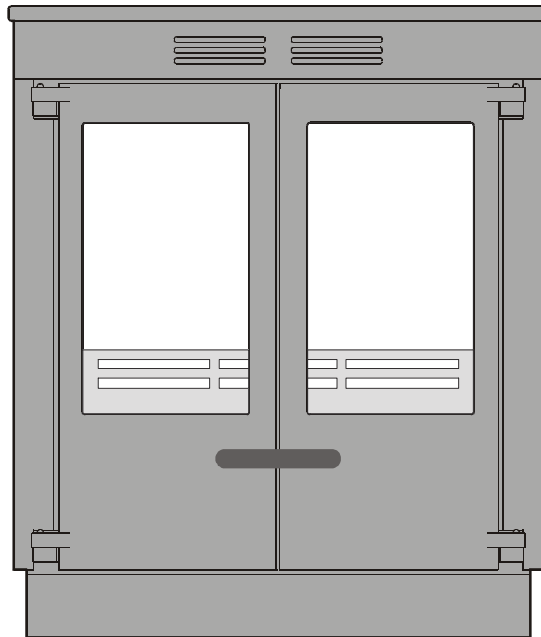


**CHARNWOOD OLX**  
**Oil Fired**  
**Hearth Boiler**



**Operating**  
**and**  
**Installation Instructions**



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# CHARNWOOD OLX45

## Operating and Installation Instructions

### Operating Instructions

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# Charnwood OLX Oil Fired Hearth Boiler

## Operating Instructions

### GENERAL POINTS

Before using the boiler for the first time, check with the installer that it has been correctly installed and commissioned. Do not attempt to use the boiler before it has been commissioned.

### FUEL

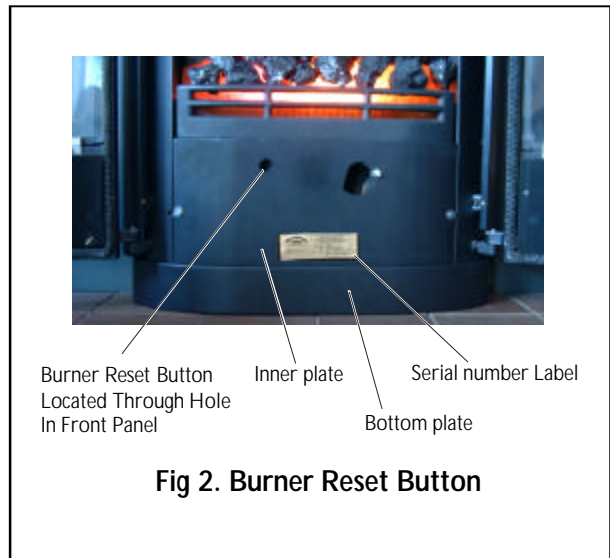
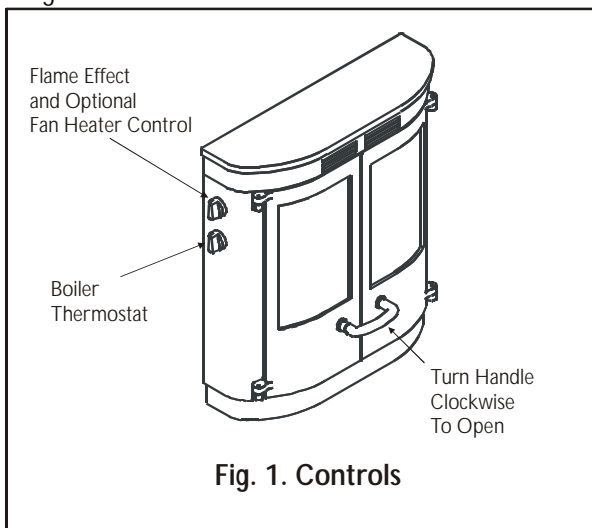
The boiler is set up to burn 28 sec. viscosity oil, this is commonly known as Kerosene. Do not use Gas Oil.

### CONTROLLING THE BOILER

The boiler is controlled by the thermostat which is on the left hand side of the fire, it is the lower of the two control knobs (see Fig. 1.) This sets the temperature that the boiler will operate at. A Central Heating Time Clock or Programmer will normally control the heating system.

### ELECTRIC FLAME EFFECT & FAN HEATER

The electric flame effect operates completely independently from the boiler and is switched on and off by the top control knob on the left hand side of the fire (see Fig. 1.) Turn the knob to position "1" to operate the flame effect. The flame effect may take a few moments to become established when first switched on after long periods of not being used. Position "2" is used for the 1KW setting of the optional fan heater if fitted. Position "3" is the 2KW setting. If the room temperature becomes excessive, the internal thermostat will switch the heater to blow cool air until the temperature falls, when it will revert to its previous setting.



### IF THE BURNER FAILS TO LIGHT

If the burner fails to light then the Reset light on the Burner Reset Button may light up (see Fig. 2.) This situation is known as "Lockout" in which case wait for 1 minute and press the re-set button (located through the hole in the front panel behind the doors.) The burner will then try to ignite again.

If the burner continually goes to lockout, then the cause needs to be established and the problem put right. The most common causes are lack of fuel, or air in the fuel line. Check that the oil tank is not empty, and that all valves are open. The troubleshooting guide gives further steps, some of which will require action by a trained Oil Engineer. Do not press the reset button more than five times in a row as this can cause damage to the pump.

### MAINTENANCE

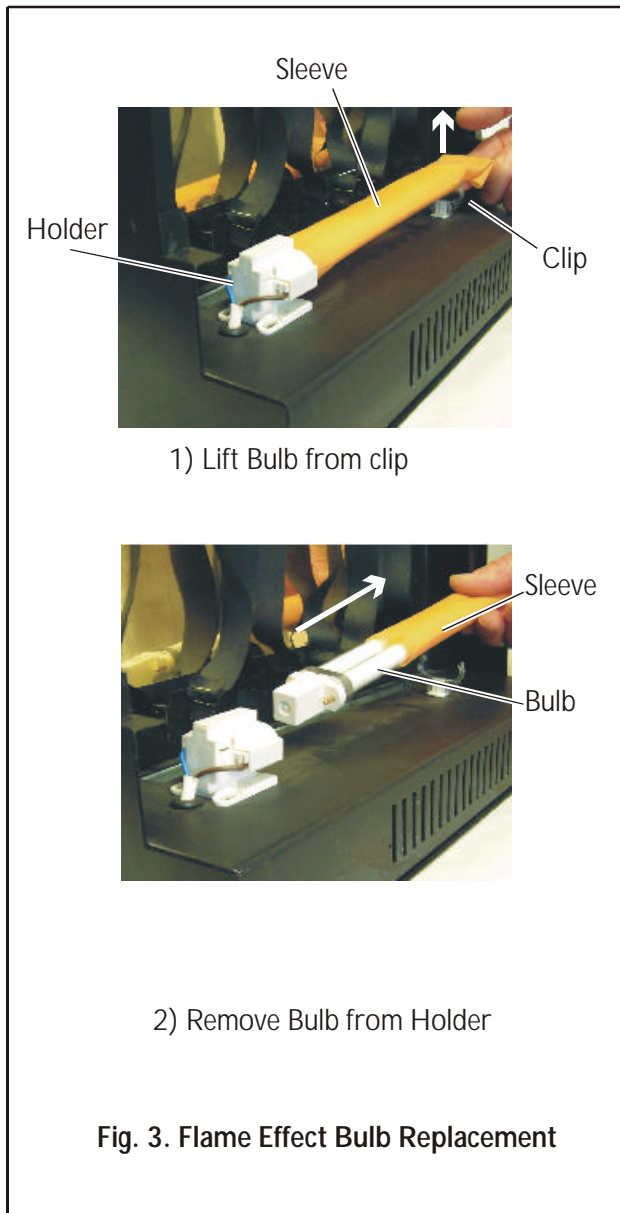
It is important to have the appliance serviced each year. Please arrange this with an OFTEC approved Heating engineer. The flexible oil supply hose must be replaced every 2 years

### Replacing The Flame Effect Bulb

Replacing the bulb in the flame effect is a simple operation that can be carried out without using any tools.

Ensure that the flame effect is switched off before attempting to replace the bulb. Open the doors and

remove the coals. Lift off the Front Fence. Lift out the fibreglass coal effect. Lift the right- hand end of the bulb and cover out of its clip, see Fig. 3, then unplug the bulb, moving it towards the right. Slide the cover off and discard the old bulb. Slide the old cover onto the new bulb and insert the bulb base into the holder on the left. Ensure that the bulb is pushed fully home, then lower the right-hand end and press it into the clip. Replace the fibreglass coal effect, with the rear edge passing just under the Perspex. Re-fit the front fence and replace the coals.



**Fig. 3. Flame Effect Bulb Replacement**

# Charnwood OLX Oil Fired Hearth Boiler

## Installation Instructions

### HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Please take care when installing the appliance that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 are met.

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

No asbestos is used in the appliance but if there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then appropriate protective equipment must be used.

When handling insulating materials a suitable face mask and protective gloves should be worn.

Take care when handling fuel oil which can cause skin irritation, avoid contact with the skin or clothing, take care to wash hands well after contact with fuel oil and before eating. Fuel oil must never be taken internally.

### STANDARDS & REGULATIONS

In addition to these instructions the requirements of the following standards must be fulfilled:

BS 5410 Pt 1 Oil Installations Under 45 kW  
BS 5449 Forced Circulation hot water central heating systems for domestic premises  
BS 7671 Electrical Wiring Regulations

Local Authority Bylaws and Building Regulations regarding the installation of Oil Burning Appliances, flues and chimneys and The Control of Pollution (Oil) Regulations must also be observed.

Oil boilers should be installed in accordance with good practice as recommended by OFTEC (The Oil Firing Technical Association for the Petroleum Industry, Banstead, Surrey. Tel: 01737 373311.)

### PERFORMANCE

The output of the boiler is adjustable between 11-13 kW(38-44,000 Btu/h), a small amount of heat will be given out to the room but for purposes of sizing the system this should be ignored. The optional Fan Heater provides up to 2KW of heat to the room.

### AIR SUPPLY

The air supply for combustion is taken from within the builders opening on the right-hand side of the

boiler and a ducted air supply must be provided to the right hand side of the boiler at this point. A two metre length of flexible ducting and fixing clips are supplied with the appliance to connect the air input from the appliance silencer to the rigid plastic ducting. The air pipe should be sealed into the appliance using a silicone sealant. The ducting should be run in 50 mm dia. (2") plastic pipe and must terminate in free air - preferably either outside or in a ventilated loft space. The end of the ducting must be fitted with a suitable cage to prevent entry by birds or small mammals. The ducting should be boxed in where it passes through living areas. The length of ducting should be kept to a minimum, and the maximum recommended length is 10 metres incorporating up to 4 bends. (One bend is approx. equivalent to 1 metre of straight pipe). Provided that the ducting terminates as described above there is no requirement for a separate combustion air supply in the room in which the appliance is installed. However, if the ducting terminates within a living space then there must be an adequate air supply into that room totalling at least 55 sq. cm. (8.5 sq. inches) to provide combustion air.

### CHIMNEY

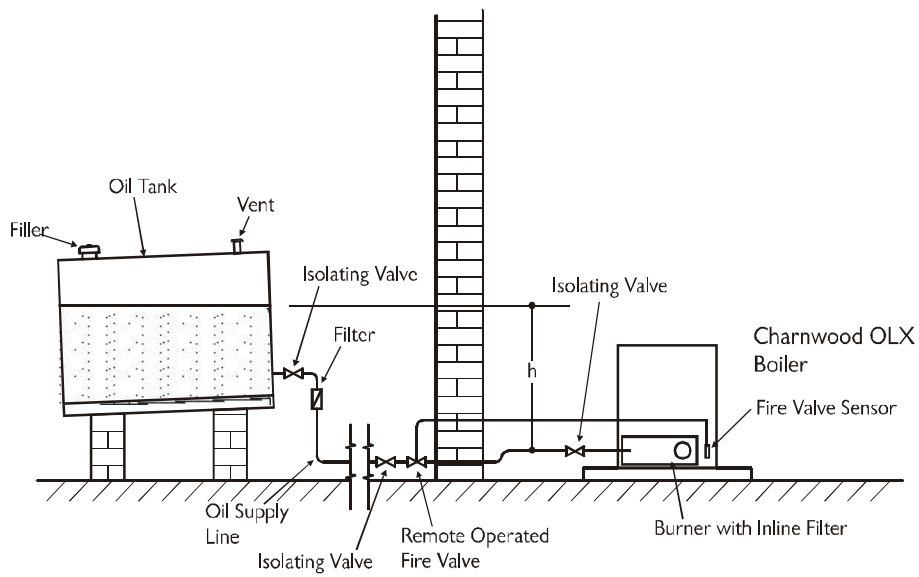
The chimney should comply with BS5410: Part 1 and must meet Building Regulations.

The diameter of the chimney must not be less than 100 mm (4") internal diameter.

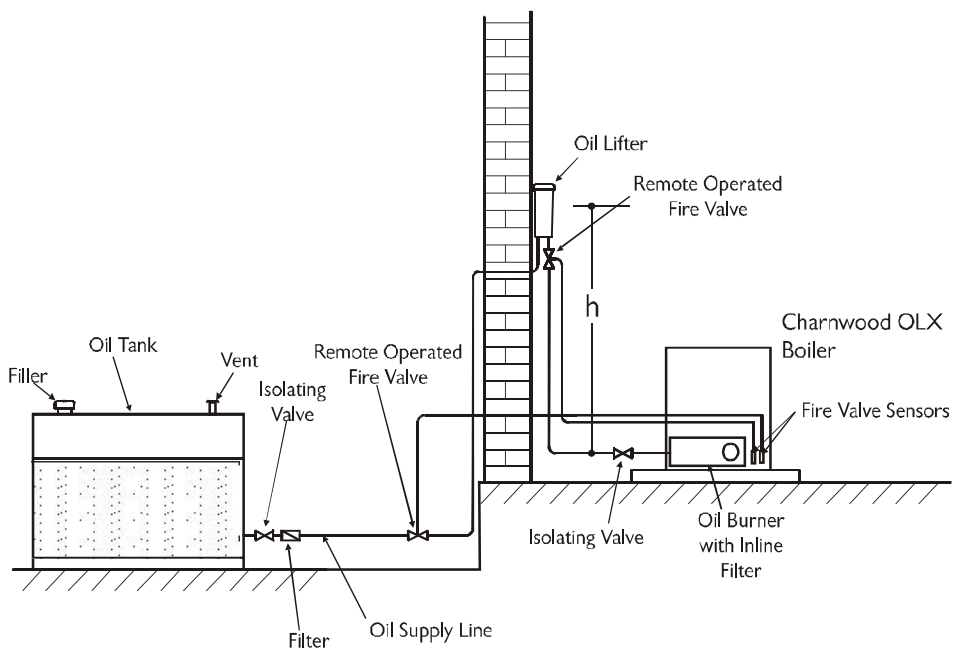
As the boiler operates at high efficiency, it is important that the chimney is well insulated in order to prevent condensation forming.

Brick or stone chimneys should be lined with a suitable liner. If a stainless steel liner is used in a brick or stone chimney then it must be insulated between the liner and the brickwork in order to prevent condensation that can reduce the life of both the liner and the boiler. Pumice liners will give the required level of insulation.

As the flue outlet temperature is below 250°C stainless steel flexible flue liners suitable for oil may be fitted directly onto the appliance, although in the interests of reducing flue noise it is preferable to use a 600 mm length of rigid flue pipe from the appliance to the liner.



**Fig. 4 Oil Supply With Tank Higher than the Burner**



**Fig. 5. Oil Supply using Oil Lifter**

If flue pipe is used to connect the appliance to the chimney it must be between 100 & 125 mm (4-5") internal diameter.

The chimney termination must not be subjected to down draughts. If necessary an anti-down draught cowl may be fitted. The required draw for this appliance is 0.17 mbar (0.07 in H<sub>2</sub>O).

## HEARTH AND FIRE SURROUND

The boiler waterways totally enclose the combustion chamber. This means that the maximum temperature below the boiler is 100°C and therefore a constructional hearth is not required.

The hearth and base within the fireplace opening must be made from non-combustible material and must be flat and level. The hearth must be flat to allow easy fitting of parts on the fire. When positioning the boiler ensure that the side flanges on the boiler come level with the face of the fire surround.

The fire surround should be made from non combustible material and have opening dimensions shown in Fig. 7 .

## OIL SUPPLY

The Charnwood Oil Boiler is set up to burn Kerosene 28 second viscosity oil to BS2869 Part 2 1988 Class C2. It comes complete with a flexible oil line and shut off valve, to which the oil supply line should be connected.

When considering where to site the oil storage tank, consideration should be given to the access required by fuel delivery lorries. Tank positioning must also be in accordance with BS5410 Part 1 and OFTEC Technical Book 3.

Oil tanks should have the following items:

- A valve fitted to the outlet
- Sludge valve (on steel tanks)
- Oil level indicator
- Hinged fill and vent cover or separate fill connection and vent. The fill and vent must be either suitably capped or have a return bend to keep out dirt and water.

Steel tanks should be mounted on suitable supports. If they are mounted on blocks or bricks then a damp proof membrane should be fitted between the supports and the tank. Steel tanks should slope 20 mm

per 1m of length downwards from the oil outlet to the sludge cock fitted at the opposite end.

Plastic tanks should be UV stabilised for protection from sunlight. They do not need to stand on piers but should be supported across the entire base. Refer to the manufacturers instructions for full details.

Be aware of pollution prevention regulations and the need for bunding if the tank is close to water courses or drains.

In order to ensure quietness of operation of the Charnwood OLX a single pipe system is used. The oil storage tank should ideally be positioned with the base of the tank higher than the base of the fire. When the storage tank is below the level of the burner then an oil lifter must be used.

An oil shut off valve is supplied with the boiler to allow the burner to be easily disconnected and minimise oil spillage.

An oil filter should also be fitted outside the building, adjacent to the oil tank.

A protective fire valve must be fitted in the oil supply line. The phial sensor should be mounted in the burner chamber The fire valve should have a cut out temperature of 90°C.

Soldered joints are not permitted in the oil supply line, and all connections must be properly sealed to prevent oil leakage and air ingress.

Some schematic layouts of oil supply systems are shown in Figs. 4 & 5.

The oil supply line should enter the appliance from the left-hand side behind the side panel. The fitting supplied with the fire facilitates this.

If the supply line is to run in front of the fireplace surround then it will be necessary to cut a section from the end of the bottom plate on the fire to give access for the pipe. It is preferable to bring the supply in from behind the fire surround.

The oil supply line may be in either 8 or 10 mm dia. copper, dependant on the length of the run, however, the connection on the appliance is a 10 mm compression fitting.

**The supply line MUST be flushed out in the following manner:-**

**Connect the supply line to the compression fitting on the service valve at the left hand side of the appliance, but disconnect the flexible hose from the other side of the service valve, and replace it with**



the push on piece of 12 mm bleed tube supplied. Place the other end of the bleed tube into a suitable receptacle, and flush out the supply line by turning on the service valve. When the oil is clean, turn off the service valve, remove the bleed tube, and re-attach the flexible tube from the burner. Turn the service valve back on, check for leaks, and clean up any spilt oil.

## PREPARATION OF FIREPLACE

When replacing an existing boiler, remove any fireback and infill material to expose the builders opening. The opening must be at least 400 mm deep (when measured from the front face of the surround,) 600 mm wide (to give access to the boiler connections,) and 650 mm high (to give access to the flue connection. Ensure that the base of the fireplace is level with the hearth and that the face of the surround is vertical. It is necessary to have a small cut out in the fireplace surround at the bottom left of the opening in order to bring the oil and electrical supply to the fire. It is also necessary to have a small cut out at the bottom right of the opening to clear the air inlet duct. See fig. 7.

## CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM

The central heating system must comply with BS 5449, and should be installed in accordance with the current good practise guidelines as advised by the HVCA. Central heating design is a large subject which it is not possible to deal with adequately in this manual. The points that are particularly relevant to this boiler are dealt with below.

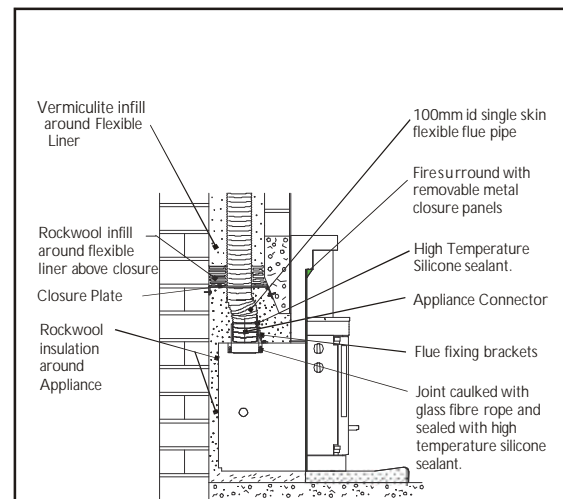
The heating and hot water system should normally be fully pumped, although a gravity hot water system may be used if it already exists.

There are no internal divisions in the boiler, and any combination of flow and return tappings may be used. If it is possible then diagonal pairs of tappings should be used, but pairs on the same side may be used if required.

The maximum working pressure of the boiler must not exceed 3 Bar ( 44 psi or a static head of 30m)

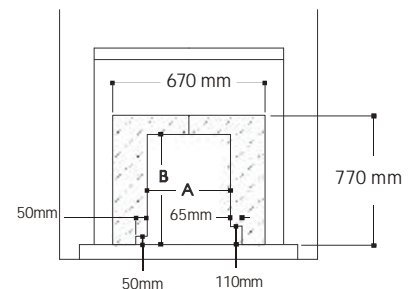
In order to prevent a build up of scale and corrosion a suitable inhibitor should be added to the system.

When replacing an existing boiler the system should



**Fig. 6. Typical Installation using flexible flue liner right down to Appliance.**

The shaded area on the face of the surround is the minimum flat area required.



Dim. A:  
Max. 470mm (18 1/2")  
Min. 405mm (16")

Dim. B:  
Max. 579mm (22 3/4")  
Min. 555mm (21 3/4")

**Fig. 7 Limiting Dimensions Of Surround and Opening**

be thoroughly cleaned before connecting the new boiler.

Fully automatic central heating controls may be used to give full control of the heating and hot water. When designing the control system it is important to note that if the situation can arise where the flow of water through the boiler is stopped, or substantially reduced, whilst the burner is still firing, then this can result in the water in the boiler reaching very high temperatures, or even boiling, before the boiler thermostat can sense it and switch the burner off. If this is a possibility then

wire the controls to the burner so that it is switched off at the same time as the pump or motorised valves. This usually means wiring the supply to the burner into the output from the central heating programmer.

## FITTING THE FIRE

Unpack the stove and remove it from its wooden pallet. If a flue liner is to be used then this should be fitted in the chimney before fitting the fire. The liner will normally come down to a fixing plate and a short length of 316 Stainless steel flue pipe is then used to connect the boiler to the liner. Alternatively the liner may be fitted directly to the boiler, in this case ensure that the liner is adequately supported and that it will not vibrate when the appliance is in use. Use the Flue Fixing brackets and self tapping screws supplied to fix the flue securely to the boiler (see Fig. 12.) Mineral fibre or fibreglass should be used to reduce vibrations and insulate the boiler and flue. The space between the flexible liner and the chimney should be filled with loose vermiculite infill retained by a suitable plate in the chimney above the boiler to allow future access to the boiler without removing the infill (see Fig. 6). A suitable rain cap should be fitted to the top of the chimney.

Position the fire so that the rear face of the side flanges comes flush or very slightly in front of the face of the fire surround.

Make the flue connection to the appliance, ensuring that the flue pipe is well sealed to the boiler, and fixed securely using the fixing screws and brackets, see Fig. 10.

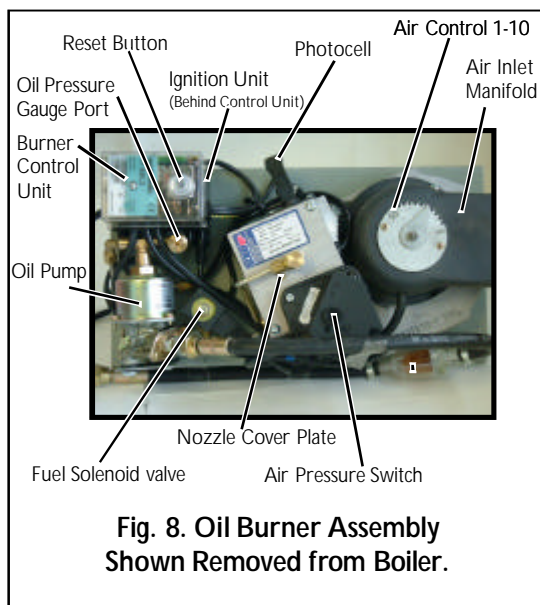
Connect the heating system to the boiler ensuring that the system vents correctly. Fill the system with water and check for leaks.

## ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

The boiler comes pre-wired with two lengths of 3-core cable. The black cable is for the oil burner, the white is for the flame effect and optional fan heater. Connect the black cable to the output from the central heating programmer, ensuring that the supply is via a 3 amp fused switched spur. Connect the white cable to a separate 3 amp fused switched spur. If a fan heater is fitted, this fuse must be 10 amp. Ensure that the earth connections are made.

## COMBUSTION CHAMBER ASSEMBLY

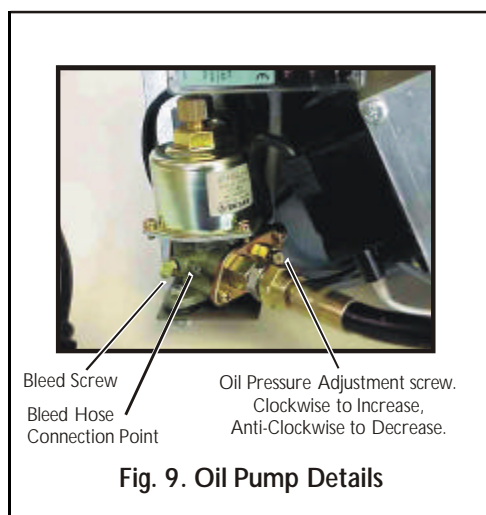
The boiler comes with the internal insulation bricks and

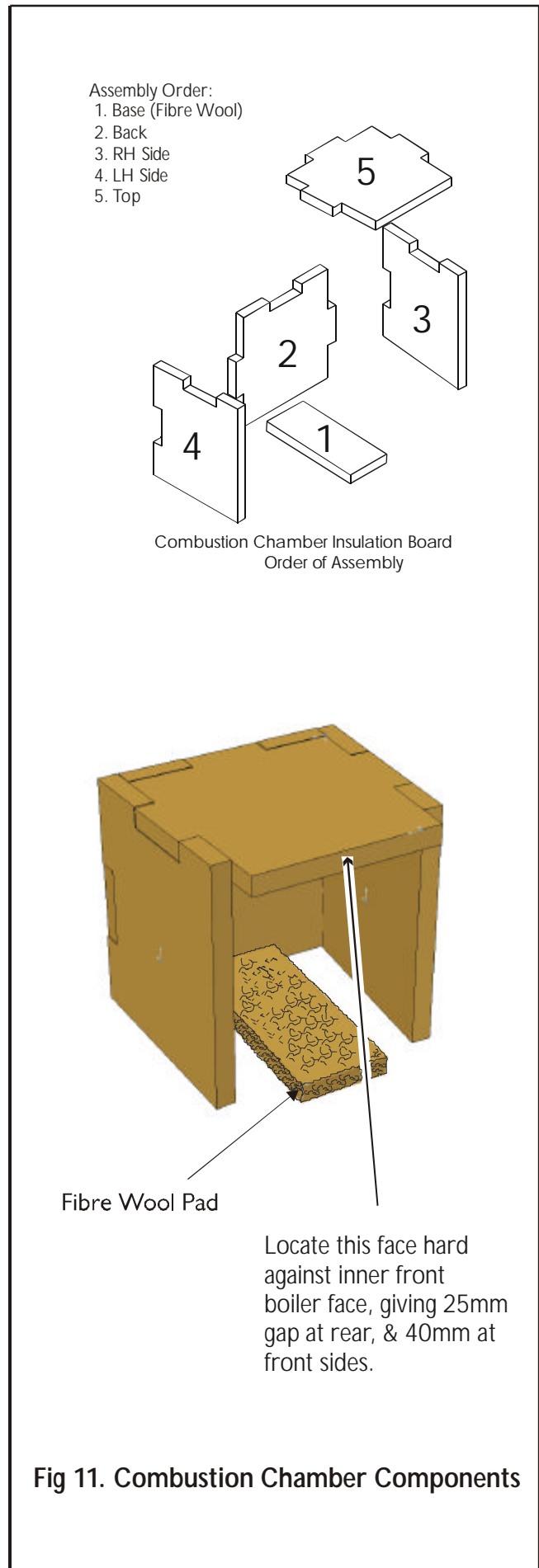
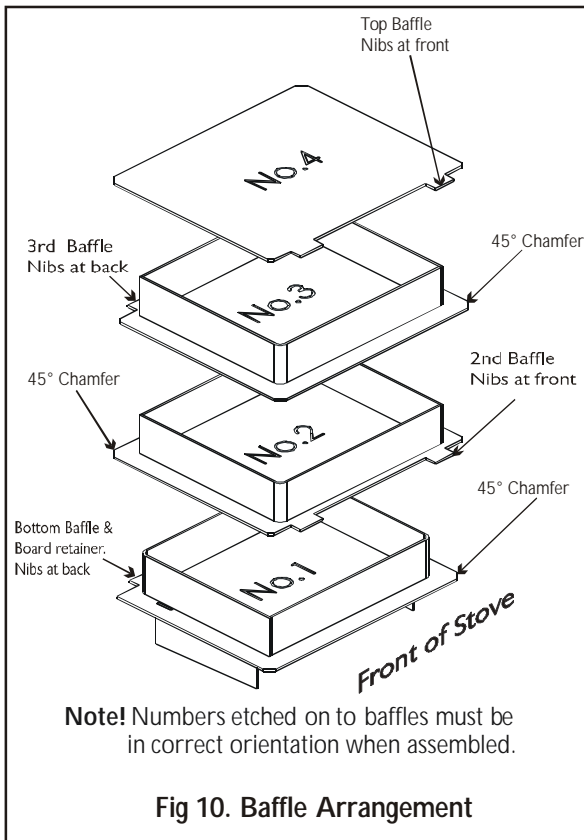


baffles fitted, and it is recommended that these be checked for position before initial firing. If it becomes necessary to re-fit the baffles and bricks, follow this procedure:-

Isolate from the mains supply, open the doors and lift up and remove the bottom plate. See Fig 2. Lift off the fence and the coal effect. Loosen the fixing screw at each side of the inner plate, slide outwards into the slot, and lift off the inner bottom plate. Lift the Perspex panel out of the fire and undo the two wing nuts on the back panel. Unplug the mains cable from the bottom of the flame effect. The flame effect may then be lifted clear. The boiler access door is now visible, and is removed by undoing the 4 brass nuts with a 10 mm socket.

Take the items 1-5 in order and lower them into position in the bottom of the combustion chamber. Assemble them together in this position so that both side boards are tight in against the top & back boards, and the front face of the top board is hard up against





the inner front of the boiler. There should be a gap at the back of approx. 25 mm, and equal gaps at the sides. The bottom baffle (No. 1) is now carefully lowered into position, so that the guides on its underside hold the insulation panels in place. When assembled the No 1 should be clearly visible, the right way up. The remaining baffles (Nos. 2-4 ) are assembled in order, with the numbers facing the front of the stove as shown in Fig 10. The access door is now re-fitted. Ensure that the rubber seal is pushed fully home to the frame, and that the 4 brass nuts are tightened evenly.

## FINISHING THE INSTALLATION

Once all water, oil and electrical connections have been made and tested the installation can be finished. Fit glass fibre insulation material around the boiler and flue in the builders opening. This will both help prevent heat loss and reduce noise transmission. Fit the fire surround.

## WARNING

Once the installation is complete ensure that the air control is set at maximum (No. 10) before the burner is fired (see Fig. 8.) Otherwise sooting may occur. This will be re-adjusted during commissioning.

## COMMISSIONING

The burners are pre-set at the factory, but must be fine-tuned on completion of the installation. This is a condition of the guarantee.

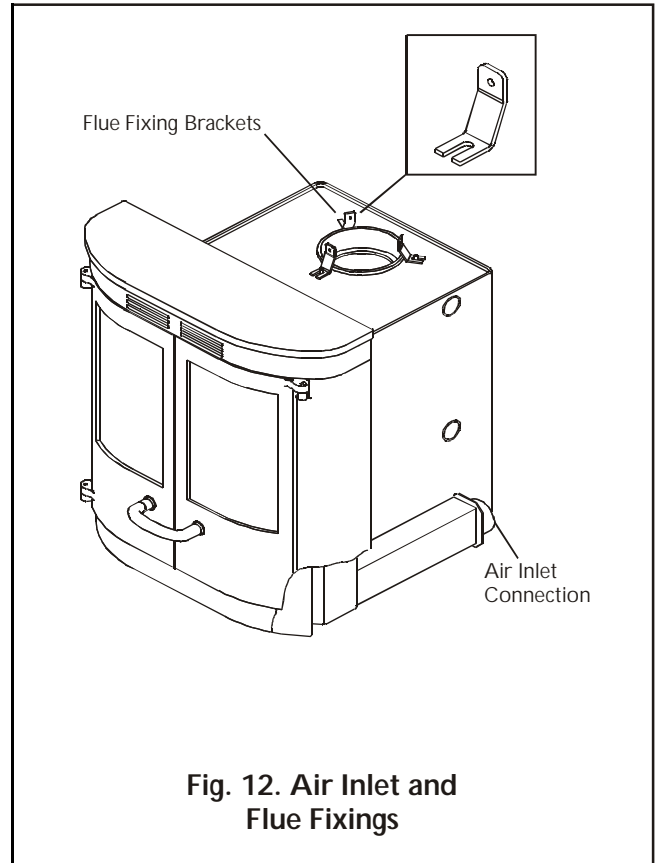
Before firing the boiler check that the baffles and blast chamber components are fitted in the correct positions as described above and shown in Figs. 10 & 11.

Ensure that the heating system is connected and filled with water before attempting to fire the boiler.

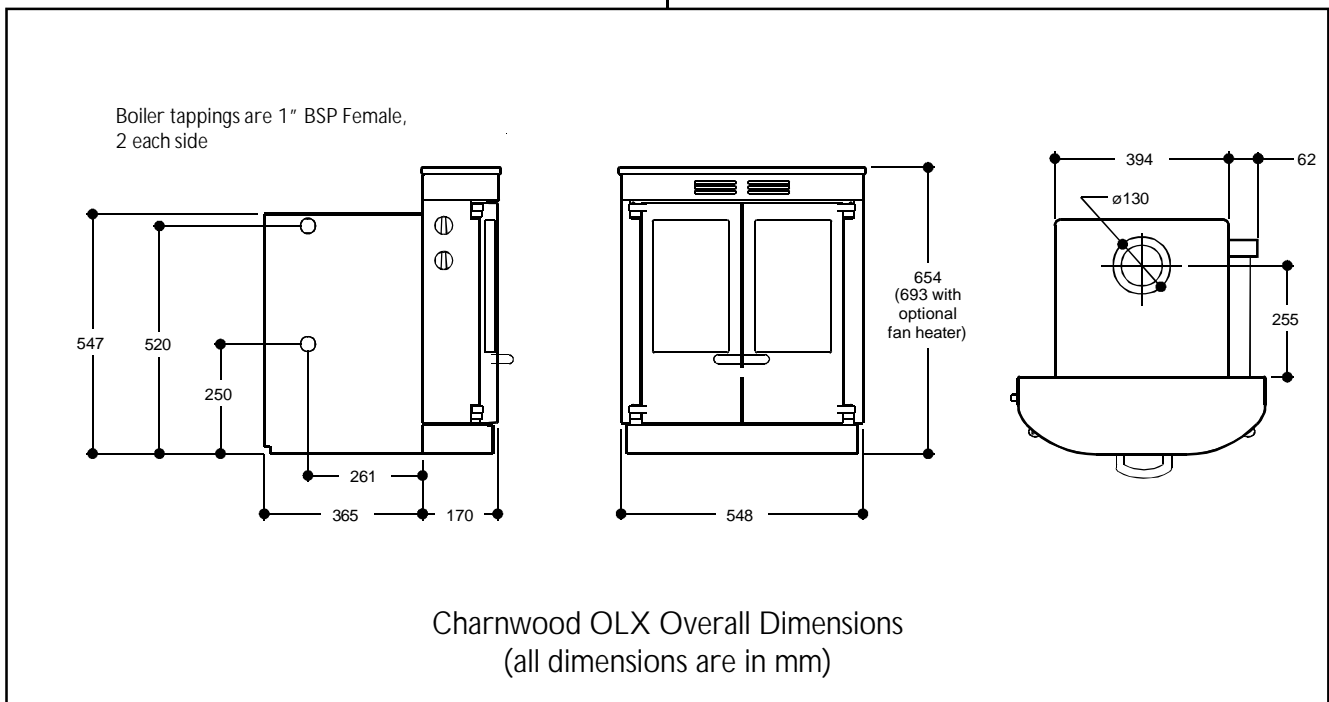
To set the oil pressure and the air setting it is necessary to remove the inner bottom plate. Isolate from the mains supply, open the doors and lift up and remove the bottom plate. See Fig 2. Lift off the coals, the fence and the coal effect. Loosen the fixing screw at each side of the inner plate, slide outwards into the slot, and lift off the inner bottom plate. Access to the boiler sampling point is behind the flame effect. To gain access lift the Perspex panel out of the flame effect and undo the two wing nuts on the back panel. Unplug the mains cable from the bottom of the flame effect, which may then be lifted clear. The boiler sampling point is at the top of the access door, use a 5 mm allen key to remove the blanking screw. Set the air control fully open (No. 10) before the initial firing. The electrical power may be turned back on to test the burner.

The burner components are shown in Fig. 8. Turn on the supply to the programmer, set the programmer to give heating and hot water and turn the

thermostat to Med. After a few seconds you should hear the burner ignite. If necessary bleed the pump. Refer to Fig. 9. Fit the piece of 4 mm plastic hose provided onto the bleed port, place the end of the hose into a suitable receptacle and open the bleed screw taking care not to spill any oil. When bleeding the pump will be quite noisy. Once all of the air is out of the system close the bleed screw and remove the hose. Take care to mop up any drops of oil spilt.



**Fig. 12. Air Inlet and Flue Fixings**



**Write the date on the flexible oil line label.**

The flexible oil line MUST be replaced every 2 years.

Allow the fire to run for 20-30 minutes before checking the soot and CO<sub>2</sub> readings. The sampling point is on the boiler access door. The air control is situated on the front of the black rubber air manifold which is towards the right of the burner, as shown in Fig. 8. Initially set to No. 10, the burner will be burning with excess air and with the oil pressure set at a mid-range setting. Fit a pressure gauge to the pressure gauge port shown in Fig. 8 and adjust to the required setting (100-140 psi.) After adjusting the pump pressure allow the fire to run for approximately 10 minutes before checking the smoke reading. Reduce the air inlet by slackening the nut in the centre of the manifold, moving the pointer clockwise to a lower notch and re-tightening the nut . When soot occurs, gradually increase it to give combustion free of soot. (10 = max air, 1 = min air ). This should give 11–12% CO<sub>2</sub> and 0-1 Smoke with a flue temperature of approximately 180°C above ambient. Measurements taken at the boiler access door will give a slightly higher temperature (approx. 220°C above ambient) than readings taken actually in the flue. A modern burner works with less excess air and often also with smaller nozzles than older models. This increases the efficiency but also the risk of condensation in the chimney. The risk increases if the area of the chimney flue is too large. The temperature of the flue gases should exceed 60°C measured 0.5 metres from the chimney top. If necessary some of the following measures may be taken to raise the chimney temperature:

Insulate the chimney in cold attics.

Install a chimney liner.

Install a draught regulator (dilutes the flue gases during operation and dries them up during standstill).

Increase the oil quantity.

Raise the flue gas temperature by removing some of the baffle plates in the boiler.

Re-fit the Electric Flame effect and check its operation.

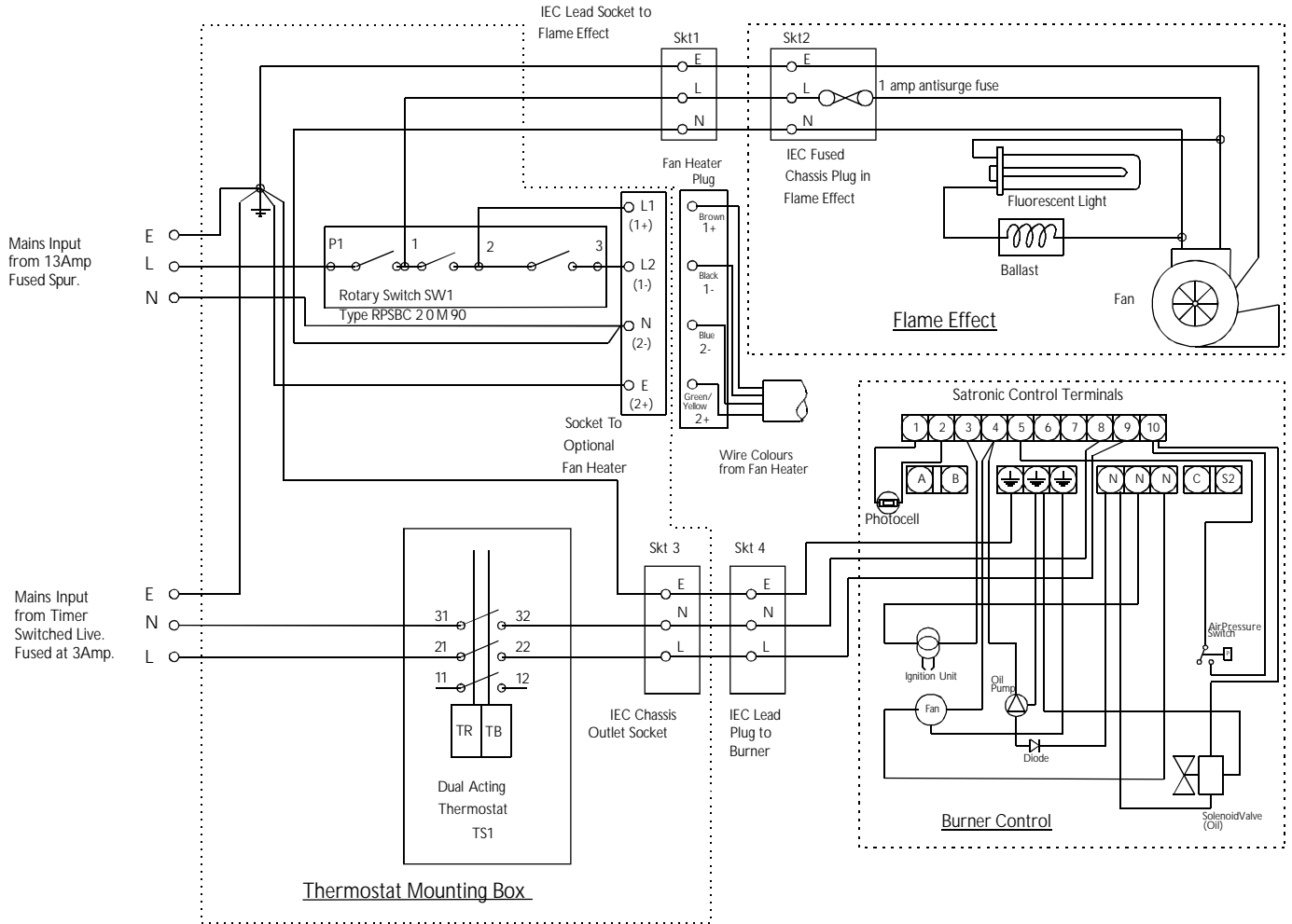
The flame pattern may take a few minutes to become established, particularly when the fire is switched on for the first time. Arrange the coals supplied with the appliance on top of the fibreglass coal effect to produce a beautiful fire.

Advise the customer on the use of the boiler, and the system controls. Also advise of the need for annual servicing of the boiler by an OFTEC trained & registered technician. Leave these Operating and Installation Instructions with the customer.

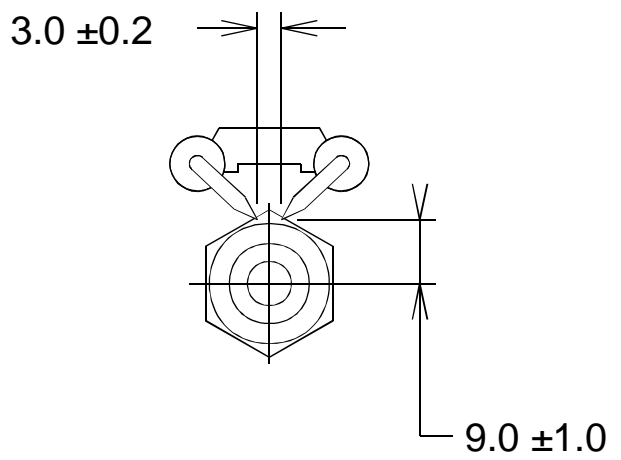
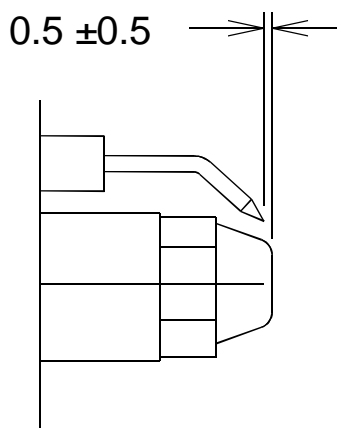
## OLX Boiler - Specifications

Max. Allowable Operating Temperature	95°C
Max. Allowable Operating Pressure	3 bar (Pressure Class 2)
Test Pressure	4.5 bar
Heat Output Range	11-13 kW
Heat Input at Rated Output	15 kW
Oil Pump Pressure	110 - 140 psi
Required Flue Draught	0.07 in H <sub>2</sub> O (0.17 mbar)
Exit Flue Gas Temp	205°C
Exit Flue Gas Mass Flow	.....kg/s
Exit Flue Connection Diameter	130 mm socket to take 125 mm (5 in) or 100 mm (4 in) pipe
Air Inlet Diameter	55 mm socket to take 50 mm (2 in) pipe
Max. Recommended Air Pipe Length	10M + 4 x 90° Swept Bends
Water-side Resistance @ flow rate 2.9 litres/min	4.1 mbar @DT=10°C 1.5 mbar @DT=20°C
Range of Temperature Control	40 - 90°C
Safety Thermostat Temperature	110°C
Fuel Type Used	Kerosene 28 second
Boiler Type	On / Off Type
Boiler Tapping size	1 in BSP Female
Electrical Protection	IP20
Earthing Terminal	Copper Flashed Steel
Electrical Supply	240v 50 Hz
Electrical Power Input @ 240v ac (standard)	200 Watts
(with fan heater)	2200 watts
Fuse in Flame Effect	250v 2A x 20 mm
Fuses Required in Power Supply	
Flame Effect only	3A 240V
Flame Effect + Fan Heater	10A 240V
Burner	3A 240V
Fire Valve Operating Temperature	90°C
Boiler Water Volume	23.4 Litres
Total Weight of Stove	140 Kg

# Charnwood OLX Wiring Diagram Above Serial No.1562



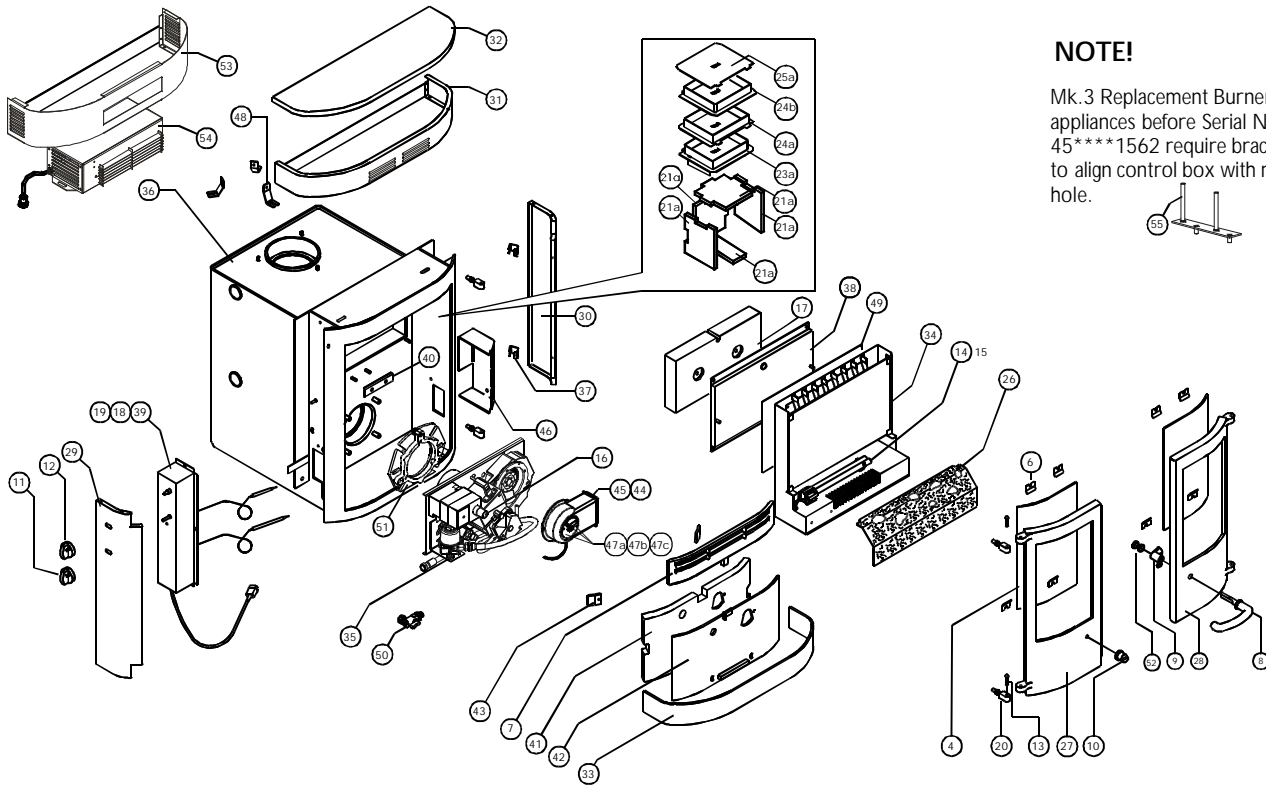
# Charnwood OLX Electrode Settings



All dimensions are in mm

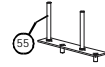


## Charnwood OLX Mk.2 Parts List



**NOTE!**

Mk.3 Replacement Burners for appliances before Serial No. 45\*\*\*\*1562 require bracket to align control box with re-set hole.



Item	Part No.	Description
3*	008/KV35S	Door Seal Set Inc. Adhesive
4	006/KV18	Glass Inc. Glass Channel
5*	008/TV95	Glass Seal (Neoprene)
6	004/KV23	Glass Retainer
7	002/TV07	Front Firebar
8	008/KV16	R.H. Door Handle
9	002/KV14	Door Catch Cam
10	008/KV13	L.H. Door Knob
11	008/TV19	Thermostat Knob
12	008/TV20	Flame Effect Knob
13	008/BW39/S	Hinge Pin Set (4 per set)
14	008/TV80	Fluorescent Lamp
15	008/TV78	Amber Lamp Sleeve
16	040/TV69	Reset Button Extension
17	008/TV09	Access Door Insulation
18	008/TV22	Thermostat
19	008/TV24	Flame Effect Rotary Switch
20	008/TV27	Hinge Post
21a	011/TV106	Blast Chamber Insulation Board Set
23a	010/TV31	Baffle -No.1
24a	010/TV47A	Baffle -No.2.
24b	010/TV47B	Baffle No.3
25a	010/TV48A	Baffle - No.4
26	008/TV13	Fibreglass Coal Effect
27	003/TV01/##	L.H. Door
28	003/TV02/##	R.H. Door
29	005/TV04/##	L.H. Side Panel
30	005/TV05/##	R.H. Side Panel
31	005/KV06/##	Lower Hood Panel
32	005/KV09/##	Top Hood Panel
33	005/TV16/##	Bottom Panel
34	008/TV11	Flame Effect Cartridge
35	008/TV15	Oil Burner
36	001/TV10B	Firebox/Boiler (OLX)
37	004/KV50	Panel Fixing Bracket

Item	Part No.	Description
38	004/TV03	Access Door
39	004/TV25	Thermostat Mounting Box
40	004/TV33	Thermostat Phial Clamping Plate
41	008/TV17	Inner Front Insulation
42	010/TV14	Inner Front Plate
43	010/TV43	Inner Front Plate Fixing Bracket
44	008/TV86	Air Inlet Gasket
45	008/TV49	Air Inlet Manifold
46	010/TV84/1	Air Inlet Side Cover
47a	010/TV108	Air Control - Location Disk
47b	010/TV109	Air Control - Pointer
47c	010/TV110	Air Control - Adjuster
48	010/TV42S	Flue Fixing Bracket (set of 3)
49	011/PV27	Back Ceramic Gasket
50	040/TV77	Service Valve & Elbow
51	040/TV94	Burner Mounting Flange
52		M12 Half Nuts
53	005/TV06/##	Lower Top Panel - for Fan Heater
54	008/TV111	Fan Heater
55	010/TV137	Control Box Offset Bracket

\* These items are not shown on the drawing  
## Please specify colour when ordering

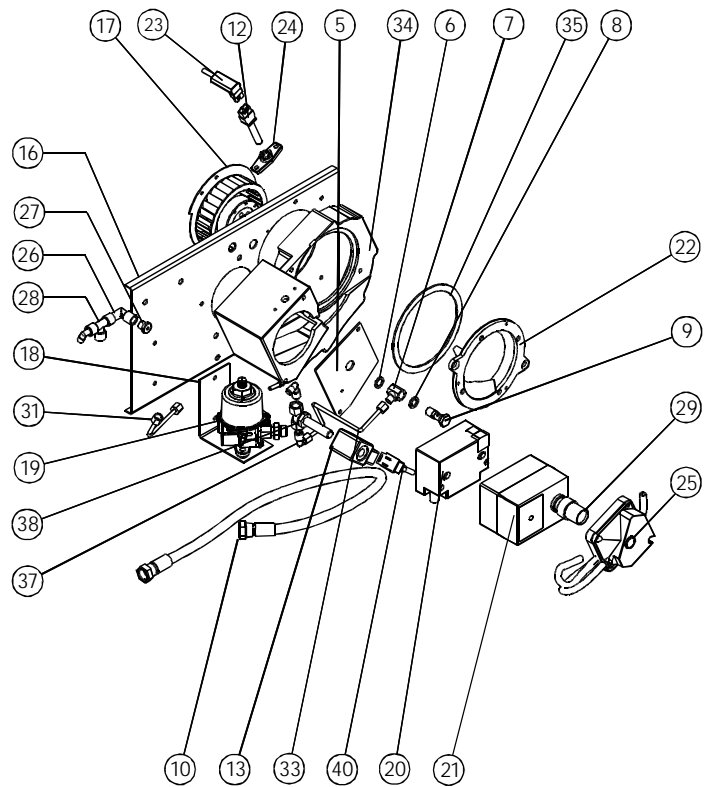
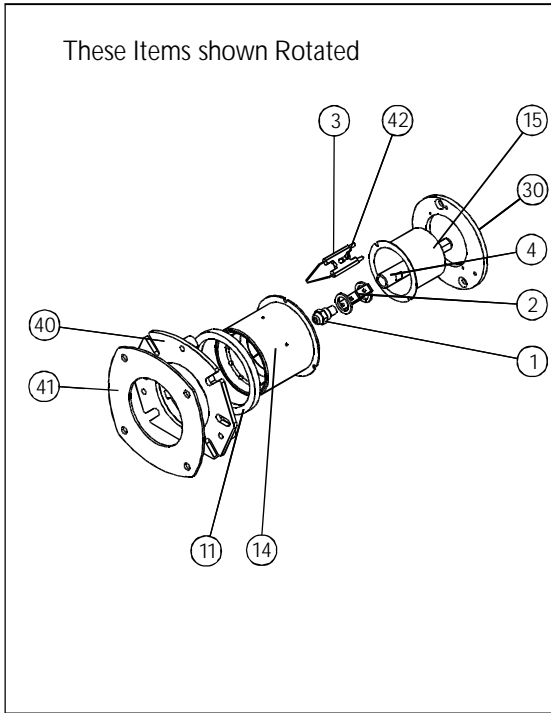
To obtain spare parts please contact your local stockist giving Model, Part number and Description. In case of difficulty contact the manufacturer at the address shown. This drawing is for Identification purposes only.



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# Charnwood OLX Burner Mk.3

## Parts List



Item	Part No.	Description
1	040/TV61	Nozzle - 0.4 80° EH
2	040/TV154	Electrode Mounting Block
3	040/TV153	Electrode
4	040/TV140	Nozzle Holder
5	040/TV155	Nozzle Holder Cover Plate
6	040/TV141	Al. Washer
7	040/TV143	Banjo Union
8	040/TV142	Fibre Washer
9	040/TV144	Banjo Bolt
10	040/TV160	Flexible Oil Line
11	040/TV63	Blast Tube Seal
12	040/TV112	Photocell Plug-in Type
13	040/TV113	Solenoid Coil Plug-in Type
14	040/TV164	Blast Tube
15	040/TV151	Air Guide in Blast Tube
16	040/TV28	Burner Chassis Plate
17	040/TV74	Fan Motor & Impeller
18	040/TV92	Pump Mounting Bracket
19	040/TV72	Oil Pump
20	040/TV71	Ignition Unit
21	040/TV75	Control Box
22	040/TV54/A	Fan Mounting Ring
23	040/TV158	Photocell Plug & Cable
24	040/TV159	Photocell Holder
25	040/TV68	Air Pressure Switch
26	040/TV148	Gauge Port Elbow
27	040/TV149	Gauge Port Plug
28	040/TV150	Oil T Connector
29	040/TV69	Reset Button Extension
30	040/TV152	Blast Tube Mounting Flange
31	040/TV146	Oil Pipe (Pump to Sol.Valve)
33	040/TV145	Oil Pipe (Sol.Valve to Nozzle)
34	040/TV15-1	Burner Casting
35	040/TV163	Fan Washer
37	040/TV147	Oil Elbow 8/10mm male/male

Item	Part No.	Description
38	040/TV124	Solenoid Valve
39	040/TV123	Solenoid Plug & Lead
40	040/TV161	Burner Mounting Flange
41	040/TV162	Mounting Flange Gasket
42		Electrode fixing screw

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