

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Preliminary Notes Before Installation

This appliance is an Inset Decorative Fuel Effect appliance which provides radiant warmth utilising the latest type burner technology.

The fire is designed to fit various types of fireplaces and natural draught flues as listed in the Installation Requirements.

The appliance must be installed by a competent person in accordance with Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998. It is strongly recommended that a CORGI registered engineer be used for this purpose.

Read all these instructions before commencing installation.

This appliance must be installed in accordance with the rules in force and only used in a sufficiently ventilated space.

The appliance is designed for installation on to a non-combustible hearth of at least 300mm depth.

This appliance is factory set for operation on the gas type, and at the pressure stated on the appliance data plate.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1.0	Important Notes	1	10.1	Operating the Appliance	7
2.0	Appliance Data	2	10.2	Spark Failure	7
3.0	Installation Requirements	2	10.3	Flame Effect Lever	8
4.0	Site Requirements	3	10.4	Setting Pressure	8
5.0	Ventilation	4	10.5	Spillage Monitoring System	8
6.0	Unpacking the Appliance	4	10.6	Testing for Spillage	8
6.1	Component Checklist	5	10.7	Briefing the Customer	9
7.0	Installation of Appliance	5	11.0	Servicing	10
8.0	Fuel Bed Layout	5	11.1	Cleaning the Coals	10
9.0	Decorative Firefront	7	11.2	Dismantling the Tray	10
10.0	Testing & Commissioning	7	12.0	Troubleshooting Guide	11

1.0 IMPORTANT NOTES

This fire is an Inset Decorative Fuel Effect Gas Fire providing radiant warmth. It is designed to operate on Natural Gas or LPG (Propane) depending upon factory set adjustments. See Data Plate on appliance for gas type.

It is the LAW that all gas appliances and fittings are installed by a competent person (such as a CORGI registered fitter) and in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998, the relevant British Standards for Installation, Codes of Practice and in accordance with the Manufacturers' Instructions. The installation shall also be carried out in accordance with the following regulations:

The Building Regulations issued by the Department of the Environment, the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department.

BS 5871 part 2

BS 5440 part 1

BS 1251

BS 6891

BS 6461 part 1

BS 5482 part 1 (for LPG appliances)

Note - For Republic of Ireland, reference should be made to the relevant standards governing installation, particularly in regard to flue sizing and ventilation. See IS813, ICP3, IS327 and any other rules in force.

Failure to comply with these regulations could lead to prosecution and deem the warranty invalid.

This appliance must be installed in accordance with the rules in force and used only in a sufficiently ventilated space.

Consult all instructions before installation and use of this appliance.

This appliance is free from any asbestos material. Refractories and coal bed are constructed from ceramic fibre.

2.0

APPLIANCE DATA

Gas Group	G20 Natural Gas CAT I2H	G31 Propane CAT I3P
Inlet Pressure	20 mbar	37 mbar
Max Energy Input (gross)	6.8 kW	6.0 kW
Min Energy Input (gross)	3.5 kW	3.5 kW
Pilot Energy Input (gross)	210 W	210 W
Setting Pressure	15.8 mbar	36 mbar
Main Injector Burner	Stereo size 81	Stereo size 130
Gas Inlet Connection	8mm compression	8mm compression
Ignition	Piezo spark	Piezo spark
Spark Gap	3.5 to 4.5mm	3.5 to 4.5mm
Weight	16 Kg	16 Kg

Please see Data Badge affixed to appliance for current data.

This appliance is for use only with the gas type, and at the pressure stated on the appliance Data Badge, and is for decorative purposes.

3.0 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

The LPG (propane) version of this appliance MUST NOT be installed into a basement, or into an area that is entirely or partially below ground level.

This appliance MUST NOT be installed into a room containing a bath or shower, or where steam may be present. The fire has been designed to fit into a builders' opening or fireplace conforming to BS 1251 (and meeting certain dimensional requirements), or a suitable flue box complying with the constructional requirements of BS 715. A BS 1251 chairbrick should also be fitted into the builders' opening. The flue box must be installed onto a suitable non-combustible insulating surface at least 12mm thick, covering the entire base area of the box.

The flue must have an effective height of at least three meters, as measured from the hearth to the top of the flue. Any flue damper plates or restrictors should be removed and no other restriction fitted to the flue. Where removal is not practical, the restriction must be fixed in the fully open position.

A natural draught flue system is required, and if previously used for solid fuel or oil burning, the flue and chimney must be swept prior to appliance installation. Pre-cast flues must be checked for mortar fangs and correct installation of joints, flue sections in loft space and terminals. The flue must be checked before installation by using a smoke pellet or similar to ensure proper draw and that leakage is not evident at any joints. Repair and re-test as necessary before the appliance is installed.

The flue must be connected to only one fireplace, and the flue must not vent more than one appliance (i.e. not shared with a gas back boiler). There must be no opening in the flue apart from the one that the appliance is installed into, and the one venting the gases into the air. A suitable terminal may be fitted, such as class GC1, as regulations allow.

This appliance has been tested for use in circular flues of a minimum internal dimension of 175mm

The flue termination (cowl) must be of a type suitable for use with an Inset Decorative Fuel Effect Fire, BS 5871 part 3 contains further details.

4.0 SITE REQUIREMENTS

The fireplace opening should be inspected and repairs made where necessary. Any chair brick or fireback may be left in place.

The opening WIDTH and HEIGHT dimensions should be between 400mm and 440mm wide, and 550mm to 575mm high.

Opening DEPTH should be 220mm or greater. Opening DEPTHS include any plaster or infill panels which form part of the installation.

This appliance required a natural draught flue system which may be one of the following;

225mm x 225mm (9in x 9in) brick or stone.

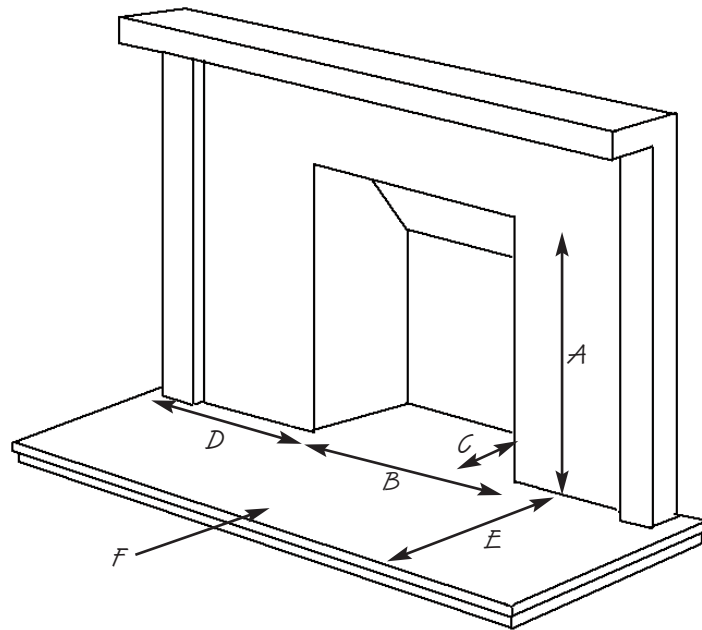
175mm (7in) minimum diameter lined brick or stone.

175mm (7in) minimum diameter twin wall flue conforming to BS 715.

Any existing under grate draught device must be sealed off.

The opening wall must be non-combustible.

The appliance requires a hearth with non-combustible surface of at least 12mm thick. The top surface must be at least 50mm above the surrounding floor level, or be surrounded by a raised edge or fender 50mm high.



- A. Opening height: 550mm min/575 mm max.
- B. Opening width: 400mm min/440mm max.
- C. Mounting depth: 220mm
- D. Hearth must extend minimum of 150mm either side of the opening.
- E. Hearth must extend minimum of 300mm in front of the opening.
- F. Non-combustible hearth must be a minimum of 50mm in height, or be surrounded by 50mm high fender.

4.0 SITE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

Any type of fire surround used with this appliance must be adequately sealed to the wall and floor.

A combustible shelf may be fixed to the wall above the fire, providing that it complies with the dimensions given below.

<i>Maximum depth of shelf</i>	<i>Minimum distance from inside edge of fire frame to underside of shelf</i>
100mm (4in)	203mm (8in)
150mm (6in)	305mm (12in)
203mm (8in)	356mm (14in)

A non-combustible shelf may be fitted to within 10mm of the top edge of the fireframe.

Combustible materials, such as wood, may be fitted to within 100mm (4in) of either side of the fireplace opening, providing the forward projection does not exceed 100mm (4in).

Any combustible side walls must be at least 500mm to the side of the radiant heat source.

As with all heating appliances, any decorations, soft furnishings, and wall coverings (i.e. flock, blown vinyl and embossed paper) positioned too close to the appliance may discolour or scorch.

5.0 VENTILATION

No purpose provided ventilation is normally required for this appliance. The requirements of other appliances operating in the same room or space must be taken into consideration when assessing ventilation.

Spillage detected during commissioning is almost always a result of poor flue performance that cannot be corrected by any amount of ventilation. Repeat the spillage test with the doors and windows open, if there is no spillage detected, there is insufficient natural ventilation present. The installation of an air brick is the best solution. Any ventilation fitted must comply with BS 5871 part 3 and BS 5440 part 2.

For Republic of Ireland ventilation may be required, see IS 813, ICP3, IS 327, and any other rules in force.

6.0 UNPACKING THE APPLIANCE

Stand the carton the right way up, cut the strapping bands and remove the top endcap.

Read **all** the instructions before continuing to unpack or install this appliance.

Remove the box containing the cast front fret, and the bags containing the coals.

Remove the cardboard packing pieces, and any other bags or boxes containing fittings or other parts.

When all loose parts have been removed, the outer sleeve may be lifted off to reveal the appliance.

Check that the components supplied correlate with the component checklist given in section 6.1.

Please dispose of all the packaging materials at you local recycling centre.

6.1 COMPONENT CHECKLIST

<i>QUANTITY</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
1	Burner tray assembly.
1	Cast front fret with separate ashpan cover, one of several designs and finishes.
1	Moulded ceramic fibre combustion matrix.
22	Individual ceramic coals.
2	Moulded ceramic front coal strips.
1	Moulded burner pad.
1	Set of manufacturers instructions and warranty card.

7.0 INSTALLATION OF APPLIANCE

Note: Ensure that the gas supply is isolated before commencing installation of the appliance.

Smoke test the flue to ensure proper draw and that there are no leaks present.

Locate the gas supply point. This appliance is suitable for all gas connections, including those concealed behind the opening.

Place the appliance into the shaped firebrick, ensuring it does not protrude forward of the fireplace opening. Mark the location of the two front feet of the tray. Remove the tray and drill the two marked holes with an appropriate masonry bit. Place rawl plugs into the holes. Replace the burner tray and secure the front feet using suitable screws into the prepared holes.

Using 8mm diameter pipe, connect the appliance to the gas supply point. The appliance must be fitted with rigid or semi-rigid pipe of 8mm external diameter. A gas cock or other isolation device must be fitted on the inlet supply pipe to the fire to facilitate servicing.

Use a minimum length of 8mm pipe, less than 1.2m where possible, as a long run of pipe may cause an unacceptable drop in the supply pressure. A continuous length of pipe must be used between the isolator and the appliance.

If using an across hearth connection, ensure the decorative firefront will clear the supply route. The rear of the firefront legs are notched to accommodate this.

8.0 FUEL BED LAYOUT

Place the ceramic burner pad onto the top of the burner as shown, taking care to ensure it is centralised and pushed back against the back locating edge. Check that all of the holes in the burner top plate are unobscured.

Place matrix into position as shown. Slide it back to the rear-most position and centralise.

8.0 FUEL BED LAYOUT (continued)

Locate the two front coal sections into the slot along the front of the fire tray, ensuring the coal shapes are facing forwards. The legs on the coals have a serrated front face which is intended to give a tight interference fit in to the tray, and at the same time chamfer away a portion of the serration.

Note: DO NOT alter the slot in the tray front, so that the coals become a loose fit.

Place the front row of six coals as shown onto the placement pads on the matrix, and further located by the lugs on the front coal strips. It is advisable to reposition this row of coals as you place the next row.

Place the rear row of five coals across the back of the matrix on the five placement pads provided.

Place the second row of six coals on the placement pads behind the first row of coals as shown. These coals **MUST NOT** impede the flames passing through the rear flame holes of the matrix. Ensure that no corners or rough edges project back into the slots. Move the coals forward away from the slots if at all unsure.

Place the final row of five coals across the matrix on the remaining placement pads. These coals **MUST NOT** be allowed to fall into the flame slots in the matrix, and **MUST** have gaps between them. Make sure the centre coal sits back on its placement pad and does not obscure flame port.

Note: The coals must not be crammed together, or inserted into the holes in the matrix. A well laid out, generously spaced coal layout will give the best results.

8.0 FUEL BED LAYOUT (continued)

Coals may be rotated slightly within their positions to give a good visual effect.

The fire is designed to operate correctly with the coals supplied when assembled according to the instructions. Never add to the twenty-two coals, or change them for a different type. Never throw rubbish or other matter onto the coal bed.

9.0 FITTING THE DECORATIVE FRONT

Unwrap the firefront and ashpan door. If the finials are not already fitted, screw them into the holes on the firefront and tighten.

Place the firefront directly in front of the fire and slide the ashpan door into place.

Do not use any firefront other than the one supplied with the appliance. The firefront shown in these instructions may differ from the one supplied with the appliance.

10.0 TESTING AND COMMISSIONING

Turn on and test the gas supply up to the fire for any leaks, in accordance with current Approved Codes of Practice (ACOPs)

10.1 OPERATING THE APPLIANCE

The pilot is visible through the underside of the left hand front coal strip. Push in and turn the control knob to the SPARK position, and hold there for a few seconds.

Continue turning anti-clockwise through the spark click to the PILOT light position, ensuring the pilot has lit. If not, return the knob clockwise, and repeat.

When the pilot lights after the spark, keep the knob depressed for approximately ten seconds. Now release the knob and the pilot should stay alight. If the pilot is extinguished during use, wait three minutes before repeating the ignition procedure.

To achieve the HIGH setting, push the control knob in slightly and continue turning anti-clockwise to the high position. The main burner should light after a few seconds.

To decrease the setting to LOW, turn the control knob clockwise to the low setting.

To turn to the PILOT position from the HIGH or LOW positions, press the control knob in, and return to the pilot position and release.

To turn the fire OFF, keep the knob pressed in, return to the off position and release.

10.2 SPARK FAILURE

The gap between the spark electrode and the pilot should be 3.5 - 4.5mm to produce a good spark. There should be no need to adjust this. If under any circumstances the electric spark fails, the pilot may be lit manually by proceeding with the ignition sequence as previously described, and after turning the control knob through the spark position, the knob should be held in and the pilot lit with a taper.

10.3 FLAME CONTROL LEVER

On Natural Gas appliances there is a flame control lever behind the ashpan door that varies the flame colour from blue to a decorative yellow. The customer should be instructed in its position and that it can be used to vary the flame picture as required. To minimise any carbon deposition that may occur, it is recommended that the fire is used on the COKE setting for the first and last periods (approximately 20 mins.) of each use.

10.4 SETTING PRESSURE

Remove the screw from the pressure test point, situated on the main injector pipe, and attach a U gauge. Light the fire on the HIGH setting.

The setting pressure should be in accordance with the figures stated on page 2 of these instructions. The fire is factory set to achieve these pressures, and any significant variation could indicate a supply problem.

If the pressure is too high, the gas supply meter may be set incorrectly. This should be checked with the fire running and if necessary reset by the gas supplier.

If the pressure is too low, then check the meter governor pressure with the appliance running. If this is incorrect it will need to be reset by the gas supplier.

If the setting pressure is too low, but the meter pressure is acceptable, then a problem in the supply pipework is to be suspected. This will be dirt and debris, kinked or inadequate size pipes, restriction in a fitting or solder flashing across a joint.

10.5 FLUE SPILLAGE MONITORING SYSTEM

This fire is fitted with a flue spillage safety device (ODS). If the fire shuts down during use for no apparent reason then several things may be suspected. If a door or window has been opened creating a draught, then pilot disturbance is the problem, and removal of the draught should resolve this. The gas pressure reaching the fire must also be checked (again, recall your installer to check and rectify any problem). The thermocouple connection into the back of the gas control valve may also have worked loose during installation, simply get the installer to tighten.

If pilot disturbance is not the cause, then the ODS safety system may be in operation. Switch the appliance OFF, check the flue and carry out any remedial work required. Relight the fire and carry out a spillage test. DO NOT allow the appliance to be used if it continues to fail a spillage test.

The aeration hole of the pilot must be carefully cleaned out on each annual service to ensure continued function of the ODS.

The spillage monitoring system shall not be adjusted, modified, or put out of operation by the installer. Any spare parts fitted MUST be of a type supplied for the purpose by the appliance manufacturer.

If the fire is not spilling, then further guidance should be sought, using the Troubleshooting section as a guide.

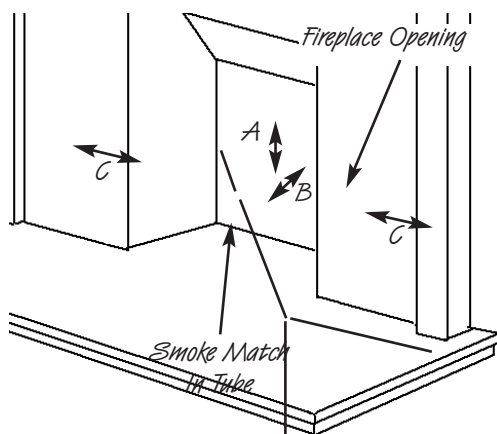
10.6 TESTING FOR SPILLAGE

Close all doors and windows to the room containing the appliance. Let the fire run on HIGH for five minutes. Take a smoke match, light it, and using a smoke match tube, hold it at the top edge of the fire opening, 25mm down and 25mm in. Starting 50mm in from either side, run the smoke match across the opening. All the smoke should be drawn away up the flue. Any smoke returning into the room indicates that spillage is occurring. If the initial spillage test fails, run the fire for a further 10 minutes and repeat the test. When the test has been completed satisfactorily, repeat with any extractor fans in the premises running on the highest setting, and any communicating doors open. Finally, repeat with all doors open.

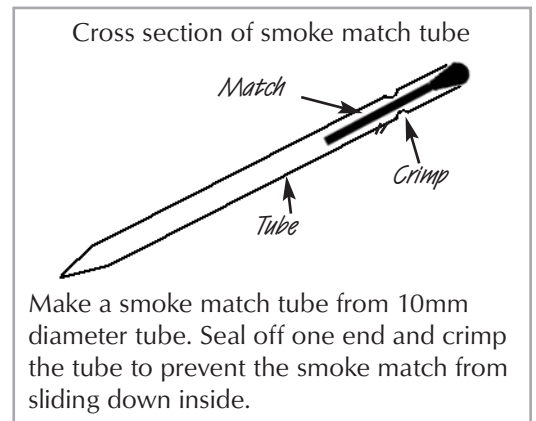
10.6 TESTING FOR SPILLAGE (continued)

NOTE: If spillage is still indicated after undertaking all of the above, there may be a fault in the flue, or insufficient ventilation is present.

If the problem cannot be rectified immediately, then expert advice should be sought. Inform the user, disconnect the fire, and attach an explanatory label.



A. 25mm down from top of opening
B. 25mm in from front of opening.
C. Disregard outer 50mm either side of fireplace opening



Make a smoke match tube from 10mm diameter tube. Seal off one end and crimp the tube to prevent the smoke match from sliding down inside.

10.7 BRIEFING THE CUSTOMER

All instructions must be handed to the user for safekeeping. Show the customer how to light and control the fire.

After commissioning the appliance, the customer should be instructed on the safe use of the appliance and the need for regular servicing. Frequency of service depends on usage, but **MUST** be carried out at least one annually.

Scratched and other superficial damage to the matt black paintwork of the appliance can be covered with matching heatproof spray. Use only the manufacturers' recommended spray paint. Paint only when the fire is OFF and cold. Always mask off the surrounding area to prevent contamination with overspray. Ventilate the room during the use of the spray.

DO NOT attempt to spray paint the coals or ceramics, or wash them in water.

11.0 SERVICING

Isolate the fire from the gas supply. Ensure that the fire is fully cold before attempting service. A suggested procedure for servicing is detailed below.

1. Lay out the dust sheet and tools.
2. Carefully remove the firefront casting, and ceramic components.
3. Remove the two screws that retain the data/control plate.
4. Disconnect the gas supply, and remove the two securing screws in the tray legs.
5. Remove the burner tray.
6. Check the fireplace opening for rubble accumulation and remove. If debris is excessive, initiate remedial work on the flue.
7. Check the flue with smoke pellet for correct operation.
8. Strip off the burner pipes and clean thoroughly.
9. Clean out the injector and pilot assembly. **DO NOT** attempt to remove the pilot injector.
10. Re-assemble and re-fit the burner tray.
11. Re-fit the decorative front.
12. Re fit and replace the ceramics, using genuine spares where necessary.
13. Turn on the gas supply, and leak test.
14. Check any purpose provided ventilation is un-obstructed.
15. Light the fire and test for spillage.
16. Check setting pressure and safe operation of the appliance.

For specific servicing instructions, see the relevant sections.

11.1 CLEANING THE COALS

Remove the firefront casting and place to one side. Remove the ceramic components. Gently clean in the open air. Be careful not to create dust from the coals. Where necessary replace damaged components with genuine spares. Seal waste coals and ceramics in a plastic bag and dispose of

Re-fit the coals by referring to the relevant section of these instructions.

11.2 DISMANTLING THE BURNER TRAY

Remove the tray as previously described. The pilot unit can be removed by undoing the tubing nut, the thermocouple nut on the rear of the valve, and the two securing screws, and lifting away. Remove the tubing nut from the valve end of the pilot pipe, and blow through to dislodge any debris. Clean the exterior of the pilot assembly with a soft brush and blow through the flame ports on the pilot head. Check the aeration holes are free from lint or dirt. The pilot assembly is a non-serviceable item, and should not be taken apart. The aeration hole must be absolutely clear internally for proper operation

Remove the two tubing nuts on the ends of the gas pipe to the injector elbow. Release the screw through the supporting leg and lift assembly clear. The injector pipe can now be checked for debris. Remove the nut retaining the injector elbow. Blow through the elbow to remove any debris.

The valve is not field serviceable, apart from the pilot filter. Remove the control knob by pulling it forwards, then remove the largest of the three screws on the face of the valve. Slide the filter out and clean away any debris that may have accumulated. The filter element should also be blown clean. This component should not require replacement, however if signs of deterioration are evident then a genuine spare must be used. If a large amount of debris is present in the filter then the pipework and control should be thoroughly cleaned before re-assembly.

12.0 TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Fire sparks but pilot does not light

No gas to fire, check isolators are open.
Pipework blockage, clean out.
Air not fully purged, repurge supply or wait longer.
Spark earthing to metal work, reset gap correctly.
Blocked pilot, clean out internally.

Pilot lights but then goes out

Severe restriction in gas supply, clear obstruction.
Faulty thermocouple, replace pilot unit.
Hold control knob in for longer.
Check control knob does not foul data plate.

Fire does not spark at pilot

HT lead detached, refit.
Spark gap too large or small, reset correctly.
Faulty piezo unit, replace.
Debris shorting out electrode, clean.

Fire runs for a time and then cuts off

Excessive room draught or flue pull, rectify.
Loose or faulty thermocouple, rectify.
ODS system in operation.
Firebox grommet seal not fitted, rectify.
Lint in pilot aeration hole, clean thoroughly internally

Pilot flame shrinks when fire is on high

Poor gas flow to fire, check pressure with fire on high.
If pressure is low, remove any restriction in pipework or valve.
Check all isolators are adequately sized and fully open.
Check meter pressure is adequate.
Air leak under base of firebox, rectify.
Lint in pilot aeration hole, clean thoroughly internally.

Fire smells when first lit or in use

Newness smell from brand new appliance.
Spillage occurring. Carry out spillage test and rectify any problems.
Low temperature sealants or combustible materials used in incorrect positions.
Air leak under base of firebox, rectify.

USER INSTRUCTIONS

<i>Section</i>	<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
1.0	Important Notes	1
2.0	Firefront	2
3.0	Clearances to Combustibles	2
4.0	Ventilation	2
5.0	Operating Instructions	2
6.0	Flame Control Lever	3
7.0	Flue Spillage Monitoring System	3
8.0	Cleaning	3
9.0	List of Spares	3

1.0 IMPORTANT NOTES

The installation of this fire **MUST** only be carried out by a competent person (such as a CORGI registered fitter) in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998, the relevant British Standards, Codes of Practice, the Building Regulations and the manufacturers' instructions.

Failure to comply with the above recommendations could lead to prosecution and invalidate the appliance warranty.

Please ensure you are handed all of the manufacturers documents on completion of the installation. This will include these instructions.

Always keep a note of the installer's name and address, the original purchase receipt and the date of installation for future reference.

The fire and flue should be serviced regularly to ensure continued safe operation. See the servicing section for further details. Frequency of service will depend on use, but **MUST** be carried out at least once annually.

Parts of this appliance become naturally hot during use. It is recommended that a suitable fire guard conforming to BS 6778 is used, especially where young children, the elderly, or infirm are concerned.

Combustible items, such as flooring and furniture, and soft wall coverings (such as blown vinyl or embossed paper) may discolour if fitted too close to the fire. See relevant section for further details on clearances to combustibles. No combustible material or flooring should protrude onto the hearth.

DO NOT burn any foreign material on this fire, the coals must be of the correct type and laid out in accordance with the relevant section of these instructions. Failure to do so could create a hazard or lead to sooting.

Before the appliance is installed, the chimney should be swept. All flues should be checked by the installer to ensure there are no defects or obstructions that may prevent the flow of combustion products.

This appliance is fitted with a flue blockage safety device which will shut down the fire if abnormal flue conditions occur. It is **NOT** a substitute for an independently mounted Carbon Monoxide detector.

The fire is only suitable for use with the gas type for which it is supplied.

2.0 FIREFRONT

This fire is supplied with a particular style of firefront. Use of the firefront will ensure an adequate airflow under the firebed for the correct functioning of this appliance.

Compliance with safety standards cannot be guaranteed if another style of front is used.

3.0 CLEARANCES TO COMBUSTIBLES

A combustible shelf may be fixed to the wall above the fire, providing that it complies with the dimensions given below.

<i>Maximum depth of shelf</i>	<i>Minimum distance from inside edge of fire frame to underside of shelf</i>
100mm (4in)	203mm (8in)
150mm (6in)	305mm (12in)
203mm (8in)	356mm (14in)

A non-combustible shelf may be fitted to within 10mm of the top edge of the fireframe.

Combustible materials, such as wood, may be fitted to within 100mm (4in) of either side of the frame of the appliance, providing the forward projection does not exceed 100mm (4in).

Any combustible side walls must be at least 500mm to the side of the radiant heat source.

As with all heating appliances, any decorations, soft furnishings, and wall coverings (i.e. flock, blown vinyl and embossed paper) positioned too close to the appliance may discolour or scorch.

4.0 VENTILATION

Purpose provided ventilation will be required for this appliance. The requirements of other appliances operating in the same space or room, and the results of a spillage test must be taken into consideration when assessing ventilation requirements, this will have been carried out by your CORGI registered installer.

For Republic of Ireland, ventilation may be required, see IS 813, ICP3, IS 327, and any other rules in force.

5.0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

The pilot is visible through the underside of the left hand front coal strip. Push in and turn the control knob to the SPARK position, and hold there for a few seconds.

Continue turning anti-clockwise through the spark click to the PILOT light position, ensuring the pilot has lit. If not, return the knob clockwise, and repeat.

When the pilot lights after the spark, keep the knob depressed for approximately ten seconds. Now release the knob and the pilot should stay alight. If the pilot is extinguished during use, wait three minutes before repeating the ignition procedure.

To achieve the HIGH setting, push the control knob in slightly and continue turning anti-clockwise to the high position. The main burner should light after a few seconds.

To decrease the setting to LOW, turn the control knob clockwise to the low setting.

To turn to the PILOT position from the HIGH or LOW positions, press the control knob in, and return to the pilot position and release.

To turn the fire OFF, keep the knob pressed in, return to the off position and release.

6.0 FLAME CONTROL LEVER

On Natural Gas appliances there is a flame control lever behind the ashpan door that varies the flame colour from blue to a decorative yellow. This lever can be used to vary the flame picture as required. To minimise any carbon deposition that may occur, it is recommended that the fire is used on the COKE setting for the first and last periods (approximately 20 mins.) of each use.

7.0 FLUE SPILLAGE MONITORING SYSTEM

This fire is fitted with a flue spillage safety device (ODS). If the fire shuts down during use for no apparent reason then several reasons may be suspected. If a door or window has been opened creating a draught, then pilot disturbance could be the problem, and removal of the draught should resolve this. The fire can then be re-lit in accordance with the previous section.

If pilot disturbance is not the cause, then the ODS safety system may be in operation. Switch the appliance OFF, call in your installer to check the flue and ventilation and carry out any remedial work required. DO NOT allow the appliance to be used until the flue system is passed as safe.

8.0 CLEANING

Before carrying out any of the following operations, ensure that the fire is OFF and completely cold.

Debris that may form on the firebed should be periodically removed by a competent person. Large deposits could indicate deterioration of the flue. This should be repaired by a competent person, and the fire serviced before further use.

FIREFRONT - Any dust accumulating in the firefront may be removed using a vacuum cleaner or dry cloth. Heavy stains may be removed by using a damp cloth and mild household detergent. Brass parts of the firefront may be cleaned using a suitable brass cleaner. Replace the front centrally against the fire after cleaning.

PAINTED AREAS - These can be cleaned using a dry cloth.

COALS AND CERAMICS - See the relevant section in the Installation Guide of these instructions.

9.0 LIST OF SPARES

<i>PART NO.</i>	<i>ITEM</i>
FT003037/0	Pack of 29 coals
FT003045/0	Pair of front coal strips
FT003030/0	Ceramic combustion matrix
IN0045450/0	Burner Pad
Enquire	Decorative Frame
Enquire	Decorative Front