



OWNER'S MANUAL

For the warmest of welcomes

A comprehensive guide to the installation,
assembly, operation and maintenance
for all Villager Woodburning Stoves

'A' RANGE

'B' RANGE

KITCHENER

'C' WOOD

DOUBLE FRONTED STOVES

and all Villager Multi-Fuel Stoves

ELITE RANGE

BROMLEY RANGE

BAYSWATER RANGE

BERKLEY

CHELSEA DUO/SOLO

PUFFIN

SPRING 2006

Thank you for buying a Villager Stove

Lyme Regis Engineering, the makers of the Villager stove range was founded 40 years ago. Since 1979 we have specialised in the design and manufacture of high performance stoves, and over the years have built an enviable reputation for the quality, reliability and fuel efficiency of our products. This has been achieved through combining the latest manufacturing technology with traditional engineering skills and craftsmanship.

Please read through this booklet carefully before you start

We have tried to make these instructions as straightforward and comprehensive as possible, but if you are unsure on any aspect of the installation or operation please seek expert advice from your qualified heating engineer, your Villager dealer, or by calling our Technical Helpline on 0870 160 2202.

Even if you are having the stove professionally installed we recommend that you read all the sections, including Section 3 on boiler installation if this is appropriate, to familiarise yourself with every aspect of the stove's installation and operation.

Correctly installed and operated, your Villager stove will give years of faithful service and always provide "the warmest of welcomes".

Please keep this manual for future reference.

C O N T E N T S

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Important information

Please read this section before the installation is started.

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SECTION 2

Stove installation

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Pages 10 and 11

SECTION 4

Lighting and maintenance

Please read this section before you light the stove. It includes information on safety and maintenance.

Pages 12 and 13

SECTION 5

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Pages 14 to 16

The last word

Useful numbers to record

Villager Fireguard Guarantee



SECTION 1

Important Information

Please read this section carefully before the installation is started

INSTALLER RESPONSIBILITY

Under the Health & Safety at Work act 1974 all installation work must be carried out in such a way as to ensure that there is no danger to the installer or to others.

ASBESTOS AWARENESS

Particular attention should be given to the possibility of disturbing asbestos in existing installations. Asbestos should only be removed by a registered specialist.

THE USE OF FIRE CEMENT

Attention should be given to the caustic nature of fire cement - it is advised that protective gloves are worn, and any fire cement that comes into contact with skin is washed off thoroughly with water without delay. Care should be taken not to get fire cement on the body of the stove.

INSTALLATION COMPLIANCE

Stoves

The stove should be installed in accordance with:
BS 8303: Code of Practice for the installation of domestic heating and cooking appliances burning solid mineral fuels.

BS 6461: Installation of chimneys and flues for domestic appliances burning solid fuel, including wood and peat.

All solid fuel and woodburning stoves must be installed by a competent person, in compliance with all the national and local Building Regulations and codes of practice. HETAS® maintains a list of registered solid fuel installers - we would be pleased to supply details if necessary. Many Villager dealers have their own installers, or should be able to recommend a suitable installer.

An extractor fan must not be fitted in the same room as the stove, because it can stop the chimney from drawing properly.

The stove must not be modified in any way without our express permission, any unauthorised modification will invalidate the guarantee.

For boiler installation please see Section 3 on page 10.

If you are installing a stove in a boat, caravan, mobile home or other mobile structure, it is very important to realise the potential fire risks present with such installations, due to the combustible materials used in their construction. Special precautions must be taken to insulate and protect these materials. Seek expert advice if in any doubt whatsoever.

The following points are most important:

1. The stove must stand on a non combustible hearth which is suitably insulated from any combustible materials.
2. The stove must be suitably insulated from combustible materials around and above the stove.
3. The flue pipe must be suitably insulated from any combustible material - in particular where the

flue passes through the roof. Special fittings are available from ships chandlers and caravan dealers for roof penetrations.

4. The stove and the flue pipe must be securely fixed in position.
5. Ventilation must be provided with fixed permanently open vents.
6. Store flammable liquids, gas bottles, aerosols, materials, etc, well away from the stove.
7. The stove should never be alight when the boat/caravan etc is in motion - the stove must be cool or cold, with the door/s securely shut.
8. We strongly recommend that suitable fire fighting equipment is installed.

NOTE: A useful insulating material for such installations, is ceramic fibre board, which can be sandwiched between a fireproof facing board and the combustible material - but note that it is not suitable for use in damp or wet situations. This material is available in various thicknesses - and has excellent thermal insulation properties.

The Chimney

The chimney used should be in accordance with:

BS 6461: Installation of chimneys and flues for domestic appliances burning solid fuel, including wood and peat. This type of chimney is often referred to as CLASS 1.

The chimney should not be less than 4 metres (a little over 13ft) in length, measured vertically from the top of the stove to the top of the chimney and should terminate at least 1 metre above roof level.

NOTE: Do not include the length of any horizontal run, from a rear flue entry connection to the vertical length of the chimney.

The chimney and any flue must be at least the diameter of the flue specified for the model i.e. 152mm (6") for all stoves except the Chelsea Duo/Solo and the Puffin, both of which have a flue size of 127mm (5").

Prior to installation, the chimney must be swept and examined for soundness and suitability. Chimneys with a large cross sectional area may not be suitable unless an insulated solid fuel liner is fitted. Any faults must be rectified prior to stove installation. If in doubt seek expert advice from your Villager dealer/installer.

Prefabricated block chimneys or twin walled stainless steel flues, manufactured to BS4543 can be used, but must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and Building Regulations.

Your Villager stove is not suitable for connection to a shared chimney, it will not draw properly.

Flue connection

The stove must be connected to the chimney using the specified size flue pipe for the stove, i.e. 152mm (6") for all stoves except the Chelsea Duo/Solo and Puffin which have a flue size of 127mm (5"). The pipe should be suitably sealed to the stove and the chimney, using flexible non combustible

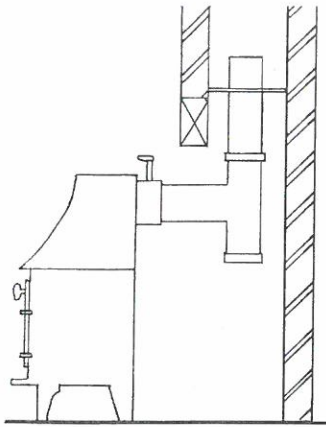


Fig. 1

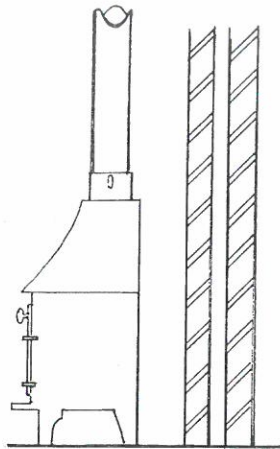


Fig. 2

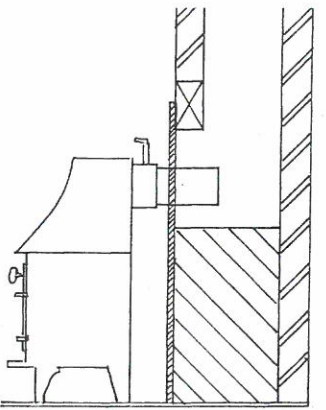


Fig. 3

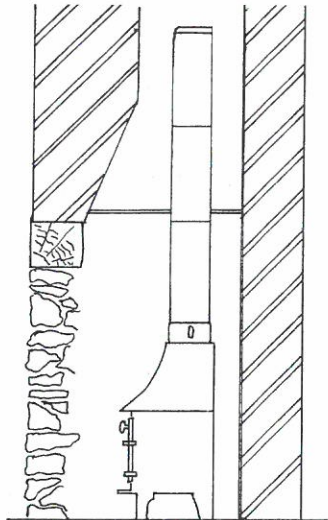


Fig. 4

rope and fire cement. When the flue pipe extends into the chimney, voids must be filled and flanchied, i.e. sloped inwards towards the top, to ensure all deposits can be cleared when the chimney is swept. Access for cleaning the flue should be provided. This can be achieved with a cleaning door in the flue pipe, or by a soot door installed into the chimney that allows easy access to the flue pipe. A flue pipe should have no more than two 45° bends, except for rear flue applications where a 90° bend may be used. The horizontal run from the back outlet should not exceed 150mm (5 $\frac{7}{8}$ "'). Typical installations are shown in figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Specification for the hearth and the stove location

The stove should be installed on a solid non combustible hearth, at least 125mm (approx 5") thick - this depth may include the thickness of any solid non combustible floor under the hearth. The hearth should extend 300mm (approx 12") in front of the stove, and 150mm (approx 6") on each side and to the rear. The width of the hearth can be less, provided it extends to suitable heat resistant or non combustible walls.

A stove with bolt holes in the front feet or with angle brackets bolted to the integral feet should be fixed to the hearth using suitable bolts (not provided).

Fire recesses must be constructed from non combustible material. The minimum clearance between the stove and the recess wall should be 75mm (approx 3").

NOTE: When installing multi-fuel stoves, which have a riddle mechanism, remember that clearance will be required on the right hand side of the stove (if the stove is recessed) in order to operate the riddling tool.

The clearance around the stove to any non-combustible materials should be 75mm (approx 3") either side, 150mm (approx 6") above and 25mm (1") from the rear wall. These are the ideal recommended measurements, however if in doubt of the integrity of the services (ie. marble, tiles, etc.) clad with heat resistant material.

The clearance from the flue pipe to any wooden beam, such as may be found in an inglenook must be at least 3 x the flue diameter, i.e. if the flue diameter is 152mm (6") then the clearance must be at least 456mm (18"), unless the wood is shielded with a non combustible material.

Ventilation

No purpose provided ventilation is required for stoves rated under 5kW. For each kW above 5kW, 550 sq mm of fixed ventilation is required - i.e. a stove rated at 8kW would require 3 x 550 sq mm = 1650 sq mm (a little over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq ins) of fixed ventilation. The vent should ideally be sited close to the stove to prevent draughts.

HETAS® APPROVED STOVES

The following Villager stoves have been approved on a safe and fit for purpose basis, under the one tick category of the HETAS® Ltd approval scheme:

Woodburning stoves

'A' Flat
'AL'
'AH'
Flatmate
'BL'
'BH'

Multi-fuel stoves

Elite Flat (*single and twin door options*)
Elite Low Canopy (*single and twin door options*)
Elite High Canopy (*single and twin door options*)
Bayswater Flat
Bayswater Low Canopy
Bayswater High Canopy
Chelsea Duo/Solo

HEAT OUTPUT RATINGS

Woodburning stoves

'A' range, including 'AH' & 'AL'

(integral boiler models) up to 14kW

'B' Range, Kitchener

& Flatmate up to 8kW

'C' Wood 5kW

Multi-fuel stoves

Elite range up to 12kW

Bayswater range up to 8kW

Berkley range up to 8kW

Bromley range up to 8kW

Chelsea Duo/Solo up to 5kW

Puffin up to 4kW

NOTE: Hetas® Ltd approval on a safe and fit for purpose basis under the one tick category does not include verification of the manufacturer's claimed heat output ratings.

SECTION 2

Stove Installation

Information applicable to all stoves

Woodburning stoves page 5 and 6

Multi-fuel stoves page 6 and 7

Double Fronted Stoves page 8

Fitting the baffle plate and log retainer page 8

Converting woodburning stoves to multi-fuel use page 9

Final adjustment and commissioning page 9

Information applicable to all stoves

UNPACKING THE STOVE

Take care in unpacking the stove from the cardboard box and wooden pallet to avoid any staples that may protrude from the wood. We suggest you open out the box to use as a base, this will avoid possible damage to the floor. Please don't let children play with the polythene wrapper.

The only tool you will need for assembly is a 13mm spanner, although it may be helpful to have a light hammer to hand, as you will see later.

STOVE ASSEMBLY

All stoves with bolt on legs

Fasten the door/s shut, and carefully lay the stove on its back. The larger stoves are heavy - get help if necessary. Gently open the door/s and rest them back against the hinges - do not let them fall back as this could damage both the door/s and the hinges. Fit a leg to each corner by passing the bolt (provided) down through the stove base and locate it in the slot cut in each leg - fasten with the washer and nut (also provided) using a 13mm spanner. Carefully close and refasten the door/s and stand the stove upright.

Fitting the flue collar

This applies to all models except the Puffin, which has a factory fitted welded collar. Having decided on the flue exit position, i.e. top or rear, the flue collar and the hotplate/blanking plate/s can be fitted in position. Decide where you want the damper handle to be located for easy access, then apply a layer of the supplied fire cement all around the flanges of the collar and the hotplate/blanking plate/s. Locate the collar, turn anti-clockwise into the desired position and allow the cement to set, locking the collar in place.

NOTE 1: The Puffin and all Double Fronted Stoves do not have a hotplate.

NOTE 2: The Woodburning 'A' Flat must only be flued from the centre aperture.

Flue connection

The stove can now be placed in position and the flue connected to the chimney. All the flue joints must be sealed with fire cement to form a good seal.

Installing the internal fittings

The fitting of all internal components, including the brick layout, is shown in the detailed assembly instructions given for each model. Please note that the bricks themselves are not numbered - the numbering shown in each diagram is simply to indicate the right order for fitting them in position.

NOTE: The bricks are fitted loose, do not cement them in position, any small gaps should be allowed to fill with ash when the stove is in use.

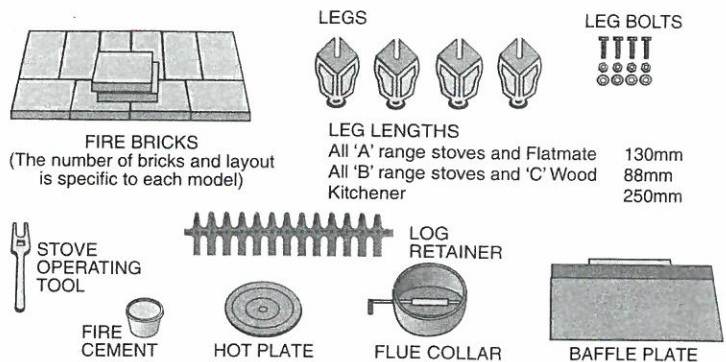
Woodburning Stoves

STOVE COMPONENTS

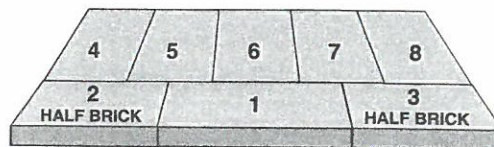
'A' Range, 'B' Range, Flatmate, Kitchener and 'C' Wood

Typical components

Remove all the contents of the stove, including the bricks, unpack everything and lay it all out.



ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR 'AHI' & 'ALI' integral boiler models



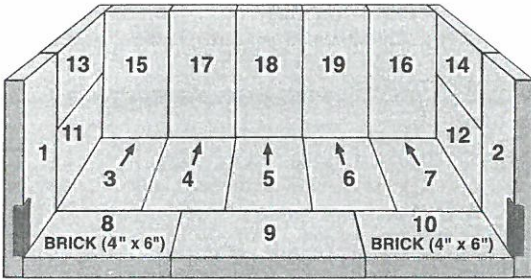
'A' models with integral boilers bricks layout

The integral boiler which is fitted to these two models removes the need for a baffle plate or for side and rear wall fire bricks. Only 6 bricks (4½" x 9") and 2 bricks (4" x 6") are required. Where 1 narrower brick (4" x 6") is supplied, use this in place of any brick no. 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8. Please place them in the numbered sequence shown in the illustration.

No. 1 is placed centrally on the stove floor with a brick (4" x 6"), Nos. 2 & 3 on either side. Fill the remaining stove floor space with Nos. 4,5,6,7 & 8.

All plumbing work in connection with any stove being used for hot water and heating must be carried out by a qualified plumber and/or heating engineer.

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR 'AH', 'AL' and 'A' FLAT models



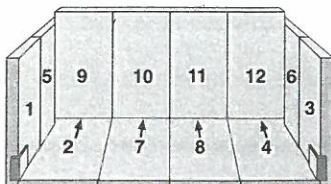
'A' model stoves bricks layout

There are 19 bricks to be installed in these models, 17 bricks (4½" x 9") and 2 bricks (4" x 6"). Please place them in the numbered sequence shown in the illustration. Nos. 1 & 2 are placed vertically against the sides of the stove. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7 go on the stove floor, pushed to the back with Nos. 8 & 10 (4" x 6") at the front, one at each end with No. 9 in the middle. Nos. 11 & 12 are placed horizontally on the floor and 13 & 14 are placed on top of them. Finally place the back wall bricks Nos. 15 & 16 one at either side. They lock Nos. 11 to 14 in place. Fill the remaining gap with the three bricks Nos. 17, 18 & 19.

All the back wall bricks can either stand on the stove floor or on top of the back wall bricks, which ever you prefer.

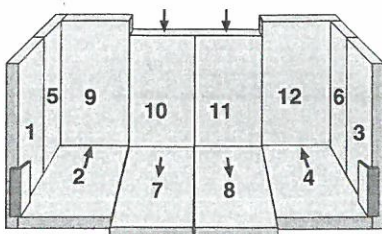
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR 'BH', 'BL', FLATMATE and KITCHENER models

There are 12 bricks (4½" x 9") bricks to be installed. In all these models, no's 1 & 3 are placed against the stove sides and slid forwards to be held behind the retaining lugs. No's 5 & 6 are placed next to them also standing on the floor. The remaining bricks will hold each other in place.



'BH' & 'BL' bricks layout

In the 'BH' and 'BL' all the stove floor bricks, Nos. 2, 7, 8 & 4 are pushed to the back, with the back wall bricks, Nos. 9, 10, 11, & 12 sitting on top of them.

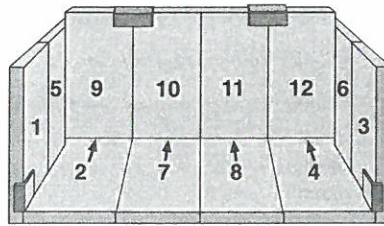


Flatmate bricks layout

In the FLATMATE – Floor bricks Nos. 2 & 4 should be pushed to the back of the stove floor so that Nos. 9 & 12 rest on top of them, while Nos. 7 & 8 are pulled to the front so that Nos. 10 & 11 sit on the stove

floor behind them. The reason for this is so the lugs on either the flue collar or hotplate (which ever you are fitting to the rear of the stove) are correctly aligned when this aspect of the assembly is completed.

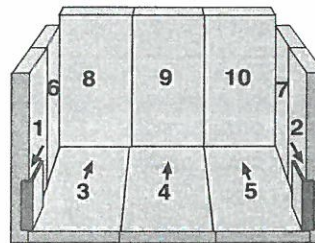
In the KITCHENER – All the floor bricks, Nos. 2, 4, 7 & 8 should be placed to the front of the stove so that the back wall bricks, Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 can be positioned and lifted up behind the retaining brackets. Now slide the floor bricks to the back of the stove under the back wall bricks which are now held securely in place. You may need someone to hold the bricks in place while you complete the assembly. When finished ensure retaining brackets are tightened.



Kitchener bricks layout

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR 'C' WOOD model

There are 10 bricks (4½" x 9") to be installed. Nos. 1 & 2 are placed against the stove sides, standing on the floor and slid forward to be held behind the retaining lugs. Nos. 6 & 7 are placed next to them also standing on the floor. Nos. 3, 4 & 5 are placed on the stove floor and pushed to the back, so that Nos. 8, 9 & 10 rest on top of them.

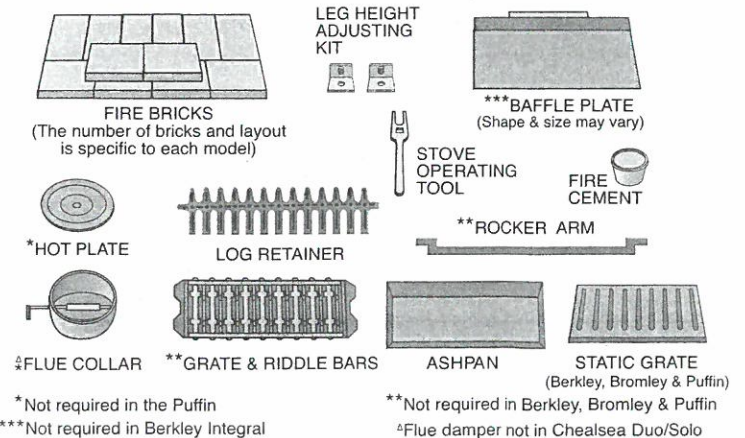


Model 'C' bricks layout

Multi-fuel Stoves

STOVE COMPONENTS

Bayswater, Berkley (Inc. Berkley Integral) Bromley, Chelsea Duo/Solo, Elite and Puffin Stoves



*Not required in the Puffin
 ***Not required in Berkley Integral

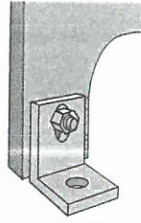
**Not required in Berkley, Bromley & Puffin
 †Flue damper not in Chelsea Duo/Solo

Typical components

These models are supplied with the grate, riddle mechanism (excluding Berkley, Bromley and Puffin) and the bricks already in place. Do not remove them when unpacking the remaining components.

NOTE 1: Although the grate and bricks are already in place, we have included assembly instructions so they can be replaced correctly, should you ever need to remove any of these components for boiler installation or maintenance purposes.

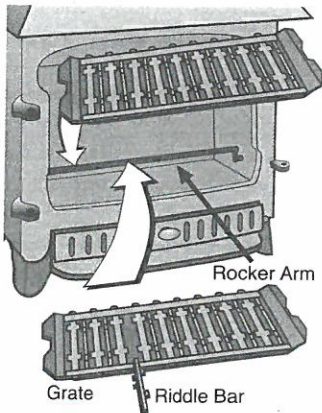
NOTE 2: The leg height adjusting kit should only be used to balance the stove if the surface of the hearth is slightly uneven. Attach one bracket to the inside of each rear leg of the stove as shown in the drawing, with the nut on the inside, and adjust the height until all four legs sit squarely on the hearth, the holes in the foot of the bracket should be used to bolt the stove to the hearth.



Leg Height Adjustment

ASSEMBLING AND INSTALLING THE GRATE FOR BAYSWATER, ELITE & CHELSEA DUO/SOLO

Place the grate casting on the floor in front of the stove – not inside the stove at this stage, with the cutouts or overhang to the rear. Fit the riddle bars into the grate casting with the longer, plain end facing the front. Slide them into position front end first, then move them back so they are positioned centrally in the grate. Now place the grate

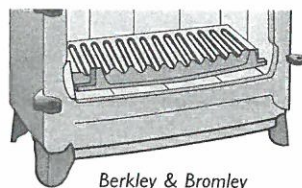


assembly into the stove – making sure not to disturb the riddle bars, and that the rocker arm is swung into its highest position. Lower the grate on to the grate supports, making sure all the riddle bars engage with the rocker arm – this is most important as the riddle will not otherwise work.

Fitting the Ashpan - This sits under the grate on top of the base bricks.

ASSEMBLING AND INSTALLING THE GRATE FOR BERKLEY, BROMLEY AND PUFFIN

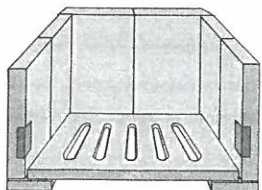
Berkley & Bromley - The grate rests on the grate support brackets, make sure the curved edge faces the front with the lugs pointing upwards.



Berkley & Bromley

Puffin - The grate rests on the grate support brackets.

Fitting the Ashpan - This sits under the grate on top of the base bricks.



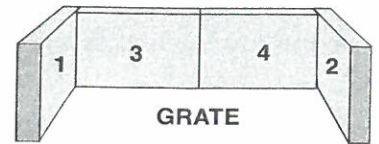
Puffin

BRICK ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS FOR BAYSWATER, BERKLEY, BERKLEY INTEGRAL, BROMLEY, CHELSEA DUO/SOLO, ELITE AND PUFFIN

In the Bayswater there are 4 bricks to be installed. Nos. 1 & 2 ($4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$) are placed horizontally on top of the grate, one

against each side wall.

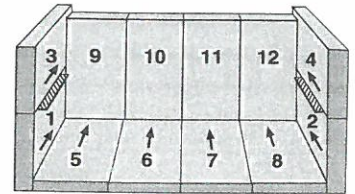
Nos. 3 & 4 ($6'' \times 9''$) are placed horizontally at the back of the stove on top of the grate. Fit these after the grate is in place.



Bayswater brick layout

In the Berkley & Bromley there are 12 bricks to be installed. Nos. 1 & 2 are placed horizontally under the grate support brackets. Please ensure these bricks are pushed firmly to the back of the stove. Place Nos. 3 & 4 horizontally on top of the grate support brackets, making sure they are pushed firmly to the back of the stove. Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12 are placed vertically at the back, sitting on the floor of the stove.

Nos. 5, 6, 7 & 8 are placed on the floor of the stove pushed firmly to the back.

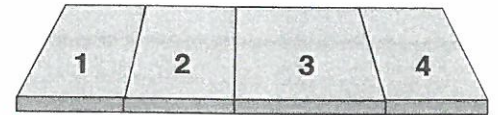


Berkley & Bromley brick layout

In the Berkley Integral there are 4 bricks to be installed.

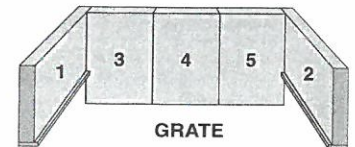
No's 1, 2 & 4 ($4'' \times 9''$) wide and No. 3 ($6'' \times 9''$).

Place them in the numbered sequence shown in the illustration.



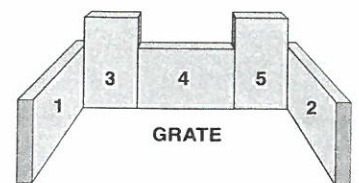
In the Chelsea Duo/Solo there are 5 bricks to be installed.

Nos. 1 and 2 are placed horizontally along each side wall of the stove after the grate is in place. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are placed vertically along the back wall behind the grate and resting on the stove floor.



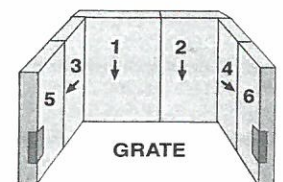
Chelsea Duo/Solo brick layout

In the Elite there are 5 bricks to be installed. Nos. 1 & 2 ($4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$) are to be placed first on top of the grate. Then Nos. 3, 4 & 5 ($6'' \times 9''$) go along the back, again on top of the grate, making sure the centre brick is horizontal and the 2 outside bricks are vertical.



Elite brick layout

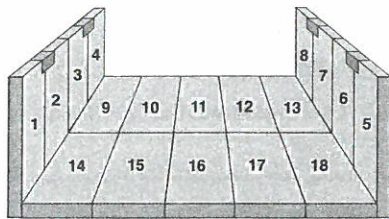
In the Puffin there are 6 bricks to be installed. No. 1 ($6'' \times 9''$), No. 6 ($4'' \times 9''$), and Nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5 ($4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9''$). Place Nos. 1 & 2 vertically at the back of the stove standing on the grate support brackets. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are placed vertically on each side of the stove and standing on the grate support brackets with no's 5 & 6 behind the retaining clips. (Nos. 3 & 4 hold Nos. 1 & 2 in position). Please note that No. 6 ($4'' \times 9''$) must be in this position to enable the door to latch.



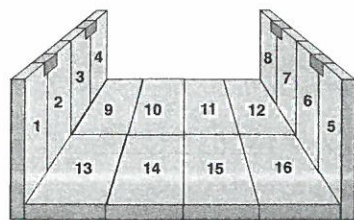
Puffin brick layout

Assembly instructions for Double Fronted Stoves

Double stoves are delivered with the bricks in place. The following instructions only apply if the bricks have been disturbed in transit or you need to take them out for any reason.



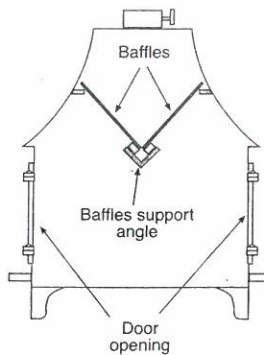
Bricks layout (A models)



Bricks layout (B models)

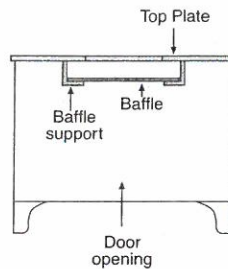
For the Wood 'AH', 'AL' and 'A' Flat Top there are 18 bricks (4½" x 9") or 17 bricks (4½" x 9") and one brick (4" x 9"). For the wood 'BH', 'BL' and Flatmate there are 16 bricks (4½" x 9").

DOUBLE FRONTED STOVES



'A' and 'B' High and Low canopy models

In both the 'A' and 'B' High and Low canopy models there are two baffle plates, as shown in the diagram. They should be fed into the canopy space and then lowered into position so that the base rests in the baffle support angle. The tops rest against the lugs on the inside walls of the canopy.



'A' Flat and Flatmate models

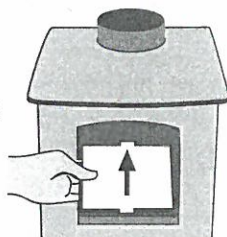
In the 'A' Flat and Flatmate models the baffle plate slides onto baffle supports.

Fitting the Baffle Plate & Log Retainer

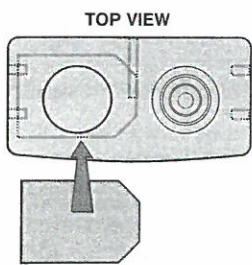
PUFFIN

Puffin

The baffle plate slides onto 2 rails which are situated in the top of the stove, one on either side.



Puffin - installation shown with door removed



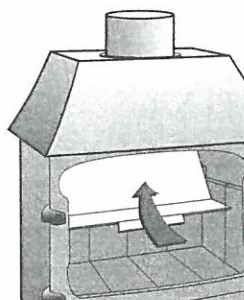
KITCHENER

There are two baffle plate retaining lugs on each side of the stove and one in the middle. The baffle plate should be slid into position under the flue outlet, not under the hotplate.

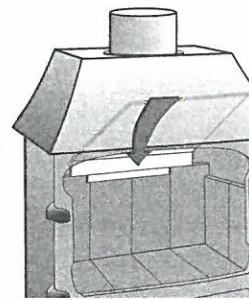
NOTE: If the flue does not draw as well as you would like, the baffle plate can be removed.

ALL OTHER MODELS

The steel baffle plate has angle iron welded to one edge, or a preformed bend. This sits on the rear bricks, allowing the baffle to lay forward at an angle of approximately 45°. The top of the baffle rests against either a central single lug



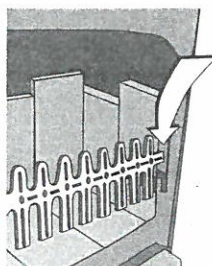
welded inside the top front of the stove, or behind 2 lugs welded one each side of the top of the stove.



FITTING THE LOG RETAINER

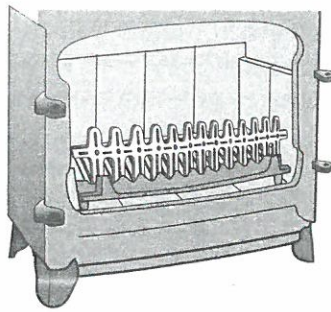
All models (except Berkley & Bromley)

On each side of the stove are guide lugs. Hold the log retainer vertically above these lugs - patterned side towards you - and slide it down into the slot between the lugs and the stove, so that it sits on the base of the door opening. In woodburning stoves with a multi-fuel grate conversion, the log retainer is fitted on top of the grate, where it is retained behind the lugs cast on the grate (see page 9).



Berkley & Bromley

The log retainer is fitted on top of the grate, where it is retained behind the lugs cast on the grate.



Converting Woodburning Stoves to Multi-fuel use

A grate conversion kit is available for all woodburning stoves except the 'C' Wood.

Before starting on a conversion we recommend that you protect the hearth and surrounding floor with dustsheets and plenty of paper to avoid damaging the surfaces.

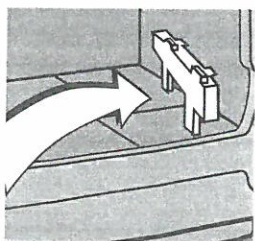
Firstly lift out the log retainer, then clean out and dispose of all ash from the bottom of the stove.

There is no need to remove any other components.

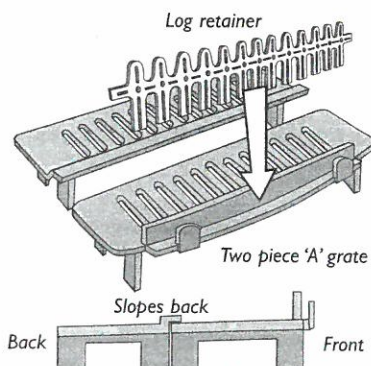
Fitting the grate for all 'A' Woodburning (Excluding Double Fronted) stoves

The grate can be one of two types.

- (a) One Piece Grate - The grate is supplied with two grate support legs. These have spacers on one side and must be fitted with the spacers facing outwards. Place the grate (making sure lugs are facing upwards) securely on top of legs and pull the complete assembly of legs and grate to the front of the firebox. The log retainer should then sit on top of the grate, behind the lugs on the grate casting. Make sure the doors close properly, adjust the grate position if required. The ashpan can now be positioned under the grate.
- (b) Two piece grate which has the legs cast into the grate. The two piece grate slopes down from front to back, make sure the lower edge is to the rear, place the lower rear section at the back of the stove, now position the front section so the lower edge marries up with the front edge of the rear section. Pull both grates forward keeping them together. Slide the log retainer into the slots cast into the front of the grate. Check



Grate supports



the doors close properly and then fit the ashpan.

NOTE: If the stove does not perform as well as it previously did, particularly a boiler model, make sure the grate (one or two piece type) is pulled forward.

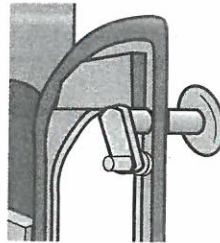
Fitting the grate - to all 'B' Woodburning models, KITCHENER and FLATMATE

The grate is fitted in exactly the same way as the one piece 'A' Grate, except the grate support legs can be placed either way round.

Final adjustment and commissioning

Check all the slider controls and door latch

Make sure they all operate as they should, if necessary adjust the slider knobs so the sliders move easily without being too loose. Make sure the door latch gives a good seal by turning the latch clockwise to slacken, and anti-clockwise to tighten. Lock the latch in position with the locknut.



Check components and seals

Make sure all components are correctly in place, the flue is secure and all joints are sealed effectively.

On boiler models ensure pipework has been properly filled with water and vented and there are no leaks in the system and it is fully operational and correctly balanced.

Check for smoke and/or fumes

Light the stove (see SECTION 4 - Lighting Procedures - page 12) and check all joints and seals to ensure that smoke and fumes are being vented into the atmosphere through the chimney.

To the installer if they are not the user

On completion of the installation and commissioning, explain the installation of the stove and make sure the user fully understands its operation and their responsibility for its safe use. Hand over this manual and the stove operating tool supplied.

SECTION 3

Boiler Installation

Boiler output ratings	page 10
Installation compliance	page 10
Important installation information	page 11
Installation procedures	page 11

Boiler Output Ratings

WOODBURNING STOVES

'AHI' & 'ALI'	13.18kW (45,000BTU)
'AH' & 'AL'	8.79kW (30,000BTU)
'A' FLAT	2.9kW (10,000BTU)
'BH' & 'BL'	5.86kW (20,000BTU) or 2.64kW (9,000BTU)
FLATMATE	2.9kW (10,000BTU)
KITCHENER	2.64kW (9,000BTU)
'C' WOOD	4.39kW (15,000BTU)

MULTI-FUEL STOVES

ELITE FLAT	2.9kW (10,000BTU)
ELITE High & Low Canopy models	5.86kW (20,000BTU)
BAYSWATER High & Low Canopy models	5.86kW (20,000BTU)
(there is no boiler option with the Bayswater Flat model)	
BERKLEY Low & Flat Canopy models	5.86kW (20,000BTU)
BERKLEY Low Integral	7.62kW (26,000BTU)
BROMLEY High, Low & Flat models	5.86kW (20,000BTU)
CHELSEA Duo/Solo	3.53kW (12,000BTU)
PUFFIN	2.64kW (9,000BTU)

Installation Compliance

All work on a stove fitted with a boiler, either as a factory fitted option or as a "clip in" boiler, should be carried out by a qualified heating engineer.

A central heating system must comply with:
BS 5449: Code of Practice for central heating for domestic appliances.

Most Villager woodburning and multi-fuel stoves can be fitted with a boiler, which can be used to heat domestic hot water (DHW) and in many cases heat central heating (CH) radiators as well.

If a "clip in" boiler is being fitted, the 2 knock out holes at the back of the stove are taken out by tapping the centres with a hammer, allowing the 2 boiler connections to pass through.

The integral boilers are factory fitted, and have 4 tapping positions.

All boiler connections have 1" BSP threads.

Integral Boiler System (Indirect)

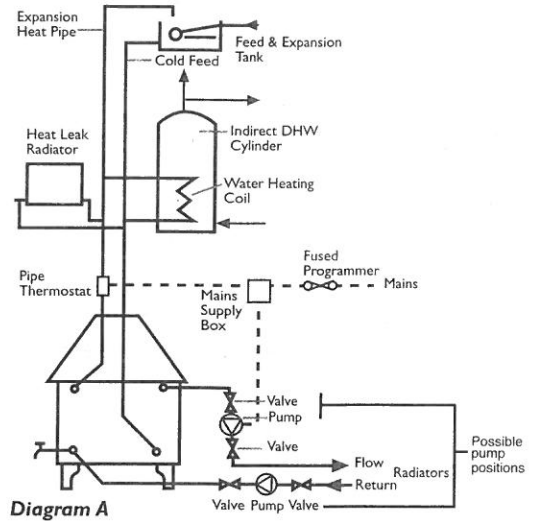


Diagram A

Clip in Boiler System (Indirect)

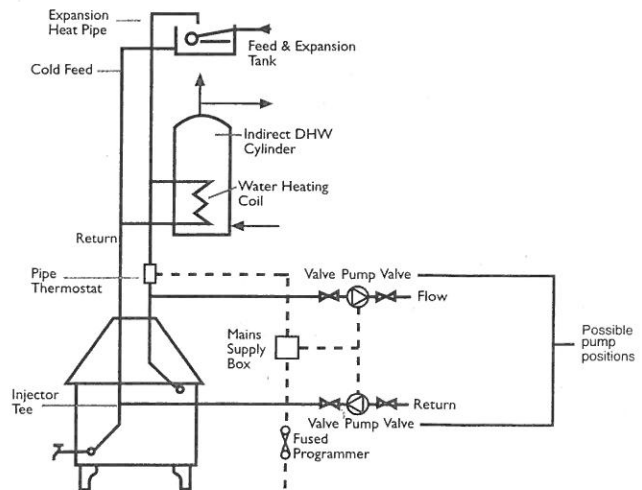


Diagram B

Direct System

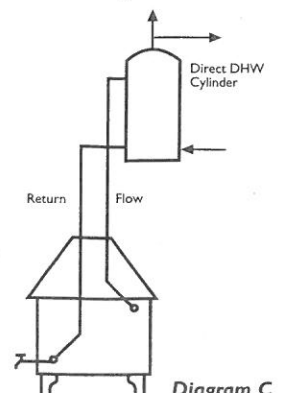


Diagram C

The smaller boilers are suitable for DHW, or 2 - 3 radiators, but not both. An indirect open vented system must be used where radiators are used, but a direct system can be used to supply DHW only, provided a stainless steel boiler is fitted.

See diagram C for details.

Important Installation Information

IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not run any Villager Stove that has a boiler fitted, unless there is water going through it, as you will invalidate your guarantee.

All boilers used for CH purposes must only be fitted to indirect, open vented systems. See diagrams A and B on page 10.

We strongly recommend that you employ the services of a heating expert if you wish to connect the boiler to an existing gas or oil fired installation, as it will be necessary to install a "neutraliser" to ensure the system will work at optimum efficiency.

Warning - All our boilers are designed and tested to be used at a maximum system pressure of 2 bar - system pressures in excess of 2 bar must NOT be used. For safety - a means of releasing pressure in excess of 2 bar from the system MUST be provided in the form of at least one pressure release valve. We will not accept any responsibility for ignoring this warning.

Installation Procedures

refer to diagrams A, B and C on page 10

The relationship of the boiler to the DHW cylinder

The vent and expansion pipe and the connections to the DHW cylinder should be made using 28mm copper tube. The cylinder must be higher than the boiler when fitted, and the pipes run so there is a continuous rise from the boiler to the cylinder to gravity circulate the water. A safety valve must be fitted in the flow from the boiler. No other valves should be fitted in this circuit.

Avoiding problems if there is a power failure

Diagram A shows a typical installation using a factory fitted integral boiler. Note the fitting of the heat leak radiator. A solid fuel boiler will be producing heat fairly continuously and under normal circumstances the DHW cylinder will be sufficient to absorb this heat at times when the CH pump is not running, if for example, there was a power cut and the stove was well stoked, the DHW cylinder would not be able to absorb the heat from one of the larger boilers without boiling. It is therefore good practice with larger boilers to arrange the CH pipework so that at least one radiator will be heated by gravity circulation. The valves on this radiator, known as the heat leak radiator, must be left permanently open.

The importance of an injector tee

When a "clip in" boiler is being used for CH, the flow for the radiators is simply tee'd from the DHW flow, however, the return from the radiators must incorporate an injector tee to prevent the DHW being cooled by the radiator circulation. An injector tee can be purchased or made up using normal pipe fittings. See diagram D, below.

Injector Tee

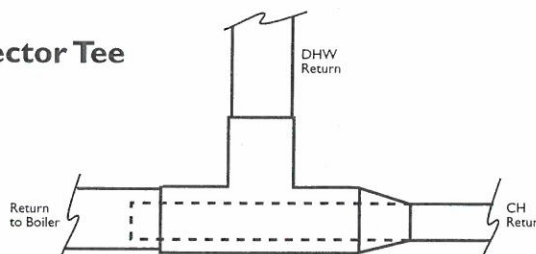


Diagram D

Flow and return connections on integral boilers

On integral boilers with 4 tappings, the intention is for the DHW flow and return, and the CH flow and return to be connected directly to the boiler. To ensure good circulation, connect each flow and return diagonally across the boiler. See diagram A, page 10.

Fitting a pipe thermostat

In all installations where a pump is fitted, it is essential to fit a pipe thermostat to the DHW flow, connected in such a way as to ensure the pump cannot run until the DHW primary has reached about 50°C. Failure to do this will seriously shorten boiler life by causing corrosion from condensation on the outer surfaces of the boiler inside the stove's firebox.

Drain cocks, pump and on/off switches

The lowest point in the pipework must be fitted with a drain cock, as will be seen from the diagrams A, B and C on page 10, the pump can be fitted in the flow or return.

The CH system can be operated by a simple on/off switch to control the pump - via the pipe thermostat, or a more sophisticated arrangement, utilising a time clock, may be fitted as required.

Use an inhibitor

It is good practice to use an inhibitor in the circulating water of indirect systems, to help prevent the pipes from furring up.

SECTION 4

Important information on use, safety & maintenance

Lighting the stove for the first time

Important safety information

Stove maintenance

For your own safety, and in order to obtain the best performance and economy from your stove, please read the information in this section before you light the stove for the first time.

To help you enjoy the full benefits of your Villager stove for many years to come, we strongly recommend that you satisfy yourself that all requirements set out in SECTION 1 have been complied with, and all installation procedures in SECTION 2, and SECTION 3 if appropriate, have been properly completed. Even if you have had the stove professionally installed, please do take the time to read through all relevant sections prior to using the stove for the first time.

Lighting the stove for the first time

Allow the paint to cure

When the stove is lit for the first time, the paint will start to cure. During this process the paint surface may smoke briefly, and a smell given off for an hour or so. The vapour is harmless and should not be confused with fume emission, which is dealt with in the next paragraph, however, it is advisable to keep the area well ventilated and not use the room until the vapour disperses, normally only a short time. Avoid running the stove flat out for the first few days, to enable the paint to cure fully.

WARNING

In the unlikely event of fume emission

Properly installed, operated and maintained, this stove will not emit fumes into the room. Occasionally fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur, however, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, the following immediate action should be taken:

- (a) Open the room doors and windows to ventilate.
- (b) Let the fire go out or, only if absolutely necessary, eject and safely dispose of the fuel from the stove.
- (c) When the fumes have dispersed and the stove is cold, check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required.
- (d) Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If in doubt always seek expert advice.

Important safety information

WARNING

Never touch the stove with your bare hands when it is hot

All the surfaces of the stove, including the door knobs and vent controls, will get very hot when the stove is in use - always use the stove operating tool provided, or at the very least wear stout oven gloves.

- Do not place combustible materials in close proximity to the lit stove.
- Never use an aerosol spray near the stove when it is alight.
- Do not attempt to burn any liquid fuel in the stove.
- Never fit an extraction fan in the same room as the stove, it can stop the chimney from drawing properly.
- **Boiler models only** - Do not light the fire if there is a possibility that any part of the water system is frozen.
- It is essential that the fire has an adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. Ventilation apertures fitted in walls are provided for this purpose and must not be restricted (e.g. blocked up or wallpapered over).

Protecting the vulnerable

For your personal protection, particularly where the elderly or infirm and children and pets are concerned, a stove fireguard conforming to BS 6539 should be used to prevent them coming into contact with the hot stove.

When to use a spark guard

When a stove is left burning and unattended with the doors open, a spark guard conforming to BS 3249 should be used. The Villager spark guard, available from your dealer, meets this requirement.

Use in Boats, Mobile Homes, etc

Used with common sense and care, stoves are perfectly safe to use in these installations, but it is important to be aware that the close proximity of combustible materials represents a potential fire risk. Care must be taken when refuelling and de-ashing to prevent stray sparks, never store hot ashes inside. The stove can be used with the door/s open, but a suitable spark guard must be used. For complete safety, the stove should never be left unattended with the door/s open.

General Use

These stoves are primarily designed to be run with the door/s closed, which will give the most economical and efficient use of the fuel. The stoves can also be run with the door/s open to boost the radiant heat output on a temporary basis, but we do not recommend running the stove in this way for long periods of time, as not only is the stove much less efficient, but there is the increased risk of a chimney fire, due to much higher flue temperatures. In extreme cases, there is also the possibility of damaging the stove itself, due to localised overheating, which would not normally take place.

The importance of regular maintenance

- Where the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits, previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation.
- Regular sweeping of the chimney and the connecting flue-pipe is essential for the safe operation of your stove - sweep at least once a year if you are burning smokeless fuels, and twice a year if you are burning wood or bituminous coal.
- It is highly recommended that you have an annual service inspection carried out by a competent person to ensure:
 - (a) Room ventilation is maintained.
 - (b) The body of the stove, door seals, flue connections and the chimney are all sound.
 - (c) All the mechanical components - e.g. Baffle plate, grate, firebricks, firedoors, glass and the air flow controls are also sound.
 - (d) A full check of the boiler, where fitted, all boiler connections and the water circuit should be carried out.

Baffle plate cleaning

It is essential that the baffle plate is checked once a month and cleaned of any accumulated deposits. Cleaning the baffle plate must only be carried out when the stove is cold, never attempt it when the stove is alight.

For most non boiler models, pull the baffle plate forward off the rear firebricks and lower it carefully into the stove and use a brush to sweep off deposits. Re-position the baffle plate taking care that none of the bricks have fallen over during the cleaning operation. Some models have a baffle plate which slides into position - these can be cleaned by sliding them out and brushing off any deposits. See page 8

Boiler cleaning

The upper surface of the boiler should be cleaned by using a brush to sweep along the surface from side to side, to allow any deposits to fall into the stove.

Chimney cleaning

Your installer must provide access to the chimney and connecting flue pipe for cleaning, as the design of some models precludes sweeping through the stove. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that these cleaning door/s are always accessible.

Glass cleaning

Provided the stove is being properly used, the glass in those stoves fitted with the "airwash system" will remain clean. In all other models, under normal use with moderate burn rates, the glass should remain reasonably clean.

If the stove is burnt at a low rate for extended periods, or with damp or poor quality fuel, the glass door/s may become dirty. If this happens, running the stove at a high rate for a while will often clean the glass. If necessary, the glass can be cleaned with a suitable glass cleaner available from your stove supplier. A word of caution: Some glass cleaners can damage the door seals. If you are burning wood only, try dipping a damp cloth into a little of the fine wood ash powder - this produces a good soft scourer. Light rubbing should then give you clean glass. Do not try this with solid fuel ash, you will scratch the glass.

Stove cleaning

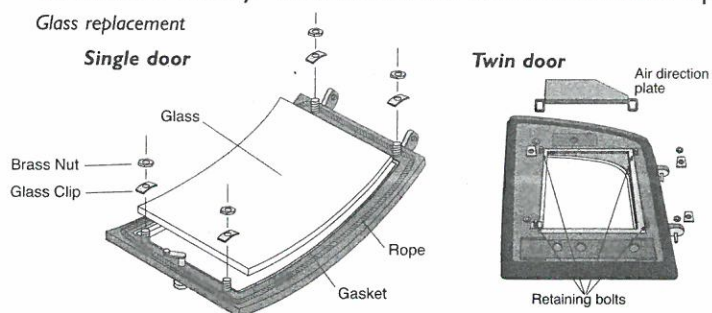
The stove surfaces are finished with a high temperature resistant paint which is best cleaned by brushing down with a clean soft brush. Do not use any scouring pastes or creams, they will mark the surface.

Avoid the use of dusters as the surface of the stove will pick up fibres which can be frustratingly difficult to remove!

If at any time the paint should need retouching, you can obtain a tin or an aerosol through your supplier. Do not wash the stove or let water remain on any surface when it is cold as this may cause rusting. Try not to touch the stove even when it is cold as the natural oils in the skin can leave finger prints.

Glass and gasket replacement

In the unlikely event of the glass breaking it can be easily replaced with the correct size. You will also need to replace the gasket. Both are available from your Villager dealer or direct from factory. When the fire is cold lift each door up



off their hinges and lay them face down on a sheet of cardboard or similar, do not use paper as this is too thin and the weight of the door may mark the surface below.

We suggest that you give the glass retaining nuts a good soaking with an easing oil before you attempt to remove them - particularly if the stove has been in use for some time. Do not force the nuts, if they are still tight apply a little more easing oil and give it time to work into the thread. Try again and gently ease the nuts by alternately moving them a little each way until they undo. Excessive force may break the stud off the door, which will then need to be rewelded in position. In this event return the door/s (without glass) to us at factory for re-furbishment.

All our woodburning stoves, except the 'C' Wood, have an "airwash" plate held in place by the glass retaining nuts at the top of the door, this should be refitted in the same position when reassembling.

Once the nuts are undone "unscrew" the glass clips and lift out the broken glass. Clean off the remnants of the old gasket. Carefully position the new gasket in the door rebate, and then place the new glass centrally in the aperture. Push the glass clips down onto the studs and refit the nuts. The nuts must only be finger tight, so the glass is only gripped lightly and evenly. Nuts that are too tight can be a cause of glass breakage. Carefully refit the door back onto its hinges.

Adjusting the door latch

After a while the door seals will bed in and the door will not seal so tightly as it should. To maintain a perfect seal adjust the door latch. Loosen the lock nut and adjust the latch by approximately 1/8 of a turn at a time until the latch holds the door tightly closed. Retighten the lock nut.

Door seals

Every few months check the door seals for fraying etc. and replace them when necessary. It is good practice to replace the seals about every 2 years, so an effective seal is maintained when the doors are closed. Seals and the appropriate adhesive are available from your Villager Dealer, or direct from factory together with full fitting instructions.

SECTION 5

Operating the Stove

The controls and their function

Lighting procedures

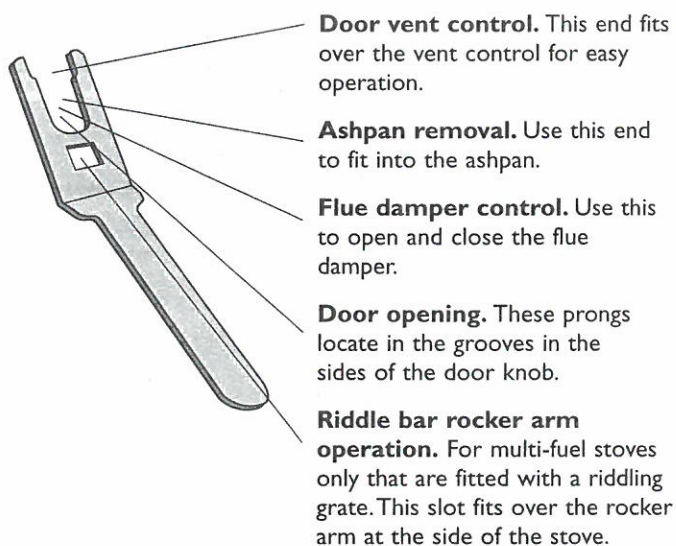
The efficient use of fuel

What to burn and what to avoid

The controls and their function

Stove operating tool

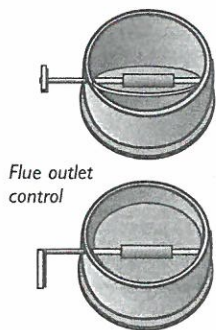
This is a multi purpose tool which operates all the stove controls as shown.



Flue damper

This is fitted to all stoves except the Chelsea Duo/Solo and Puffin. The flue damper control is situated in the flue collar, it is used to help regulate the amount of draught reaching the fire. Fully open (handle in line with the flue pipe) will give maximum draught, and closed (handle at right angles to the flue pipe) will reduce the draught.

The damper should always be fully opened when refuelling, or if any smoke occurs. The damper when adjusted correctly will obtain the maximum amount of heat and efficiency from the stove.



All flues have different flue pull characteristics. It is important when first using the stove, especially for overnight burning, that the damper is not closed too far as this may cause smoking back through the stove

controls. It is better to err on the safe side and have the damper more open than closed until you have gained experience of how the stove performs under various conditions.

Air controls

Primary air controls: These are kept fully open when lighting the stove, to boost combustion when adding, fresh fuel, or to increase the burn rate of the firebed.

Secondary air controls: These allow extra air, which is preheated, into the upper part of the combustion chamber giving a hotter burn. This pre-heated air is directed down over the glass, which will tend to burn any deposit off the glass and allow a clear view of the fire. The use of these controls makes the most of the fuel and will give cleaner emissions.

NOTE: 'C' Wood and Puffin only have primary air controls.

Air controls for all woodburning stoves except 'C' Wood and Puffin.

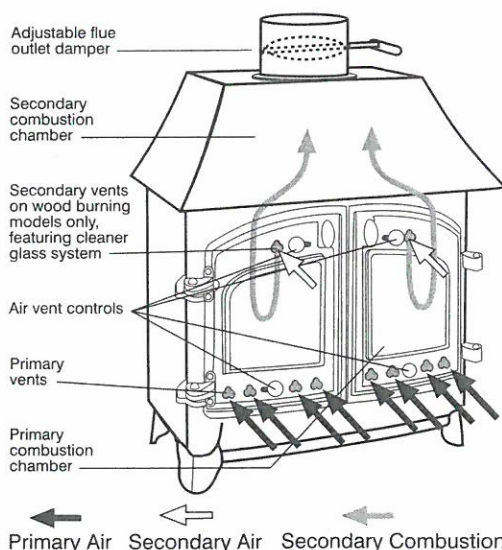


Diagram A

Air controls for Bayswater, Chelsea Duo/Solo and Elite multi-fuel stoves, including the air vent and riddle bar controls.

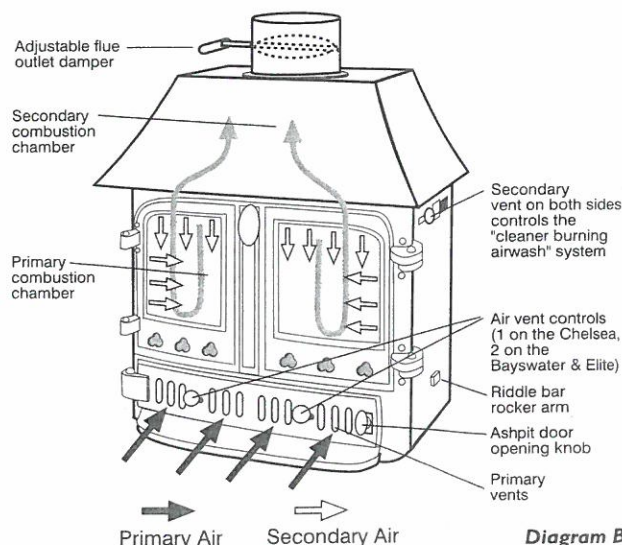
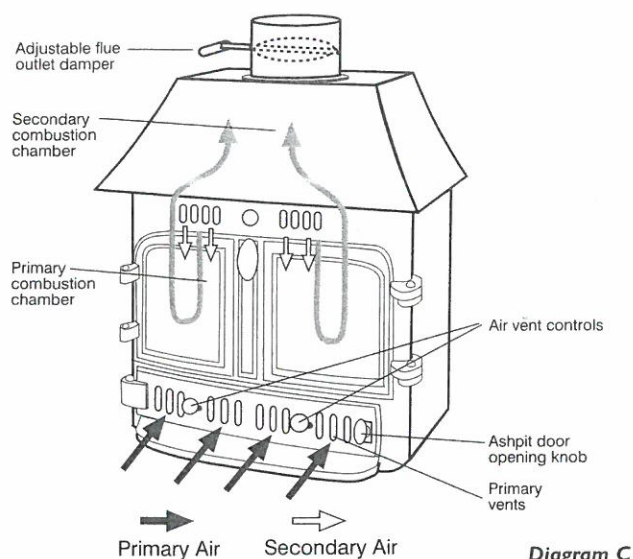


Diagram B

Air controls for Bromley and Berkley.



Lighting Procedures

Use paper or firelighters and small pieces of wood to create a bed of kindling, add just enough fuel to get the fire properly alight, for about half an hour. Ensure the flue damper is fully open (handle in line with the flue pipe). Fully open all the air vent controls to create the maximum draught and air circulation to stimulate the fire.

Light the kindling and shut the door/s. When all the initial fuel load is burning well, more fuel can be added.

If you are burning wood, shut down the primary vents as soon as the fire roars away excessively, and use the secondary vents to control the burn rate.

NOTE: 'C' Wood and Puffin are only controlled by primary air vents.

If you are burning solid fuel, the primary vents, in conjunction with the secondary vents, should be adjusted to give the desired burn rate.

The flue damper (where fitted) should be closed gradually to control the overall burn rate within the firebox, but not closed down to the point where smoke comes back through any of the vents.

When a satisfactory room temperature has been reached, adjust the burn rate using the secondary vents at the top of the stove, including the sliders on each side, where fitted.

NOTE: On 'C' Wood and Puffin this is achieved by progressively closing the primary vents.

When refuelling is necessary, it is good practice to open the flue damper and the other controls for several minutes before opening the doors. This will prevent smoke coming back into the room when the new fuel is added.

NOTE: Lighting the fire or re-fuelling with damp wood may cause a haze to form over the glass. This will burn off as the heat is generated.

The efficient use of fuel

Burning wood in both woodburning and multi-fuel stoves

Woodburning stoves:

The most economical method of burning wood is on a bed of ash. All our woodburners are designed to allow a layer of ash to build up. For best results the ash should be kept at a depth of around 25mm (1"). Periodically remove any excess ash with a small shovel. This may be done while the stove is alight by raking the glowing embers to one side while the ash is removed. Please wear stout oven gloves and take the greatest care.

Multi-fuel stoves:

Wood may be burned in a multi-fuel stove on an occasional basis, or mixed with solid fuel very satisfactorily, but it will tend to burn relatively quickly.

With the Berkley and Bromley, remove the grate, Log retainer and ashpan and burn the wood directly on the bricks. Note: The bottom ashpit door must remain closed when in woodburning mode.

With the Bayswater, Elite and Chelsea Duo/Solo stoves, a better method to use, if wood is to be burned longterm, is to completely shut the primary air controls and fit a woodburning plate, readily available from your dealer. This fits on top of the grate allowing ash to build up as it does in a woodburning stove.

Burning solid fuel in both woodburning and multi-fuel stoves

HETAS® approval for the Villager stoves listed on page 4 is dependant on certain recommended fuels being used.

Woodburning stoves:

Solid fuel may be used in a woodburning stove mixed with wood for extra heat output when required, but if you intend to burn solid fuel on a full time basis, it would be better to consider buying a grate conversion kit, because solid fuel requires an under draught to burn really efficiently. A Villager kit is available for all models except 'C' Wood and comes complete with an ashpan for the easy removal of the ash. Grate conversion kits are available from your Villager dealer and come with full fitting instructions - see page 9.

Multi-fuel stoves:

All our multi-fuel stoves are ideally suited to burning many types of solid fuel - please see the list of recommended fuels on page 16.

To allow a good flow of primary air under the grate for efficient burning, the ash should be removed regularly. All models (except Puffin, Berkley & Bromley which have to be riddled manually with a poker) have a riddle bar fitted for convenience.

Ash Removal

For all stoves with a grate, the ash should be removed daily by removing the ashpan. Remember that hot ash must not be put in anything other than a metal container.

Ash must not be allowed to build up to touch the grate, as this will cause overheating of the grate and shorten its life. All models: Fully open the flue damper, where fitted, prior to removing the ash. This will help clear any smoke and dust disturbed as you remove the ash. We recommend you wear stout oven gloves and take care if the ash is still hot.

For all woodburning models including Berkley, Bromley and Puffin, open the door/s and poke the fuel to cause the ash to fall through the grate, lift out the ashpan using the stove operating tool, empty and replace it under the grate.

For all multi-fuel models with a riddle grate, keep the doors shut, fit the stove operating tool onto the square end of the rocker arm on the right hand side of the stove - see *Diagram B on page 14*. Move the handle to and fro several times to allow the ash to fall through the grate. Open the ashpit door with the tool, or wear stout oven gloves, and lift out the ashpan with the stove operating tool. Empty the ashpan, replace it and firmly shut the ashpit door.

For added convenience and to reduce the dust, an ash carrier, is available from your Villager dealer, will help in the safe transport and disposal of ash.

Keeping the stove in overnight

There are two main factors which govern the success of keeping the stove in overnight. They are the fuel used and the pull of the flue. A certain degree of experimentation with the control settings will be required due to individual installation variations.

When burning wood leave a depth of 12mm to 25mm (1/2" to 1") of ash in the bed of the fire. Have a tightly packed fuel load of logs and introduce little or no air into the fire box using the primary air vents. Adjust the damper to about 1/2 shut. If the fuel has burnt out in the morning, close the controls a little further each time until a satisfactory result has been achieved. If the opposite happens and the fire has gone out and there is still plenty of unburnt fuel left, open the controls a little more each time until you arrive at the right result.

We are confident that after a couple of experiments you will find how best to regulate your stove for overnight burning, but remember the chances of success will be greatly reduced if wet or poorly seasoned wood is used.

When burning solid fuel, remove the ash from the grate and top up the firebox with fresh fuel to just below the top of the bricks. Shut the secondary vents, slightly open the primary air vents and adjust the damper to about half shut.

To solve any problems about keeping the fire in, follow the instructions already explained for burning wood.

If the stove is still alight the following morning remove the ash from the grate, again we remind you to wear stout oven

gloves and take care to avoid the hot ash and stove surfaces. Fully open the flue damper, add a little more fuel and open all the controls half way.

The stove should start to pick up quite quickly. Once this fuel is starting to burn, add a little more and adjust the burn rate as required.

What to burn and what to avoid

RECOMMENDED FUELS

Important note:

HETAS® approval for the Villager stoves listed is dependent on certain fuels being used. Of those covered by the approval we recommend you use only the following types for best results in our stoves:

Manufactured smokeless fuels

Phurnacite, Phurnacite Nuts, Ancit, Taybright, Sunbright Doubles, Fireglo, Econotherm, Newflame, Maxibrite, Supacite. Homefire and Homefire Ovals are also suited to many multi-fuel stoves.

Woods

Hardwoods (oak, ash, beech or any combination of these) properly seasoned and dried to a moisture content of between 12% and 20% by weight is acceptable.

HETAS® approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the fuels listed above, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels, however, we suggest that good results can also be achieved burning the fuels listed below. Burning them will not invalidate your Villager Fireguard Guarantee.

Other suitable fuels

Wood

Most types burn well provided they are properly seasoned with a moisture content below 20%.

NOTE: It is bad practice to burn recently felled timber or wood that is wet. The heat output will be poor and it will cause excessive tar deposits to form in the chimney.

Peat

Only to be used in turf or brick form, with a low moisture content.

Paper

Household waste paper will burn successfully, but only if it is dry and fairly tightly packed. If it is loose it will disappear up the chimney and could cause damage.

Solid fuels

There are plenty on the market to choose from, and if you are not intending to use one from the HETAS® approved list, we suggest you experiment to find the one which suits you best. However there are some fuel types we suggest you avoid see page 17.

USEFUL CONTACT NUMBERS

FUELS WE SUGGEST ARE BEST AVOIDED

Petroleum based fuels and industrial fuels should be avoided, i.e. petrocokes etc., as they will damage the grate. Please also note, that whilst ordinary household coal may be burned, it will tend to excessively blacken the door glass and give increased levels of chimney deposits.

WHAT NOT TO BURN

Never attempt to burn general household refuse as this may contain materials that could give off toxic fumes, or worst still, explode.

Never burn plastic

SOURCES OF ADVICE ON FUELS

The above list of approved fuels offers plenty of choice, but if you would like more information your Villager dealer, local fuel merchant or the SFA (Solid Fuel Association, see page 17) will be pleased to help.

SHUTTING DOWN THE STOVE FOR EXTENDED PERIODS

To prevent condensation and possible corrosion when the stove is not going to be used for some time, e.g. during the summer months, always clean out any ash residue or unburnt fuel from the firebox and ashpit areas. Leave the doors slightly ajar and all the air controls fully open to enable good circulation of air through and around the stove, this will also prolong the life of your door ropes.

THE LAST WORD

We appreciate that we have given you a great deal to read, but we hope all the information and specification detail has been clear and helpful and that you are now able to enjoy the full benefit of your stove.

However, if you have any queries or doubts or would like further advice, please don't hesitate to speak to your Villager Dealer or call us. Any suggestions for improvements are most welcome.

VILLAGER GUARANTEE

Providing your stove has been properly installed and is operated in accordance with these instructions, your Villager stove is guaranteed for three years against manufacturing and material faults. We are sure you will appreciate that the guarantee does not cover the actual assembly, installation and use of your stove as all these are operations outside our control.

The fully detailed guarantee is included at the back of the booklet.

Please keep this manual for future reference.

Villager Dealer Name _____

Contact _____

Telephone _____

Installer Name _____

Contact _____

Telephone _____

Fuel supplier Name _____

Contact _____

Telephone _____

The Solid Fuel Association

Tel: 0845 601 4406

www.solidfuel.co.uk

The National Association of Chimney Sweeps

Tel: 0800 833464

www.chimneyworks.co.uk

PROBLEM SOLVING PROCEDURE

In the unlikely event of a problem developing with your Villager Stove you should contact the dealer from whom you purchased the stove and not Lyme Regis Engineering Co. Ltd. as your contract is with them and not with us.

You will need proof of date of purchase and proof that you are the original purchaser. This is necessary to comply with the terms of our guarantee should the problem develop within the three year period of our guarantee. If the problem is covered by the terms of our guarantee then it will be rectified at no cost to the owner.

If the problem arises outside the three year guarantee period, your dealer should still be contacted in the first instance. If the fault is in the manufacturing process and not caused by incorrect installation or usage and it cannot be resolved by the dealer to your satisfaction, then they will refer the matter to us.

If the stove has to be returned to us for investigation, the cost of guaranteed safe delivery will be the responsibility of the stove owner. Any return must be accompanied by a written explanation of the problem, fault or damage as diagnosed by yourself and the dealer.

If Lyme Regis Engineering Co. Ltd. become involved in solving the problem, you will be fully informed of our findings. No remedial work that may be necessary will be started and no cost will be incurred without prior agreement between the company and you as the stove owner.



The Lyme Regis Engineering Company's **THREE YEAR - "FIREGUARD" GUARANTEE** for Stoves covers the materials listed in the following schedule, plus construction and workmanship. In the unlikely event of any failure of the components covered by this guarantee, Lyme Regis Engineering will replace them free of charge to return the stove to its original specification. Labour costs excluded.

ITEMS COVERED BY THIS GUARANTEE

The complete steel structure of the stove, its manufacture and construction workmanship.

ITEMS NOT COVERED

The following consumables, an integral part of the stove on installation, are not covered:

*Door glass - Door sealing cord -
All consumable working parts
i.e. The Thermocouple, Piezo Igniter and
TTB - The coals and coal matrix in gas
fired stoves and for woodburning and
multifuel stoves all fire bricks, log retainer,
baffles, grate, spark guard, ashpan,
operating tool and ash carrier.*

All Clip-in and Integral boilers carry a 12 month guarantee.

In the unlikely event that any of these components are broken on delivery they will be replaced provided a claim is made within 5 days of delivery.

IMPORTANT NOTE

The assembly, installation and operation of the stove, because it does not come under our direct control, is not included in this guarantee. You are advised to discuss guarantees on this aspect of the work directly with your stove supplier or approved and accredited installation engineer.

The whole of the Lyme Regis Engineering Co. Ltd. "Fireguard" guarantee is invalid if any part of the stove assembly, installation or operation does not comply with the published instructions supplied with the stove and with all building and gas installation regulations in force at the time of purchase.

To validate your guarantee you must retain your receipt as proof of purchase, which we suggest you attach to this guarantee. This guarantee does not affect your statutory rights.

**Lyme Regis Engineering Co. Ltd.
Millwey Industrial Estate
AXMINSTER, Devon EX13 5HU**

Stove suppliers name _____

Installation engineers name _____

Stove Model _____

Date of purchase _____

Date of delivery _____

PLEASE RETURN ONLY IN THE EVENT OF A PROBLEM

This instruction book describes every option and model variant available and therefore some of the items covered may not apply to your particular stove. Furthermore, due to printing cycles it may describe options before they are generally available.



For the warmest of welcomes

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