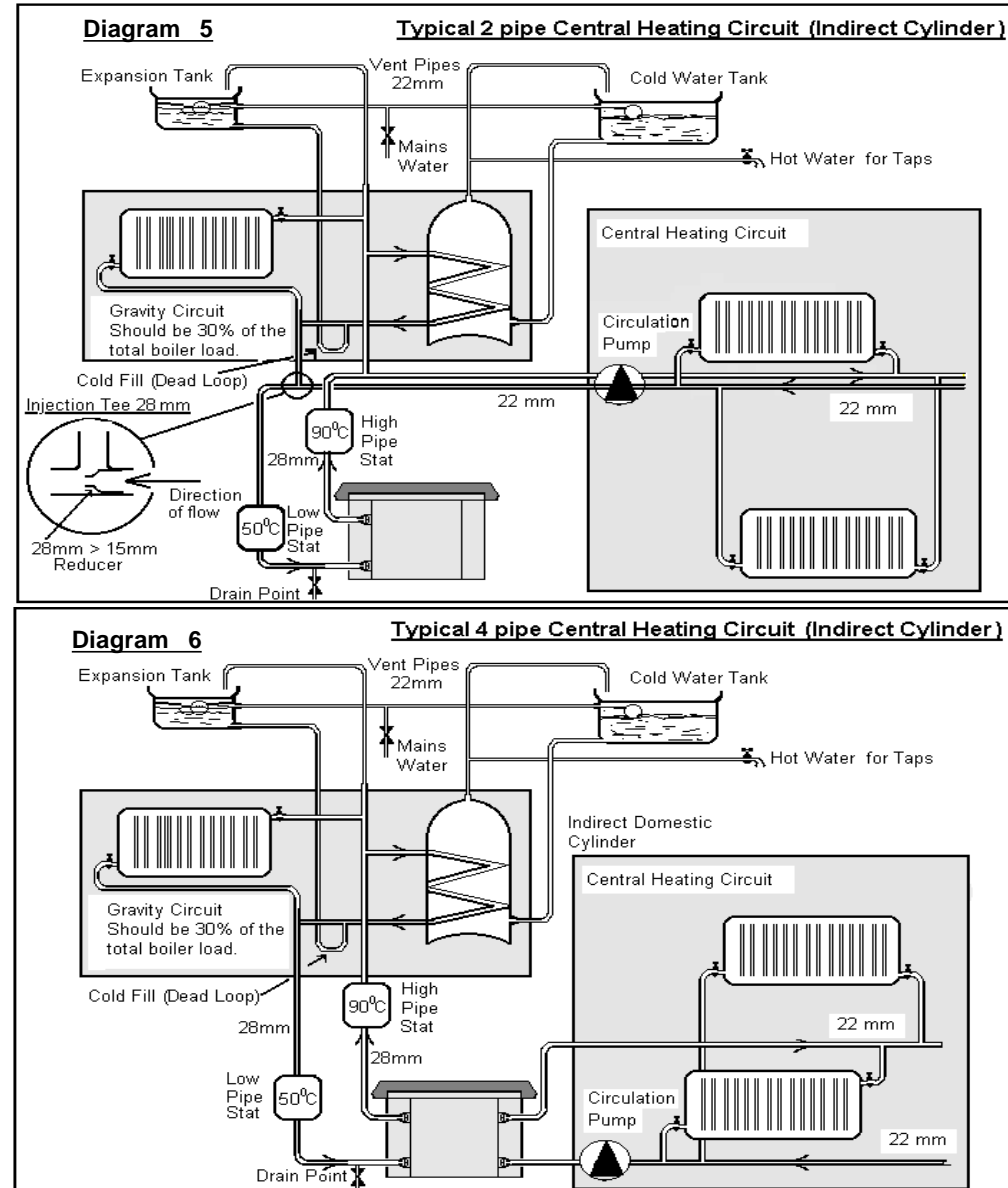
Ensure the stove is fitted and sealed correctly to the chimney.

The chimney may be cleaned through the stove.

There are no fire boards in this stove.

Do not forget "cold" boilers will condense moisture on to their surface, you may be alarmed and think you have a leak.

Typical Central Heating Circuits in Conjunction with the 30,000 Btu Boiler



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.....

.....

.....PhoneNumber.....

STOVETYPE Woodwarm Fireview Low Profile Inset - 6.5Kw

Dry with 30,000 Btu Boiler

MODEL NUMBER AND SERIAL NUMBER OF STOVE **M 47 ---**
(Found on the rear top right of stove and also on the front of this booklet)

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

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

SUPPLIERSDETAILS Invoice Number.....

Name

Address.....

.....

..... PhoneNumber.....

INSTALLERSDETAILS

Name

Address.....

.....

..... PhoneNumber.....

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