

Operating & Installation Manual

Hamlet Woodstock



Hamlet Woodstock Stove

PLEASE RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Arada Ltd
The Fireworks
Bridport, Dorset
DT6 3BE
England
Great Britain

Tel. (44) 01308 427234
Fax. (44) 01308 427441

Rev 1
2005
Part No: AFS999

Congratulations on your choice of an Hamlet Stove.

More than 20 years experience has been put into the development of our Woodstock Stove to ensure ultimate performance and years of trouble free enjoyment.

Every detail on the fire has been carefully engineered and designed which is why we are so confident in the reliability of our product.

Should you have any questions about our Hamlet Stoves that are not covered in this manual, please contact the local dealer in your area, or call our technical support department on 01308 427234.

© COPYRIGHT 2005

Arada Ltd

This booklet has copyright & may not be copied in whole or part or used for any purpose other than that for which it is supplied without express written consent from Arada Ltd.

**OPERATING & INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS
CONTENTS**

	Page		Page
INTRODUCTION		OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	
Safety Notices	4	Air Inlet Controls	13
The Principle of the Fire	4	Multi-Purpose Operating Tool	13
Check List	5	Fire Door Glass	14
Technical Data	6	Adjusting the Door Hinges	14
INSTALLATION		Fuels	15
General Precautions	7	Lighting The Fire	15
Handling	7	Extended Burning	16
Hearth	7	Over-Firing	17
Combustible Materials	7	Annual Maintenance	17
Air For Combustion	7	Part List	18-19
Firebox Liner Panels	8	GUARANTEE	20
Removal of Throat Plate	8	SERVICE RECORD	21
Fitting the Flue Outlet and Hotplate	9	FINAL FACTORY CHECK LIST	22
Flues & Chimneys	9-11		
Installation Checklist	12		

SAFETY

A fireguard conforming to BS 8423: 2002 should be used in the presence of children and old/or infirm people. If the appliance is used with the fire door open, a spark guard conforming to BS 3248 should be fitted.

Do not use aerosol sprays or any other flame near the appliance under fire.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as the appliance.

Fire cement is caustic, hand and eye protection should always be worn, prolonged contact with the skin should be avoided.

Arada Ltd will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental loss or injury however caused.

Before continuing any further with the installation of this appliance please read the following guide to manual handling.

- Always obtain assistance when lifting the appliance.
- When lifting always keep your back straight. Bend your legs not your back.
- Avoid twisting at the waist. It is better to reposition your feet.
- Avoid upper body/top heavy bending. Do not lean forwards or sideways when handling the fire.
- Always grip with the palms of your hands. Do not use fingertips for support.
- Always keep the stove as close to the body as possible. This will minimise the cantilever action.
- Use gloves to provide additional grip.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE FIRE

Your Hamlet stove is built to the highest standard of craftsmanship using the best materials and the most modern equipment available.

It is a highly efficient and sophisticated piece of machinery and when properly installed and operated it should provide a lifetime of heating satisfaction.

Safety is the most important consideration when installing your fire. If not properly installed and operated a house fire may result. Installation must comply with the Building Regulations and conform to all relevant fire safety standards.

Hamlet Stoves are produced in a variety of appliances ranging from the traditional to the modern in style and appearance, all bristling with "High Tech" features.

Model types include simple room heaters, convectors, integral boiler models and inset units. Your Hamlet Stove is constructed from either single or twin wall steel strengthened where necessary.

Cast iron is used where appropriate for decorative features.

The fire doors are fitted with special high temperature ceramic glass panels through which the fire can be viewed.

The stove is lined with firebricks or heat reflective panels which ensure complete combustion and provide a good heat store to even out fluctuations in burning.

An internal throat plate produces turbulence to encourage secondary combustion and directs the flue gas around the whole upper firebox before allowing it to escape up the chimney.

On multifuel appliances the primary air for burning enters the ash pit chamber beneath the grate, controlled by the air inlet mechanism.











Hamlet stoves are also fitted with an "air wash" so called because it provides a curtain of high speed preheated air behind the glass to help keep it clean and to provide secondary air/over draught.

The provision of two inlets on all multifuel stoves gives a wide range of primary air/secondary air, under draught/over draught combinations.

The optimum settings will only be established by experience in firing the appliance, and will depend on type of fuel, the position of the appliance in the house, condition of chimney etc.

CHECK LIST

Inside the appliance you should find the following:

Part Description and Visual Aid (not to scale)	Quantity	Part No.
1. Instructions	1	AFS999
2. Throat plate 	1	AFS1182
3. Flue spigot 	1(5")	AFS010
4. Hot plate 	1(5")	AFS009
5. Hot plate machined 	1(6")	AFS1183
6. Liner Set 	1	AFS1184
7. Rear liners 	1	AFS1186
8. Side liners 	6	AFS1185
9. Fire door handle 	1	AFS205
10. Box stove long legs & fixings 	4	AFS1189
11. Wood burning tray 	1	AFS1188

The Serial Number of your fire can be found stamped into the casing, centrally just below the bottom edge of the fire door aperture.

TECHNICAL DATA	Woodstock
Room Min/Max Room heater only output (kW)	8 kW
Room Heater with domestic hot water with add in boiler type	Type '7'
Room Min/Max Room heater only output (kW)	6.5 kW 1.5 kW
Height (mm)	630
Width (mm)	380
Depth (mm)	652*
Height to centre of rear flue (mm)	515
Depth from back to centre of flue (mm)	5" (Rear) = 122.5mm 6" (Front) = 412mm
Flue diameter (mm)	5" (125mm)
Weight Kg	Unpacked 53Kg Packed 55Kg

***Measured from back leg to tip of handle**

INSTALLATION

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

Note - All installations must conform to the appropriate building regulations.

Any Manufacturer's Instructions must not be taken as overriding statutory requirements.

During installation ensure that adequate precautions are taken to avoid unnecessary risk to yourself or any householder. In particular the danger from the caustic nature of the fire cement should be avoided by using these accepted methods:

- Wear gloves when handling fire cement.
- Wear goggles when chiselling or looking up chimneys.

Make sure that Building Regulations are adhered to during installation along with any local by-laws.

In the case of heating systems make sure that the pipe work is correctly bonded to ensure electrical earthing.

HANDLING

By the time you read this you will appreciate the weight of the appliance. The Safety and handling guidelines as set out on page 4 of this manual should be followed.

To make movement easier internal fittings, grates, firebox liners, flue outlets, hot plate, throat plate, etc., can be removed.

Care should be taken to make sure that the hinges are not damaged during installation.

HEARTH

The fire should be installed to stand on a constructional hearth of non-combustible materials not less than 125mm (5") thick conforming to Building Regulations. Dimensions of the hearth should project at least 300mm (12") forward of the front of the appliance and 150mm (6") at the sides. The surface of the hearth should be free of combustible materials. In most buildings with solid concrete floors the requirement will be met by the floor itself, but mark the perimeter of the hearth to

ensure floor coverings are kept well away or use different levels to mark the hearth perimeter.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

A gap of at least 450mm (18") should be allowed between the appliance and any combustible materials including furnishings. Adjacent walls should be of suitable non-combustible construction, preferably brickwork. In large fireplaces take care that any supporting beam is protected by a 13mm (0.5") sheet of Masterboard/Supalux spaced 13mm (0.5") off the surface with strips of non-combustible material - not wood.

Make sure that there is a gap between an uninsulated flue system and any combustible material. This gap must be at least 3 x the outside diameter of the flue pipe, or 1.5 x the flue diameter to non combustible surfaces. See illustration p11.

AIR FOR COMBUSTION

There must always be a permanent means of providing air for combustion into the room in which the fire is installed. A permanent vent with a total free area of at least 550mm² for every kW rated output above 5kw should be connected directly to the outside air or to an adjacent room which itself has a permanent vent of the same size direct to the outside air. The fitting of an extractor fan to either of these rooms is not recommended.

FIREBOX LINER PANELS

Your Hamlet stove uses firebox liner panels to the sides and back. The throat plate sits on top of the side and rear panels and has a removable wood burning tray in the base of the stove. These should come fitted to your fire, if however they are not proceed as follows to fit them.

Note: All the liners are the same size.

- Set one of the liners into the back of the fire. For finished layout see Fig. 1.
- Insert 3 liner panels into each side of the fire.
- Fit the throat plate with the single bend and two cut outs to the front facing up (Fig. 2). The projecting lugs sit on top of the side liners. The long centre tab on the back edge rests on the rear liners. The shorter tabs against the vertical face (See Fig. 3).

Note: Neither the rear firebox liners nor the side firebox liners are "handed", both faces are suitable for direct contact with the fire. Cracking of lining panels does not effect efficiency.



Fig. 1 *Liners setup for the stove.*



Fig. 2 *Inserting throat plate*

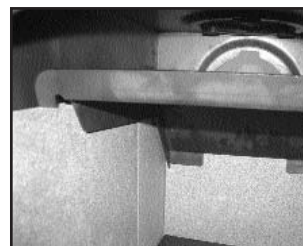


Fig. 3 *Liners and throat plate in the stove.*

REMOVAL OF THE THROAT PLATE

Blocked chimneys cause dangerous fumes to escape. Remove throat plate at least monthly to clean. Keep chimney and flue ways clear.

FITTING THE FEET

The Woodstock stove **must be** fitted with the feet supplied.

Care should be taken whilst assembling the feet so as not to damage the painted surface of the fire.

- The feet are positioned in each corner of the fire and fixed using the washers and screws provided.
- You will need a no. 2 pozidrive screwdriver to tighten the screws see Fig. 4*

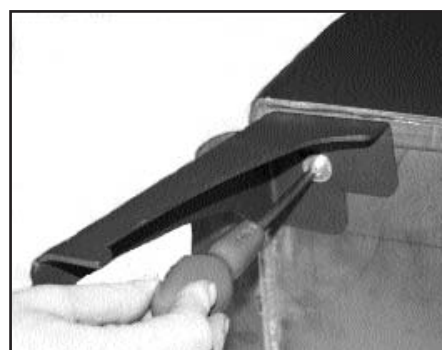


Fig. 4 *Fitting the feet*

INSTALLATION

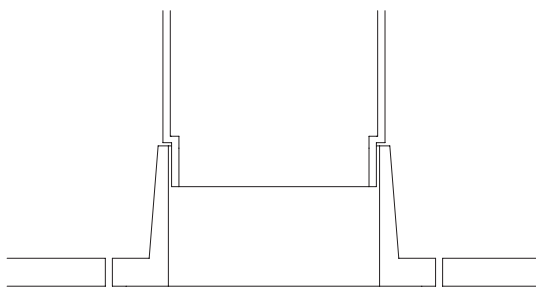
FITTING THE FLUE OUTLET AND HOT PLATE

The flue outlet spigot is found inside the appliance together with 2 x hotplates. A typical set up will use, either the rear top opening or the opening on the rear of the stove (5" or 125mm) in size.

Smear a very thin layer of fire cement on the faces of the flue outlet.

Lock into place by rotating anti-clockwise and tighten by tapping with a block of wood and mallet from the inside of the appliance. Clean off any surplus fire cement.

Place appliance on the hearth and make sure that it is level and does not rock. Connect the chimney ensuring all joints are sealed with fire cement.



*NOTE

THE FLUE PIPE MUST BE FITTED INSIDE THE OUTLET SPIGOT
FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN THE SPILLAGE OF
CONDENSATION ECT. RUNNING DOWN THE FLUE.

Fig. 5 Flue and Spigot Fitting

Note: The larger of the 2nd hotplates (6" or 152mm in diameter can only be fitted to the front outlet on the slab canopy). This provides the stove with a convenient level platform for cooking or warming food and liquids. Please take care when using this as the surrounding areas of the stove will be HOT.

Note:- Under certain atmospheric conditions, some surface rusting may occur on the front hot plate. this can be carefully removed using a fine grit sand paper.

FLUES AND CHIMNEYS

Please remember that chimney draught is dependent on four main factors:

- Flue gas temperature.
- Flue height.
- Flue size.
- Flue terminal.

The stove must be connected to a suitable and efficient flue that provides a good up draught to safely take the products of combustion (fumes) from the stove outlet to the outside air. To ensure a good updraught it is important that the flue gases are kept warm and that the flue size suits the stove.

The termination of the outlet at the top of the flue also needs to comply with the Building Regulations. The minimum effective height of the flue must be at least 4.5 metres from the top of the stove to the top of the flue outlet. When warm the flue draught should be between 0.1 and 0.2 mb.

A chimney may comply with the regulations but still be subject to down draught and similar problems. A chimney terminating above the ridge level is generally less likely to suffer such problems.

If a new chimney is being provided it should fully comply with the relevant Building Regulations that specify the requirements for solid fuel burning installations. Suitable types of chimney include the following.

Masonry chimney built with clay or concrete liners, or a chimney block system meeting Building Regulations. These types of chimney should be installed in accordance with the Building Regulations and BS 6461: Part 1. See page 12 for a typical installation diagram.

Factory made insulated chimney complying with BS 4543: Part 2 (often called "Class 1 prefabricated metal chimney"). These types of chimney should be installed in accordance with the Building Regulations and BS 7566: Parts 1 to 4. See page 12 for a typical installation diagram.

Due to the gradual introduction of European Chimney Standards chimneys will be specified according to their performance designation as defined in BS EN 1443 that covers the General Requirements for chimneys. The minimum performance designation required for use with solid fuel burning stoves is T450 N2 S D3.

The flue and chimney installation must be carefully checked by a competent person before fitting the stove to ensure it is suitable and will work safely.

If the chimney is old (ie built of brick or stone without a liner) or being opened up for reuse additional checks and smoke testing as described in Appendix E of the Approved Document J 2002 Edition should also be carried out to ensure the flue and chimney are in good operating condition.

Unless the existing flue is in good condition with suitable access for collection and removal of debris. If the flue size is more than 225mm (9 inches) diameter or 200 x 200mm square, a suitable lining of 150mm (6 inches) diameter should be fitted, or if the flue length is over 5.5 metres one size larger than the appliance outlet should be fitted. This should be a double skin stainless steel flexible flue liner that is independently certified for use with solid fuel.

It is also important that suitable flue pipe complying with the Building Regulations is used to connect the stove to the flue in the chimney and that suitable access is provided into the flue for regular inspection and sweeping of the flueways.

The installer should comply with the Building Regulation requirements in respect of providing a Notice Plate giving details on the chimney, flue lining, hearth and fireplace installation.

Chimneys should be as straight as possible. Horizontal runs should be avoided except where the rear outlet of the appliance is used, in which case the horizontal section should not exceed 150mm (6") in length. See page 11 for a typical installation diagram.

If the fire appears to be working hard but produces very little output to the room it is likely that excessive draw is present in the chimney, and that heat is being sucked out of the appliance and up the

chimney. If this is the case we recommend the fitting of a draught stabiliser in preference to a flue damper, in the interest of safety and efficiency.

We do not recommend the use of a damper when burning solid fuel.

FOR ALL APPLIANCES

Access for cleaning the flue should be incorporated in the system other than through the appliance (e.g. a soot door or access through register plate). Purpose-made soot doors and inspection lengths are available from manufacturers of all systems.

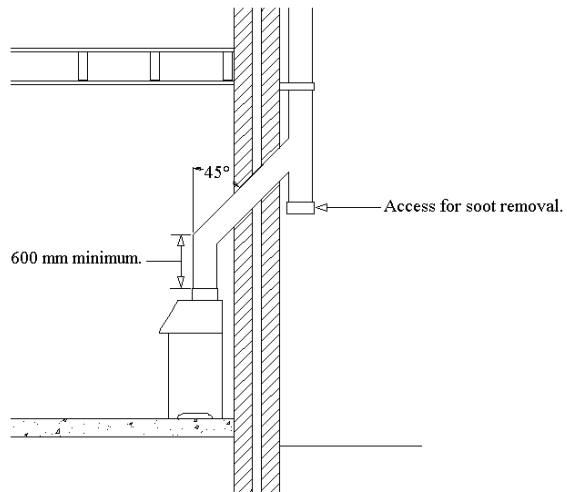
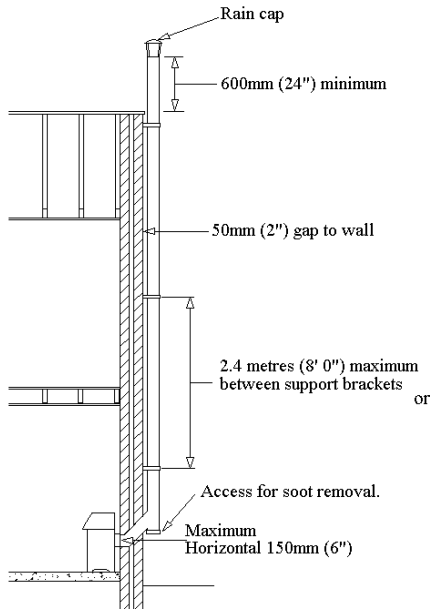
Ensure that the whole length of the flue can be reached from the soot door.

Note: if the appliance is fitted with a draught stabiliser or if one is fitted to the flue pipe or chimney in the same room as the appliance, then the permanent air entry opening (or openings) should be increased by 300mm² for each kW of rated output.

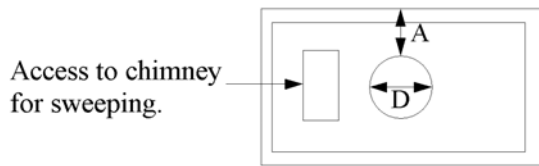
INSTALLATION

TYPICAL METAL INSULATED CHIMNEY SYSTEM

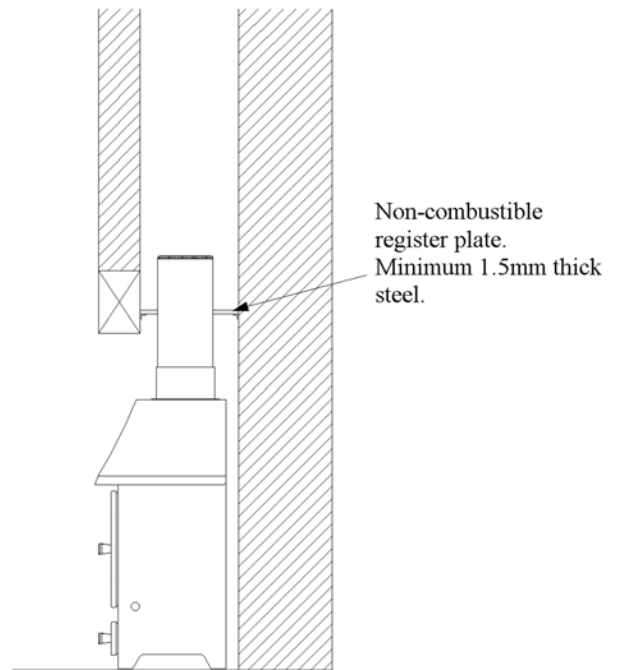
TO BE INSTALLED TO THE CHIMNEY MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING REGULATIONS AND BS7566 Pts 1-4



PLAN VIEW OF REGISTER PLATE AND CLEARANCES FOR NON INSULATED FLUES



A is minimum clearance for non-insulated flue =
 1.5 x D to a non-combustible surface/material
 or
 3 x D to combustible surface/material



TOP FLUE OUTLET

INSTALLATION CHECK LIST

CHECKLIST

Hearths, Fireplaces, Flues and chimneys

This checklist is to ensure hearths, fireplaces, flues and chimneys are satisfactory, and to show what you have done to comply with the requirements of The Building Regulations 2000 Approved Document J 2002.

1. Building address, where work has been carried out.....	
2. Identification of hearth, fireplace chimney or flue	
3. Firing capability: solid fuel/gas/.	
4. Intended type of appliance. State model and output.	
5. Ventilation provisions for the appliance: State type and area of permanently open vents.	
6. Chimney or flue construction a) State the type or make and whether new or existing. b) internal flue size (and equivalent height, where calculated - natural draught gas appliances only). c) If clay or concrete flue liners used confirm that they are correctly jointed with socket end uppermost and state jointing materials used. d) If an existing chimney has been refurbished with a new liner, type or make of liner fitted. e) Details of flue outlet terminal and diagram reference. <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Outlet Details:</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">Complies with:</div> f) Number and angle of bends. g) Provision for cleaning and recommended frequency.	
7. Hearth. Form of construction. New or existing?	
8. Inspection and testing after completion Tests carried out by: Tests and results Flue inspection <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">visual sweeping coring ball smoke</div> Appliance (where included) spillage	
I/we the undersigned confirm that the above details are correct. In my opinion, these works comply with the relevant requirements in Part J of Schedule 1 to the Building regulations.	
Print name and title.....Profession.....	
Capacity.....Telephone.....	
Address.....Post code.....	
Signed.....Date.....	
Registered membership of..(e.g. CORGI, OFTEC, HETAS, NACE, NACS).....	

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

AIR INLET CONTROLS

Your Woodstock stove has two air inlet holes:

- The upper set of holes; air wash system (so called because its pre-heated high speed air washes across the inner face of the door glass, keeping it clear), which provides over draught, and
- The lower set of holes; the primary air inlet providing under draught to the base of the fire chamber through controls on the bottom of the stove door.

PRIMARY AIR FOR WOOD BURNING

Air enters the appliance through the control on the bottom of the fire door. A single control knob which slides left to right. Sliding the knob to the right will increase the amount of air intake to the stove. To decrease push knob to the left.

Note - Only use primary air to start the fire. Close off when fire is established.

AIRWASH SYSTEM

The air wash has an internal sliding plate with slots, housed in a cover plate, and is located above the fire door. Sliding the control knob to the right as far as it will go achieves the fully open position. Sliding it to the left will shut off the air inlet slots as shown below.



Fig. 6 Fully Closed



Fig. 7 Fully Open

DISASSEMBLE AIRWASH

The Woodstock air wash may be disassembled for cleaning or adjustment. To achieve this, the following procedure should be followed:

- The door should be GENTLY lifted off its hinges so that the below operations can be carried out on a workbench or similar level surface. This should be done when the appliance is cold.
- Remove the glass by unscrewing the top and bottom nuts that secure the glass.
- Carefully remove the glass and lift airwash cover off.
- Unscrew the airwash spring knob from the sliding plate. (Front of door)
- Remove assembly from the appliance.
- Clean and/or adjust.
- Refit using reverse procedure.

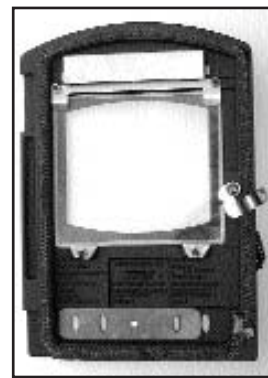


Fig. 8 Rear of fire door

FIRE DOOR GLASS

In the event of the door glass being broken it can easily be replaced:

- The door should be lifted off the hinges so that the below operations can be carried out on a workbench or similar level surface. This should be done when the appliance is cold.
- Unscrew the four nuts, on the inside of the door.
- Remove the upper airwash cover and the two cover glass clips.
- Carefully remove any pieces of broken glass, and sealing gasket wearing suitable gloves.

REFIT NEW GASKET

- The fitting of new gasket is shown below (fig.9)

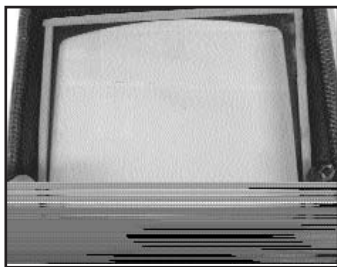


Fig. 9 fitting new door gasket

- Re-seat the new glass, ensuring the sealing gasket is flat and in contact with the glass.

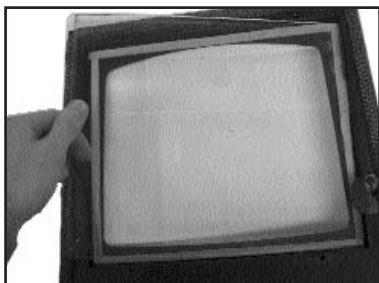


Fig. 10 fitting new glass

- Replace the two lower retaining clips and nuts.
- Replace the upper airwash cover and nuts. Do not over-tighten the nuts as damage may occur to the glass (fig.11)



Fig. 11 tightening nuts

ADJUSTING THE DOOR HINGES

Once the appliance has been under fire for a period of time the fire door may appear to have moved out of alignment with relation to the door aperture or catch. This is quite normal and due to the settling of the casing.

The fire door can be re-aligned by the user as follows:

- When the appliance is cold, open the fire door so that it is at right angles to the front of the fire.
- Lift the fire door up off its hinges.
- Gently tap the hinge pins in a direction to compensate for the misalignment (fig. 12)



Fig. 12 tapping door hinges

- Refit the door and check to ensure it now sits square to the body; if not repeat above steps.

FUEL TYPES

Wood- Any type of wood is suitable provided it is well seasoned and has a moisture content below 20%. This usually implies that the timber has been suitably stored to allow moisture to evaporate for at least nine months in the case of soft woods, and at least eighteen months in the case of hard wood. We recommend that for general burning, wood should be split into logs of no more than 130mm (5") diameter. Larger logs can be used for overnight burning.

WARNING wet wood must not be used as this will greatly contribute to the creation of tar and creosote which may, in extreme cases, run down the chimney in liquid form. This will seriously damage both the chimney and the appliance, and increase the risk of chimney fire.

Note: If you have sticky tar inside the appliance or chimney your wood is 'Green' or too wet.

Peat- Can be used in turf or briquette form, but again the moisture content must be low.

Paper- paper will burn successfully. Burn dry paper only or chimney damage will occur.

NEVER BURN PLASTICS, COAL OR WASTE PRODUCTS IN YOUR STOVE.

Do not use Homefire (six sided) and smaller sizes than Stovesse, e.g. Beans, Peas, Grains.

Do not use petroleum based solid products such as Calco or Petrocoke. To do so will INVALIDATE the appliance guarantee.

LIGHTING THE FIRE

Prior to lighting the fire for the first time check with the installer that:

- Installation and all building work is complete.
- The chimney is sound and has been swept and is free from obstruction.
- Adequate provision for combustion air has been made, i.e. a permanent vent of at least 550mm² per kW of rated output above 5 kW, is fitted in the room in which the appliance is installed.
- That Building Regulations and any local by-laws have been followed during installation (see installation instructions).

- All firebox liner panels are in place.
- Throat plate is in place.
- Where add in boilers are fitted ensure that the system is full of water and vented, and precautions have been taken to prevent corrosion (see installation Instructions).
- That the chimney draw has been checked and is within specification. With the chimney warm the draught should be between 1 - 2mm water gauge (0.1 - 0.2mbar).

WARNING: An over drawing chimney can cause over-firing resulting in damage to the appliance.

ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE READ & UNDERSTOOD THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE LIGHTING THE FIRE.

ALWAYS WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE FIRE GLOVES WHEN REFUELLING YOUR STOVE.

BURNING WOOD

- Set air wash to fully open position
- Set primary air inlet to fully open
- Light in the normal manner with paper and kindling or use a fire lighter.
- Once the fire is alight and established close the primary air slider and regulate the airwash slider if necessary.

Note: - During the initial firing of the appliance, a certain amount of non-toxic fumes will be emitted from the appliance. This is quite normal, and is part of the curing process of the high temperature paint and clear lacquer applied to the stove during manufacture. Certain persons may find this unpleasant or irritant effect, ensure that this area is well ventilated during this time.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

EXTENDED BURNING

The appliance will burn for an extended period provided:

- Sufficient fuel is placed in the firebox.
- The controls are set correctly.
- Excess draught is not present in the chimney.
- Fire door is closed.
- If the fire goes out with unburnt fuel left in the firebox increase the air opening slightly, and vice versa.

In the morning

- Open the primary air control fully until embers begin to glow brightly and place pieces of fuel on the fire until it is well established.

WARNING: When wood is burnt slowly in a closed appliance it produces moisture and tar, which will create condensation and deposits in the chimney. This effect can be minimised by burning hard for a short period, about 20 minutes, twice a day. It is usually convenient to do this morning and night.

Note: To avoid chimney problems your fire should not be burnt slowly for longer than 12 hours without a period of fast burning.

WARNING: *Properly installed, with a suitable flue and chimney and operated and maintained this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from the de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must be investigated by a registered installer.*

Stop using the appliance if you smell fumes or see smoke escaping.

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

- Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
- Let the fire die or extinguish and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
- Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required.

Seek expert advice from your registered installer. Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected

ASH REMOVAL - Wood burner only.

The appliance will require ash to be removed periodically but an ash bed of approximately 20mm (3/4") should be maintained. Ash may be removed with a small shovel whilst the fire is still lit by raking the embers of a low fire to one side of the fire box and carefully removing the ash, then repeating the procedure for the other side. Care must be taken not to risk burning of hands or household objects from falling embers.

WARNING: The ash can be very hot. Empty only to a metal container. Even if the ash appears cold, red-hot pieces of ash may be concealed and could easily start a fire or cause an injury.

CLINKER

The formation of clinker suggests that the unit is being over-fired. Any clinker forming on the woodtray should be removed when cold.

OVER-FIRING

Do not over fire your appliance. Using flammable liquids or too much wood or firing the stove at maximum for prolonged periods may result in over-firing. If the chimney connector or casing glows red the appliance is being over-fired. If this occurs immediately close all air inlets to the appliance to reduce the air supply to the fire. Should a chimney fire occur immediately close the appliance down. Get everyone out of the house and call the fire brigade. A chimney fire may cause structural damage to the chimney. Do not use the appliance until the chimney and connector have been inspected and any damaged parts have been repaired or replaced. This should be done by a competent person such as a registered engineer.

CLEANING

Important; Under some circumstances soot can quickly build up on the throat plate and adjacent areas. The throat plate should be removed and checked monthly, and any debris stripped off. Similarly, clean the upper surface of the firebox.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

It is important that your fire is regularly serviced in accordance with these instructions. This should be carried out at least annually by a qualified person and should consist of the following.

Remove the firebricks lining and throat plate, inspect all gasketing on doors, glass etc., and re-order any items that may need replacing, from your Hamlet dealer. With a wire brush clean inside the appliance paying attention to the small inlet holes on the fire door.

Sweep the chimney and confirm that it is sound. Examine all joints in the flue pipe etc., and re-seal if necessary. Reassemble and leave with the air inlet and air wash control about half way open. This will allow a free flow of air through the appliance thus preventing moisture and condensation from building up inside the fire and chimney.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

Sweeping should be carried out with an appropriate sized bristle brush and rods to suit chimney size and type. As with all appliances regular sweeping of the flue is essential to avoid the danger of blockage and the escape of poisonous fumes. Access for cleaning should also be incorporated in the chimney (e.g. soot door or access through register plate).

Any existing chimney should be swept prior to installation of the appliance, and swept again a second time **within one month** of regular use after installation to establish frequency of sweeping required. This should be done by a competent person such as a chimney engineer who will provide a Certificate of Chimney Sweeping.

The whole flue way including the outlet must be swept at least twice per burning season. It is important that the flue ways, flue pipe and chimney be cleaned prior to lighting the fire after a prolonged shut-down period.

DOOR GLASS

The door glass should remain clear during normal daytime burning. However under certain conditions-such as burning at a low rate with damp wood, or overnight burning, the glass may become somewhat blackened. To remedy this, operate the appliance at a fast rate. Alternatively when the stove is cold open the door and clean the inside face of the glass with a damp cloth or with glass cleaner (available from fire stockists). A piece of cloth moistened with vinegar and dipped in wood ash - **not coal ash** - will provide a good soft scourer to remove the soot without scratching the glass.

OUTER FINISH

The outside finish of the appliance is a durable high temperature paint. It is best cleaned by brushing down with a clean shoe brush. Do not allow moisture to remain on the appliance whilst cold or surface rust may form.

The high temperature paint should not require attention for some time, depending on use. The hotter the fire burns the sooner repainting will be necessary. Aerosol tins of paint are available for complete refurbishing. Before repainting make sure that the fire is out and is cold.








- Remove the door glass.
- Lightly wire brush, or rub with wire wool, the body of the appliance to remove any loose paint powder.
- Mask or remove items such as brass work.
- Any adjacent brickwork, mantelpiece, hearth, etc., should be carefully masked for quite a distance around the appliance. (this precaution is to prevent discolouration of the surrounding brickwork, wallpaper etc).

Re-spray in a well-ventilated area - avoid breathing the vapour. Refer to safety instructions on paint cans.

- When the paint is dry refit door glass and any other parts previously removed.
- Leave the appliance for eight hours before-lighting.
- Burn slowly for the first four hours, then build up heat gradually to cure the paint.

Note: Use only genuine Hamlet touch-up spray as some paints interact. This could ruin the finish and invalidate the guarantee.

SPARE PARTS

Part Description	Visual Aid (not to scale)	Woodstock Part No.
1. Main Door Assembly Complete with Handle,Glass, Gaskets,Clips and Seal.		AFS1119
2. Throat Plate		AFS1182
3. Flue Spigot		AFS010
4. Hot Plate (5")		AFS009
5. Hot Plate (6") Machined		AFS1183
6. Fire Door Locking Assembly		AFS204
7. Wood Burning Base Tray		AFS1188
8. Replacement Instruction Manual		AFS999

Part Description	Visual Aid (not to scale)	Woodstock Part No.
9. Liner Set		AFS1184
10. Side Liner		AFS1185
11. Back Liner Set		AFS1186
12. Glass Replacement Kit Complete with Gasket		AFS1095
13. Glass Clips with Gasket		AFS1096
14. Hinge kit Comprises 2 Hinges & 4 Fixings Per Set.		AFS047
15. Airwash		AFS1097
16. Fire Door Rope Kit Complete with Door Rope Glue.		AFS048
17. Box Stove Long Legs		AFS1189

GUARANTEE

Guarantee

Once again we would like to thank you for buying an Hamlet Stove.

When you buy an **Hamlet Stove** you are not only buying a first class appliance - you are buying a commitment from us to look after you and your appliance for as long as you want.

Your Hamlet Stove carries a guarantee against defects of manufacture and faulty workmanship for a period of one year from the date of purchase. This does not apply to items which would be subject to fair wear or tear. Firebox liner panels, wood tray, throat plate, door rope, door glass and gaskets are not covered by the guarantee. However, should you have any problems with your appliance please contact your Hamlet stockist who will have the knowledge and facilities to help you.

Arada Ltd will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental loss, damage, or injury however caused.

Claims are not valid where the installation does not conform to local Building Regulations and fire codes.

The Guarantee is conditional upon the appliance being serviced and checked annually by a qualified heating engineer.

The Manufacturers decision shall be final.

If your appliance proves to be defective as a result of faulty materials or workmanship during guarantee, we will repair or replace it FREE OF CHARGE as long as the fire has been installed according to the manuals instructions.

USE OF SPARE PARTS OTHER THAN THOSE SUPPLIED BY ARADA LTD WILL INVALIDATE THE APPLIANCE WARRANTY.

All Guarantee periods commence on the date of purchase and are non-transferable.

Our Guarantee is offered as an addition to your statutory rights.

If you think your fire is not working correctly or in the case of a breakdown, **please call your local Hamlet Stoves retailer**, who will have the knowledge and experience to assist you.

When you contact them they will need to know :

1. Your name, address, post code and telephone number.
2. Stove serial number (Found behind fire door at the base of the stove).
3. Clear and concise details of the fault.

SERVICE RECORD

Date of Visit	Company	Work Carried Out	Signature

Should you have any questions about your Woodstock Stove that is not covered in this manual please contact your Hamlet retailer.

Please keep all repair receipts safely.

Please ensure you have this manual available when an engineer visits as they will complete the service record chart.

FINAL FACTORY CHECK LIST

Model.....
Serial No.....

QUALITY	
FINISH	
PARTS	
FLUE SPIGOT	
WOOD BURNING TRAY	
FIREBOX LININGS	
THROAT PLATE	
AIR WASH (DOOR)	
DOOR CATCHES	
LEGS + FIXINGS	
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	
5 " HOTPLATE	
6" HOTPLATE (MACHINED)	

***I've checked it
and it's O.K.***

Assembled by.....

Checked by

Please ensure the enclosed registration card is completed and returned to Arada Ltd and the following information completed for your own information.

Date of Purchase.....

Name and address of supplier.....

.....
.....

**** Please ensure installer completes INSTALLATION CHECK LIST details
on page 12 of this manual.***