

OPERATION AND INSTALLATION MANUAL

Multi-fuel and SE models

Manuel de l'Utilisateur et Mode d'Emploi



Loxton 8
Double sided



Churchill 8
Double sided

Contents



Page	ITEM	
3-15	Operation and installation manual Multi-fuel and SE models	ENG
17-27	Manuel de l'Utilisateur et Mode d'Emploi	FR

Installation Manual and Operating instructions

LOXTON DS 8 KW

LOXTON DS 8 Logstore

CHURCHILL DS 8 KW,

CHURCHILL DS 8 Logstore

ENG

This manual refers to the stoves listed above, which are tested in accordance with EN 13240.

Thank you for purchasing your new stove from Mendip Stoves. Please read this manual carefully to ensure that you get maximum enjoyment and performance from your new stove and to prevent any potential operational problems. Please note that "all local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards, need to be complied with when installing this appliance". For further information on installing and using fireplaces and wood burning stoves, please see the relevant building regulations.

These instructions cover the basic principals to ensure the satisfactory installation of your stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions.

MODEL NAME	Height mm	Width mm	Depth mm	Weight kg
Loxton 8	660	510	510	130 kg
Loxton 8 pedestal	965	510	510	140 kg
Churchill 8	660	510	650	130 kg
Churchill 8 pedestal	965	410	650	145 kg

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



INFORMATION FOR THE USER, INSTALLER AND SERVICE ENGINEER

Special care must be taken when installing a stove such that the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

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

PREPARATORY WORK AND SAFETY CHECKS

IMPORTANT WARNING

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance. There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove because this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

CO Alarms:-

Building regulations require that when ever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. **Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.**

Stove paint Aerosols

Paint aerosols are flammable and therefore dangerous to use around a lit stove. Be sure to allow aerosols spray paints to dry and ventilate the room well before lighting the stove. The use of any aerosol around lit stove is dangerous and care must be take in handling aerosols.

Flue and Chimney connection to your stove

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of Building Regulations Approved Document J. If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or the cross section may be too large . Mendip Stoves recommend the use of a solid fuel flue lining system for all installation into existing chimneys. All chimney systems must be used in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J.

If an existing chimney is used the chimney must be clear of obstruction and be swept clean immediately before installation of the stove. The chimney should be tested to confirm the chimney will provide the correct chimney pressure for the stove. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire. If there is no existing chimney then either a prefabricated block chimney in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document J or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 1856-1 . These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations. A single wall metal flue pipe is suitable for connecting the stove to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney. The chimney and connecting flue pipe must have a minimum diameter of 150 mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the stove. Any bend in the chimney or connecting flue pipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used other than within 150 mm of stove rear flue outlet.

STOVE PERFORMANCE & TESTING

MENDIP STOVES Loxton & Churchill stoves are approved and tested in accordance with EN 13240.

	Output wood fuel	Efficiency	CO@13% o2	Recommended for smoke control April 2016	Output coal fuel	Efficiency	CO@13% o2
Loxton 8	8.0kW	77%	0.28	Yes / SE model	8kw	82%	0.1
Churchill 8	8.0kW	77%	0.28	Yes / SE model	8kw	82%	0.1

Stove model Weight & Nominal heat output for Wood and Smokeless fuels

	Log length	Wood reload	Weight wood load	Coal reload	Weight coal (anth)
Loxton 8	40cm	1hr	2.4 kg	2hr	2.25kg
Churchill 8	40cm	1hr	2.4 kg	2hr	2.25kg

Chimney Connection

In order for the stove to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must be sufficient to ensure an adequate draught to clear the products of combustion and prevent smoke problems into the room.

Tested Gas flow rates flue gas temperatures	Flue gas flow rate Wood /coal	Test flue gas temperature wood /coal	@ pascals of pressure
Loxton 8/ churchill 8	6.4/5.9 g/sec	307/298deg C	12 pa

Flue and Chimney connection to your stove (continued)

NOTE: A chimney height of not less than 4.5 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the stove to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory. Alternately the calculation procedure given in BS 5854:1980 may be used as the basis for deciding whether a particular chimney design will provide sufficient draught.

If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then either an adjustable flue damper or alternately a draught stabiliser should be fitted. The adjustable flue damper should not close off the flue entirely but should in its closed position leave a minimum continuous opening free area of at least 20 % of the total cross sectional area of the flue or flue pipe.

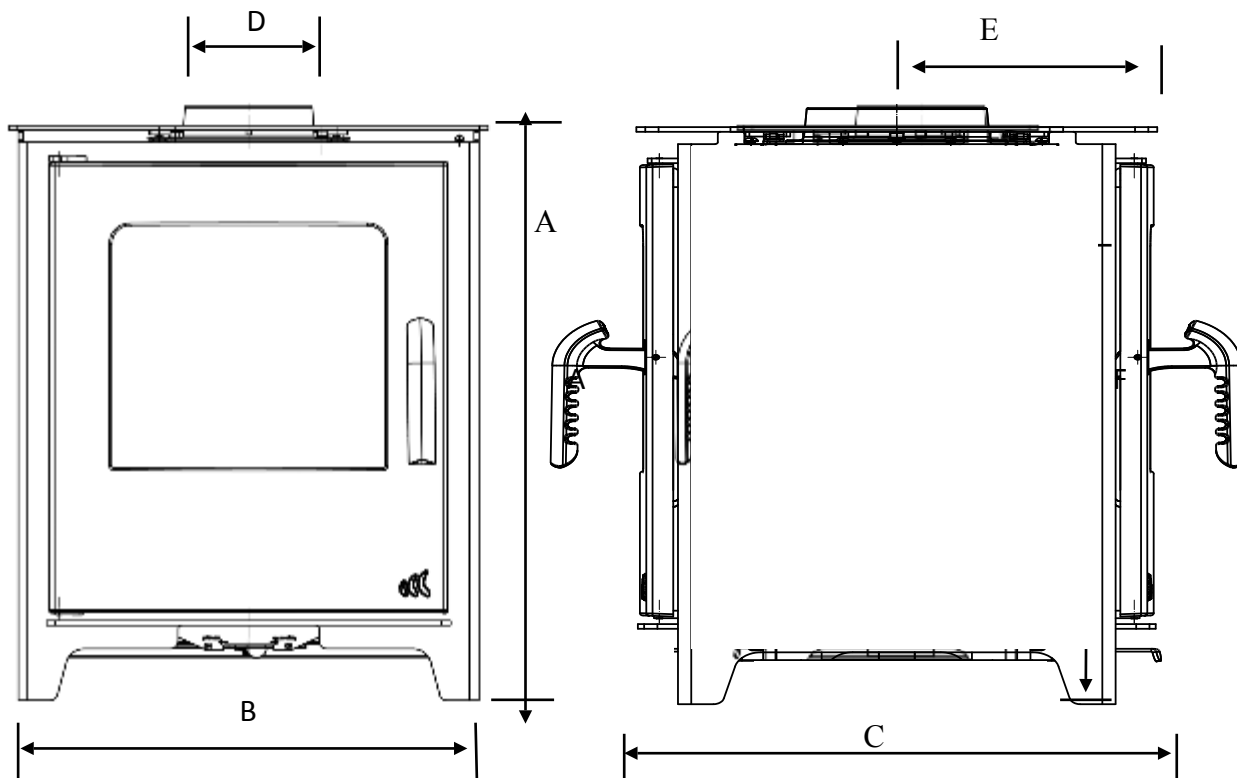
Adequate provision e.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting flue pipe.

Combustion air supply

In order for the stove to perform efficiently and safely there should be an adequate air supply into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This is particularly necessary if the room is double-glazed or a flue draught stabiliser is operating in the same room as the appliance. The provision of air supply to the stove must be in accordance with current Building Regulations Approved Document J. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose. Air inlets must be positioned in such a way that they cannot be blocked. An air inlet may be a vent (the vent must be open and the capacity for the vent sufficient when the stove is lit) .

There are no European rules regarding the minimum distance to non-flammable walls, Mendip Stoves recommend leaving a gap of at least 100mm behind and to sides of stove.

Loxton, Churchill and Sqabox models take all combustion from a single 80mm port under the stove, with the door closed the air port supplies all combustion air for the appliance. This can be connected to the outside via a 80mm pipe so the appliance does not draw air from the room. However Mendip stoves still recommends the use of an air brick as laid out in document j for when the stove is being reloaded.



	A	B	C	D	E
Loxton 8	660mm	510mm	520mm	150mm	260mm
Loxton 8 Logstore	965mm				325mm
Churchill 8	660mm	510mm	650mm		325mm
Churchill 8 Logstore	965mm				

Distance to Combustible materials

Combustible materials should not be located where the heat dissipating through the walls of fireplaces or flues could ignite it. Therefore when installing the stove in the presence of combustible materials due account must be taken of the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

The minimum distances to flammable materials are specified on the EN 13240 plate on the back of the stove

	Distance to combustibles rear	Distance to combustibles sides	Distance to combustibles sides Convection models	Suitable for 12mm non-combustible floor plate
Loxton 8	N/a	550mm	N/a	YES
Churchill 8	N/a	550mm	400	YES

Hearth

The hearth should be able to accommodate the weight of the stove and its chimney if the chimney is not independently supported. Churchill, Loxton and Sqabox stoves have been tested and are suitable to be installed on a 12 mm non combustible plate such as 12 mm glass plates . Installation of all hearths should comply in size and construction so that it is in accordance with the provisions of the current Building Regulations Approved Document J.

The clearance distances to combustible material beneath, surrounding or on the hearth and walls adjacent to the hearth should comply with the guidance on the separation of combustible material given in Building Regulations Approved Document J and also in these stove instructions.

Mendip Stoves Insulated chambers

Mendip Stoves are lined with vermiculite heat deflection panels and baffles, these panels are designed to ensure the maximum efficiency and are an integral part of the clean burn process of the stove. These baffles should not be removed other than for cleaning the stove. Any defective panels should be replaced, small hairline cracks do need replacement and can develop during long term use. When refuelling place wood fuel into the chamber, impact from logs can cause the heat deflection panel to crack.

Connection to chimney

Mendip Stoves are factory set up with a top flue outlet, this can be altered from top to rear connection, remove the top collar and rear cover plate and exchanging collar and plate. Care should be taken to ensure an airtight fit when refitting collar and plate. A decorative cover plate is included with every stove to cover the hole in the convection top plate. This collar allows connection to either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated factory made insulated metal chimney.

Commissioning and handover

Ensure loose parts (brick and grates) are fitted in accordance with the instructions given in the instruction booklet. On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, a small fire may be lit to check that smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely into the atmosphere. Do not run at full output for at least 24 hours.

On completion of the installation and commissioning ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used in the stove and notify them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove. Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

Operating your stove- Loxton, Churchill

Suitable fuels

Your stove is tested to burn wood or registered smokeless coal. (Loxton 10 & Churchill 10 are wood only) Wood briquettes and peat can also be burnt. For a full list of suitable fuels, check with the official solid fuels approvals body, HETAS or Solid Fuel Association. Do not overload stove as this can cause excessive heat and damage the stove(see table on page 4).

ALWAYS KEEP FUEL LOAD BELOW TERTIARY PORTS AT REAR OF STOVE. Only use fuels approved for use on heating stoves.

Do not burn liquid fuels, drift wood, finished wood, sawn wood, pallet wood, chipboard/plywood ,varnished wood or plastic coated wood, wood treated with preservatives, or house hold waste.

DO NOT EXCEED SPECIFIED FUEL WEIGHTS.

DO NOT BURN HOUSE COAL. DO NOT BURN HOUSEHOLD WASTE, THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT AN INCINERATOR.

MENDIP STOVES RECOMMEND THE USE OF A FLUE THERMOSTAT TO CHECK YOUR STOVE IS NOT OVERHEATING. PLACE FLUE THERMOSTAT DIRECTLY ABOVE COLLAR OF STOVE AND REFER TO TEMPERATURE GAUGE ON PAGE 4.

The first lighting of your stove.

Before lighting your stove for first time make sure you have read this manual fully and acquainted yourself with the controls of this appliance. (see page 8)

The heat-resistant paint on your stove will cure and harden the first time you light your appliance. The curing process produces a good deal of smoke and odour, it is therefore important that the first time you light your stove the room should be well ventilated. During the process it is important to open and close the stove door periodically (every 30mins) during the first couple of firings therefore preventing the door seal cord around the door from sticking and coming away from the door. Once the heat-resistant paint has hardened the smell will disappear.

Your stove is NOT designed to be used with the door open, the stove door must be kept closed except when lighting the stove, adding firewood or removing ash in order to prevent flue gases from escaping.

Use of Fire lighters

Quality Firelighters should be used when lighting your stove. (Never use mentholated spirit, petrol or other flammable liquids). Lighting your stove with firelighters will be more reliable and easier than using paper.

How to light your stove (burning wood)

Note: on cold days it may be necessary to warm the flue using two firelighters.

1. Place a few smaller pieces of dry wood (kindling) in the stove on top of the non toxic firelighters, place one or two small dry split logs (¼ split) on top.
2. Fully slide open (pull out) the Universal air control (UAC) air slider below the stove door. Slide out fully to the left position. The stove now has total primary air for start up.
3. Light the firelighters and push door to closed position, latch in 1st position so the door is open 2 mm. This provides additional combustion air for start up and reduces condensation on the door glass. It may be necessary to open the ash pan a small amount (1-2mm) to allow more air if the chimney is slow.
4. Once the flames from the logs are fully established (this can take some time 5-10 minutes) slide UAC control towards the middle (if the slider is in the middle the air controller is providing equal primary and secondary air).
5. If the stove flames begin to falter and generate smoke unlatch the door again until the fire is established.
6. Once the fire bed is established slide UAC control to the secondary position and push in slider by 25%, for the stove to burn cleanly plenty of secondary air is needed, do not be tempted to shut the fire down too early as this may cause smoke. At nominal heat output, expect to refuel your stove approximately once an hour. Check load weights for your model on the table on page 5.

The stove will get very hot during use and due care must therefore be exercised.

Please use the glove when operating air controls , door and ashpan.

RE-FUELLING (wood burning)

To re-fuel your stove in the cleanest way.

Only refuel your stove when flames have died down and you have glowing embers. Before refuelling, open UAC fully and slide to the central position . Unlatch door to equalise pressure with the room. Open door gently, add one piece of wood (4.6 & 6kW models) add two pieces of wood (8 & 10kW models) (please check weight table page 5) and close the door.

Once the flames from the logs are fully established slide UAC control to right position and push air control in by 25%.

The stove is only suitable for intermittent use only: do not run overnight or for long periods unattended. Experience will determine the settings that produce best results. Use a flue thermostat to check the stove is not overheating. Flue thermostats should be placed directly above collar of the stove on a non insulated section of pipe. (efficient operating temperature range is between 200c and 400c) The stove will get very hot during use and due care must therefore be exercised. Please use the glove when operating air controls and door.

BURNING WOOD IN A SMOKE CONTROL AREA

You must purchase a smoke control version of the Mendip stove which is modified slightly to comply with regulations. Any change to this modification will invalidate the stoves compliance for smoke control areas.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area). The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/> Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

Only specific SE models are suitable for smoke control areas (see page 4), alterations should not be attempted.

Mendip smoke control stoves should not be burnt with the door left open.

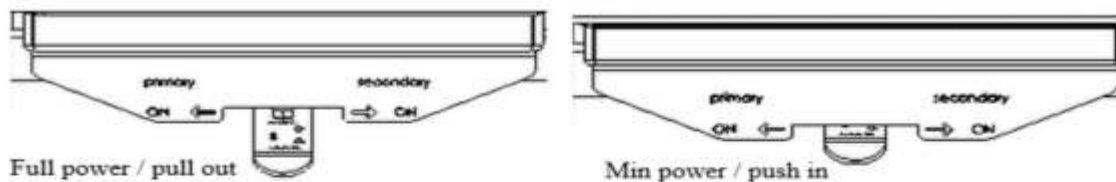
The refuelling procedure : - allow the newly charged fuel to burn with the secondary air control set at maximum for up 3 to 4 minutes. After this period, with flames from the logs fully established, close the secondary air supply to the low output setting. When operating at high output (secondary air set fully open) the new refuel charge does not require any boost air to establish combustion.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed

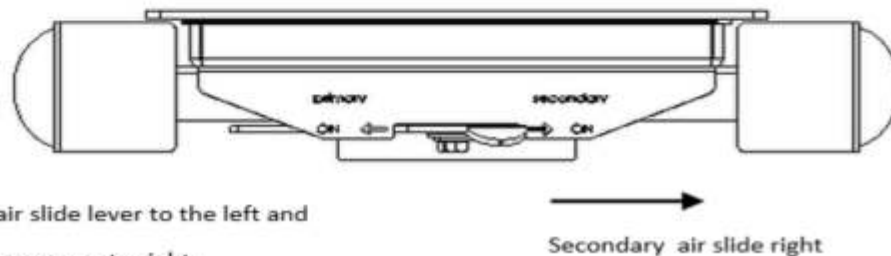
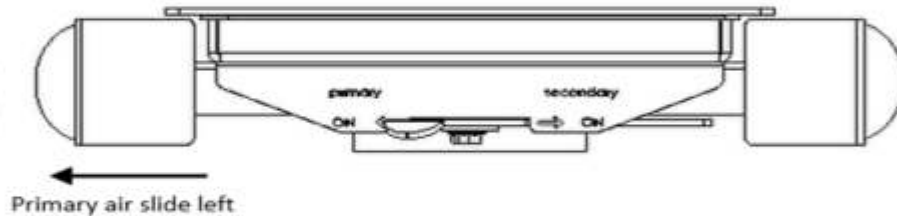
If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke

Universal air control

The Universal air control provides primary secondary and tertiary combustion air for the stove from one simple control.

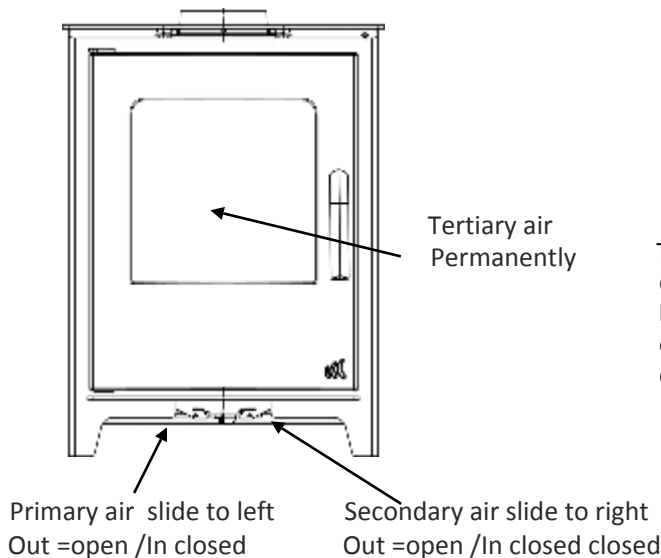


The controlling arm moves in and out for increased or reduced air (power etched on the arm).

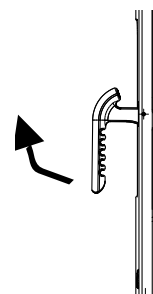


To increase the primary air slide lever to the left and increase secondary air move arm to right.

AIR CONTROL



To Open door lift handle. To close push door closed



When opening the door of your Mendip stove always wear the glove that is provided to protect your hand from possible heat. The handle has push pull motion as shown above. When shutting

Universal air control

The Universal air control provides control for the whole stove from one multipurpose control lever. The Lever has two key operations:

Moving the control lever in and out

If the control lever is slide in this reduces the amount of combustion air for the stove, if the lever is slide out it provides more combustion air

Moving the control lever from left to right

When moving the control lever from left to right it alters the mix of air between primary air (air below the grate) and secondary air (combustion air from above door/air wash). Where ever the position the control is set the lever can have either minimum combustion air or maximum combustion air

Air controls & doors left open

Operation with the air controls fully open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls, or door left open except as directed in the instructions.

TO LIGHT YOUR STOVE (Solid Fuel)

Note: on cold days it may be necessary to warm the flue using two firelighters.

1. Place Firelighters and a few smaller pieces of dry wood (kindling) among a small quantity of fuel in the combustion chamber.
2. Fully slide open (pull out fully) the Universal air control (UAC) air slider below the stove door. Slide fully to the left position. The stove now has total primary air for start up. (It may be necessary to pull open ash pan 2 mm in some conditions.) above stove door on right hand side. Light firelighters and securely close door.
3. With the fire established, open the door. And fill chamber with fuel, (see weight table on page 3) do not overload. (do not cover tertiary air ports). Reloading is approximately every 2 hours.
4. Close fire door, set UAC control to mainly primary and 80% open.
5. Adjust as necessary.

RE-FUELLING (Solid fuel)

To re-fuel your stove.

Before refuelling, open UAC control to primary and fully open.

Open door gently and de-ash your stove with use of poker. (not provided)

Add fuel to below tertiary air bar (see weight table on page 3) and close the door.

Leave the air controls open whilst fuel is established.

Once established set UAC control to mainly primary and 80% open.

In the event of a chimney fire: Close the air controls and the stove door, and call 999 or your local fire brigade.

If your stove is overheating close all air sliders and door, leave until the stove has returned to normal temperature.

The stove is only suitable for intermittent use only: do not run overnight or for long periods unattended.

Experience will determine the settings that produce best results. Use a flue thermostat to check the stove is not overheating. Flue thermostats should be placed directly above collar of the stove on a non insulated section of pipe. (efficient operating temperature range is between 100c and 200c) The stove will get very hot during use and due care must therefore be exercised. Please use the glove and operating tool supplied when operating air controls and door.

Incomplete combustion

If the air controls on your stove are closed too much incomplete combustion may lead to a build-up of hard, shiny soot on the inside of your stove and glass. To prevent sooting of the chamber and glass introduce:-

- 1) more secondary air,
- 2) check that your fuel is suitable and dry.
- 3) that you have sufficient draw in your chimney.

It is important to check the draft conditions before lighting your stove. This may be done, for instance, by crumpling a piece of newspaper, placing it in the combustion chamber and lighting it. The draft conditions are good if the smoke is drawn away through the chimney.

WOOD FUEL

Good quality wood is the most important factor in your stove working efficiently and cleanly. Always use dry split hardwood firewood (moisture content of 20% or less). The dryness of the firewood plays an important role since the use of wet wood results in poor fuel economy and may cause a tarry sooty film on the internals of the stove. Newly cut wood contains 60–70% water, making it totally unsuitable for use as firewood. Newly cut wood should be stacked and air dried under cover for two years before being used as firewood. **Do not burn liquid fuels, drift wood, finished, sawn wood, pallet wood, chipboard/plywood, varnished wood or plastic coated wood, wood treated with preservatives, or house hold waste.**

SOLID SMOKELESS FUELS-

Loxton, Churchill & Sqabox models are suitable for use with good quality smokeless fuels and have been fully tested to the relevant European standard. Only use registered smokeless fuels on this stove. Take special note of load quantities in front of this book.(page 4) **HOUSE COAL AND PETROLEUM COKE ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR USE ON THIS STOVE; ITS USE WILL INVALIDATE THE GUARANTEE.**

Overnight burning

Mendip stoves Ltd do not recommend burning coal in a slumbering position, your stove is designed to burn wood or registered smokeless fuel. Wood burns more efficiently and cleanly if it is burnt hotter. Therefore we do not recommend our stoves are burnt overnight. As a night time regime we recommend that the fire is loaded when hot and burnt for five minutes with the secondary air control fully open until the new wood has ignited, then close the secondary air to its operational position. In the morning the fire will have burn out, reload with some paper or firelighter and some kindling and open air supply fully to relight quickly. Beware as the ash bed will have hot embers.

Permanent air vent

The stove requires a permanent air vent to the room . This is to provide adequate air supply in order for the stove to operate safely and efficiently. In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

Maintenance

Mendip stoves recommends that your model needs to have the ash removed from the stove at regular intervals (weekly if used daily). Allowing the ash pan to over flow can impede the function of the stove and can cause possible damage to the stove grate and ash pan. To remove ash pan use ash pan tool to hook under slot front of ash pan drawer. Lift and pull out of firebox chamber. Take care to support ash pan during movement, always wear a heat resistant glove. Make sure the stove is completely cold before cleaning out ash (embers can remain hot for over 24 hours).

Ash must be stored in a non-combustible container and must not be mixed with other combustible waste.

Prolonged non use (summer)

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time (e.g. over the summer) then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

It is important that the flue connection, any appliance baffles or throat plates and the chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

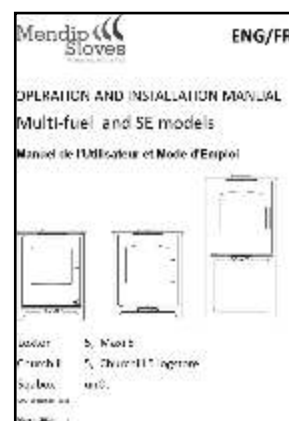
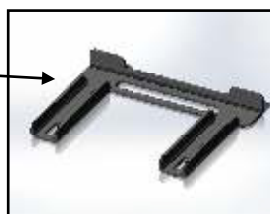
Annual service

The inside of the stove should be serviced /cleaned once a year. To clean the inside, remove all ash, soot and tar residue from the combustion chamber. Remove insulated chamber panels and baffle, dirt and soot will collect behind it and this must be cleaned out. Check the quality of all insulated panels and replace any which are damaged or cracked, replace stove door rope cord in the door. Check glass is correctly positioned. The stove, the flue pipe connection and the chimney should be checked regularly by a qualified engineer. The chimney should also be checked for blockages before relighting the stove if it has not been used for an extended period of time. The paint/ lacquer can wear thin in exposed places due to overheating. This, and other lacquer damage, may be repaired using Senotherm paint/lacquer spray available from your Mendip dealer. To clean the outside of the stove use a dry cloth.

Your stoves parts

Always use the operating tools provided when handling parts likely to be hot when the stove is in use. Your stove has the following parts in the stove.

1. Cast Iron grate & log retainer
2. Ash tray removal tool & ashpan
3. Stove Glove
4. Top plate decorative cover plate
5. Instruction manual & warranty card
6. Vermiculite brick linings (these are integral to the stoves performance-Do not throw away)
7. Moisture absorbency bag



Sweeping your chimney

Ensure that your appliance, flue ways and chimney are swept regularly. This can be incorporated in the service regime of your appliance. Regular sweeping is essential and means at least once a year for smokeless fuels and a minimum of twice a year for bituminous coal, wood or any other non-authorized /smokey fuel. If a throat plate is incorporated, it is essential that the throat plate is removed and cleaned above, all ash and debris should be removed. Ensure adequate access to cleaning doors where it is not possible to sweep the chimney through the appliance.

Where a chimney has served an open fire installation previously it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation of the stove.

Aerosols

Aerosols are flammable and therefore dangerous to use around a lit stove. Do not use aerosols sprays near your lit stove. The use of any aerosol is dangerous and care must be take in handling aerosols.

Warning Note

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:-

- (a) Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.
- (b) Let the fire go out.
- (c) Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
- (d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

CO Alarm

Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under "Warning Note" above.

Chimney Fires

If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn the air control setting to the minimum, and tightly close the doors of the stove. This should cause the chimney fire to go out in which case the control should be kept at the minimum setting until the fire in the stove has gone out. The chimney and flue ways should then be cleaned. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately.

After a chimney fire the chimney should be carefully examined for any damage. Expert advice should be sought if necessary

HETAS Ltd Approval

These appliances have been approved by HETAS Ltd as an intermittent operating appliance for burning both wood and smokeless fuels only.

HETAS recommended fuels:

Please note that HETAS Ltd Appliance Approval only covers the use of wood logs and approved smokeless fuels on this appliance. HETAS Ltd Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the recommended fuels listed above, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

Trouble shooting

1. Fire Will Not Burn - check

- a) the air inlet is not obstructed in any way,
- b) that chimney and flue ways are clear,
- c) that a suitable fuel is being used,
- d) that there is an adequate air supply into the room,
- e) that an extractor fan is not fitted in the same room as the fire.

2. Fire Blazing Out Of Control - check

- a) the doors are tightly closed,
- b) the air controls are turned down to the minimum setting,
- c) the flue damper is closed (if fitted),
- d) a suitable fuel is being used,
- e) the door seals are in good condition.
- f) the chimney draft may be too strong
- g) check ash pan seal and
- h) check for ash below ash pan causing pan to seat incorrectly and clean out.

3) Soot forms on the window

- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) the intake of secondary air may be insufficient
- c) fire not hot enough

4) The stove fails to heat fully

- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) the intake of secondary air may be insufficient

5) Smoke or odour

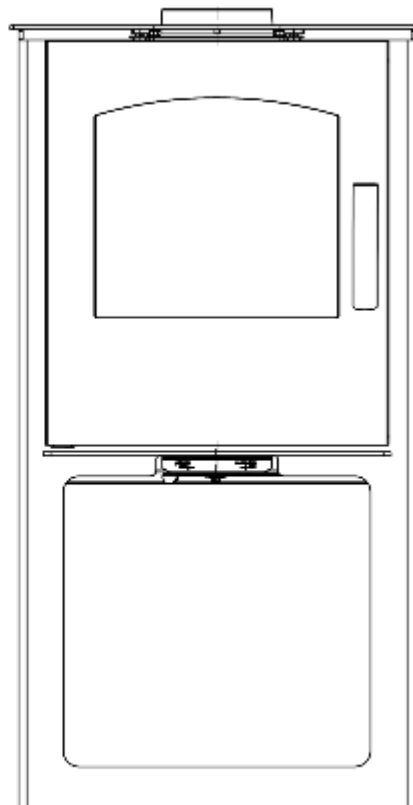
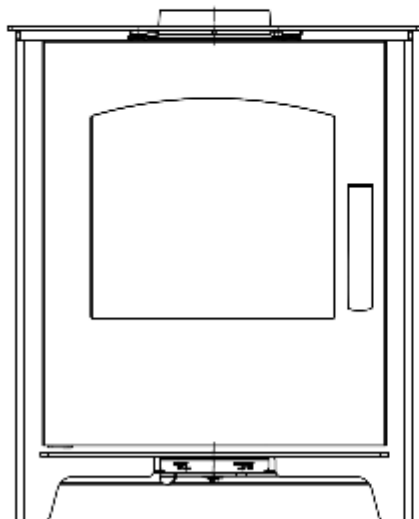
- a) Weak chimney draft
- b) check for blockages in the flue pipe/chimney
- c) check the height of the chimney relative to the surroundings

6) Soot in the chimney

- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) intake of secondary air may be insufficient

3) Soot forms on the window

- a) The firewood may be too wet
- b) the intake of secondary air may be insufficient
- c) fire not hot enough



Mendip Stoves Ltd

Unit H1,

Mendip Industrial Estate,

Mendip Road, Rooksbridge, Somerset

BS26 2UG

Tel: 01934 750 500

Fax: 01173 156 207

[www. Mendipstoves.co.uk](http://www.Mendipstoves.co.uk)

E-mail : info@mendipstoves.co.uk

Distribué en France par la société / Distributed in France and Benelux by:-

Eurostove SAS

Centre d'Affaires

Rue de L'horlogerie BP 60011

62401 Bethune Cedex

Contact@eurostove.fr

www.eurostove.fr



Part of Eurostove group

Mendip Stoves Ltd, 2015, DS ver 1 (mk3) sept 2015 CODE: