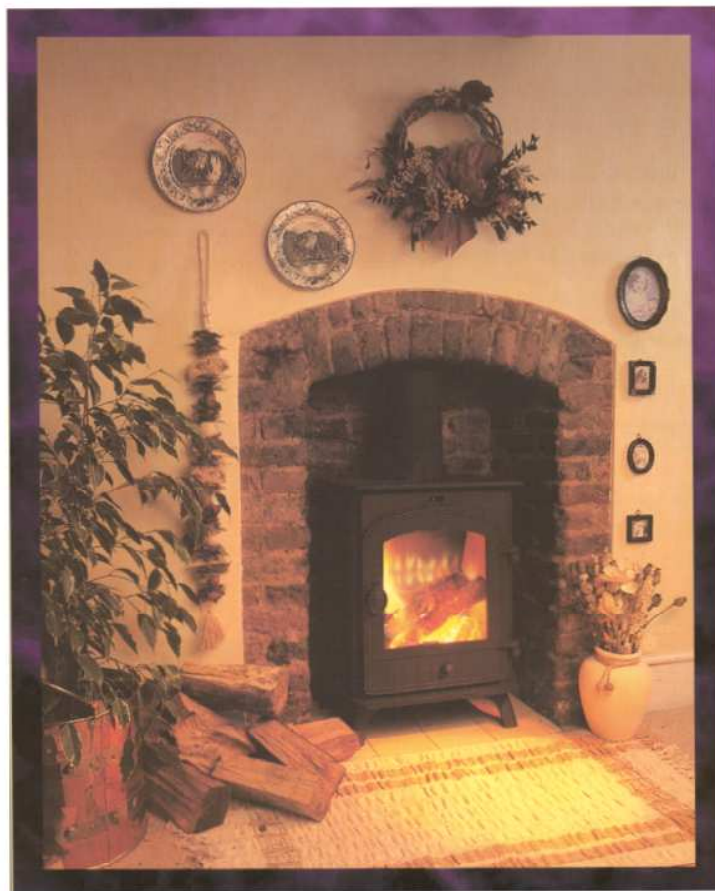




Instructions for the Installation & Operation of

HUNTER OAKWOOD STOVE



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 correct use of the appliance & operation of controls.

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

It is important that your stove is correctly installed as Hunter Stoves Limited cannot accept responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation

OAKWOOD STOVE ASSEMBLY

Fitting the Turbo Baffle

The baffle is positioned in the top half of the stove. The two spigots on the back of the baffle locate into the two holes in the back plate, with the top/front edge supported via the bracket on the top airwash.

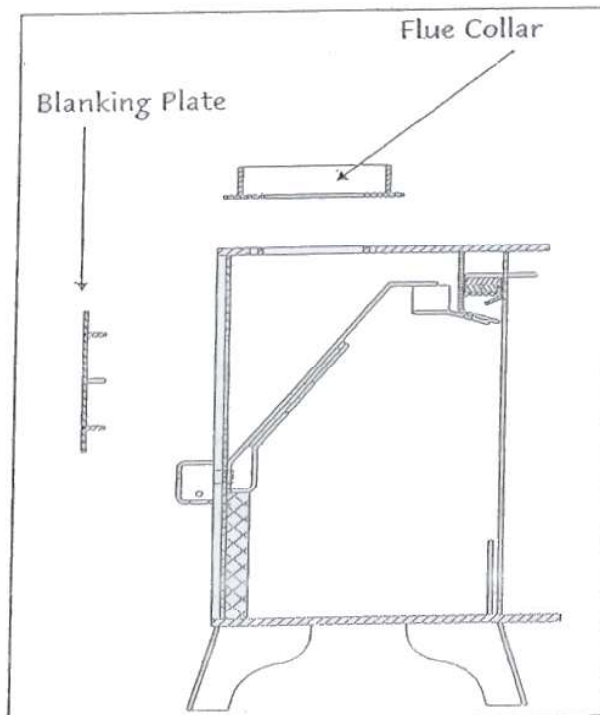
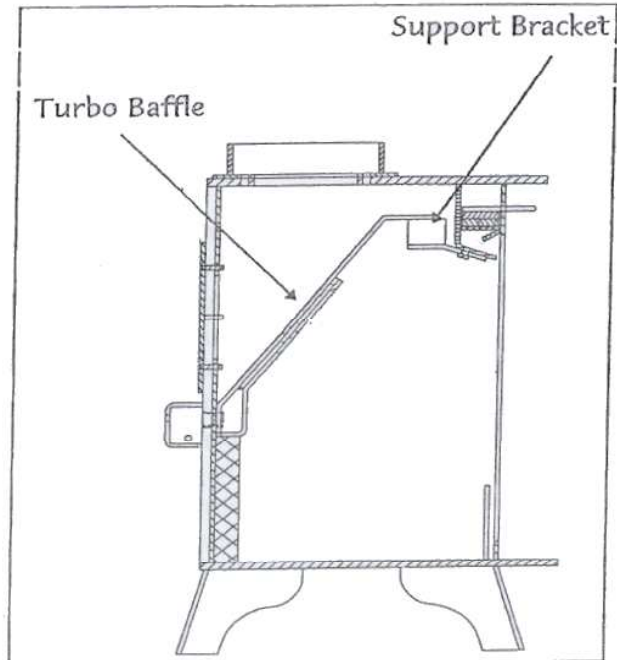
Fitting the Flue Collar

Place the flue collar on the top or rear outlet as required; and secure to the four locating tabs inside the flue outlet using the 6mm nuts & bolts supplied.

Fitting the Blanking Plate

The Blanking plate is also fixed to the locating tabs using the 6mm nuts supplied.

WHILST IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE FLUE COLLAR AND BLANKING PLATE ARE SECURELY FIXED TO THE STOVE, DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE NUTS.



INSTALLATION

Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 150mm 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 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 must 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 dealer/stockist.

The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove.

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate. A short length of flue pipe of a minimum 152mm 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, nominal thickness 1.2mm. 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.

The length of any horizontal run of flue pipe must not exceed the flue outlet diameter on the stove - 152mm

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 can be recessed in a suitable sized fireplace but a permanent free air gap must be left around the sides and top to obtain maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove. There should not be any combustible material within a distance of 900mm from any surface of the stove. In all instances the stove should be positioned on an incombustible hearth. Allow an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side. The hearth on which the stove is to be placed should not be less than 125mm thick if the floor is made of combustible material, and care should be taken to level the stove.

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.

Care should be taken that all flues, hearths and combustion air supplies are in accordance with the current Building Regulations, Local Authority Bye-Laws, British Standards and Codes of Practice.

AIR CONTROLS

This stove has been designed to burn cleaner and more efficiently than a conventional wood burning stove. If used correctly this stove will burn far more efficiently than normal with the obvious notable feature CLEAN GLASS.

However, for this product to work properly it must be used correctly.

Primary Air (1)

Primary air is controlled via the slider in the bottom of the door, this provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire.

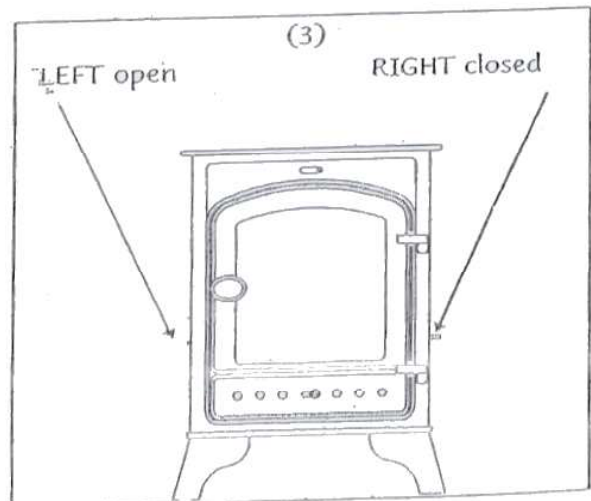
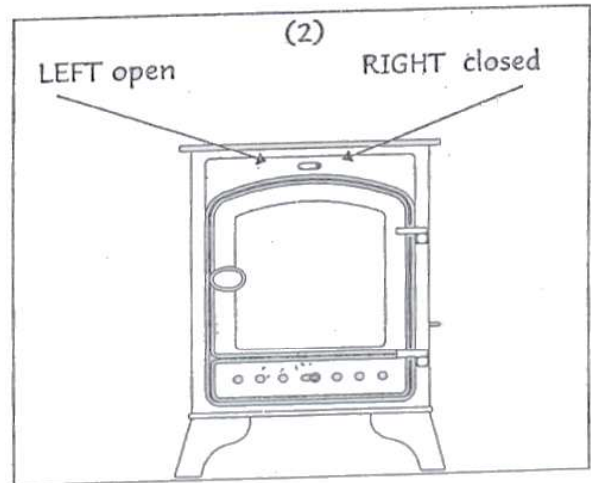
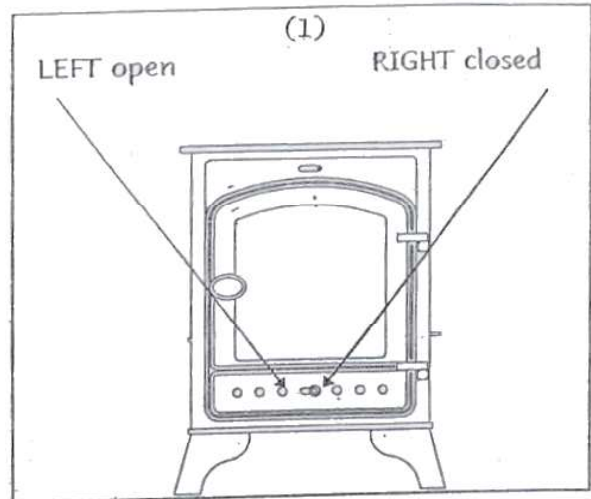
Secondary Air (2)

Secondary air is controlled via the slider at the top of the door, it is this "airwash" that keeps a clean and uninterrupted view of the fire, also aiding in good secondary combustion of the fuel and reducing emissions into the chimney and environment.

Tertiary Air (3)

Tertiary air is drawn from the back and injected into the stove via the "turbo baffle" ducting system. Unburnt gases and volatiles from the fuels mix with the hot air causing tertiary combustion within the firebox. The control bar will allow further control of air entering the turbo baffle system, ultimately aiding overnight burning.

(Note ! all pictures show controls in the closed position)



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Notes on woodburning

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 or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. This would also significantly affect the cleanburn performance of the stove.

Notes on solid fuel burning

Always de-ash before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate. Solid fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the air flow through the grate and eventually cause the fire to die.

With some solid fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate, allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

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

Lighting the Stove

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure in steadily and to give a long service life of the paint finish. During this curing in process you may notice an unpleasant smell. It is non toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

First, load the fire with starting fuel i.e. paper, dry sticks and/or fire lighters in the mode chosen, either wood or coal.

Light the fire at base leaving all air controls open. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the fuel bed, further fuel can be added as required.

When your fuel is well alight you can start to restrict the primary air intake. If you are burning only wood, the primary air control can be fully closed. If you are burning solid fuel you will require more primary air.

The stove can be banked up for long periods. When burning solid fuel empty the ashpan. Open air controls and let the fire burn brightly for a short period. Refuel and close air controls, the exact setting required will depend on the fuel used and the chimney draw so some practice may be necessary. To revive the fire, open air controls until the fire is burning brightly, de-ash if necessary (solid fuel only) and refuel. Set air controls as required.

SOLID FUELS

We recommend the majority of approved manufactured smokeless fuels.

Household coal, which is a 'smokey' fuel, can also be used but note that different types will give different performances.

PETROLEUM COKE FUELS OR HOUSEHOLD WASTE SHOULD NOT BE BURNT ON THIS APPLIANCE.

Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local supplier or the Solid Fuel Advisory Service

Safety notes for your guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS - Always use a fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.

DO NOT OVERFIRE - it is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity, this could damage the stove, so watch for signs of overfiring - if any part of the stove starts to glow red, the fire is in 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.

WARNING - FUME EMISSION

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

If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action 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 chimney blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified. If necessary, seek professional advice.

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

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Turbo Baffle

This should be removed at least once a month to prevent any build up of soot or fly ash which could lead to blocked flueways and dangerous fume emission.

Chimney

Check your chimney each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or the masonry may have cracked. Both the chimney and flue pipe should be swept twice a year.

Stove Body

The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean whilst the stove is hot, wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with a suitable brand of paint.

Glass Panel

Clean the glass panel when cool with a proprietary glass 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 door could crack the glass panel. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Firebricks

In normal use, these can last for many years. It is possible however to crack them if logs are continually jammed against them or if they are frequently struck with a poker.

Check periodically for seriously cracked bricks which can be replaced with new.

Door

Should the door require adjustment to maintain its seal, each hinge is adjustable. By slackening the locking nut on the back of the hinge, the door can be moved in and out.

SPARE PARTS LIST

DESCRIPTION	CODE
6MM SEALING ROPE	6SR
10MM SEALING ROPE	10SR
GLASS CLIP	HFR07025
GLASS PANEL	HFR07024
FAN CATCH & NUT	HFR07029
DOOR KNOB	HFR07028
AIR SLIDER KNOB	HHR08045
FLUE COLLAR	HFR07031
BLANKING PLATE	HFR07032
TURBO BAFFLE	HFR07030
LOG GUARD (WOOD)	HFR07035
FIREBRICK - REAR	HFR07026
FIREBRICK - SIDE	HFR07027
OPERATING TOOL	HFR07029
L/H GRATE SUPPORT (M/F)	HFR07036B
R/H GRATE SUPPORT (M/F)	HFR07036A
REAR PLATE (M/F)	HFR07037
GRATE CAST (M/D)	HFR07029
ASHPAN (M/F)	HFR07039
IRON GUARD (M/D)	HFR07038