

Consumer Protection Act 1987

As manufacturers and suppliers of cooking and heating products, in compliance with Section 10 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987, we take every care to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that these products are so designed and constructed as to meet the general safety requirement when properly used and installed. To this end, our products are thoroughly tested and examined before despatch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Any alteration that is not approved by Aga-Rayburn, could invalidate the approval of the appliance, operation of the warranty and could also affect your statutory rights.

Control of Substances - Health & Safety Important

This appliance may contain some of the materials that are indicated below. It is the Users/Installers responsibility to ensure that the necessary personal protective clothing is worn when

handling where applicable, the pertinent parts that contain any of the listed materials that could be interpreted as being injurious to health and safety, see below for information.

Firebricks, Fuel beds, Artificial Fuels - when handling use disposable gloves.

Fire Cement - when handling use disposable gloves.

Glues and Sealants - exercise caution - if these are still in liquid form use face mask and disposable gloves.

Glass Yarn, Mineral Wool, Insulation Pads, Ceramic Fibre, Kerosene Oil - may be harmful if inhaled, may be irritating to skin, eyes, nose and throat. When handling avoid inhaling and contact with skin or eyes. Use disposable gloves, face-masks and eye protection. After handling wash hands and other exposed parts. When disposing of the product, reduce dust with water spray, ensure that parts are securely wrapped.

NOTE: STOVE CAN BE INSTALLED AS A TOP OR BACK FLUE APPLIANCE.

PERFORMANCE

The Severn Stove is intended to provide space heating **only**. The appliance and burning rate are controlled by the manual adjustment setting of the sliding levers only at the bottom of each firedoor.

Rating

Space Heating 15kW (50,000 Btu/h)

THE CHIMNEY

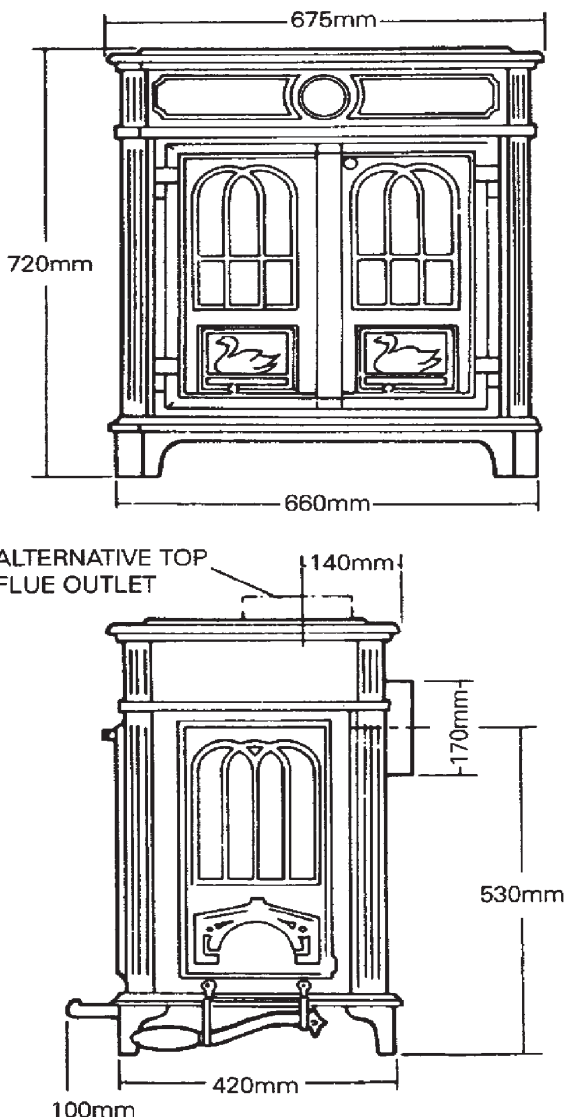
For correct operation of the appliance, the height of the chimney from its base should not be less than 5.5m and terminate above the roof in accordance with current Building Regulations and regional statutory requirements as outlined in BS 6461 Parts 1 and 2.

The structural flue through the chimney should not be less than 200mm diameter. Pargeted lined flues, 228mm x 228mm must be in sound condition, and any internal offsets should not be less than 60° to the horizontal. Check that the flue exit is not obstructed or reduced in size.

IMPORTANT: FAILURE TO OBSERVE THE RECOMMENDED MINIMUM SIZES OR METHODS OF FLUE CONNECTION MAY LEAD TO FUME EMISSION INTO THE ROOM AND REDUCED BURNING RATES.

EXISTING CHIMNEYS

The internal and external condition of the chimney should be checked **before** the appliance is installed and rectified where necessary to prevent air leakage or porosity.



The flue through the chimney should be formed with 200mm diameter minimum moisture and acid resistant liners to BS 1181 or precast linings as specified in the current Building Regulations and Codes of Practice for Chimneys and Flues BS 6461 Part 1 and BS 7566 Parts 1 to 4.

When repairing existing chimneys, it is recommended that the Building Inspector be consulted before the commencement of work with particular attention to the chimney height and its termination.

NOTE: THE CHIMNEY MUST BE SWEPT BEFORE INSTALLATION.

The Chimney

The flue should not less than 200mm diameter and its soundness confirmed by smoke testing or consulting HETAS who will give advice on the test method.

Ensure the chimney liners are free of any internal projections such as building jointing composition before the appliance is installed.

Factory-Made Insulated Chimney

It is recommended that the internal face of the chimney, be refractory lined and otherwise comply with BS 4543

The recommended minimum diameter is 175mm.

Chimney manufacturers should be contacted for further advice.

Chimney Terminations

All chimneys should terminate above the roof level in accordance with current Building Regulations and statutory requirements as outlined in BS 6461 Part 1 and BS 7566 Parts 1 to 4.

However well designed, constructed and positioned the satisfactory performance of a flue can be adversely affected by the downdraught caused by adjacent tall buildings and trees or even nearby hill. These deflect the wind creating a zone of high pressure over the terminal causing it to blow directly down the chimney flue.

A suitable anti-downdraught terminal such as the **Marcone** will usually effectively combat low pressure down-blow but no known cowl is likely to prevent downdraught due to a high pressure zone.

NOTE: ADVISE THE USER TO ENSURE THE CHIMNEY FLUES ARE THOROUGHLY SWEPT AT A MINIMUM OF 12 MONTHLY INTERVALS AFTER THE APPLIANCE IS COMMISSIONED.

PREPARATION OF BUILDERS RECESS OPENING

The appliance and recess, hearth and chimney flue installation should be in accordance with the current Building Regulations and BS 6461 Part 1 and BS 7566 Parts 1 to 4.

The appliance can be installed in a fire resistant recess in which the hearth must be level and together with the adjacent walls, conform to the current Building Regulations.

A rectangular recess is required, not less than 975mm wide, not less than 350mm deep from the face of the recess and 1320mm minimum height for a top flue outlet appliance.

The clearance between the appliance and any combustible material must be maintained as indicated in Figs. 1a, 1b, 2a and 3.

AIR SUPPLY

A permanent unobstructed air vent is required having a minimum effective area of 100cm² and communicating directly to outside air or an adjacent room which itself has a permanent air vent direct to outside air.

Effect of Extractor Fan

Avoid if possible, the installation of an extractor fan in the same room as the appliance or the room where the permanent vent is located.

Compensating extra air inlets must be introduced equivalent to the capacity of the fan when fitted.

FLUE LAYOUT

In Fig. 1b the stove is installed in an existing recess directly below the chimney flue. The exit end of the flue pipe must extend a minimum of 150mm into the overhanging brickwork. Any cavities or pockets above the register plate should as far as possible be filled, with the flue pipe exit extended into the throat of the chimney.

If the flue liner or insulated chimney is used, the diameter should not be less than 200mm in both cases. Fig. 2b shows a back flue outlet into chimney
EXTENDED LENGTHS OF HORIZONTAL PIPEWORK MUST BE AVOIDED AND ARE NOT RECOMMENDED, AND SHALL NOT EXCEED 150mm.

In Fig. 3 the stove is connected to an existing brick flue with a length of flue pipe. Square bends and horizontal runs must not be used and a cleaning door included at every bend.

NOTE: WHATEVER METHOD OF INSTALLATION IS UTILISED, AIR MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE CHIMNEY EXCEPT THROUGH THE STOVE AND ALL JOINTS MUST BE AIRTIGHT. IF THE CHIMNEY IS UNLINED AND THERE IS ANY DOUBT ABOUT ITS CONDITION, IT SHOULD BE LINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT BUILDING REGULATIONS. PROVISION MUST ALWAYS BE MADE FOR SWEEPING THE CHIMNEY.

Important

Cement pipes and fittings must not be used within 2m of the stove outlet. Chimneys of plain pipe are not recommended but certain proprietary makes of insulated chimney are suitable.

FLUE LAYOUT

Handle the firedoors with care to ensure the glass panels remain intact.

The stove is delivered fully assembled but all fire cement joints should be examined for soundness and if necessary re-sealed before installation.

1. Position the stove in required position relative to chimney flue and on non-combustible hearth ensuring there is sufficient room allowed on stove R.H. side to enable operation of riddling tool.
Blank off and seal with cover plate, flue outlet not used.
2. Cut length of 150mm diameter pipe to suit chosen method of flue connection. Insert flue pipe spigot in stove outlet socket and caulk joint with soft rope and cement.
3. Connect flue pipe to chimney with selected method.
4. Check that the bottomgrate reciprocates correctly and that the throat plate is correctly located/sealed.

Fig.1a Back Flue Outlet

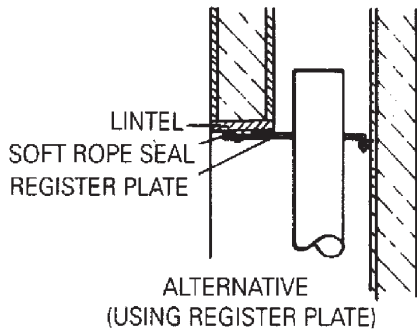
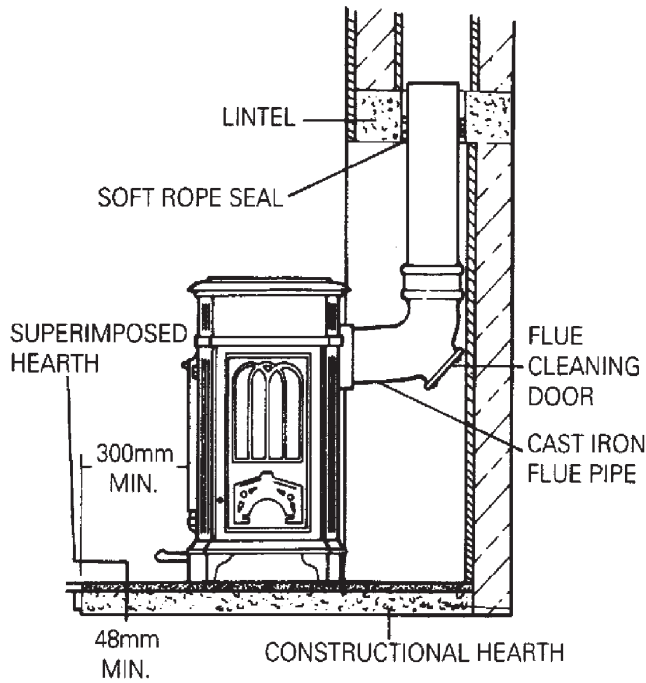


Fig.2a

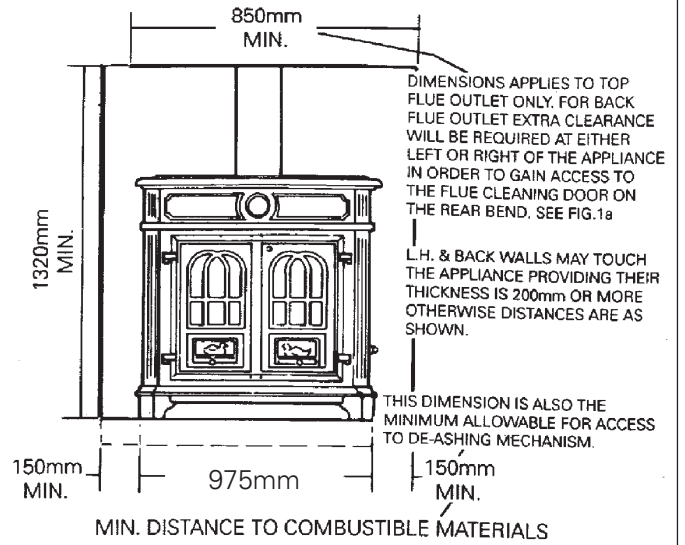


Fig.2b

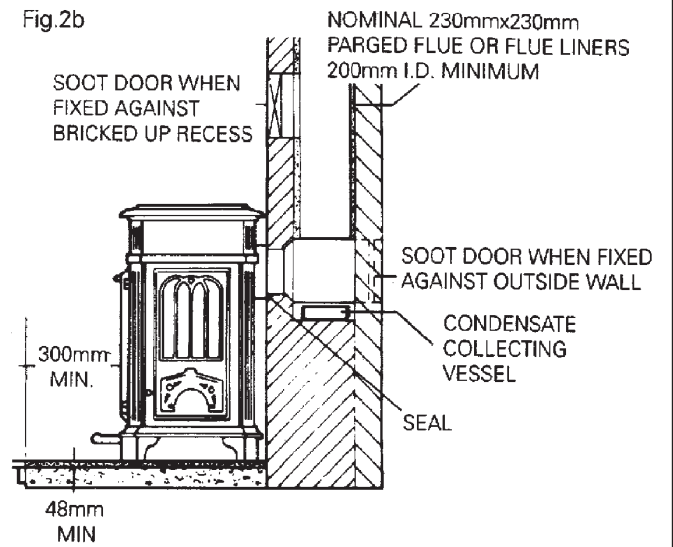


Fig.1b Top Flue Outlet

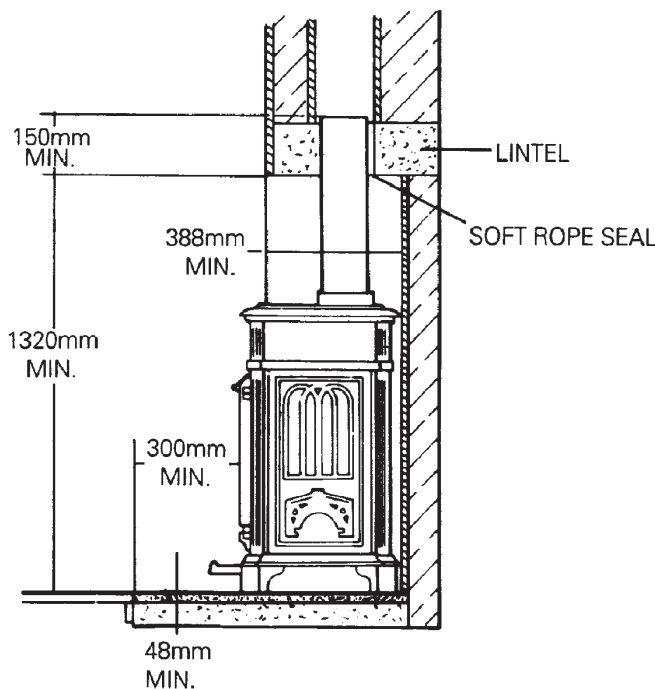
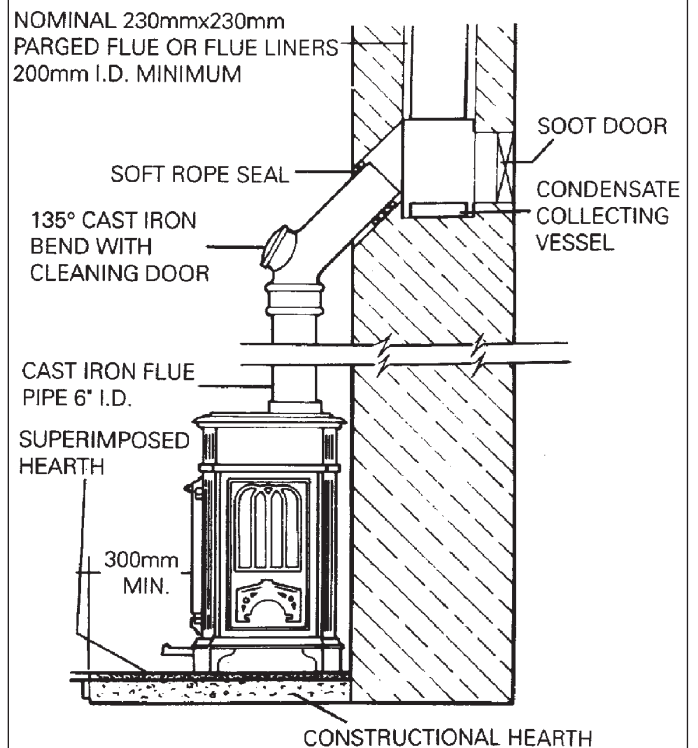


Fig.3



COMMISSIONING

- a. When lighting, open both firedoors and place paper and sticks with a small quantity of fuel onto the 3 bottomgrate. Ignite fuel and lock both firedoors with firedoor air slides fully opened i.e. air slide levers moved away from centre of firebox.
- b. With the appliance under fire, check for soundness of seals/joints and that the flue functions correctly in permitting all smoke and fumes to be vented through the chimney.

TESTING AFTER COMMISSIONING

After completing the installation, the Heating Contractor should demonstrate to the user, the operation of the fire e.g. primary air setting lever, the method of riddling and the lowering of the throat plate for cleaning purposes as well as the routine flue cleaning method.

Ensure the Operating Instructions are left in the possession of the user.

Weight of complete stove 227Kg

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bottomgrate bars - there are eight grate bars of one type and seven of another.

The eight bars occupy the ends and intermediate positions. The seven bars fit between these.

See that they are properly placed on the cross front firebar and move freely when riddled.

Flue Pipe

Lengths of 150mm diameter black painted C.I. flue pipes are available through your local stockists.

Replacement parts if required are available through your local stockist.

With Aga-Rayburn's policy of continuous product improvement, the Company reserves the right to change specifications and make modifications to the appliance described and illustrated at any time.



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**For further advice or information contact
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