

# METAL DEVELOPMENTS

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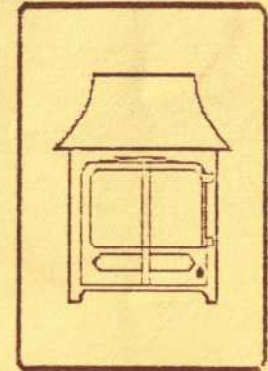
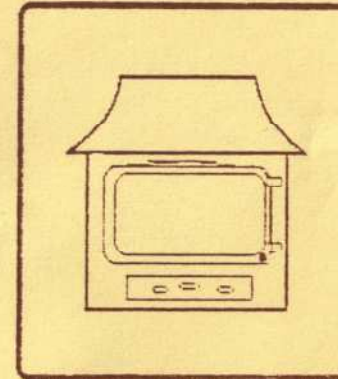


WOODWARM — & — SAFE  
ARMS  
SECURITIES



## WOODWARM

FIREVIEW INSET



SERIAL NUMBER M

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Please complete this form and return it **immediately**

**Customers Details**

Name .....

Address .....

.....

..... Tel .....

Stove Model .....FIREVIEW INSET 6.5KW .....

Model .....FIREVIEW 4.5KW INSET CRADDOCK .....

Serial Number (Found on Rear) ... ..

Date of Purchase .....

Date of Installation .....

**Suppliers Details**

Name .....

Address .....

.....

..... Tel .....

Invoice No .....

**Installers Details**

Name .....

Address .....

.....

..... Tel .....

Invoice No .....

Please return to:

Stove Registration and Guarantee Dept.

Metal Developments.

Little Always, Cullompton, Devon EX15 1RA

Tel 0884-35806

Thank you for your co-operation.

**Installation and Operating Instructions  
For the Woodward Fireview Inset 4.5/6.5kw  
Combined instructions for Inset Fireviews**

**Health and Safety at Work Act 1974**

It is the responsibility of the installer to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Particular attention should be given to the following:

Handling

This stove is heavy and adequate facilities must be available for all handling operations. To lighten the stove the door, grates and ashpan cover can be removed.

Glass

Care should be taken when handling the stove not to damage the glass in the door.

Fire Cement

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

Electrical

If any electrical fittings are used in the installation they should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions and all wiring must comply with the regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings.

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 Pt 1 and Pt 2 :1984 must be observed.

Building Regulations also dictate that an air vent of some type must be fitted into an exterior wall to allow sufficient flow of air into the fire.

This stove should not be fitted in a room where an extractor fan is in use as this could result in the chimney down drafting.

The Chimney and Flue

The chimney should be thoroughly swept and examined for soundness. If there

will pull in cold air through any small break by capillary action. This cools the fire gas at that level causing wood tar to precipitate at that level on the chimney wall. Soon this will accumulate to stop the fire burning properly. Eventually this will not only lead to a chimney fire, but will rot the chimney structure.

If there is any doubt about a chimney's condition it should be fully lined with an insulated flue. It is not advisable to only 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 on the chimney. In order for a stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height should not be less than 4 metres measuring vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney.

Any other fireplace fed into the same chimney must be sealed, otherwise air will be drawn into the chimney through it and not through the fire, thus reducing the efficiency of the appliance.

#### Hearth

The stove must stand on a fireproof hearth and must be situated at least 300mm (12") from any combustable material. The positioning of the stove and the size of the hearth are governed by Building Regulations for Class 1 appliances. These regulations state that the hearth must extend at least 300mm (12") in front, and 150mm (6") to the side of the stove.

The hearth should be at least 130mm (5") thick and constructed of a non-combustible material. This can be covered with decorative tiles so long as these are non-combustible.

There must be no timber (ie: wooden wall panels, skirting boards, beams etc) within 380mm (15") of the stove.

Building Regulations also dictate 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.

#### Location

The stove is designed to fit a standard 16" x 22" fireplace, with simple tiled hearth and face, assuming that the original tapering firechest or firebrick lining is still in place and in good order.

#### Variations on the standard fireplace:

A variation in height can usually be overcome by bending the adjustable top plate on the top rear of the stove, either down to 20.5" or up to 23.5". A variation in the width of the fireplace can be overcome by packing out the sides of the existing firechest with firebricks. A variation in the face of the fireplace, such as thick stone facing, will also prevent contact between the back of the stove and the tapering sides of the firechest. This too can be overcome by bringing in the sides of the firechest with additional firebrick.

**First Lighting**

On first firing, the paint finish on the stove has to 'cure', or burn on. This can be quite an unpleasant experience in a room that is not well ventilated, and can persist for quite some time, so is best done with a window left open, or an external door ajar. The paint becomes very soft whilst 'curing' and will mark if touched or wiped at this stage. To light the stove, lay a bed of newspaper and kindling, or small lumps of coal with or without firelighters. Fully open the top draft, or air wash by setting the lever on the top left-hand side fully downwards.

**Undergrate air Supplies****Under Air 6.5KW Models**

Slide the controls on the ash-pit door fully to the left to open the direct or under draft.

**Under Air 4.5KW Models**

Slide the air control under the main loading doors to the right to open air supply.

Part the rotating grate bars using the operation tool, which locates on the riddling arm that protrudes just below the door catch (6.5KW models) (Left hand side 4.5KW models). Light the newspaper and once it has caught, shut the door of the stove firmly. The kindling will soon be well alight and more fuel can then be added. Never smother the fire by adding a huge amount of fuel all at once. Go gradually so that the firebox temperature can steadily build up and then allow the fire to burn well for some time so that the whole stove body is thoroughly heated up.

When the stove is properly hot, and the fire is well established, close off the bottom draft as previously described. (Always check before lighting that the ash pan door is securely located and airtight 6.5KW only). The grate bars may now be closed also by rotating the riddling air using the operating tool. Some types of coal may require the grates to be left slightly parted, but wood should always be allowed to burn in its own ash, with the grates closed. The fire can now be regulated solely by the top draft air-wash. This lever should always be raised and lowered rather gradually since quick close/sudden open can result in pockets of gas building up and then igniting rather too dramatically.

Restricting the top draft to a minimum before the stove body is up to temperature will result in dirty glass. The use of a surface thermometer, (available from your Woodwarm dealer) is strongly recommended.

**Woodburning Mode:**

Wood burns best on a bed of ash, and burns away very completely making very little ash. To burn wood on your Fireview operate the stove with the grate bars closed. Empty the ashpan when full (usually once a week), and disturb as little as possible the layer of ash on top of the grate. It may occasionally be necessary to part the grates slightly when burning wood to allow some under draft to come up, perhaps when re-lighting or re-fueling but vigorous riddling is not appropriate. The secret to successful overnight burning of wood is the bed of ash, and the performance of the stove will be greatly enhanced once a layer of ash has been allowed to build up. Always burn dry, well seasoned wood of 18% moisture content or less.

**Coal Burning Mode:**

Coal requires a good supply of air driving up through it from underneath, especially on first lighting and re-fueling, and is therefore lit with the grates parted. Once the fire is well established, however, most types of solid fuel will burn quite happily on top draft alone, but some types will perform best if the rotating grate bars are left parted at all times. A broad-based, long flamed fuel is ideal, such as Homefire or even household coal. Compressed coal dust briquettes can also be very satisfactory, although the quality of the various brands does vary considerably. Furnacite and small grain anthracite are less appropriate and it is always a good idea to experiment a little with several different types of coal before investing in a large amount of any one sort. The stove should be riddled daily, and the ashpan frequently emptied, as soon as it starts to fill, in order to allow a good air flow from below the grate and prevent over-heating of the bars.

**Caution:**

Riddling can be carried out when the stove is alight, and with the stove door closed to contain any dust. Removal of the ashpan should only be undertaken when the stove is relatively low however, and the stove should never be left with the ash pan door off and the main door closed, as this can lead to rapid over-firing. Remove the ashpan, and rest it on the non-combustible hearth beside the stove. Replace the ash pan door, or open the main door also before carrying out the ash pan. Great care must also be taken to ensure that the ash pan door is correctly and tightly re-located since failure to do so can also lead to over-firing.

**Caution:**

Chipboard, composite woods and kiln-dried wood should only be burnt with extreme caution. Rapid opening and closing of the top draft airwash is inadvisable. Abrupt starvation of the hot oxygen allows pockets of gas to build up in the firebox, which can spontaneously combust rather too dramatically if a sudden influx of hot oxygen is then introduced!

**Care and Maintenance**

Day to day cleaning of the stove body should always be undertaken when the fire is low, and the stove is relatively cool. Orange dusters tend to leave fluff on the surface of the stove, so an old linen cloth or tea-towel is best for dusting. Damp J cloths tend to melt or smear and are best avoided!

In cases of severe shabbiness, the stove body can be re-sprayed with the original Stove Bright paint available from your Woodwarm dealer.

The glass door is best allowed to cool down a little by leaving it open if the fire is still lit, but care should be taken to contain sparks if left unattended. A damp cotton cloth may be all that is required, although a dab of stove glass cleaner makes the job easier. Never use a nylon J cloth if the stove is still hot. Damp newspaper is also suitable, or kitchen roll, and it is perfectly alright to use oven-pad, or any proprietary oven cleaner.

End of year servicing should be carried out at the end of the heating season, or whenever the chimney is swept (chimney sweeping, ideally, twice annually and never less than once annually), or if the stove is to be out of use for any length of time. To gain access for flue sweeping through the appliance, remove the baffle via the main door. (Make a mental note of the baffle position, and how you removed it to assist you when replacing it). Remove all deposits from the rear base of the fire chamber (remove rear angle plate located immediately behind the ashpan). Replace or repair broken or cracked fireboards. Minor damage to boards can be ignored so long as they remain securely in place and do not expose any of the originally covered metalwork. Your Woodwarm dealer will be able to supply these. Check that rope seals around the doors are still making air-tight contact with the stove body, and renew them if necessary. Always leave the stove ventilated when out of use by leaving both air intakes fully open. If the stove is to be out of use for the summer, or for an extended period of time, vacuum out the firebox and ash box and oil all moving parts.

#### Fume Emission

**WARNING NOTE: PROPERLY INSTALLED AND OPERATED THIS APPLIANCE WILL NOT EMIT FUMES. OCCASIONAL FUMES FROM DE-ASHING AND RE-FUELLING MAY OCCUR. PERSISTENT FUME EMISSION MUST NOT BE TOLERATED. IF FUME EMISSION DOES PERSIST, THEN THE FOLLOWING IMMEDIATE ACTIONS MUST BE TAKEN:**

- A) OPEN 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 REQUIRED.
- D) DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RELIGHT THE FIRE UNTIL THE CAUSE OF FUMES HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED, IF NECESSARY SEEK PROFESSIONAL ADVICE.

#### The Woodwarm Guarantee

Woodwarm stoves and boilers are made to precise specifications. We guarantee the quality of our workmanship, and give a money-back guarantee on proof of defective workmanship, and delivery of the defective item to our premises within three years 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.

In the case of Multi-fuel stove models it is possible that the continuous use of high intensity fuels (eg, Anthracite and other manufactured fuels) may cause heat distortion of the grate bars and logguard and over a period of time (two or three years) may bend and distort. Generally this in no way interferes with the running of the stove. However, it is for these reasons that the grate is excluded from the guarantee. Furthermore, we consider consumable items to be fireboard lining, log retainer, glass and seals. The life of these items will depend very much on use, their life may be as short as 12 months or indeed many years.

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

Claims under this guarantee should first be 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 opposite you will help maintain our record files and assist us in identifying your stove in the unlikely event of any problem occurring.

Boilered models will require complete removal of the existing firechest, to create a square aperture to receive the back half of the stove. Access through the side of the chimney breast will also need to be made to allow for the plumbing connections and pipe runs.

#### Installing the stove:

Installation of your Woodwarm stove must conform to current Building Regulations for Class 1 appliances, and the stove must be connected to a clean sound chimney. Your Woodwarm dealer will be able to give you the advice that you need to ensure safe and efficient operation of your stove.

Lift off the door and empty the unit of all removable parts., taking note of the position of the fireboard. Offer the stove back into the fireplace compressing the adjustable top plate snugly under the existing fireplace lintel. At the point where the back of the inset makes contact with the tapering sides of the fireplace, the back of the stove itself stands just off the face of the fireplace. This allows a passage of air to circulate behind the canopy, creating convected warm air, in addition to the radiant heat given off by the front of the stove. An airtight seal between the unit and the fireplace must now be made, using fire cement, and by working "blind" through the unit itself. Run a fire cement fillet along all points of contact between the sides of the original firechest and the unit, and along the inside top edge between the lintel and the adjustable flange on the top of the unit. The aim is to create an air-tight seal between the unit and the fireplace, so that any air that gets into the chimney has to pull through the stove. It is therefore, vital for the correct and efficient working of the unit, that it is totally (ie 100%) air tight to the fire chamber.

#### Lighting checks:

##### For 6.5KW Curved and Flat Top Models

Ensure that undergrate angle plate is in position sealing the bottom of the stove and that the grate bars are in position and working freely. The fireboard lining must be in place and the baffle plate inside the stove correctly located. The baffle locates over the rear baffle support plate holding the fireboard in place. The front fireboard is held in place on either side by the angled grate side plates. The ashpan door must be in place with the ashpan located behind it. The adjustable door catch must be so adjusted as to make a good tight seal against the stove body when closed.

##### For 4.5KW Fireview Inset Craddock

Ensure the grate bars are in position and working freely. The fireboard lining must be in place and the baffle plate inside the stove correctly located. the baffle locates over the baffle support plate holding the fireboard in place. The front fireboards are held in place by the fuel angled grate side plates. The ash pan must be in position under the grate, and the main door catch rotated until it will firmly without undue effort hold the doors closed, making a sure fit against the body of the stove.