

ASHLEIGH High Tech coal effect gas fire

USER INSTRUCTIONS

ALL INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE HANDED TO THE USER FOR SAFE KEEPING

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IMPORTANT NOTES

This fire is an Inset Live Fuel Effect Gas Fire with additional convected warmth designed to work on Natural Gas or LPG (Propane) depending upon its factory set adjustments. See data badge on appliance for gas type.

It is the requirements of the law that ALL Appliances & Fittings using gas are installed by a Competent person (such as one having CORGI registration) and in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations of 1994 (as amended), the relevant British Standard installation specifications, Codes of Practice, and in accordance with the Manufacturer's Instructions. The Installation shall also be carried out in accordance with the various recommendations contained in the following Regulations:

- 1) The Building Regulations issued by the Department of The Environment and the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations issued by the Scottish Development Department.
- 2) BS5571 part 2
- 3) BS5440 part 1
- 4) BS8303
- 5) BS1251
- 6) BS6891
- 7) BS8461 parts 1&2

NOTE:-

For the Rep. of Ireland the installation should be carried out in accordance with:
IS 813, ICP3, IS327 AND ANY OTHER
RULES IN FORCE.

Failure to comply with all of these Regulations could lead to Prosecution and deem the warranty invalid.

THIS APPLIANCE IS FREE OF ANY ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

OVERALL DIMENSIONS

HEIGHT =584mm

WIDTH =470mm

DEPTH =160mm

TOTAL WEIGHT= 22Kg.

Appliance Data

See badge on appliance for current data.

Gas Group	G20 (NATURAL) CAT 12H	G31 (PROPANE) CAT 13P
Electric - Piezo spark ignition		
Inlet Pressure	20 mbar	37 mbar
Nom. energy input	6.2 kW	6.0 kW
Min. energy input	3.5 kW	3.5 kW
Pilot Rate	210w	210w
SETTING PRESSURE +/- 0.75 mbar	18.4 mbar COLD	33.1 mbar COLD
Main Burner Injector	Stereo size 77	Bray Cat 92/190
Inlet connection 8mm compression		

Above rates achieved with the appliance fitted into a conventional 16" builders opening.

This appliance is for use only with the gas type and at the pressure indicated on the appliance data badge.

GENERAL INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

The LPG (PROPANE) version of this appliance may not be installed into a basement or space that is entirely or partially below ground level.

This appliance must not be installed in a room containing a bath or shower or where steam may be present. The fire has been designed to fit into a Builders opening conforming to BS1251 or a suitable flue box complying with the constructional requirements of BS715. The flue box must be installed onto a suitable noncombustible, insulating surface at least 50mm thick under the entire base area of box.

This appliance has been additionally tested for safe use in precast flue block systems down to a minimum internal free area of 12,500mm².

A 20mm spacer box is fitted as standard to the outer frame. This may be removed to give a flush fit providing the fire opening is deep enough so that all the dimensional and sealing requirements are complied with.

The flue must have an effective height of no less than 3 metres, measured from the base of the hearth to the top of the flue. Any flue damper plates or restrictors shall be removed and no restrictor plate shall be fitted. Where removal is not practical, the damper / restrictor must be fixed in the fully open position.

A Natural Draught Flue system is required and unless new, the flue or chimney should be swept prior to installation. The flue must be checked prior to installation by using a smoke pellet (or similar) to ensure proper draw and that leakage is not evident at any joints. Repair and re-test as necessary before appliance is installed.

It is possible to use this appliance with a 'Lightweight' surround and back panel set providing the set has a heat rating of 150 C minimum.

The flue must only supply the one appliance (e.g. not shared with a gas back boiler). There should be no other openings in the fireplace or flue except the one in which the appliance is installed and the one to allow dispersal of the flue gases to the outside air.

SITE REQUIREMENTS

The fire opening should be inspected and repairs made where necessary. The opening should be 400mm wide without spacer or 375mm wide with spacer fitted and 580mm high. For overall depth see Fig 1., and the notes on dimension "X". Any combustible side walls must be 500mm from the radiant heat source.

An existing 'chairbrick' fire back may be left in place providing the dimensional requirements for debris collection space and clearance from outlet spigot are met.

This appliance requires a Natural Draught Flue system which may be one of the following:

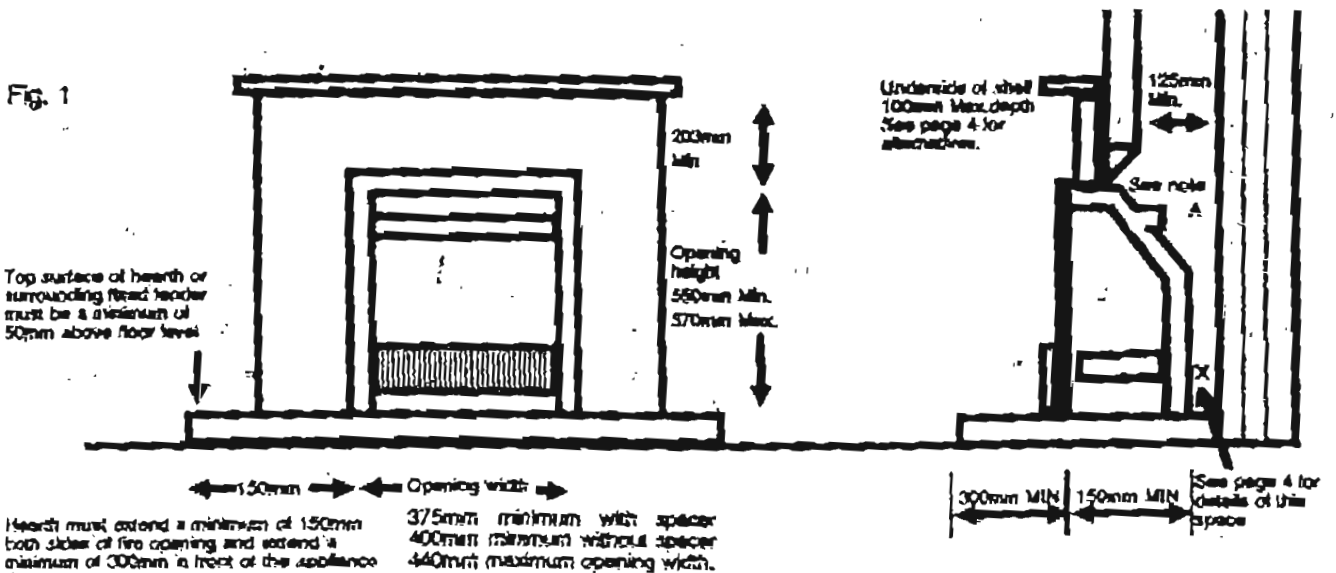
- 1) 225mm (9in) x 225mm (9in) brick or stone.
- 2) 175mm (7in) minimum diameter lined brick or stone.
- 3) 125mm (5in) minimum diameter proprietary twin well flue complying to BS715.
- 4) Precast block flue complying to BS1289 with a minimum flue area of 12,500mm²

There should be no other openings in the fireplace or flue other than the catchment opening and the flue terminal to allow the dispersion of flue gasses.

This appliance must only be installed on to a non-combustible wall or surface with a flat area 30mm wide minimum required around face of opening onto which the frame of the appliance can be sealed, see fig 2:

This appliances requires a hearth with a non combustible top surface at least 12mm thick. The top surface should be 50mm above the surrounding floor level or be surrounded by a fixed fender or raised edge 50mm high, see Fig 1.

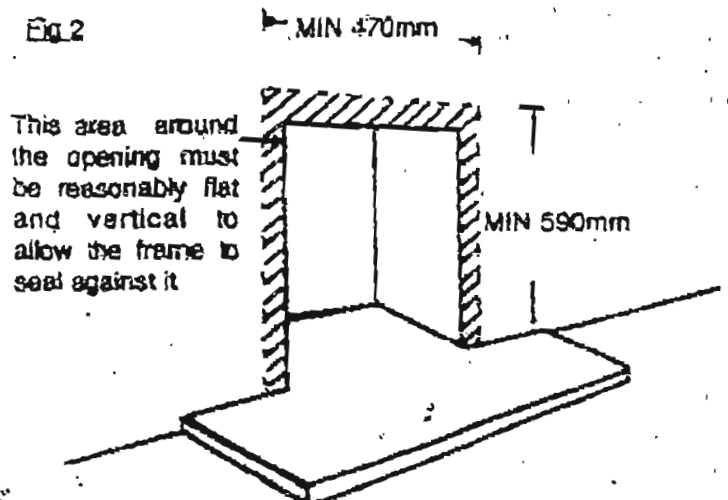
Any existing under grate draft device must be sealed off.



NOTE A.

To enable the products of combustion to be cleared properly up the flue the spigot on the back of the appliance must have a minimum clearance of 50mm between it and the back wall of the fire opening or any other obstruction. The area immediately above the spigot must form a smooth path for the products of combustion to reach the flue.

Fig 2



This appliance is suitable for use with a non combustible fireplace set (Min 150 C rating) so long as it is correctly sealed to the wall.

A wooden shelf may be fitted above the fire so as it complies with the dimensions of those given below:

MAX depth of shelf	Minimum distance from inside edge of fire frame to underside of shelf
100mm (4in)	203mm (8in)
150mm (6in)	305mm (12in)
203mm (8in)	356mm (14in)

A non combustible shelf may be fitted to within 10mm of the top edge of the fire frame.

Combustible material (such as wood) may be fitted to within 100mm (4in) of either side of the frame of the box so long as it projects no further forward than 100mm (4in).

As with all heating appliances, decorations, soft furnishing and wall coverings (including flock vinyl, blown vinyl and embossed paper) positioned too near the appliance may discolour or scorch.

DEBRIS COLLECTION SPACE

In accordance with BS 5871 part 2 minimum debris volumes are required behind the installed appliance, these are shown in table below stated as the minimum dimension for X in Fig.1 on page 3.

A minimum clear space of 50mm must be maintained between the appliance outlet spigot and any surface of the fire opening to allow the products of combustion an adequate air flow to safely clear the appliance.

**CLAY / CEMENT LINED OR BLOCK
FLUE WHICH IS NEW, UNUSED
OR HAS BEEN USED PRE-
VIOUSLY ONLY WITH A GAS FIRE.**

20mm

SPACE REQUIRED BEHIND APPLIANCE

**UNLINED FLUE OR CHIMNEY
WHICH HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY
USED FOR A SOLID FUEL OR
OIL BURNING APPLIANCE.**

60mm

SPACE REQUIRED BEHIND APPLIANCE

COMPONENT CHECK LIST

QTY	ITEM
1	High-Tech gas fire with convection box
1	Moulded, ceramic fibre combustion matrix
2	Triple coal sections
15	Individual coals
1	Set of manufacturer's instructions (two parts)
1	Cable fitting kit
1	Grommet
1	Cast front fret with matching ash pan cover
1	Glass strip
1	Length of foam sealing strip

VENTILATION

NO PURPOSE PROVIDED VENTILATION IS NORMALLY REQUIRED FOR THIS APPLIANCE. However, the requirements of other appliances operating in the same room or space must be taken into consideration. If spillage is detected when commissioning the appliance, there may be insufficient natural ventilation for correct operation of the flue and installation of an air brick may then be indicated. Any ventilation fitted must comply with the requirements of BS5871 part 2.

PREFABRICATED FLUE BOXES

The Ashleigh High-Tech can be fitted into a number of proprietary flue boxes provided the minimum dimensions (illustrated below) are complied with.

Constructional note: The frame of the fire case, any decorative material such as a marble back panel and any plasterboard that may be around the immediate area of the fire opening they form, must all be sealed to each other so that there is no possible leakage of flue gases between them. Adequate clearances must be maintained to combustible materials used in the constructing any false chimney breast around the flue box, see previous page for details.

The flue box manufacturers instructions regarding fitting of the prefabricated box shall at all times be complied with.

To fit the fire into position the cable securing system may need to be adapted depending upon the type of box used. Alternatively the base of the fire case and the fire box may be drilled and the fire secured with screws and rawlplugs to the hearth providing the sealing requirements of the fire case frame are met. It is important that whatever method of fixing used, the sealing requirements of the appliance are adequately addressed.

If the flue box is sealing directly to the fireplace back panel a complete air tight seal must be achieved between the box and the back panel.

Min. 125mm internal diameter twin walled flue

A = 550mm Min opening height

B = 400mm Min opening width

The following dimensions are to the sealing face of the fireplace.

WITH SPACER FITTED

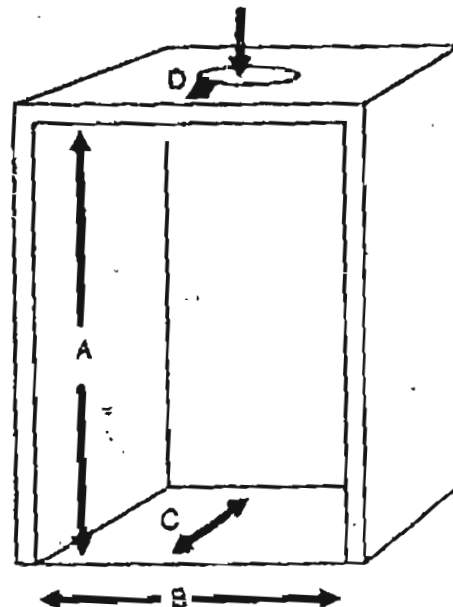
C = 155mm Min depth

D = 100mm clearance to start of flue

WITH SPACER REMOVED

C = 175mm Min depth

D = 120mm clearance to start of flue

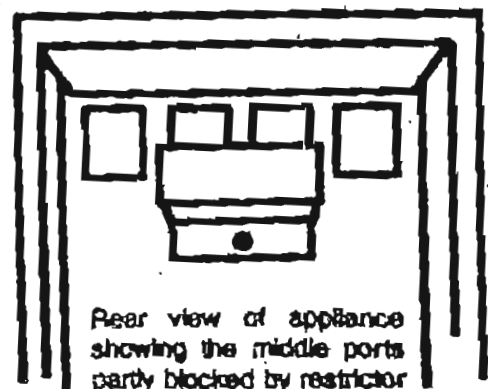


FLUE SPIGOT RESTRICTOR

There is a metal plate supplied in the instruction pack. It must be fitted when the appliance is used with flues of 7" (175mm) diameter or larger to maintain correct flue flow and appliance efficiency.

Secure in place across the central outlet ports as shown with the self tap screw provided. The plate will block off the lower part of the two central flue ports leaving 15mm exposed at the top.

If spillage is detected when commissioning the fire this restrictor may be removed and the test repeated.



CONVECTION BOX INSTALLATION

Page 5

Ensure that the gas supply is isolated before you commence installation of appliance.

Having prepared the installation site as detailed on pages 2 through 4, remove the fire from its carton. With a dust sheet or similar laid out on the floor, stand the appliance in front of you, unscrew the two screws securing the Data badge and remove it carefully. Now unscrew the central screw on the burner tray leg and lift it out of the case. Place the screws, data badge, firetray, ceramic matrix and coils all safely to one side where they won't get lost or damaged.

Lay the appliance case on its back. Take the glass strip and unwrap it. With the two spring clips on its longest edge to the top, holding it with duster, similar cloth or wearing protective gloves, offer it up to the channel located on the inside, lower edge of the smoke hood (below the convection vent), gently push clips and glass into the channel (about 5mm) until secured. The glass will continue the angle of the lower part of the smoke hood. When handling the appliance during fitting, avoid holding it by this glass strip.

A knock out hole is provided in the rear of the box for use where concealed pipework is required. Knock out the hole and fit the rubber grommet supplied in the bag with these instructions (unless already factory fitted). A hole can be pierced through the grommet with something like a screwdriver. The hole made should be just sufficient to push the 8mm supply pipe through. Do not use the appliance with this hole unsealed, if the hole is inadvertently opened, reseal with a complete grommet.

Protect any decorative hearth to avoid scratching while pushing the box in and out of the opening. Part of the packaging is ideal as a hearth saver pad.

The standard spacer frame may be removed to allow flush fitting of the fire frame to the fire place, providing the fire opening is deep enough to accommodate the appliance and provide the required debris collection area as shown in the tables on page 4.

Before running the gas supply into the fire opening, offer up the box to the opening, making sure it fits properly, sits square onto the hearth and that the rear of the frame sits flat and square onto the opening return or against the decorative non-combustible infill panel of the fireplace. When you are sure that everything is going to fit and the outlet spigot is not being obstructed, carefully remove the box.

Measure and mark the locations for the fixing kit see Fig. 3 on next page. Drill the four holes with a 6mm masonry bit and fit the supplied rawlplugs and eye bolts.

If you have chosen to have a concealed gas pipe then this should be run into the opening now. The fireplace opening end of the conduit through which the gas pipe has been run should be sealed. The end of the 8mm supply pipe must be covered to prevent any debris getting in whilst installation of box is underway.

Apply the self adhesive sealing strip to the back of the frame, forming a continuous seal around the entire outer edge on all three sides approximately 5mm in from the outer edge ensuring there are no gaps at corners or at base.

Feed the tensioning cables into place as shown in Fig. 5 and ease the box back in to the fire opening keeping the cables taut and being careful to feed the supply pipe through the rear grommet if appropriate.

Ensure the fire is back fully into the fireplace opening with the sealing strip in contact with the surrounding edge. Take the tensioning bolts with their adjustment screws fully on the thread, slide them over the wires with the adjusting nut towards the back of the firebox. Pull the fixing wires tight and push the adjuster bolts tight into the holes. Slide a securing nipple on both wires and tighten them as close to the head of the adjuster bolt as possible. See Fig.4 for detail. Holding the head of the tensioning bolt with pliers use a spanner to turn the nut down the shaft tightening the cable to provide a good seal all the around the sealing strip. Repeat this a few turns a time on each of the two bolts until the seal is evenly formed.

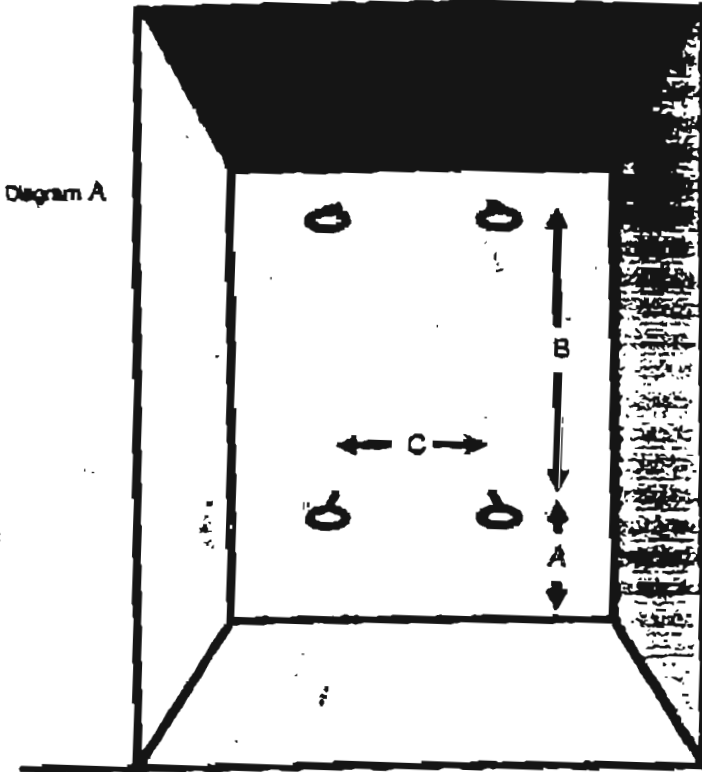
Check visually to ensure this has happened, if not investigate and rectify the problem.

If supplied, the brass frame can now be replaced over outer frame of box. Clip the two side sections on first then the top last, hooking the outer edge over the outside edge of frame then pushing in the inside edge. You may prefer to leave this until after the fire has been installed, thereby reducing the possibility of marking the polished surfaces.

The reflective cheeks and brass frame are supplied covered with a protective, plastic film, this film must be carefully peeled off before commissioning fire.

INSTALLATION OF CABLE SECURING SYSTEM

SUGGESTED POSITIONS FOR FIXING EYELETS IN REAR OF THE FIREPLACE OPENING.



Drill four suitable holes in the back wall of fireplace opening to accommodate the Rawlplugs provided.

The bottom two holes should be about 60mm (A) off the floor and centered, between 150mm and 200mm apart (C).

The top two holes should be similarly spaced between 350mm and 450 above the bottom two (B).

If the construction or configuration of the fireplace does not allow the suggested arrangement to be used, the installer should carefully fit the eyelets so as to allow the cables to tension and secure the appliance in the configuration shown below.

When the cable is fully tensioned the rear of the appliance outer frame must abut the face of the fireplace opening and seal evenly around the whole of the sealing face.

Diagram B

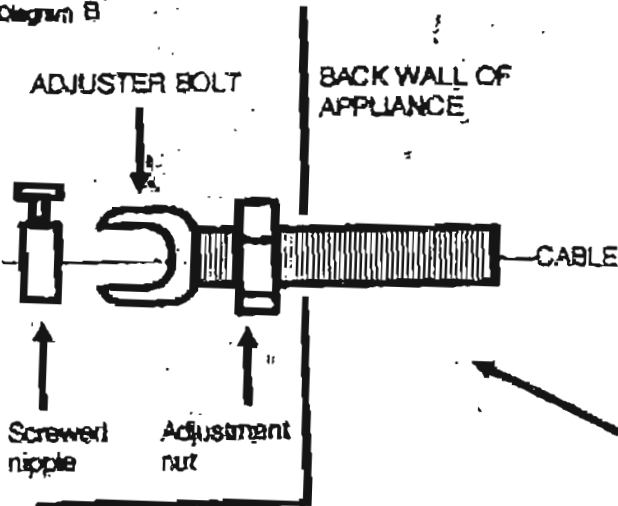
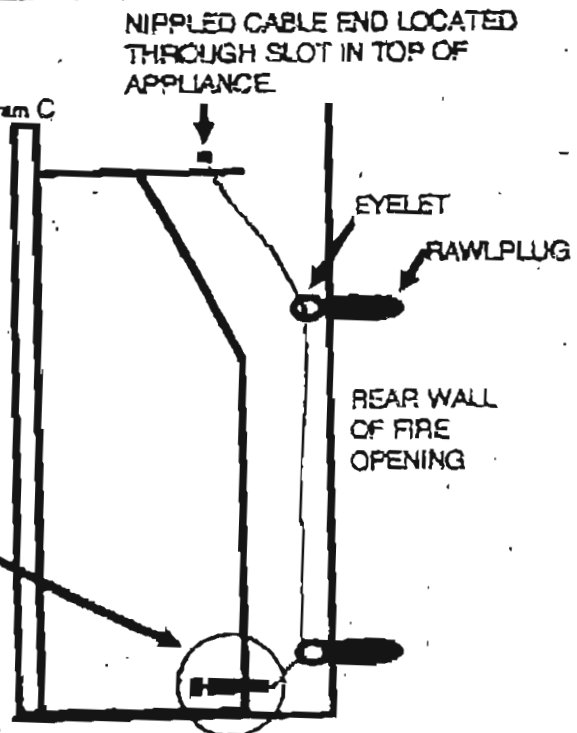


Diagram C



With both tensioning cables hooked into back of case, threaded through the eyelets and tensioning bolt, ensure appliance is pushed well into and centered in the opening, pull cable taught through adjustment bolts and screw both end nipples into position. Hold head of adjuster bolt with pliers and turn adjustment nut with a spanner a few turns at a time each side, until the cable is fully tensioned. Visually inspect seal for obvious gaps and re-seat appliance until no gaps are apparent.

DO NOT CUT OFF SURPLUS CABLE

Coil remaining cable neatly under burner tray to facilitate removal and refitting of appliance after servicing.

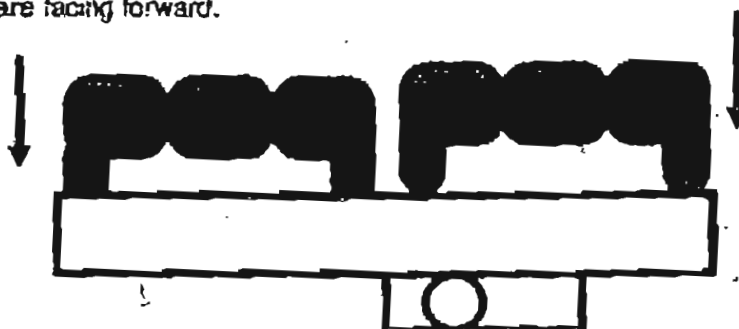
INSTALLATION continued

If a concealed gas supply has been incorporated into the installation, ensure the 8mm supply pipe is in the correct position to locate with the gas inlet on right hand side of gas control valve. Replace burner tray, securing with the central, rear screw under tray. Connect the 8mm copper pipe from your adjacent gas supply point to the appliance inlet connection. See page 10 Figs. 9, 10, 11, for suggested pipe routes. The appliance may be fitted with rigid or semi rigid pipe being 8mm in diameter. Ensure all pipes are thoroughly purged to clear any debris before connecting to the appliance. Re-fit data badge with the two screws ensuring it is centralised around control knob.

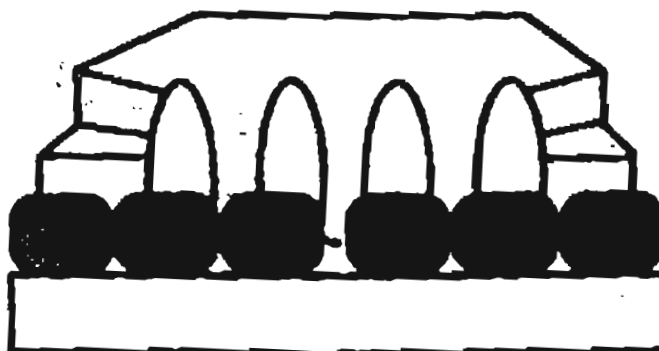
A gas cock or other means of isolation must be fitted on the inlet supply pipe. Please ensure you use as short a run of 8mm pipe as possible, as an excessive 8mm pipe run could result in pressure drop. A continuous length of pipe should be used to connect between the isolation cock and burner inlet, no joints may be made within the void behind the appliance.

The matrix and coals can now be assembled. Follow the instructions and diagrams below.

Locate the 2 triple coal sections into the slot along the front of the burner tray, ensure coal shapes are facing forward.



Place the ceramic matrix into position on the rear ledge of the burner tray with the shaped part upper most. Ensuring it is pushed fully to the back and centralised in the fire box.



Place 15 coals as shown. Evenly spaced across width of matrix, 5 along the front, 4 along back and 5 along the middle row located on the placement pads.



TESTING & COMMISSIONING

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Turn on and test the gas supply for any leaks, test the fire tray and its supply for leaks. When this appliance is first used any protective oils coating the heat exchanger may burn off. It is advisable to ventilate the room during this period (up to one hour).

Lighting the pilot

The pilot is visible through the underside of the left hand front triple coal section. Push in and turn the control knob to the spark position and hold there for a couple of seconds to allow the gas to come through. Now continue turning anti clockwise through the spark click to the pilot position and ensuring the pilot has lit, keep the control knob pressed in for approximately 10 seconds. Now release the knob and the pilot should stay alight, if the pilot is extinguished wait 3 minutes before repeating procedure. To achieve the high position push in the control knob slightly and continue turning anti clockwise to the high position and the main burner should ignite in approx. 3 seconds, to achieve the low position keep the control knob pressed in and continue turning in the clockwise movement to the low position. To turn to the pilot position from the high or low setting press the control knob in and turn the knob clockwise to the pilot position and release, to turn the fire to the off position keep the knob pressed in and continue turning to the off position and release.

Setting pressure

Remove the screw from the pressure test point, which is situated at the front centre beneath the tray and connect your pressure gauge. Light the fire and compare the pressure to that stated on page 2 of these instructions. If the pressure measured is within the tolerance stated, then the gas installation is satisfactory. The fire is manufactured and preset to achieve these setting pressures. Remove your pressure gauge and replace the screw in the pressure test point. Light the fire and check the pressure test point for gas soundness.

Spark failure

The gap between the spark electrode and the pilot should be 4mm +/- 0.5mm to produce a good spark, there should be no need to adjust this. In the event of a defective igniter the pilot can be lit manually by repeating the lighting procedure except when you turn the control knob through the spark to the pilot position, light the pilot with a taper.

Testing for Spillage

Close all doors and windows to the room containing the appliance. When the fire has been running on high for at least five minutes, take a smoke match, light it and hold it at the top edge of the fire opening, 25mm down and 25mm inside the hood, running it slowly across the width of opening, ignoring 25mm at each end of opening where a small amount of smoke may be expelled. The smoke from the match should be drawn back to the fire and up the flue. If test fails, try again after fire has been running on full for a further ten minutes. When the test has been completed satisfactorily, repeat again with any extractor fans fitted to the premises switched on to highest extract setting.

ANY SPILLAGE DETECTED BY THE ABOVE PROCEDURE MAY INDICATE THERE IS A FAULT IN THE FLUE OR INSUFFICIENT VENTILATION IS PRESENT. If the problem cannot be rectified immediately then expert advice should be sought. Inform the user, disconnect the fire from the gas supply and affix label.

SPILLAGE TEST DIAGRAM



1. LEAVE FIRE RUNNING ON HIGH FOR 5 MINS TO HEAT FLUE
2. AFTER 5 MINS LOCATE THE HEAD OF THE LIT SMOKE MATCH AS ILLUSTRATED, 25MM BELOW AND 25MM INSIDE BOTTOM EDGE OF GLASS STRIP. RUN THE MATCH ALONG WIDTH OF OPENING (ignoring 25mm at each end) CHECKING THE SMOKE IS BEING PULLED INWARD TOWARDS THE FLUE
3. IF SMOKE IS BLOWING BACK INTO THE ROOM THEN SPILLAGE IS OCCURRING. PROCEED TO CHECK THE FLUE

DO NOT LEAVE THE FIRE CONNECTED IF THE PROBLEM CANNOT BE RECTIFIED IMMEDIATELY.

Briefing the customer

All instructions must be handed to the user for safe keeping. After completion of the commissioning the customer should then be instructed on the safe use of the fire. Advise the customer that the flue should be checked on an annual basis and the fire serviced regularly. Frequency of service will depend on usage of the appliance but once a year should meet this requirement.

Scratches and other superficial damage to the matt black paintwork of the appliance can be covered with matching heat proof spray paint. Only use the paint when the appliance is cold and with the gas turned off. Always mask surrounding areas to avoid contamination with overspray. Ventilate room during use of the spray. DO NOT attempt to spray paint or wash the artificial coals in water.

SERVICING

ENSURE THE FIRE IS SWITCHED OFF, COLD AND THE GAS SUPPLY ISOLATED.

Inspect the fire for discolouration around sealing faces and the canopy which could indicate spillage or leakage.

CLEANING THE COALS

Spread out a dust sheet to protect carpets and hearth. Carefully remove the coals and remove any dust or soot deposits using a soft brush (a paint brush). Lift out the two triple coal sections and the matrix. Inspect all the ceramic components for signs of deterioration or damage. Where required, only use replacements from the manufacturer. Place all the components safely to one side.

CHECKING THE SIDE CHEEKS

Remove the glass by gently unclipping it from the top channel locators. Inspect the stainless steel side cheeks and the ceramic fire back inside the appliance case. Heat discolouration of the stainless steel is normal and due to the nature of the appliance. If the ceramic fire back has become damaged it should be replaced. To remove it, gently slide upwards and out of the securing lugs, the fire back can now be lifted out. Replace only with a suitable spare part in the reverse sequence to the above.

REMOVING THE BURNER TRAY

To enable the tray to be withdrawn from the appliance case, unscrew the two holding screws in the front legs. The tray may be eased up to gain access to the gas inlet connection on right of control valve. With the inlet pipe disconnected, the burner tray can be slid out of its location. Any debris or deposits should be brushed off of the tray. The burner itself can be removed by undoing the two nuts on the burner base. Any debris should be gently brushed away and linting around the air inlets cowd removed. The injector should be checked and any dirt removed from around it. The burner should then be replaced taking care to abut the inlet end against the injector bracket.

CLEANING THE GAS CONTROL

The only user servicable part of the gas control assembly is the pilot light filter. To access this component, remove the control knob by pulling it forward, the pilot filter cover is the largest of the three screws visible behind the control knob and nearest the hearth. Remove the retaining screw, slide the filter out and clean away any debris that may have accumulated. The filter element should then be blown clean. This component should not normally require replacement, however if it shows signs of deterioration the genuine spare must be used. If a large amount of debris is present then the pipework and control should be thoroughly cleaned before reassembly.

PILOT ASSEMBLY

This is a factory set assembly and requires minimal maintenance. All connections should be checked for tightness and any debris brushed from around the head, probe and spark electrode. Any linting or dirt build up around the aeration hole should also be cleaned away.

REMOVING THE CONVECTOR BOX

Ensure the hearth is protected with a dust sheet or similar to prevent scratching. Undo the screws in the cable securing nipples in the inside, rear bottom of the case and unroll the surplus cable left in bottom of case. This will release the case from the fireplace, note how the fixing arrangement is configured for ease of replacement.

Slide the fire case from the opening, taking care not to damage the hearth. Inspect the debris collection area behind and clear. If debris accumulation indicates problems with the flue, this should be rectified before proceeding further.

Check the fire sealing strip for damage and if necessary replace. Refit and tighten the appliance case into its correct position. Ensure the grommet around the gas pipe is in place, replace if necessary.

REASSEMBLY

Reassemble the fire in reverse order paying attention to the fuel bed layout shown elsewhere in this booklet.

Reapply gas to the fire and check thoroughly for leaks before recommissioning. See page 7 for the full commissioning procedure.

Order of servicing procedure

- 1) Lay out your dust sheet and tools
- 2) Ensure the fire is cold and the gas isolated
- 3) Disconnect and remove the fire
- 4) Remove convection box and check rubble collection space behind, clear and refit box.
- 5) Close all doors & windows, turn on any extractor fans (full extract) in room and smoke test the flue
- 6) Strip down the fire, clean & check all integral parts
- 7) Replace coals and other components, where required, only with manufacturers parts
- 8) Re-assemble and refit fire securely into position
- 9) Reconnect and turn on gas supply and test all joints for gas soundness
- 10) Check fire for operational efficiency and check pressures
- 11) Test for spillage.
- 12) Check any purpose provided ventilation is unobstructed.

Fig. 9 : Plan view of pipe route for exposed RIGHT supply

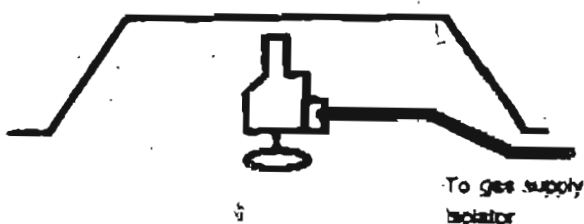


Fig. 11 : Plan view of pipe route for concealed gas supply

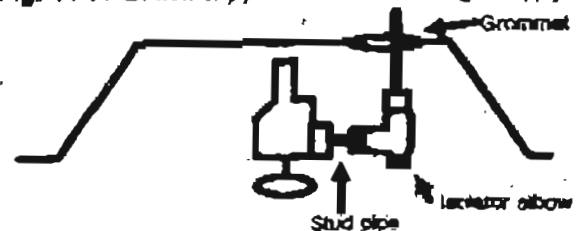
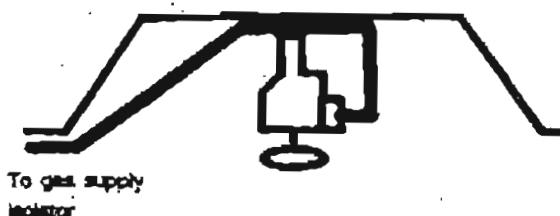


Fig. 10 : Plan view of pipe route for exposed LEFT supply



A suggested concealed connection method is shown above. If the isolator elbow, or tap is fitted elsewhere in the gas run then a compression elbow may be fitted in its place.

Whatever fittings are used it should be possible to remove the firebox over the pipework and fittings for servicing.

Ensure the grommet is seated properly to seal hole around gas inlet pipe.