

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF YOUR HUNTER MIDI STOVE ROOMHEATER MARK II



**HUNTER STOVES LTD**

*Midi 8 and Midi 14 models of this appliance are approved  
by the D S F A A S for use with smokeless fuels*

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

## MIDI STOVE ASSEMBLY – Figure 1

### Fitting the Throat Plate

The throat plate is a fabricated steel plate clearly marked with the words "Throat Plate" and "Top". When fitted it should be noted that these words should be uppermost and at the front of the stove.

Make sure before fitting that the front fire bars are removed.

Hold the throat plate in both hands, front and back, with the words "TOP THROAT PLATE" uppermost.

Put one end of the throat plate into the stove through the fire doors and angle it upwards to the top right hand corner of the stove to allow the other end of the throat plate to enter the fire box in the lower left hand corner. (See Figures 3, 4).

Above the firebricks, at the back of the stove on each side, are guides for the throat plate locating pins. To locate the right hand pin in the right hand guide, the left hand pin is pulled forward, allowing the right hand pin to drop into place. (See Figure 5). The left hand pin is then located by pulling forward the right hand pin – see arrows in Figure 5.

The throat plate should now swing freely on its locating pins.

The throat plate can be pulled forward as far as the guides will allow, then swung upwards. The slots in the throat plate will then clear the support pins in the upper part of the stove body. (See Figure 6). The plate is then pushed back leaving it supported on the support pins at the front and the firebricks at the back.

By using the operating tool/poker, the plate can be swung down for flue inspection. Locate the downturned lip on the throat plate, and by pushing back, the throat plate can be lowered, still hinged on the locating pins.

This will allow the top of the throat plate and the flueway to be cleaned through the appliance.

The throat plate is placed back in its operating position by reversing the lowering procedure.

**THE THROAT PLATE SHOULD BE SWUNG DOWN AND THE TOP SIDE CLEARED AT LEAST MONTHLY.**

Removal of the throat plate is the reverse procedure of the installation.

### Fitting the front Firebars

Two front fire bars are supplied with the stove. The bars slot into two guides situated either side of the main door opening. Each bar should be fitted with the flat face facing outwards and the locating detents on the right hand side. The fire bars are identical and interchangeable but it should be noted that they will only fit the correct way round.

### Fitting the Flue Collar and Inspection Plate

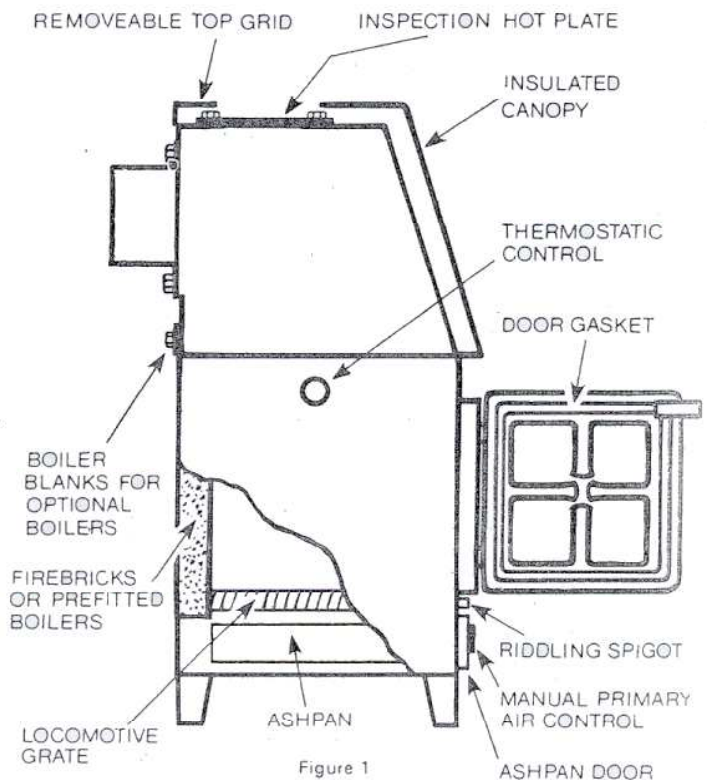
Fit the square gaskets, flue collar and inspection plate to the required outlets, using the brass nuts supplied. Do not over-tighten the nuts. Only fit the flue damper if wood is to be burnt.

**DO NOT FIT THE FLUE DAMPER WHEN BURNING SOLID FUELS.**

**PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**

It is important that your stove is correctly installed as Hunter & Son (Mells) Limited cannot accept responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation.

Inspect your stove and in the event of damage notify Hunter & Son (Mells) Limited and the stockist from whom the stove was purchased immediately.



### The Thermostat

The thermostat is factory set, but should be checked before commissioning the appliance. Remove the thermostat knob and canopy. Replace the thermostat knob on its spindle and set the thermostat to No. 8. Measure the mean gap from the inside face of the disc to the stove side. The gap should measure: Midi 8, 20mm; Midi 14, 30mm; Midi 20, 34mm. Variation of the gap measurement is achieved by adjustment of the locking nuts.

### Overrun Prevention Device

Check operation to see that the fire doors will not close whilst the ashpan door is open. (See Figure 7).

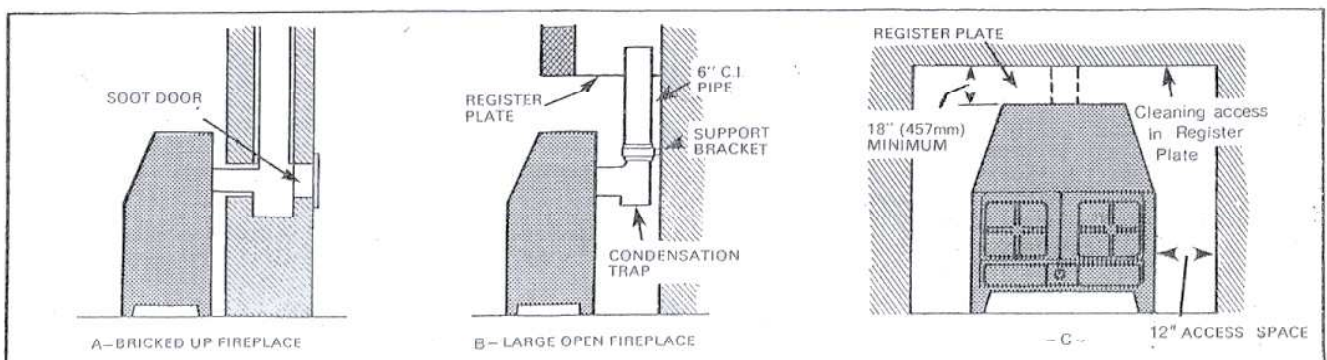


Figure 2

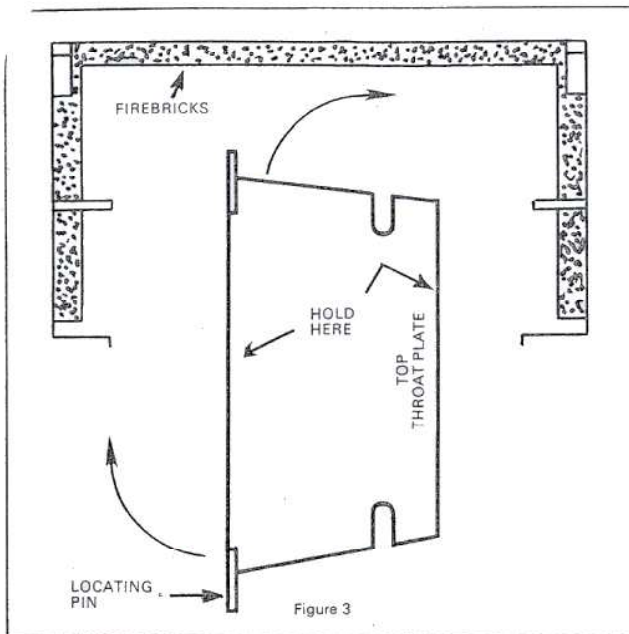


Figure 3

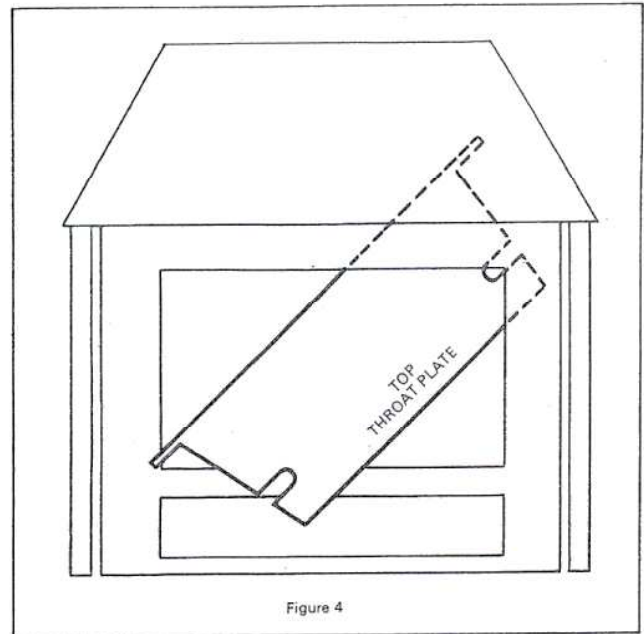


Figure 4

## INSTALLATION CHIMNEYS

Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should be not less than 180mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method. The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. A flue draught of minimum 1.5mm to a maximum of 2.5mm water gauge is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser should be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled, and to prevent overfiring.

If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney consult your local Solid Fuel Advisory Service office.

### Connection of Stove to Chimney

The chimney should be swept before connection to the stove.

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate (Figure 2A). A short length of flue pipe of a minimum 150mm internal diameter may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. This flue pipe should be of cast iron, 316 grade stainless steel, or vitreous enamelled steel, nominal thickness 1.2mm. (See Building Regulations). Ensure that the pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear chimney walls. Ideally, the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flueway.

With large open fireplaces, use a condensation trap, with the flue pipe sealed into a horizontal register plate (Figure 2B, C). The clearances given in Figure 2C should be adhered to if the stove is to be recessed to give access and to ensure that the benefit of the convected heat given off from the top of the stove is not lost.

The length of any horizontal run of flue pipe should not exceed the flue outlet diameter on the stove ie 150mm.

It is essential that all connections between the stove and chimney/flue are sealed and made airtight.

Both the chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ALL parts of the chimney cannot be reached through the stove, a soot door must be fitted in a suitable position to enable this to be done.

The stove requires an adequate free air supply into the room of at least 163sqcm, and it should not be installed where an extractor fan is fitted.

### PROXIMITY OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL

If the stove is to be freestanding, any plaster behind must have

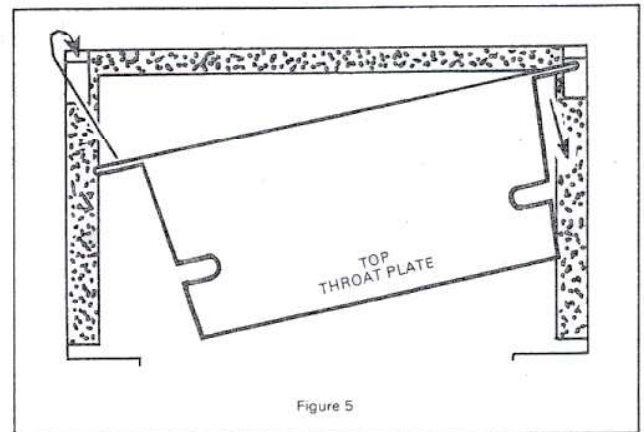


Figure 5

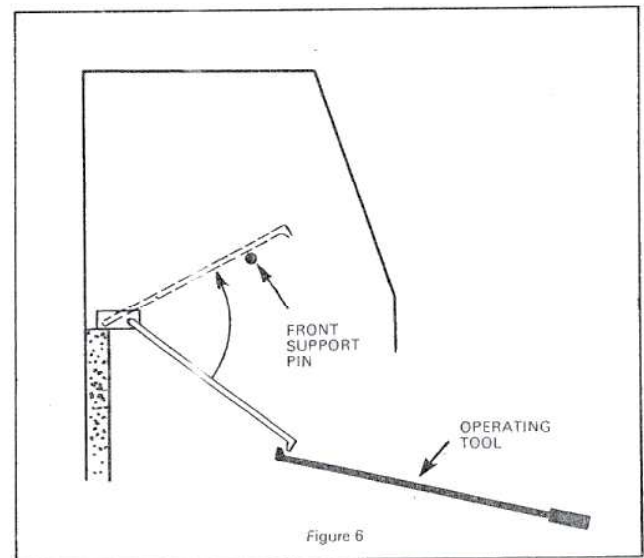


Figure 6

suitable protection. Mount a sheet of 6mm non-combustible material on the wall leaving a minimum 25mm air gap between both the wall and the back of the stove. Alternatively your stove may be installed without protection provided that a space of not less than 450mm is left between the wall and the back of the stove. If the wall is of wood, the distance from the wall to the back of the stove should be increased to 900mm. In all instances the stove should be positioned on an incombustible base-plate or hearth. Allow an apron of 300-450mm at the front of the

... and 225–300mm on either side to catch any loose ash. The hearth upon which the stove is to be placed should not be less than 127mm thick if the floor is made of combustible material, and care should be taken to level the stove.

## NOTE

It is the responsibility of the installer to comply with the Health & Safety At Work Act 1974, paying particular regard to the hazards of asbestos dust and the caustic nature of fire cement. Facilities for handling the unit should be adequate to prevent the glass in the doors being broken.

Care should be taken that all flues, hearths, combustion air supplies and the positioning of these should be in accordance with the current Building Regulations, Local Authority By-Laws, British Standards and Codes of Practice. Particular note should be made of:

BS5601 – Installation in Caravans and Mobile Homes.  
BS8303 & BS6461 Pts. 1 & 2 1984 – Installation of Domestic Appliances Burning Solid Fuel and Chimneys and Flues for Appliances Burning Solid Fuels.

Upon completion of installation, the appliance should be checked under fire for soundness of joints and seals, and also that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance, up the chimney and emitted safely.

## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

### THE CONTROLS

#### Multifuel Grate

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

To burn wood, allow the ash to build up on the bars of the grate, so that the wood burns on its own ashes. Do not use the riddler when burning wood.

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

#### Overrun Prevention Device – figure 7

This device is designed to prevent the stove from being accidentally over-fired by leaving the ashpan door open with the fire doors closed.

Between the left hand fire door and the ashpan door, incorporated in the stove body, is a freely pivoting lever. If the ashpan door is opened and closed with the fire door open, the lever will be seen to move. If the ashpan door is left open, the left hand fire door will be obstructed by this lever and will not close completely. When the ashpan door is closed, the lever is pivoted back into the ashpan area, enabling the fire doors to be completely closed. It will also be noted that the ashpan door cannot be opened until the fire door is opened.

#### Thermostat

(Factory Set – See Installation Instructions for setting method)

Your Hunter Midi stove is thermostatically controlled. The thermostat automatically controls the rate of burning by regulating the amount of primary air fed to the firebed.

Turn the knob clockwise to increase air flow (and therefore the burning rate), and anti-clockwise to reduce the air flow. The numbers on the knob can be used as reference points for varying rates of burn.

Turn the knob fully clockwise to number 8 for maximum output in winter conditions, or anti-clockwise to number 1 or number 2 for minimum heating only, or for overnight burning.

There are manual primary air controls in the ashpit door and these can be used to supplement the air supply if necessary. Opening the manual air controls overrides the operation of the

thermostat and it is therefore imperative that the stove is never left unattended with the manual air controls open.

### The Damper Assembly

When burning wood, the flue damper assembly may be fitted. When the flue damper is set in the open position (handle in line with the flue collar) the chimney draws at full draught, increasing the speed of air flow through the stove and flue. Shutting the damper (handle at a right angle to the flue collar) restricts the flow, slowing the rate of burning. The flue damper should always be *opened* before the fire doors are *opened*.

#### THE FLUE DAMPER SHOULD NOT BE FITTED WHEN BURNING SOLID FUELS

Air control setting will differ for each installation, depending on the type of fuel used, chimney draught, etc. Experience will show how the best results can be obtained from the stove.

### Lighting the Stove

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

To light the fire, use rolled-up newspaper or firelighters placed on the grate with kindling and small pieces of fuel. Open the thermostat control, and the manual air controls, ignite the kindling and close the doors. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the grate bed, further fuel can be added as required. The thermostatic air controls can then be set to your particular requirements (see Thermostat Section above), and the manual air controls closed.

### USE IN SOLID FUEL MODE

#### De-Ashing

To de-ash, place end of riddling tool with square hole over protruding spigot on lower right-hand side of the stove. Move the tool handle up and down several times. Allow the ash dust to settle and the ash in the pan to cool before emptying.

Always de-ash before refuelling and do not let the ash build up on the grate. Coal produces ash, which, if allowed to build up, will stifle the air flow and eventually cause the fire to die. However, do not over-riddle or unburnt fuel will drop into the ashpan. Occasionally a piece of clinker or unburnt fuel may lodge between the bars. This can be removed by vigorous riddling or will burn out after a short period.

We cannot stress firmly enough how important it is to empty the ashpan regularly. Air passing through the firebed cools the grate bars. Distortion or burning out of grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up to the underside of the grate.

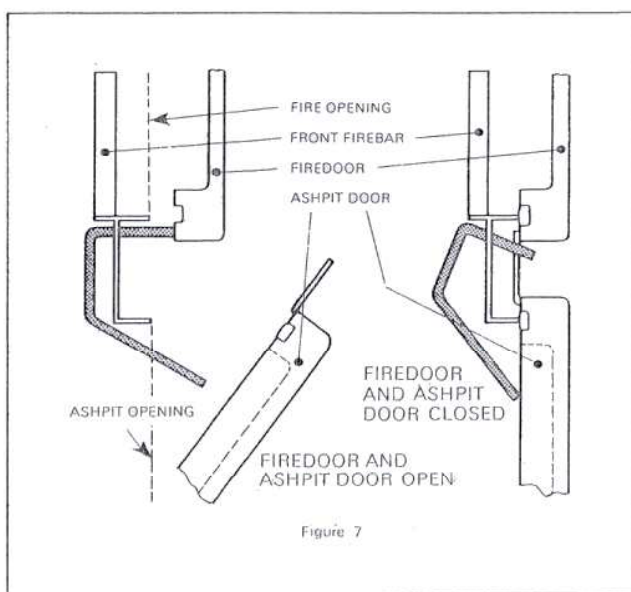


Figure 7

## Recommended Solid Fuels

### Manufactured Smokeless Fuels

COALITE  
HOMEFIRE  
PHURNACITE  
REXCO  
ROYAL  
SUNBRITE DOUBLES

### Natural Smokeless Fuels

ANTHRACITE STOVE NUTS  
WELSH DRY STEAM COAL  
(large nuts)

Smaller sizes of the above fuels could be more suitable for use in Spring and Autumn.

### PETROLEUM COKE FUELS SHOULD NOT BE BURNT ON THIS APPLIANCE.

Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local fuel supplier.

## USE IN WOODBURNING MODE

As previously mentioned, wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally.

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

## ASH PAN REMOVAL

Using the square end of the riddling tool, open the fire doors first (because of the overrun prevention device) then turn the handle in the centre of the ashpan door and lower it gently downwards. Use the operating tool to remove the ashpan but remember to close the ashpan door immediately if the stove is still burning. Do not leave the stove burning with the ash door open. Allow ash to cool before placing in plastic bins or liners.

Procedure for re-fuelling and de-ashing when suitable:

Riddle; wait; open fire doors; re-fuel; open ashpan door; remove ashpan; empty; replace ashpan; close ashpan door; close fire-doors.

The stove can be banked up for long periods of burning, e.g. all day or all night by:

1. Closing down the thermostat. It usually takes a little practice to find the correct setting for your particular installation.
2. Closing the flue damper (only when burning wood).
3. De-ashing prior to re-fuelling when the fuel level is low (only when burning solid fuels).
4. Using smaller sizes of fuel.

To revive the fire, open the thermostat and manual air controls fully until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary, and

refuel. Close the manual air controls when the fire is re-established.

If the fire is blazing out of control, the thermostat and manual air controls should be closed down completely and the fire allowed to die. This process can be speeded up if necessary by continual riddling so that burning and unburnt fuel is passed into the ashpan and then removed.

Should the fire be sluggish, or not burn adequately, check that there is an adequate air supply to the room in which the appliance is situated, and then make sure that the throat plate, all flueways and the chimney are clear and free from any obstruction.

## SAFETY NOTES FOR YOUR GUIDANCE

BE AWARE OF THE DANGERS OF FIRE - USE A FIRE GUARD WHEN CHILDREN ARE PRESENT.

## WARNING - DO NOT OVERFIRE

It is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity, causing it to overfire in certain circumstances e.g. excessive draught in abnormal weather conditions.

Overfiring the appliance could damage the stove.

Watch for signs of overfiring - if any part of the stove starts to glow red, the fire is approaching an overfire situation, and the controls should be adjusted accordingly.

Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a safe setting - careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

Ensure the air inlet is kept clear of unburnt fuel or clinker which could prevent closure of the thermostat flap.

## WARNING - FUME EMISSION

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated.

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

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

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

## GENERAL MAINTENANCE

**THROAT PLATE** – The throat plate should be lowered for cleaning *at least once a month* to prevent any build-up of soot or fly ash which could lead to blocked flueways and dangerous fume leakage. If the throat plate is lowered, the chimney can be swept through the appliance. See Throat Plate section under Installation Instructions. Check the throat plate each year, after years of withstanding the heat from the fire, it may eventually become necessary to replace this item which has been made removable.

**CHIMNEY** – Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have built nests in the chimney or the masonry may have cracked. Both the chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least twice a year. We recommend the use of a wire centre sweeps brush with guide wheel.

**STOVE BODY** – The black stove body can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint, obtainable from your local stockist. Alternatively, a "stove black" polish, such as Zeebrite, will give an excellent lustre and positively enhance the look of the appliance. It will, however, require more frequent attention.

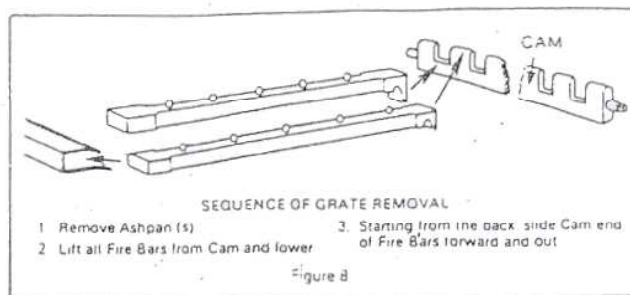
Leave doors, manual slider controls or thermostat slightly open during any period when the stove is left unlit to reduce condensation.

**CANOPY** – Polish the canopy, when cool, with a suitable spray-on polish and a soft cloth. This will maintain the colour and sheen of the paint.

**GLASS** – Clean the glass, again when cool, with a proprietary cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker, or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

**FIRE-BRICKS** – In normal use, fire-bricks can last for many years. It is possible however to dislodge or crack them if logs are continually jammed against them or if they are frequently struck with a poker. Check periodically for serious cracks or loosened bricks, these can be easily repaired with fire cement or replaced with new bricks supplied by Hunter & Son (Mells) Ltd. or by your local stockists.

**GRATE BARS** – Should it be necessary to replace any of the grate bars, to remove the bars from the stove, first take out the ashpan(s) and then lift each bar up and off the cam located on the right hand side of the stove. Let each bar drop into the ashpan area, the left hand end remaining on the ledge. Continue this with each bar until all the right hand ends of the bars are off the cam. Then taking the bar at the back of the stove, bring the right hand end forward to the front and out, and continue in this order until all the bars are removed (Figure 3). To replace, reverse this procedure.



**DOORS** – Should the doors on the appliance require adjustment to maintain their seal, each hinge is adjustable in three dimensions; by slackening the bolt behind the hinge with a 10mm spanner, the hinge assembly can be moved sideways and up and down, or it can be moved in and out by the addition or subtraction of shims or washers behind the hinge bracket.

**TAR** – If you are burning wet or unseasoned wood, you may find that the glass becomes blackened and the inside of the stove coated with tar. This can sometimes happen quite quickly especially when the stove is used with the thermostat closed. Dry wood that will create sufficient heat will burn off the tar. Burning the fire up fiercely for about half an hour each day will help remove tar deposits and by warming up the chimney, reduce the possibility of deposits forming.

**SPARE PARTS** – The following is a list of useful spare parts, complete with their part numbers, should you need to order any replacements.

DESCRIPTION	PART NO.		
	Midi 8	Midi 14	Midi 20
THROAT PLATE	*01355	*01017	*01019
OPERATING TOOL	*00230	*00231	*00232
MIDI GRATE: Each bar Mk II	*00162	*00165	*00168
MIDI GRATE: Cam section Mk II	*00163	*00166	*00169
DOOR AND ASHPAN DOOR HANDLE	*00191	*00191	*00191
FRONT FIRE BAR	*00090	*00091	*00092
BRASS RIDDLING TOOL	*00102	*00102	*00102
GASKET FOR FLUE COLLAR			
INSPECTION PLATE	*00192	*00192	*00192
DOOR CATCH ASSEMBLY	*00049	*00049	*00049
THERMOSTAT	*00132	*00132	*00132
GLASS	*01174	*01175	*01176
FIREPROOF SEALING ROPE FOR DOORS (per metre)	*00194	*00194	*00194
FIREPROOF SEALING ROPE FOR GLASS (per metre)	*00193	*00193	*00193
GASKET GLUE (per 125ml tin)	*00158	*00158	*00158
BLACK STOVE PAINT (125ml tin with brush)	*00160	*00160	*00160

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