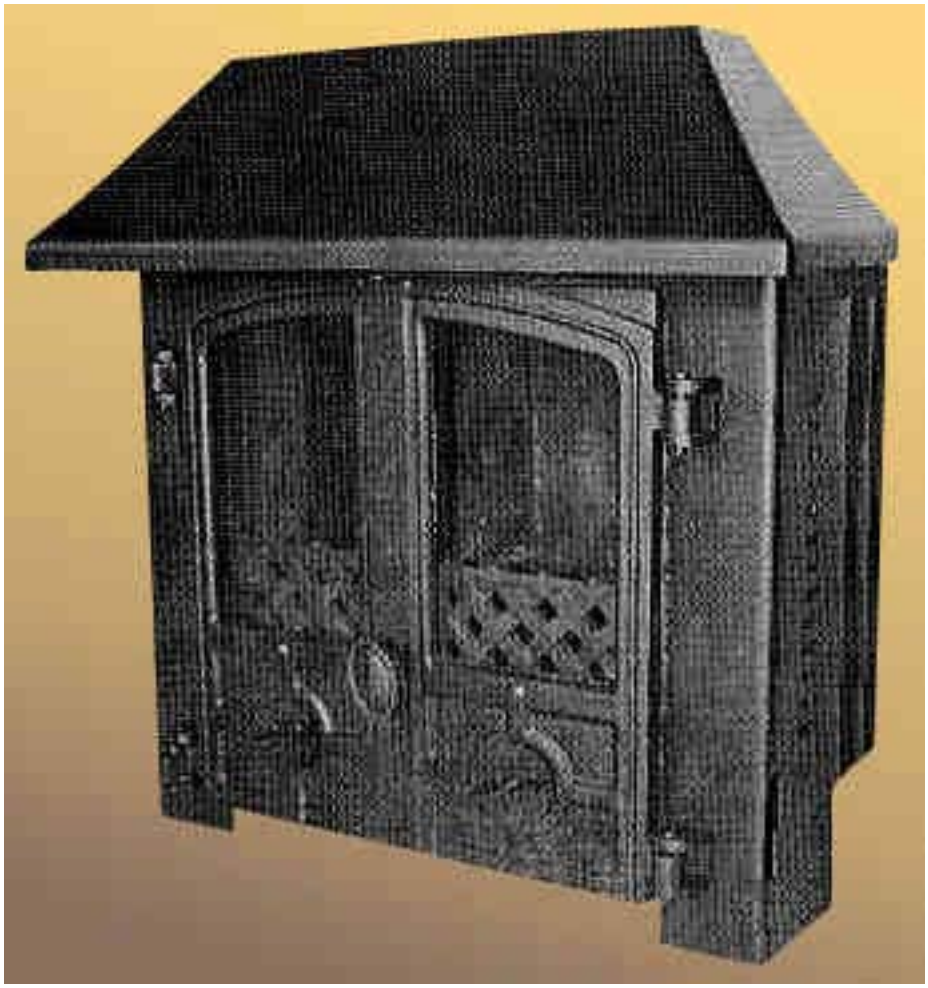
Instructions for the Installation & Operation of

HUNTER TELFORD INSET ROOMHEATER



Please hand these instructions to the stove user when the installation is complete. Leave the system ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance & operation of controls.

HUNTER TELFORD INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

It is important that your stove is correctly installed as Hunter Stoves Limited cannot accept responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation.

Care should be taken that all flues, hearths, combustion air supplies should be in accordance with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Bye-Laws, British Standards and Codes of Practice. Ensure that any electrical wiring is correctly earthed.

Any connections to electrical and gas services must satisfy the relevant regulations and be made by competent persons.

INSTALLATION
1.0 CHIMNEY REQUIREMENTS

Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 125mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations.

A flue draught of minimum 1.5mm to a maximum 2.5mm water gauge is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the burning rate can be controlled, and to prevent overfiring.

If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer/stockist.

The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove.

2.0 THE HEARTH

The stove must stand on a fireproof hearth at least 300mm from any combustible material. The hearth must be at least 125mm thick and extend in front of the stove by a minimum of 300mm and to the sides by a minimum of 150mm.

3.0 THE FIREPLACE

The flat area around the opening must be a minimum of 660mm wide and 710mm high. The appliance will fit into a standard builders' opening. Non-standard openings should be altered to fit. The hearth and the base in the opening must be flat and at right angles to the surround. The base of the opening must be level and flush with the hearth.

One hole must be made in the front of the chimney breast to give access for connecting the flue pipe and infilling, and other hole(s) as necessary should be made in the side of the chimney breast to give access for connecting the pipework.

4.0 CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM

The central heating system must be installed by a qualified heating engineer.

When connecting the boiler, care must be taken that the stove is not pulled out of level by the pipework. It is recommended that all four tapings be used for systems incorporating separate gravity and pumped heating loops.

Each flow and similarly each return should be taken from diagonally opposite sides of the boiler. Where a common return is used an injector tee must be incorporated into the system to improve circulation.

To prevent boiler corrosion due to condensation, it is necessary to maintain the return water temperature above a minimum 45^0C. This can be achieved by fitting a suitable mixing valve or electrical control. External corrosion resulting from condensation caused by the cold return will shorten the life of the boiler and will invalidate the guarantee. A build up of scale and corrosion within the boiler should be prevented by the use of a chemical inhibitor.

5.0 GRAVITY CIRCULATION – HEAT LEAK

A double feed indirect cylinder (British Standard compliant) must be used for domestic hot water supply. This must be heated by gravity circulation, together with a heat leak radiator with an output of at least 1kW. This will ensure heat dissipation from the boiler when the heating pump is off for any reason and provide minimum load. The cylinder must be adequately lagged and the system properly vented. It is imperative that the combined heating/domestic hot water load on the boiler does not exceed the stated output. Overfiring the stove can lead to serious damage.

6.0 FITTING THE STOVE

Put plugs into any of the boiler tapings not being used.

Apply fire cement and a length of sealing rope all around the rear face of the sealing flange; the cement will hold the rope in place whilst the stove is put into position. Fit the stove into the opening, making sure that it is central and flush with the wall. Ensure that the stove cannot move once fitted. If necessary fix a M6 10L rawbolt into the hearth directly in front of the left and right hand sides of the stove.
Connect the heating system to the stove, fill with water and check for leaks.

7.0 CONNECTION OF STOVE TO FLUE AND INFILLING

A short length of 125mm diameter flue pipe should be used to connect the stove to the chimney. The end of the pipe should line up with the centre line of the chimney using an offset adapter if necessary. Make sure that the end of the flue pipe is not obstructed in any way, and is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear chimney walls.

After checking for any water leaks, and covering the stove to protect it, the space between the stove body and the surrounding brick/stonework should be filled with an insulating material such as vermiculite concrete. The recommended mix is six parts of vermiculite granules to one part of portland cement. Sufficient water should be added so that only a couple of drops of water can be squeezed out of a handful of the mixture. The top of the flue pipe should be flaunched too the chimney to ensure a good streamlined entry and to eliminate any ledges where soot could collect. Fill in the holes in the front of the chimney breast, making sure that they are completely airtight.

8.0 FINAL STOVE ASSEMBLY

Before lighting the stove, check the following:-

8.1 That the grate bars are all fitted and will riddle freely when the mechanism is operated.

8.2 That the throat plate is correctly located in the roof of the appliance.

8.3 The front fire bar should be fitted so that the lattice pattern is on the front, and the small turrets are uppermost. It will only fit in the correct position.

9.0 COMMISSIONING

Upon completion of the installation, and after allowing a period of time for the fire cement and mortar to dry out, the stove should be checked under fire for soundness of joints and seals. Also check that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance, up the chimney and emitted safely. The installer should balance the heating system, set the pump head, etc. ready for operation.

It is recommended that a subsequent visit be made to check the satisfactory performance of the system. Bleed radiators, check balances and the flue draught and the householder's correct usage and understanding of the appliance.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1.0 THE CONTROLS

1.1 Multifuel Grate – The Hunter Telford is fitted with a locomotive type grate, and so that de-ashing can be carried out cleanly and easily, it is riddled from the outside of the stove with the doors closed. The grate is designed to burn both wood and solid fuels.

To burn wood, allow the ash to build up on the bars of the grate so that the wood burns in its own ashes. Do not riddle the grate unnecessarily.

When burning solid fuels, it is important that the grate is riddled to remove ash and ensure an airflow through the firebed, which will allow the fire to burn over the entire area of the grate. The ashpan should be emptied daily and ash should not be allowed to build up over a period of time as this will result in damage to the firebars.

1.2 Air Controls – The stove has been designed to burn cleaner and more effectively than a conventional wood burning stove.

If used correctly the stove will burn far more efficiently than normal with the obvious notable feature of CLEAN GLASS.

However, for this product to work properly it must be used correctly.

1.21 Primary Air – Primary air is controlled via the spinners in each door, this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire.

1.22 Secondary Air – Secondary air is controlled via the slider above the doors, it is this "airwash" that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of the fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

2.0 LIGHTING THE STOVE

Before lighting the stove for the first time, check with the installer that the chimney is sound, has been swept and is clear of any obstructions and that the installation has been carried out according to the instructions.

Load the fire with starting fuel i.e. paper, dry sticks and/or fire lighters in the mode chosen, either wood or coal.

Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required.

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If you are burning only wood, the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more primary air.

When first lit, the stove may give off an odour as the paint with which the firebox is treated reacts to temperature. This is quite normal, and will cease after a short time. It is non toxic but for your comfort we would suggest that windows and doors are left open.

2.1 Woodburning – Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally.

Burn only dry, well seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked for at least 12 months, with free air movement around the stack, enabling it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output.

2.2 Solid Fuel Burning – Always de-ash before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the airflow through the grate and eventually cause the fire to die.

With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate, allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

3.0 DE-ASHING

To de-ash the stove place the supplied riddling tool onto the spigot which is located on the right hand side of the stove. Move the lever up and down until the required amount of de-ashing has occurred.

NOTE: The grate support ledge on the left of the stove must be kept clear to avoid fine particles of ash becoming compacted in the space allowed for the riddling movement of the bars, causing them to distort when they expand with heat.

4.0 ASHPAN REMOVAL

Having riddled and using the spanner end of the operating tool, open the fire doors – do not apply undue pressure.

Use the hoe end of the operating tool to pull the ashpan out of the stove. The ashpan may then be carried horizontally. Always allow the ash to cool before disposing of it.

5.0 PROBLEMS

If the fire is sluggish or does not burn adequately, check that there is an adequate air supply to the room in which the stove is situated, and then make sure that the throat plate, all flueways and chimney are clear and free from any obstruction. Chimneys must be kept clear and swept frequently especially when fuels which produce large amounts of soot are used.

DO NOT OVERFIRE – it is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity, causing it to overfire in certain circumstances e.g. excessive draught in abnormal weather conditions.

If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the fire is already in an overfire situation and the controls should be immediately adjusted accordingly.

IMPORTANT NOTE - Do not light the fire if you suspect that any part of the water system is frozen. Do not light before connection to the water system.

FUME EMISSION – CARBON MONOXIDE FUMES CAN KILL – properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur but persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated.

If fume emission does persist, the following immediate actions should be taken:-

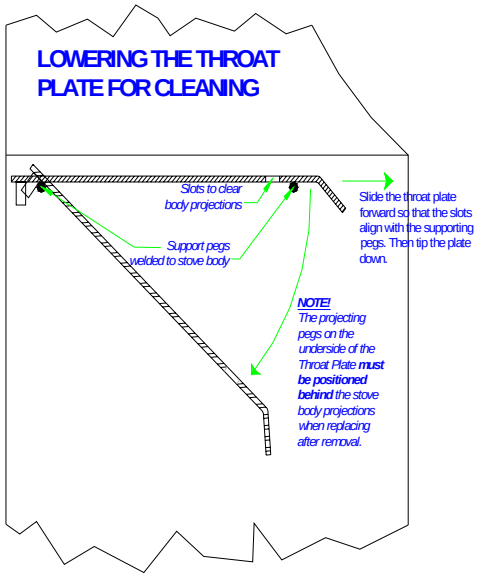
1. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary consult your dealer/stockist.

DO NOT FIT AN EXTRACTOR FAN IN THE SAME ROOM AS THIS APPLIANCE.

6.0 GENERAL MAINTENANCE

6.1 Throat Plate – The throat plate should be lowered for cleaning at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or fly ash which could lead to blocked flueways and dangerous flue emission. If the throat plate is lowered, the chimney can be swept through the appliance. It can be also be taken out when cold by lifting it forwards and off its engagement pegs.

6.2 The Chimney – Check the chimney each year before starting to use the stove for the winter or after a prolonged shut down period. Both chimney and connecting flue pipe should be swept at least once a year, and at least twice a year or even more if you are burning wood or non-smokeless fuels.



6.3 The Boiler – The boiler should be cleaned regularly, and if the boiler is to be shut down for a long period, the surface should be sprayed with a hydroscopic lubricant such as WD-40.

6.4 Stove Body – If required, the stove body can be renovated with a suitable heat resistant paint, available from your local stockist.

6.5 Glass – If necessary, the glass can be cleaned when cool with a proprietary cleaner. Do not use highly abrasive substances (e.g. wire wool) as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. The glass will not crack from heat but make sure when refuelling that the logs in particular do not project over the front fire bar or the glass might be damaged when the doors are closed. Slamming the doors results in shock loading and possible subsequent breakage of the glass.

6.6 Door Catch – The catch may be adjusted by slackening the nut behind the knob, then turning in the appropriate direction to ensure a good seal when the doors are closed. Do not over tighten.

6.7 Grate Bars – To remove the grate bars, take out the front firebar, and then lift out the first grate bar by picking up the left hand end and lifting the right hand end off the cam bar. The second bar can now be removed by sliding the left-hand end into the gap and lifting the right hand end off the cam. Further bars can be removed by following the same procedure. Replacement is the reverse of this procedure.

7.0 TAR & CONDENSATION – If wet or unseasoned wood is burnt, apart from shortening the life of the appliance by increasing the risk of corrosion, unpleasant tar and condensates will be formed. In the event of a residue build-up on the glass, the stove should be run 'hard' to allow this residue to burn off.

SPARE PARTS

Should any replacement parts be required, the following list together with part numbers may assist you:-

Throat Plate	HTFTPLATE
Operating Tool	HFR07040
Riddling Tool	HTFHAND
Grate Bar (High Cam)	SGBH
Grate Bar (Low Cam)	SGBL
Cam Bar	HTFCAM
Front Log Guard	SFLG
Door Catch & Nut	HFR07029
Door Handle	HFR07028
Glass	SGP
Ashpan	HTFASH

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