



# ACCOLADE

## **Fuel Effect Options:**

Coal Effect – NG and LPG  
Pebble Effect – NG and LPG

## **Control Options:**

Manual BM Control  
Upgradeable Manual Control  
Remote Control  
Optimum Control

For use on Natural Gas (G20) at a supply pressure of 20mbar  
or Propane (G31) at a supply pressure of 37mbar in GB and IE  
(Dependent upon model)

**Users,  
Installation & Servicing  
Instructions**

**MUST BE LEFT WITH THE USER**

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## Service Warranty:

In the unlikely event of a defect in materials or workmanship occurring within one year of purchase, Burley Magiglo will arrange to repair or replace the item free of charge.

Any claims under this warranty must be made through the retailer from whom the product was purchased.

As the purchaser's contract of sale is with the retailer, Burley Magiglo are unable to enter into discussions with the purchaser until the retailer has inspected any claim and deemed it to be valid.

Burley Magiglo reserve the right to refuse service or make a charge for any service call, when a defect is due to installation error or misuse.

Extended warranty (if purchased) commences after the first year; please see separate registration for further information.

## Appliance Details:

For future reference, please complete the following information at the time of installation.

**Model** and **Serial Number** details may be found on the data plate as shown.

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Serial Number     |  |
| Model             |  |
| Installation Date |  |
| Installed By      |  |

This appliance must be installed in accordance with the rules in force, and only used in a sufficiently ventilated space. Consult instructions before installation and use.

**SPILLAGE TEST**  
Close all doors and windows. Light the burner and test for spillage using a smoke test (1" below and 6 to 12mm (1/4 to 1/2") inside the top of the flue) during at the carbide point of the opening. If the test continues to pass, repeat after a further 10 minutes. If noise and fans are heard, the spillage test must be repeated with the fans operating. The interconnecting doors between the fans and the fire left open. If the test continues to indicate spillage, this implies a fault in the chimney construction. The fire must be disconnected until the fault has been corrected. If in doubt seek expert advice.

**Duo**  
Remote Control

|                         |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| GAS FAMILY              | B20 (NG)       |
| SUPPLY PRESSURE         | 20mbar         |
| DIRECT COUL (P)         | BB IE          |
| APPLIANCE TYPE          | 1st            |
| INJECTOR TYPE           | No. 100        |
| RATED INPUT (GROSS)     | 6 kW           |
| SETTING PRESSURE (COLD) | 6 mbar/20 mbar |

SERIAL NUMBER: 0 100 012

MAGIGLO LTD, ROADSTAIRS, KENT CT10 2YJ

MAGIGLO CE 03 0120

Model

Serial Number

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# 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

## Introduction

1. This appliance is suitable for installation in GB and IE and should be installed in accordance with the rules in force.

In GB, the installation must be carried out by a Gas Safe Registered Installer registered for working on this type of appliance. It must be carried out in accordance with the relevant requirements of the:

- Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations.
- The appropriate Building Regulations either The Building Regulations, The Building Regulations (Scotland), Building Regulations (Northern Ireland).

Where no specific instructions are given, reference should be made to the relevant British Standard Code of Practice (see item 2).

In IE, the installation must be carried out by a Competent Person and installed in accordance with the current edition of I.S.813 "Domestic Gas Installations", the current Building Regulations and reference should be made to the current ETCI rules for electrical installation.

On completion of an installation in IE, it is necessary to complete a "Declaration of Conformity" to indicate compliance to I.S.813.

2. The installation of the fire in GB should follow the recommendations of the following current British Standards:

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| BS 5871: Pt 2      | Installation of Inset Live Fuel Effect Gas Fires  |
| BS 6891            | Pipe work Installation  |
| BS 5440: Pts 1 & 2 | Flues and Ventilation   |
| BS EN 1856         | Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - System chimney products  |
| BS 715             | Metal flue boxes  |
| BS EN 1858         | Chimney – Components – Concrete flue blocks   |
| IGE/UP/7           | IGE document for gas installations in Timber Frame Buildings (Available from CORGI or Institute of Gas Engineers) |

3. In other EC countries equivalent rules in force must be used.
4. It is important for correct combustion of this fire that the imitation fuel is placed in accordance with the instructions given in this and associated booklets. Only approved imitation fuel, available from Burley Magiglo., should be used with this appliance.
5. It is recommended that a fire guard complying with BS 8423 be fitted for the protection of young children, the elderly or infirm.
6. The user is warned not to throw any rubbish onto the fire or to disturb the fuel bed.
7. The user is advised that the ceramics used within this appliance require extra care whilst cleaning. Please refer to the Cleaning Instructions.
8. It is important for the fire to be serviced regularly. An annual service is recommended.

## Efficiency Declaration

The efficiency of this appliance has been measured as specified in BS 7977-1 and the result of 55.3% (61.3% net) was achieved. The gross calorific value of the fuel has been used for this

efficiency calculation. The test data from which it has been calculated has been certified by Advantica Ltd. The efficiency value may be used in the UK Government's Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) for energy rating of dwellings.

### Ventilation Requirements

1. This appliance does not normally require any ventilation in the room it is fitted in. In GB reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 2, and in IE reference should be made to the current edition of I.S.813 which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available.
2. If provided, any purpose provided ventilation must be checked periodically to ensure it is free from obstructions.
3. When fitting the fire in Northern Ireland (NI), purpose provided ventilation must be provided in accordance with the rules in force.
4. In other EC countries equivalent rules in force must be used.

### Flue Requirements

**Class 1** - A flue having no cross sectional dimension less than 175mm (7") e.g. 225mm (9") by 225mm (9") Masonry chimney or 175mm (7") diameter clay liner.

**Class 2** - A flue having no cross sectional dimension less than 125mm (5").

**Class 2 Pre-cast** - A flue constructed of pre-cast concrete/terracotta blocks conforming to BS EN 1858 or BS 1289: Pt. 1 and having a minimum cross sectional area of 12,272mm<sup>2</sup> with the smallest dimension being no less than 63mm.

Please refer to the full Flue and Chimney Requirements within the Installation Instruction section.

### Gas Supply

1. This range of gas fires are suitable for use with either Natural Gas (G20) at 20mbar supply pressure, or LPG (G31) at 37mbar supply pressure (please check appliance data plate for compatibility).
2. A separate means of isolating the gas supply should be provided near to the appliance to facilitate servicing. An isolation valve (with a pressure test point) has been supplied for this purpose.

### Electrical Supply

Not applicable to this range of appliances.

## 1.1. Important Note About ODS Pilot

This fire is fitted with an ODS pilot which causes the appliance to shut down in the event of a reduction of oxygen (e.g. caused by poor ventilation) in the room. Should this happen, follow the lighting instructions to re-light the fire. In the event that the fire should shut down again, do NOT attempt to re-light it but contact your gas installer for remedial action to be taken.



Under no circumstances should it be adjusted or put out of action by the installer or the user. In case the pilot needs replacing, only the approved part (available from your supplier or Burley Magiglo.) should be fitted. Note: if any part of the pilot assembly becomes faulty the complete assembly will need replacing.

## 1.2. Fire Fret Dimensions

All models can be used with the Burley Magiglo range of frets or any other fire fret that falls within the dimensions shown below



The fireplace opening must be suitable in size to accommodate the fire being installed. If the appliance is to be used with other fireplace components, the installation must allow a minimum of 5 square inches of free air space below the base of the fire.

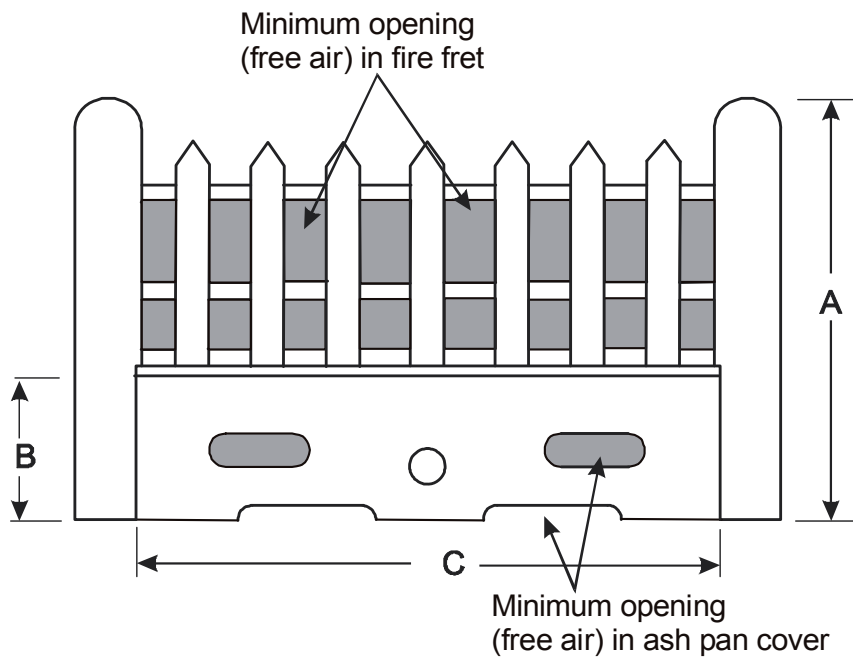


Figure 1

### Fire Front Specification

|                                       |         |   |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---|
| <b>Height to Centre (A)</b>           | Maximum | 9 Inches (23cm)   |
|                                       | Minimum | 7.5 Inches (19cm)                                       |
| <b>Ash Pan Cover Height (B)</b>       | Maximum | 3.5 Inches (9cm)  |
|                                       | Minimum | 2.5 Inches (6.4cm)                                      |
| <b>Ash Pan Cover Free Air Opening</b> | Minimum | 5 sq. Inches (32.3cm <sup>2</sup> )                     |
| <b>Fire Fret Free Air Opening</b>     | Minimum | 15% of total fire front area above the base of the fire |
| <b>Ash Pan Cover Length (C)</b>       | Maximum | 13.5 Inches (34cm)                                      |
|                                       | Minimum | 12.5 Inches (32cm)                                      |







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## 2. USER INSTRUCTIONS

### 2.1. Lighting Procedure

Your fire will be fitted with one of the following different types of gas control valves. Identify the control system on your fire as shown and follow the appropriate operating instructions in the appropriate section.

| Control Valve   |   | Operation   |   | Control Type   |
|---|---|---|---|--|
|    | + | Manual  | = | <b>Manual BM Control</b><br>See <b>Section 2.1.1</b> on <b>Page 6</b>          |
|   | + | Manual  | = | <b>Upgradeable Manual Control</b><br>See <b>Section 2.1.2</b> on <b>Page 7</b> |
|  | + |  | = | <b>Remote Control</b><br>See <b>Section 2.1.3</b> on <b>Page 8</b>             |
|  | + |  | = | <b>Optimum Control</b><br>See <b>Section 2.1.4</b> on <b>Page 9</b>            |

### 2.1.1. Lighting Procedure (Manual BM Control)

1. Ensure that the arrow on the control knob is pointing towards the OFF position as shown in **Figure 2**. Press in the knob and slowly turn anti-clockwise until a click is heard. The spark should now light the pilot. On first lighting, it may require several attempts to allow the pilot light to be purged of air.
2. The pilot can be viewed through the slot on front panel behind the fire front (See **Figure 6**).
3. Once the pilot flame is established, hold the control knob in for approximately 10-20 seconds and release. The pilot should now remain alight. Repeat the procedure if necessary.
4. The arrow should now be pointing to the PILOT position as shown in **Figure 3**.
5. If the spark unit fails to light the pilot, the appliance may be lit manually by applying a lighted match or taper to the pilot jet and following the above procedure.



**NOTE:** No attempt should be made to relight the fire for at least 3 minutes after the pilot flame has been extinguished either intentionally or unintentionally.

6. Once the pilot is established, the main burner can be operated by turning the control knob anti-clockwise. The preset minimum is found with the arrow in the 9 o'clock position as shown in **Figure 4**.
7. The preset maximum (as shown in **Figure 5**) is found by turning the control knob fully anti-clockwise. The control is infinitely variable between the two preset limits.
8. To extinguish the main burner, push the control knob in and turn clockwise until the arrow is in the PILOT position, then release.
9. To extinguish the pilot, push the control knob in and turn it clockwise until the

arrow is in the OFF position, then release.



Figure 2 - Off Position

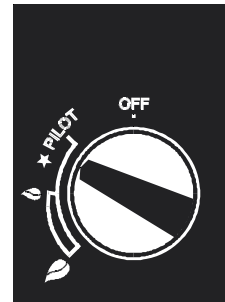


Figure 3 - Ignition Position

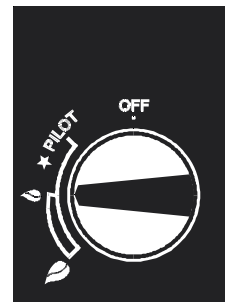


Figure 4 - Minimum Position

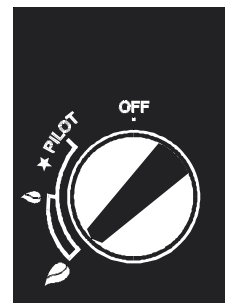


Figure 5 - Maximum Position

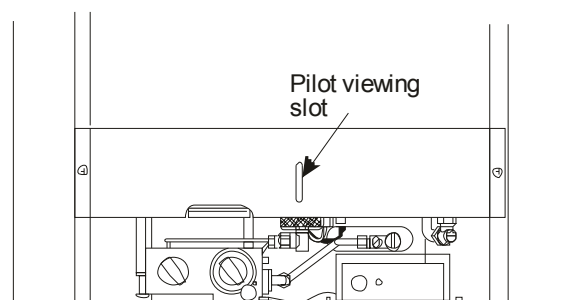


Figure 6 - Pilot Viewing Slot

## 2.1.2. Lighting Procedure (Upgradeable Manual Control)

1. Whilst pushing the IGNITION KNOB in (see **Figure 7**), turn it anticlockwise to the pilot flame position as shown in **Figure 8**. During this process, the spark ignition will have operated and lit the pilot flame. On lighting the pilot flame continue to depress the ignition knob for a further 10 - 12 seconds then slowly release. The pilot flame should stay alight. If the flame goes out repeat the procedure above to establish the pilot.
2. If the spark unit fails to light the pilot, the appliance may be lit manually by applying a lighted match or taper to the pilot jet and following the above procedure.
3. Turn the IGNITION KNOB anticlockwise to the main flame position as shown in **Figure 9**.
4. Turn the GAS RATE ADJUSTING KNOB fully anticlockwise (until you reach the stop position) i.e. the maximum gas rate. See **Figure 10**.
5. The main burner will have cross-lit from the pilot.
6. Now the gas rate can be adjusted to the desired setting by turning the GAS RATE ADJUSTING KNOB to any position between the pre-set high and low.
7. To switch off the main burner turn the IGNITION KNOB to the 'Pilot burner only Position' as shown in **Figure 8**. The appliance may be left in this standby mode if desired.
8. To turn the pilot off turn the Ignition Knob on the control valve fully clockwise to '●' position.

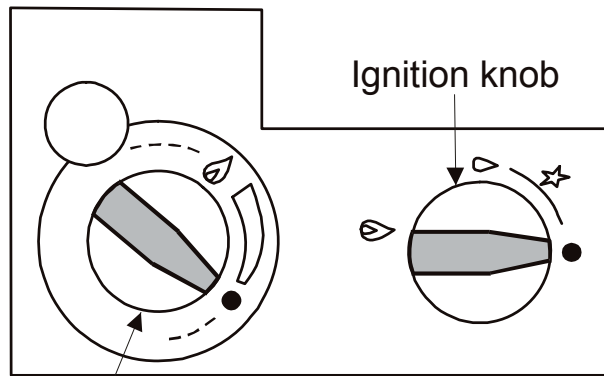


Figure 7 - Off Position

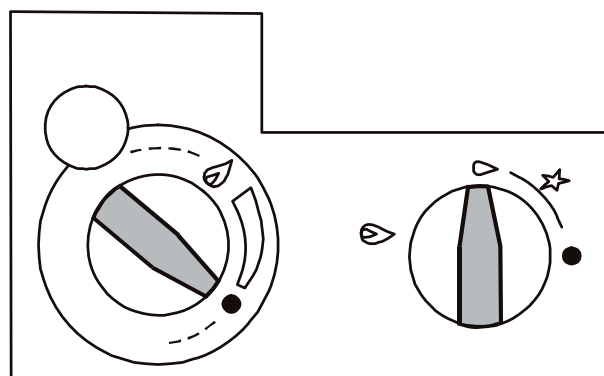


Figure 8 - Pilot burner only

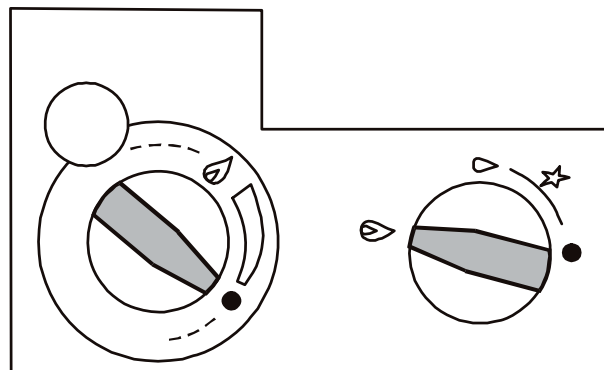


Figure 9 - Main burner operational, but gas flow off

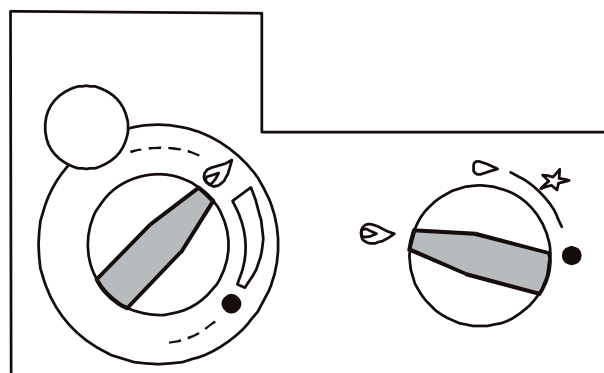


Figure 10 - Main Burner operational & Maximum Gas Rate



**NOTE:** No attempt should be made to relight the fire for at least 3 minutes after the pilot flame has been extinguished either intentionally or unintentionally.

### 2.1.3. Lighting Procedure (Remote Control)

1. Press the bottom button on the remote handset until clicking is heard on the valve, and the gas rate adjustment knob is at the off position.
2. With gas available at the valve press the IGNITION KNOB in and turn it anticlockwise to the pilot flame position. A click of the piezo igniter will be heard and a spark will appear at the electrode. At the same time the gas will flow to the pilot burner and should be ignited by the spark. Repeat the procedure until the pilot flame is established.
3. The pilot can be viewed through the slot on front panel behind the fire front (See Figure 6).
4. Keep the knob pressed in for a further 10 - 12 seconds and slowly release it. The pilot flame should stay alight. If the flame goes out repeat the procedure above to establish the pilot.
5. If the spark unit fails to light the pilot, the appliance may be lit manually by applying a lighted match or taper to the pilot jet and following the above procedure.
6. **Turn the IGNITION KNOB anticlockwise to the Main Burner Operation position as shown in Figure 11.**
7. Using the HANDSET (as shown in Figure 12) press and hold **both the top and the small button together** until the main burner goes to full rate and clicking can be heard from the valve. During this process the main burner will ignite from the pilot.
8. By pressing the two buttons together (to increase the gas rate) and the lower button only (to decrease the gas rate) the valve can be manipulated to select the desired gas rate between maximum and minimum. By pressing the buttons in short bursts you will be able to adjust the gas rate in small steps.
9. To turn the fire off, continuously press the lower button until the flame dies down and clicks can be heard from the

valve. Release the button as soon as the clicks are heard.

10. The fire can safely be left in this position at all times, however to prevent unauthorised or accidental use (say by children) it is recommended to turn the IGNITION KNOB to the pilot flame position by turning it 90 degrees clockwise. To turn the pilot off, turn the IGNITION KNOB fully clockwise.



**NOTE:** The clicking sound made by the valve is the operation of the valve clutch, and indicates either maximum or minimum positions.

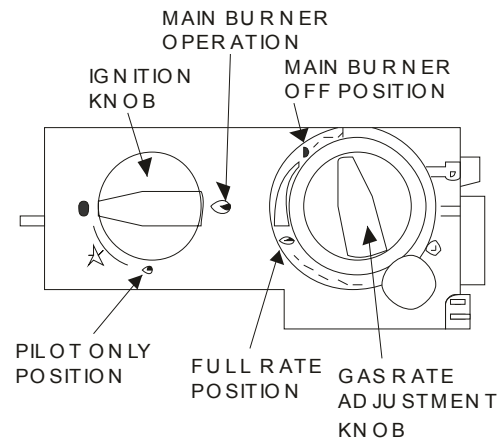


Figure 11 – Gas Valve

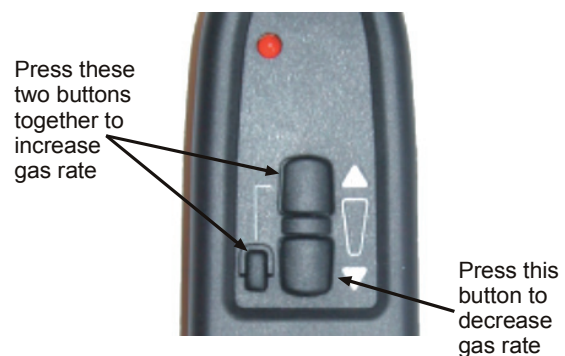






Figure 12 - Handset Operation



**NOTE:** No attempt should be made to relight the fire for at least 3 minutes after the pilot flame has been extinguished either intentionally or unintentionally.

### 2.1.4. Lighting Procedure (Optimum Control)

1. Ensure the main burner is off by pressing the button on the trim marked  ('small flame/dot') until clicking is heard on the valve (see **Figure 13**).
2. With the gas available at the valve press in the IGNITION KNOB and turn it anticlockwise to the pilot flame position (see **Figure 14**). A click of the piezo igniter will be heard and a spark will appear at the electrode. At the same time the gas will flow to the pilot burner and will be ignited by the spark. Repeat the procedure until the pilot flame is established.
3. The pilot can be viewed through the slot on front panel behind the fire front (See **Figure 6**).
4. Keep the knob pressed in for a further 10 - 12 seconds and slowly release. The pilot flame should stay alight. If the flame goes out repeat procedure above to establish the pilot.
5. If the spark unit fails to light the pilot, the appliance may be lit manually by applying a lighted match or taper to the pilot jet and following the above procedure.
6. **Turn the IGNITION KNOB anticlockwise to the main flame position.**
7. Press and hold the  ('large flame') button (in **Figure 13**) until clicking is heard (fully open).
8. The main burner will have cross-lit from the pilot.
9. Now the gas rate can be adjusted to the desired setting by pressing the  ('small flame/dot') button. Any rate between the pre-set high and low can be obtained using the two buttons.
10. To switch off the main burner press and hold the  ('small flame/dot') button until clicking is heard from the valve (OFF position).
11. The fire can safely be left in this position at all times, however to prevent unauthorised or accidental use (say by children) it is recommended to turn the IGNITION KNOB to the pilot flame position by turning it 90 degrees clockwise. To turn the pilot off, turn the IGNITION KNOB fully clockwise.



**NOTE:** The clicking sound made by the valve is the operation of the valve clutch, and indicates either maximum or minimum positions.

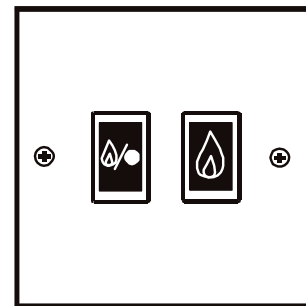


Figure 13 - Wall Switch

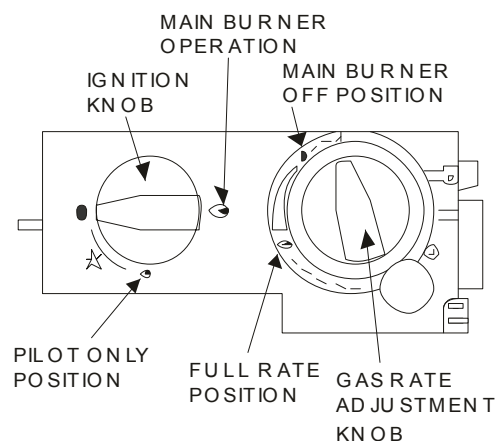


Figure 14 - Gas Valve



**NOTE:** No attempt should be made to relight the fire for at least 3 minutes after the pilot flame has been extinguished either intentionally or unintentionally.

## 2.2. Battery Replacement (Remote Control)

### 2.2.1. Handset

1. On the reverse of the handset remove the battery cover by pressing down at the top of the cover and sliding down.
2. Remove and unclip the old battery and replace with a new PP3 9V battery.
3. Replace the cover.



Figure 15 – Handset



Figure 16

### 2.2.2. Receiver Unit

1. Remove the receiver unit from under the fire burner (or from wherever positioned if mounted remotely) and remove the battery compartment cover (see diagram).
2. Replace the old batteries with new ones, ensuring they are inserted in the correct polarity.
3. Replace the cover on the receiver unit, ensuring that it is securely closed.
4. Return the receiver unit to its original mounting position.



Figure 17



**CAUTION:** With the exception of battery replacement, the battery holder must be located within the heat shield **at all times**.

## 2.3. Battery Replacement (Optimum Control)

1. The battery pack is mounted inside the wall-mounting box behind the wall switch plate.
2. To change the batteries remove the two small screws securing the wall plate using a small screwdriver.
3. Remove the battery pack from the wall box and replace the spent batteries with new ones (4 off 1.5V AA batteries) ensuring correct polarity.
4. Insert the battery pack back into the wall box and refit the wall plate ensuring that it is the right way up.
5. Secure with screws.

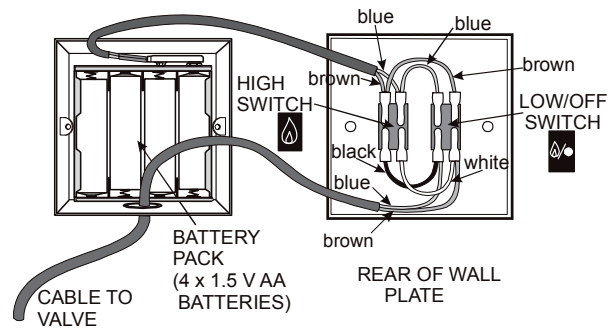


Figure 18

## 2.4. Fuel Effect Layout

Your fire has been supplied with either Coal or Pebble effect. Please refer to the relevant section for instructions on how to arrange the imitation fuels.

| Fuel Effect   | Tray Type         | Refer to      |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Coal Effect   | Natural Gas & LPG | Section 2.4.1 |
| Pebble Effect | Natural Gas & LPG | Section 2.4.2 |

It is recommended that the imitation fuel be left alone once the desired flame pattern has been achieved. **Constant moving of the imitation fuel will cause the fuel to disintegrate and/or cause discolouration.**

### RCF Advice:

This product may use Components (Coals, Pebbles & Ceramic backs) containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), which are man-made vitreous silicate fibres. Excessive exposure to this material may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract.



Therefore during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire, to ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum.

We recommend that you should follow the normal hygiene rules of not smoking, eating or drinking in the work area.

When replacing Components containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within heavy duty polythene bags, and clearly labelled as RCF waste. RCF waste may be disposed of in suitably licensed landfill sites.



**WARNING:** Do not touch the fire when it is alight. The fire will remain very hot for a while after extinguishing.



Some sooting on the pebbles may be observed. This is perfectly normal. Periodically operating the Fire at various rates will burn this soot away. If excessive sooting is observed, this is an indication that the pebbles are laid incorrectly – please refer to instructions.



### 2.4.1. Coal Effect Layout

This fire is supplied with different sizes of ceramic coals as follows:

|                        | Qty |
|------------------------|-----|
| Small Coals            | 6   |
| Large Rounded Coals    | 4   |
| Large Triangular Coals | 3   |
| Rear matrix            | 1   |
| Front matrix           | 1   |

Proceed with the layout as follows:

1. Position the rear matrix behind the burner as shown in **Figure 19**.
2. Position the front matrix in front of the burner and ensure that it rests on the base (see **Figure 20**).
3. Position **two Large Rounded coals** on the two ends of the front matrix as shown in **Figure 21**. Ensure that the flat faces on the coals are facing into the fire, vertical and level with the inner face of the matrix.
4. Place the other **two Large Rounded coals** in the middle of the matrix (see **Figure 22**) such that the flat face of the coals are bridging between the front matrix and the rear matrix (see **Figure 23**). **Figure 24** shows how **not** to lay the rounded coals.
5. Bridge the **three Large Triangular coals** between the rear matrix and the rounded coals such that the points of the triangular shapes on the underside of the coals are facing forward. (See **Figure 25**).
6. Place the 6 Small coals around the sides and the back as shown in **Figure 26**.
7. Gently tip the middle two rounded coals forward so that the flat faces are distanced away from the rear matrix by about 10mm (see **Figure 27**).
8. After the appliance has been allowed to warm up, small adjustments (using a pair of tongs) may be made to the coals to achieve the desired flame picture.
9. It is recommended that the coals be left alone once the desired flame picture has been achieved. **Constant moving of the coals causes the coals to**

**disintegrate and/or cause discolouration.**

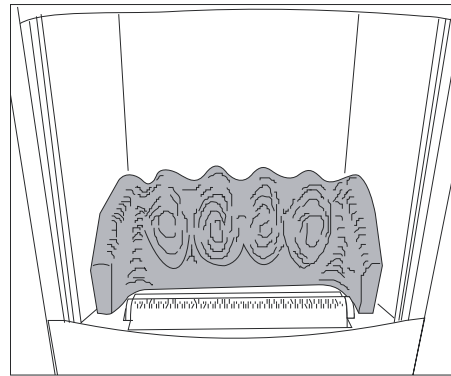


Figure 19

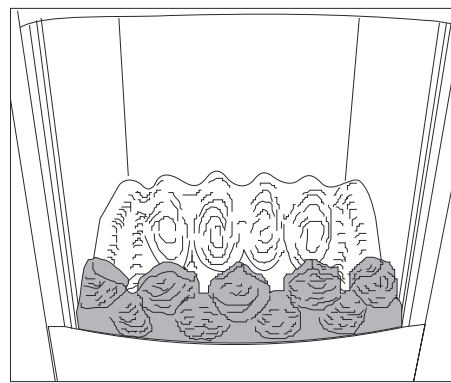


Figure 20

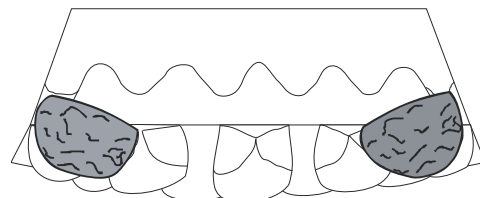


Figure 21

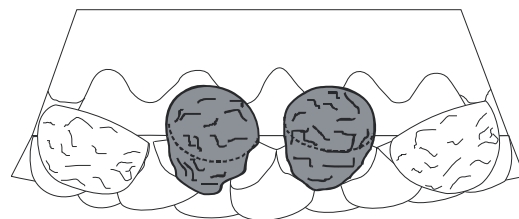


Figure 22

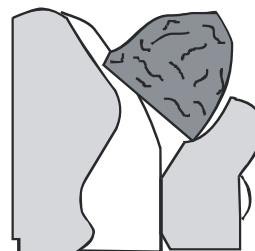


Figure 23

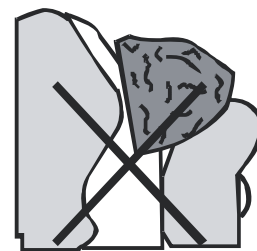


Figure 24

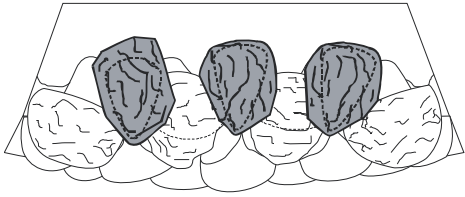


Figure 25

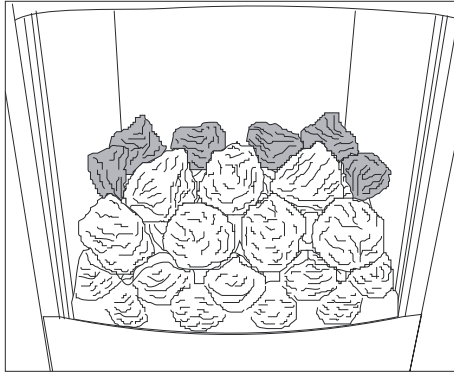


Figure 26

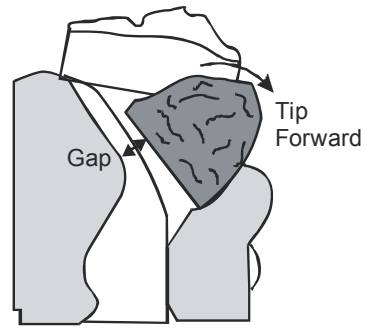


Figure 27



**WARNING:** Do not touch the fire when it is alight. The fire will remain very hot for a while after extinguishing.

## 2.4.2. Pebble Effect Layout

The fire is supplied with ceramic pebble sets as follows:-

|                                | Qty |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Large Pebbles (A, B, K, L & M) | 7   |
| Small Pebbles (E & G)          | 6   |
| Rear Matrix                    | 1   |
| Front Matrix                   | 1   |

NOTE: When placing pebbles on the tray ensure the lettering on them is facing down and into the fire. After every step of pebble laying ensure that they are stable.

Proceed with the pebble layout as follows:-

1. Position the rear matrix behind the burner as shown in **Figure 28**.
2. Position the front matrix in front of the burner and ensure that it rests on the base (see **Figure 29**).
3. Place pebbles **K, L & M** in the order shown in **Figure 30** such that they are bridging between the front and rear matrix.
4. Place pebbles **A & B** on the rear matrix as shown in **Figure 8** such that they are supported in front by the pebbles laid in step 3.
5. Place the **E & G** pebbles on the sides and around the back as shown in **Figure 31**.
6. After the appliance has been allowed to warm up, small adjustments (using a small pair of tongs) may be made to the pebbles to achieve the desired flame picture.
7. It is recommended that the pebbles be left alone once the desired flame pattern has been achieved. **Constant movement of the pebbles causes the pebbles to disintegrate and/or cause discolouration.**

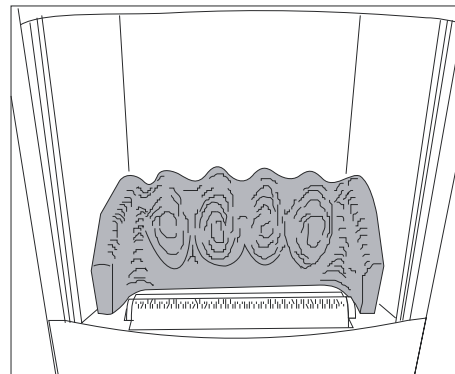


Figure 28

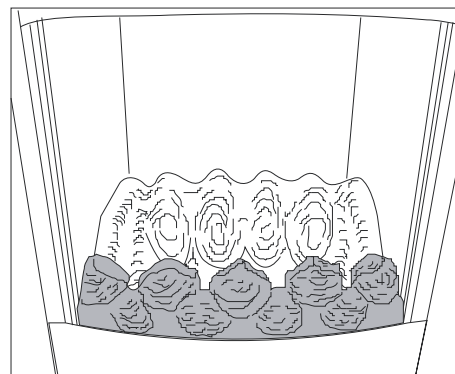


Figure 29

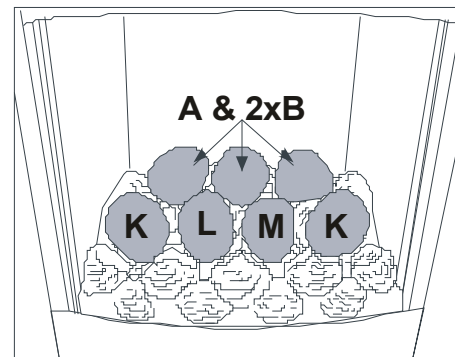


Figure 30

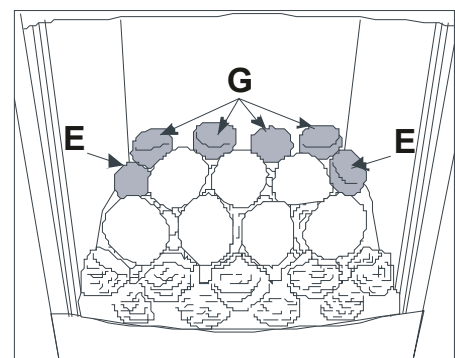


Figure 31



**WARNING:** Do not touch the fire when it is alight. The fire will remain very hot for a while after extinguishing.

## 2.5. Fitting a Standard Trim (If supplied)

1. Most trims are coated with a protective film. This must be removed by peeling off before fitting the trim.
2. The trim is held on by four magnets. These will either be attached to the trim or supplied loose in a separate envelope. Space them as shown in **Figure 32**.
3. Offer the trim onto the flange of the firebox. The magnets will hold the trim in position.
4. Centralise the trim as necessary.

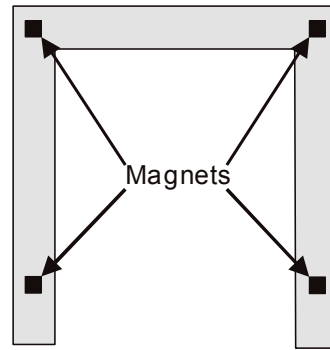


Figure 32

## 2.6. Fitting an ioss Firebox Fascia (if supplied)

1. The Fascia is coated with a protective film. This must be removed by peeling off before fitting the fascia.
2. The fascia is held on by four magnets. These will either be attached to the trim or supplied loose in a separate envelope. Position them as shown in **Figure 33**.
3. Offer the fascia onto the flange of the firebox. The magnets will hold the fascia in position.
4. Centralise the trim as necessary.
5. The removable cover can be lifted off to access the controls.

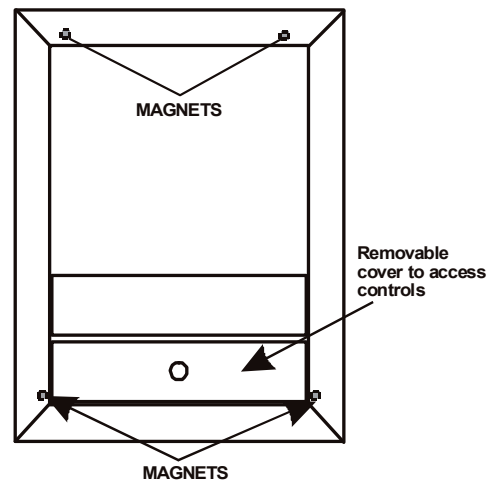


Figure 33

## 2.7. Home Improvements



**WARNING:** If after installation of this fire any home improvements (e.g. double glazing, secondary double glazing, draught proofing, fitting extractor fans, laminate flooring etc.) are carried out to the property it is essential to carry out a spillage test on the fire to ensure that the flue is still operating satisfactorily.



### **NOTICE: Discolouration of wall surfaces**

Generally, heating appliances will create warm air convection currents that will transfer heat to any wall surface against which they are located.

Some soft furnishings (including blown vinyl wallpapers) may not be suitable for use where they are likely to encounter temperatures above the normal room level. For this reason, the manufacturer's advice should be sought before using this type of wall covering adjacent to any heating appliance.

The likelihood of wall staining caused from convected air currents will be increased in areas where high levels of tobacco smoke or other contaminants exist.

## 2.8. Cleaning and Care Instructions



**CAUTION:** Ensure that the appliance is off (including the pilot light) and has completely cooled (off for at least 2 hours) before carrying out any cleaning or maintenance.

### RCF Advice:

This product may use Components (Coals, Pebbles & Ceramic backs) containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), which are man-made vitreous silicate fibres. Excessive exposure to this material may cause irritation to eyes, skin and respiratory tract.



Therefore during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire, to ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum.

We recommend that you should follow the normal hygiene rules of not smoking, eating or drinking in the work area.

When replacing Components containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within heavy duty polythene bags, and clearly labelled as RCF waste. RCF waste may be disposed of in suitably licensed landfill sites.

### 2.8.1. Cleaning the Fire-Bed and the Imitation Coals/Pebbles

1. Carefully remove all the loose pieces imitation coals or pebbles from the fuel bed and brush away any soot or debris accumulation on them using a **soft** brush. Do NOT use vacuum cleaner on these components.
2. Carefully remove the front and rear matrices. Any soot or debris on these pieces can be gently brushed away with a soft brush - DO NOT use a vacuum cleaner. If any of these matrices are broken they must be replaced.
3. Use a HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner with a small nozzle to clean the burner by gently sweeping the nozzle above the surface of the burner. Ensure that the small holes on the burner are clear of any debris.
4. Re-lay the imitation fuel after cleaning, in accordance with the layout instructions in this booklet.
5. When satisfactory flame appearance has been achieved after positioning the coals or pebbles, they should not be moved unnecessarily. **Constant moving of the imitation fuels will damage and/or cause discolouration.**

### 2.8.2. Cleaning the Pilot



**NOTE:** Removal of front plate is required to gain full access to the pilot.

The oxygen depletion sensing pilot fitted to your Burley Magiglo fire is a highly reliable safety device which causes the fire to shut down in the unlikely event of a reduction of oxygen in the room where the fire is fitted.

After a period of time, it is possible for lint (carpet fluff, pet hair, dust, etc.) to build up on the lint guard assembly (see diagram) causing some of the following symptoms:

1. The pilot does not light readily.
2. Yellow flame on pilot burner.
3. Fire shuts down unexpectedly.
4. The pilot does not stay alight after releasing the control lever.

If any of the above symptoms show, follow the instructions below for removing the offending blockage:

1. Using a pair of tweezers (if available) or a piece of fine soft wire, pick out the lint from the lint guard.
2. With the aid of a small nozzle attachment on your vacuum cleaner, apply suction at the lint guard on the pilot. Very carefully, do the same on the pilot head.

If, after carrying out the above procedure, there is no improvement to the performance of the fire, seek expert help.

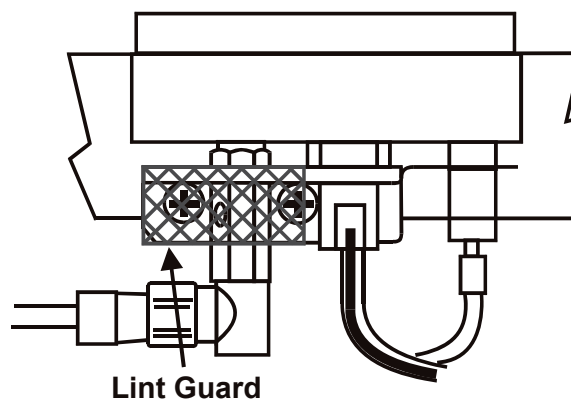


Figure 34

### 2.8.3. Cleaning the Fire Back

You should not attempt to clean the fireback panels, as they are made of soft ceramic fibre, which are easily damaged. However, if it should be required, a light dusting with a **very soft** brush will remove any soot or dust marks.



**NOTE:** Any attempt to clean the fire back using an alternative method, will result in irreparable damage leading to a replacement back being required.

### 2.8.4. Black Painted Metal Surfaces

These surfaces should be dusted regularly and any marks removed with a soft damp cloth.

---

### **2.8.5. Brass or Polished Surfaces**

These surfaces should be cleaned with a proprietary non-abrasive metal cleaner.

Remove the trim (if fitted), the fret and the ash-pan cover before cleaning.

The trim is held in place by means of four magnets at the rear of the trim. The fret and the ash-pan cover are free standing in front of the fire.

---

### **2.8.6. Stainless Steel**

Stainless steels need to be cleaned for aesthetic considerations and to preserve corrosion resistance.

Oil and finger marks can be removed using a glass cleaner or preferably a mild solution of warm water and detergent.

Scratches can be removed by gently rubbing in the direction of the grain with a 240 grit emery cloth (or similar). Once the scratch has been completely removed the surface can then be re-polished using 3M Scotchbrite pads - Fine Grade.

Periodically it may be necessary to coat the entire surface in order to achieve a uniform finish. This can be achieved by applying a light coat of oil (baby oil) using a soft lint free cloth, then buffing in line with the grain until the excess is removed.



**NOTE:** After any cleaning process the surface must be thoroughly dried.

---

### **2.8.7. Care of Ceramic Backs**

The ceramic fireback panels on this appliance must NOT be sprayed with any type of solvent-based high temperature paint.

The very high temperatures produced within the appliance will cause the paint to bubble and/or burn off rendering the fireback looking unsightly.

Minor surface scuffs may be treated using a water based touch up stain available at Burley Magiglo fire retailers.



Extreme care should be taken when handling and installing products containing ceramic interiors, so as not to cause damage.



## 3. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Before installation, ensure that the local distribution conditions (identification of the type of gas and pressure) and the adjustment of the appliance are compatible

### 3.1. General Safety Requirements



Before commencing installation, ensure that the intended installation will comply with details in **General Information** on Page 1.

### 3.2. Flue Requirements

**Class 1** - A flue having no cross sectional dimension less than 175mm (7") e.g. 225mm (9") by 225mm (9") Masonry chimney or 175mm (7") diameter clay liner.

**Class 2** - A flue having no cross sectional dimension less than 125mm (5").

**Class 2 - Pre-cast** - A flue constructed of pre-cast concrete/terracotta blocks conforming to BS EN 1858 or BS 1289:Part 1 and having a minimum cross sectional area of 12,272mm<sup>2</sup> with the smallest dimension being no less than 63mm.

1. All flues require a minimum height of 3 metres (10ft). For installation in GB, please refer to BS 5871 Parts 2 for further information. For installation in IE, refer to the current edition of I.S.813 "Domestic Gas Installations".
2. A faulty flue or chimney may result in smoke and fumes entering the room.
3. The flue should be sound, free from obstructions and, if it has previously been used with a solid fuel or oil fired appliance, it should be swept before installing this gas fire. The flue must be inspected annually to ensure continued clearance of combustion products.
4. Any flue damper plates or obstructions etc. must be removed and no restrictor plates shall be fitted. Where removal is not practical, the damper plate/restrictor must be fixed permanently in the fully open position.



Note: To comply with the expression "permanently fixed in the open position", a mechanical fixing that prevents user intervention should be used e.g. requires the use of tools for removal.

5. It is recommended that a smoke test be carried out before installation to ensure that there is no spillage of fumes into the room. If spillage occurs this problem must be rectified before commencing installation.
6. The flue must serve only one appliance.
7. If any terminal, cowl or chimney pot is fitted on the flue, ensure that it is suitable for use with this gas fire and the flue system and does not restrict the cross sectional area of the flue. Please consult the manufacturer of the terminal/cowl/chimney pot for guidance.

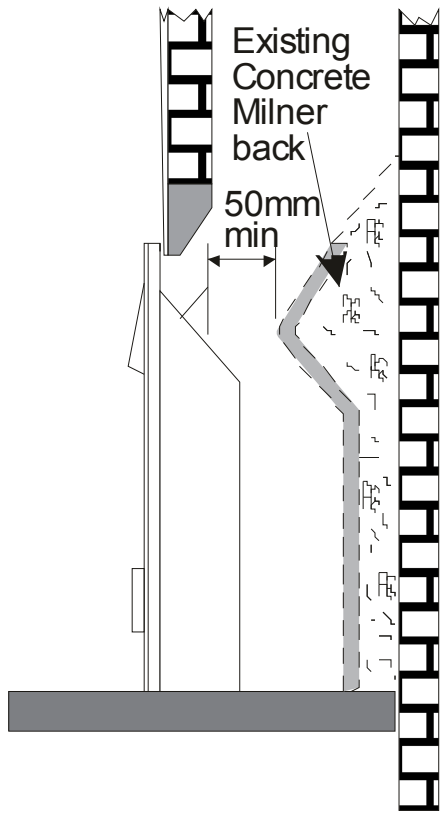


Figure 35 - Masonry Flue

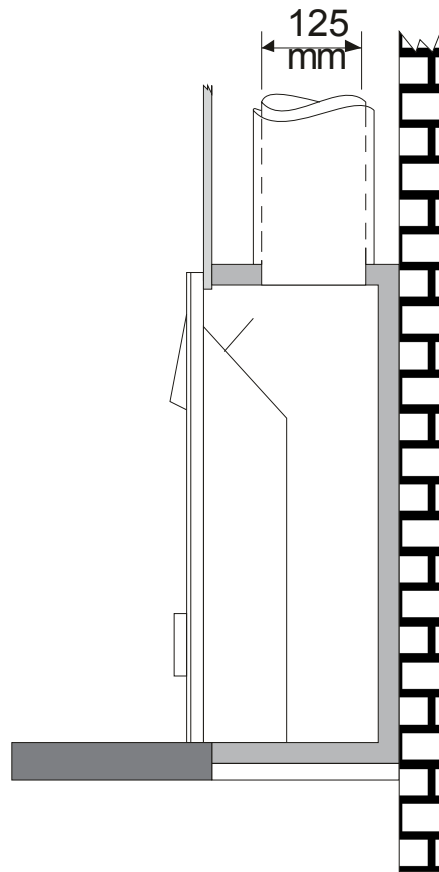


Figure 37 - BS 715 Flue Box

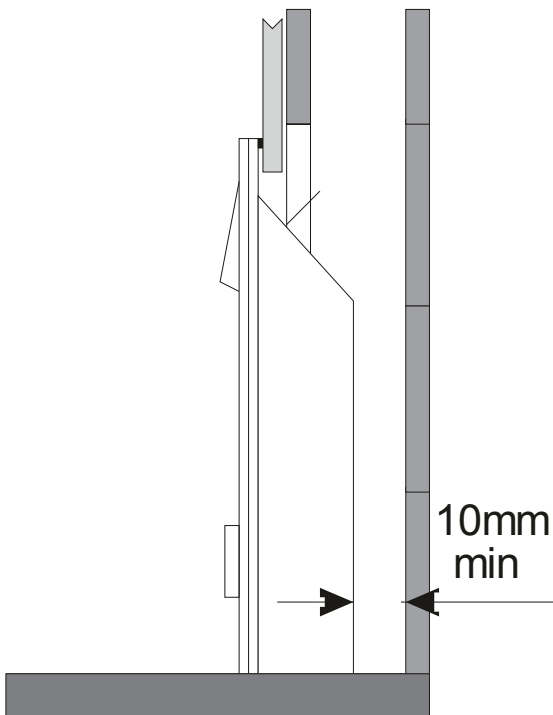
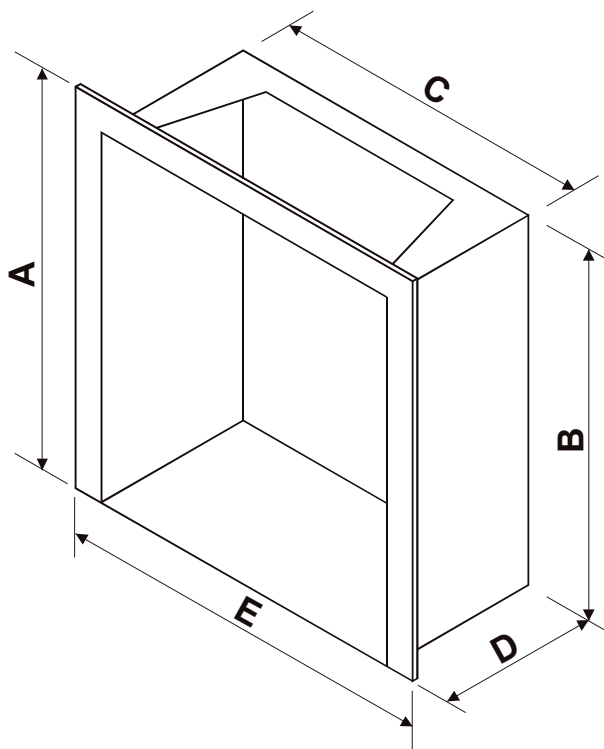


Figure 36 - Pre Cast Flue to BS EN 1858 or BS 1289

| Fireplace Opening Size (mm)<br>(Applies to all cases) |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
|   | Min | Max |
| Height  | 540 | 575 |
| Width   | 365 | 465 |
| Depth   | 115 | -   |

Table 1

### 3.3. General Dimensions



| Dimensions |       |
|------------|-------|
| A          | 580mm |
| B          | 530mm |
| C (Front)  | 355mm |
| C (Rear)   | 242mm |
| D          | 105mm |
| E          | 485mm |

Table 2

Figure 38 – Standard Box Dimensions  
(refer to Table 2)

### 3.4. Appliance Location

The fire must be fitted on a flat non-combustible base. In addition a non-combustible hearth or physical barrier with minimum dimensions shown in figures below should be provided in front of the fireplace opening where relevant.

However, with hole in the wall fire installations, where it may be desirable not to include a hearth with the appliance installation, Building Regulation Approved Document J paragraph 3.40 currently states:-

Appliance should be placed on hearths unless:

- a) they are installed so that every part of any flame or incandescent material will be at least 225mm above the floor; or
- b) the manufacturer's instructions state that a hearth is not required.

Burley Magiglo would recommend that a hearth or physical barrier be installed with this appliance. However, should you decide not to follow our recommendation and do not fit a hearth or subsequently decide to remove the hearth / physical barrier, then consideration as to the safety of the occupants of the room should be given.

### 3.4.1. Floor Level and Raised Fireplace Openings

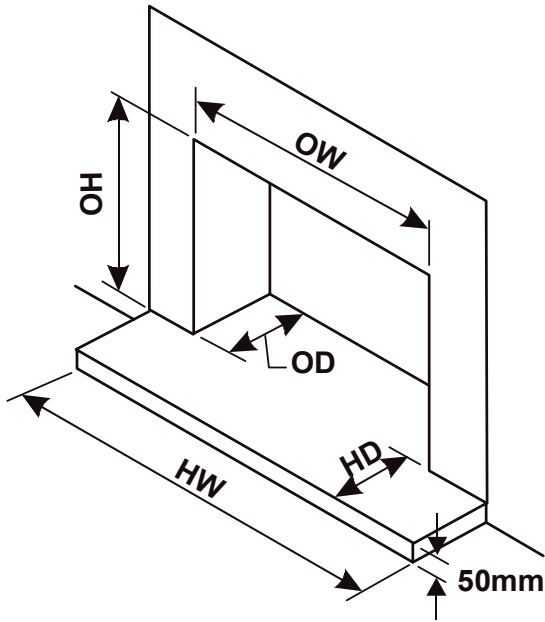


Figure 39

|    | Min  | Max   |
|----|--|-------|
| OH | 540mm  | 575mm |
| OW | 365mm  | 465mm |
| OD | 115mm (min)  |       |
| HW | A minimum of 150mm either side of any incandescent material                          |       |
| HD | Must project a minimum of 300mm in front of any naked flame or incandescent material |       |

Table 3

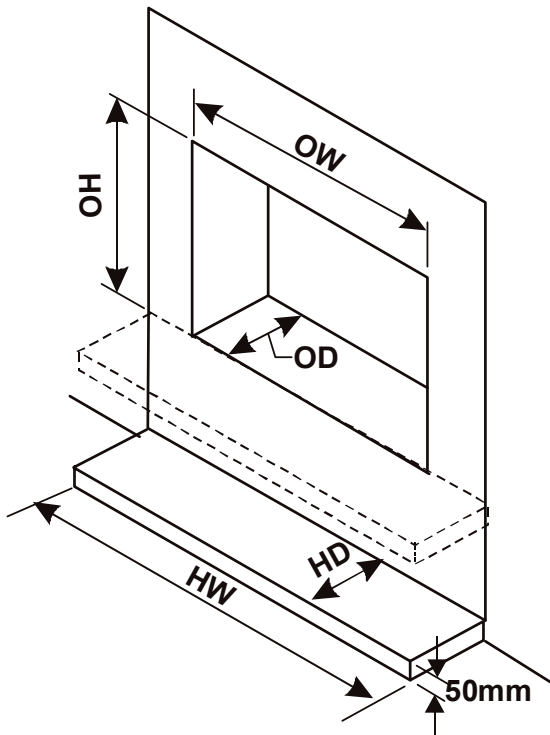


Figure 40

Other dimensions are dependent on flue construction and fireplace design; therefore, please refer to **Section 3.2** and **Section 3.3**.



**Hearth Construction:** The hearth material must be non-combustible and a minimum of 12mm thick, when laid on the floor, a 50mm upstand above the finished floor level must be created.

### 3.4.2. Physical Barrier

Any physical barrier should meet the following requirements:

1. Provide at least the equivalent level of warning to the approach of an open fire, to that of a hearth.
2. Define a clear zone where occupants must exercise additional caution.
3. Should be constructed of non-combustible material, of robust design and fixed in such a way so as to provide a secure boundary and be mechanically fixed to prevent accidental and/or unintentional removal.

Such a device could take the form of a fender, a shelf, a wall mounted decorative bar, etc.

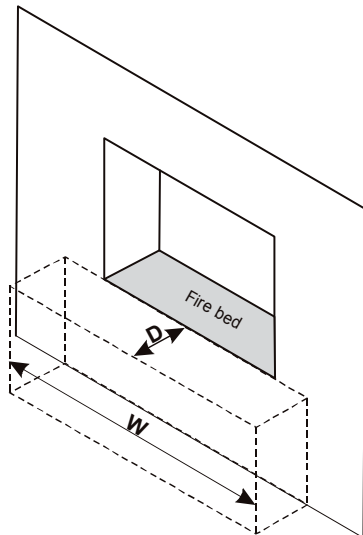


Figure 41

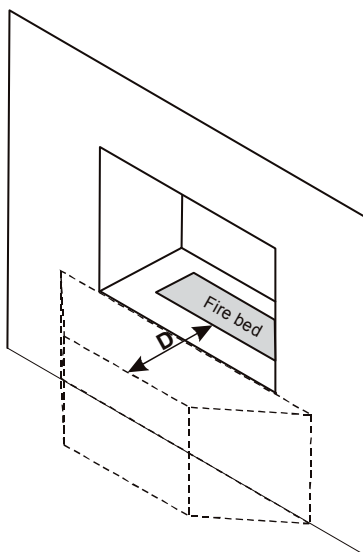


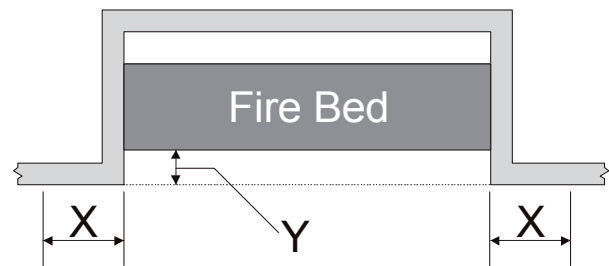
Figure 42

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>W</b>   | Must project a minimum of 150mm either side of any naked flame or incandescent material |
| <b>D</b>   | Must project a minimum of 300mm in front of any naked flame or incandescent material    |
| The height of any physical barrier must be a minimum of 50mm above the finished floor level. |   |

Table 4 – Protected Area

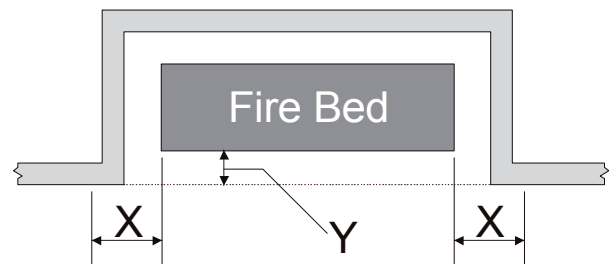
Figure 41 and Figure 42 show examples of area to be protected by the physical barrier.

Figure 43, Figure 44 and Figure 45 show methods for calculating the barrier width, but must remain at least the width of the fireplace opening.



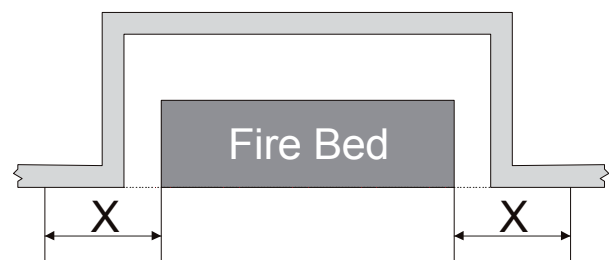
$X=150\text{mm}$ , less dimension  $Y$

Figure 43



$X=150\text{mm}$ , less dimension  $Y$

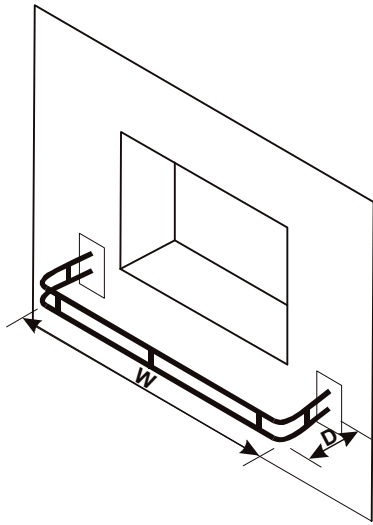
Figure 44



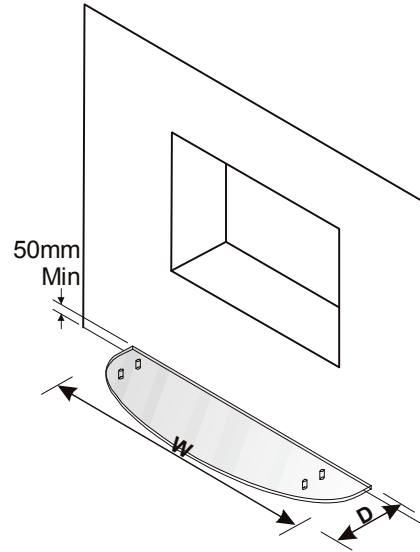
$X=150\text{mm}$

Figure 45

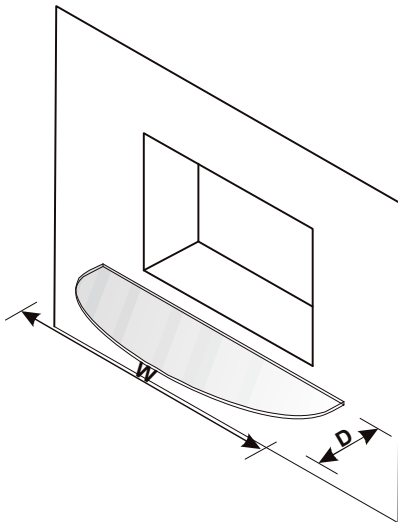
**Figure 46, Figure 47, Figure 48 and Figure 49** show examples of how the requirements for the physical barrier may be met.



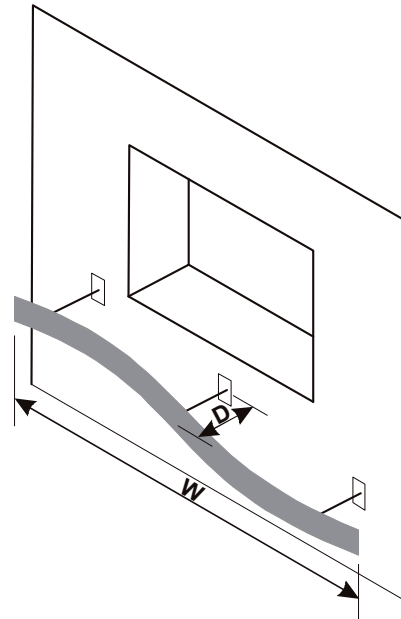
**Figure 46 – Example of physical barrier**  
(dimensions as stated in Table 4 – Protected Area)



**Figure 48 – Example of physical barrier**  
(dimensions as stated in Table 4 – Protected Area)



**Figure 47 – Example of physical barrier**  
(dimensions as stated in Table 4 – Protected Area)



**Figure 49– Example of physical barrier**  
(dimensions as stated in Table 4 – Protected Area)

### 3.5. Ventilation

This model does not normally require any additional ventilation in the room that it is fitted in. However, if spillage is detected during spillage test additional ventilation may be required. In GB reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 2 and in IE reference should be made to the current edition of I.S.813 which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available.

If provided, any purpose provided ventilation must be checked periodically to ensure it is free from obstructions.

When fitting the fire in Northern Ireland (NI), purpose provided ventilation must be provided in accordance with the rules in force.

In other EC countries equivalent rules in force must be used.

### 3.6. Technical Data

|                                | Natural Gas Models       | LPG Gas Models           |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nominal maximum heat input     | 6.0 kW (gross)           | 5.7 kW (gross)           |
| Setting pressure (Cold)        | 13.5 mbar $\pm$ 0.2 mbar | 36.5 mbar $\pm$ 1.0 mbar |
| Minimum heat Input             | 2.6 kW (gross)           | 2.6 kW (gross)           |
| Minimum setting pressure(Cold) | 3.0 mbar $\pm$ 0.2 mbar  | 6.5 mbar $\pm$ 0.5 mbar  |
| Gas                            | G20 (Natural Gas)        | G31 (LPG)                |
| Injector Size                  | 440                      | 170                      |
| Gas inlet connection           | 8mm                      | 8mm                      |
| Control valve                  | BM/MaxitrolS             | BM/MaxitrolS             |
| Pilot                          | SIT OxyPilot 9039        | SIT OxyPilot 9223        |
| Weight                         | 8.9 kg                   |                          |
| Efficiency                     | Class II                 |                          |

### 3.7. Pressure Test Point Location

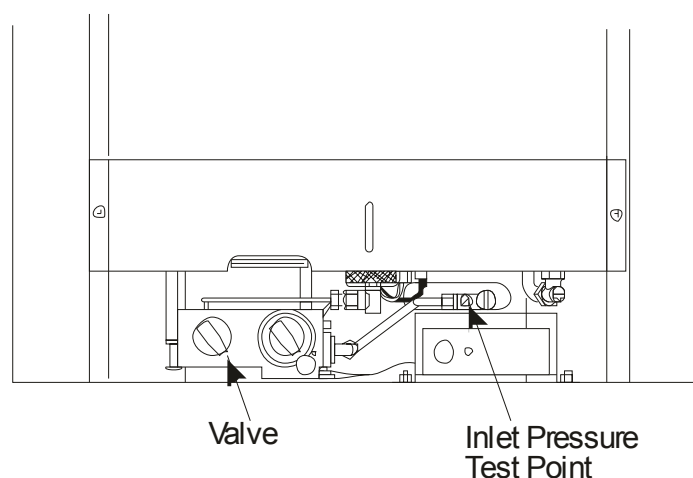


Figure 50 - Pressure Test Point Location

## 3.8. Contents Checklist

Before proceeding with installation of the fire check the contents as follows:

Basic Kit (Applicable to all control options)

| Quantity | Item   |
|----------|--|
| 1        | Gas Fire   |
| 1        | Imitation Fuel – Coal (NG/LPG) or Pebble Set (NG/LPG)  |
| 1        | Trim (Optional)  |
| 1        | Fire Front   |
| 1 pack   | Cable Fixing Kit, Length of Sealing Strip, Instruction booklet, Isolating valve<br>Flue Restrictor Plate & 3 fixing screws |

Additional Items for Remote Control Models

| Quantity | Item                                |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1        | Remote Control Handset and Receiver |
| 4        | AA Batteries                        |
| 1        | PP3 (9V) Battery                    |

Additional Items for Optimum Control Models

| Quantity | Item                                       |
|----------|--|
| 4        | AA Batteries plus battery holder           |
| 1        | 5 Metre Cable with wall plate and switches |



## 3.9. Installation Procedure



Before commencing installation, ensure that the intended installation will comply with details in **General Information** on Page 1.

The Burley Magiglo Accolade is designed to be inset into a 16" fireplace opening. Any surround that is to be installed with this fire must be rated at 150°C.

Carefully unpack the contents of the carton and check them against the checklist given on the previous page.

Make sure that the fireplace opening is suitable for the installation of the fire and prepare the fireplace to suit the dimensional requirements given in sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

### 3.9.1. Preparing the Firebox

1. Remove the front plate by removing the two fixing screws (see **Figure 51**).
2. Remove the three tray fixing screws located under the front corners of the tray (see **Figure 52**).
3. Withdraw the burner from the firebox, taking care not to damage the ceramic back and side panels. Place the burner away for later use.
4. Apply the foam sealing strip all round the rear edge of the firebox flange by removing the protective backing paper (see **Figure 53**).
5. Unpack the cable fixing kit and feed the cable ends through the top holes on the sides of the flue outlet (see **Figure 53**). Ensure that the ceramic back is not scuffed whilst pulling the cables through.

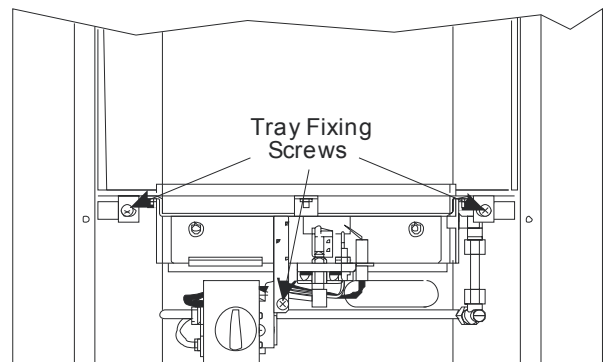


Figure 52 - Tray fixing Screws on Manual Control Model



**WARNING:** Do not block the four oblong holes at the back of the firebox.

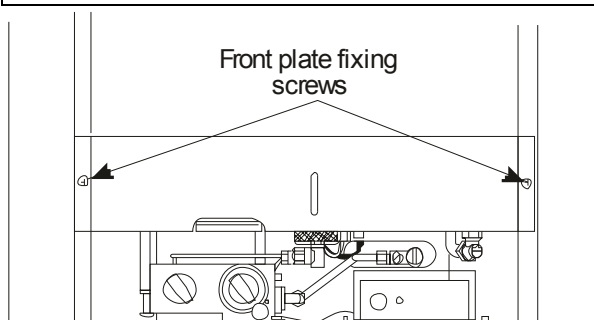


Figure 51

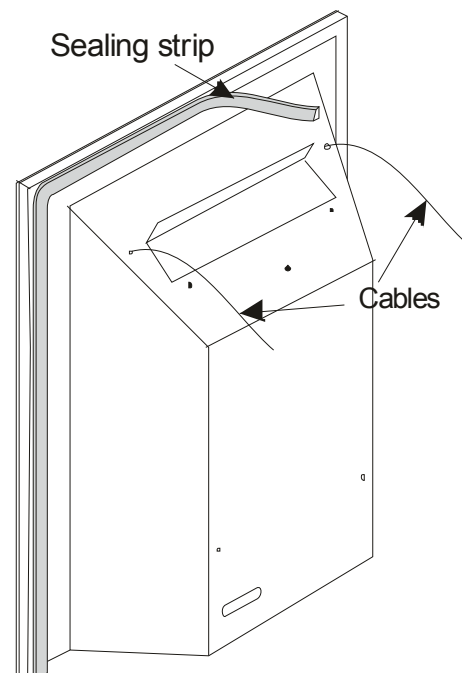


Figure 53

### 3.9.2. Fitting the Flue Restrictor

1. If fitting the appliance to a masonry chimney (Class I) fit the restrictor plate using the three screws supplied (see **Figure 54**)
2. If the fire shows a tendency to spill during the spillage test this restrictor plate may have to be removed. This can be easily done from the front after the fire has been installed

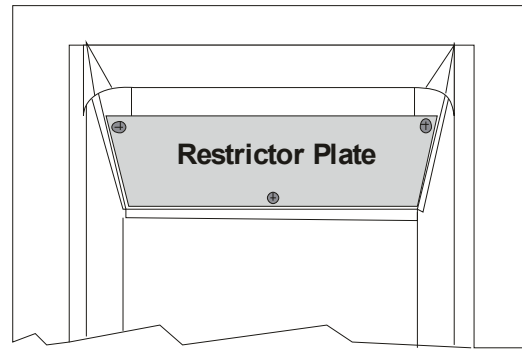


Figure 54

### 3.9.3. Preparing the Fireplace Opening

1. Prepare the fireplace opening in accordance with section 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.
2. Mark out, drill, plug and fit the four cable guide brackets onto the rear wall of the fireplace opening as shown in **Figure 55**. Use 4.5mm masonry bit if drilling into masonry. Use 3.5mm bit if fitting the fire into metal flue box.
3. Install any fire surround at this stage, if required.
4. Install the gas supply within the opening using rigid or semi-rigid tubing allowing for rear entry into the fire box (see **Figure 55**).
5. If installing Optimum Control Model prepare a suitable route for the cable to the wall switch.

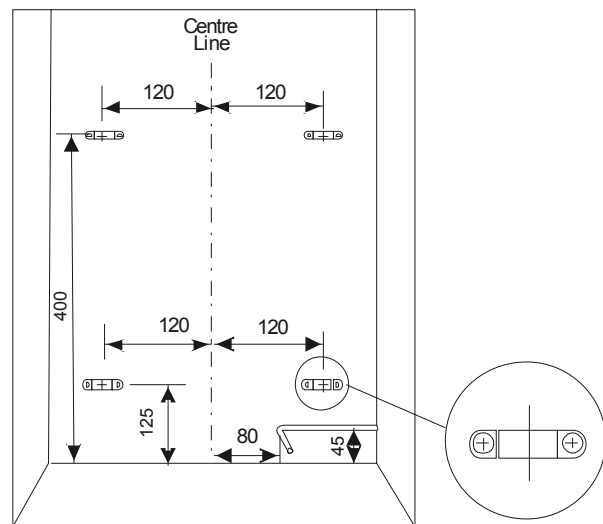


Figure 55

### 3.9.4. Installing the Firebox

1. With the firebox placed close to the fireplace opening feed the two cables through the matching cable brackets (left cable through left hand set of brackets and the same for right hand cable) and then back into the holes at the bottom rear of the firebox (see **Figure 56**).
2. Remove the grommet from the gas inlet slot on the firebox.
3. Whilst pulling the cables, push the firebox gently into the builders opening until the flange of the firebox abuts the fire surround (or the wall).
4. Feed each bare cable end into the hole at the threaded end of the cable tensioning screw (see **Figure 57**).
5. Slide it all the way onto the cable and through the 8mm diameter hole in the firebox. (If required, the cable tensioning screw can be shortened to suite).
6. Whilst holding the cable tensioning screw in the box pull the cable taught and, without releasing the tension, tighten the thumb screw firmly (see **Figure 57**). Repeat this procedure with the other cable.
7. To further tension the cable, turn the wing nut clockwise while gripping the tensioning screw.
8. Roll up the excess cable and tuck it away. Do **NOT CUT** the excess cable.

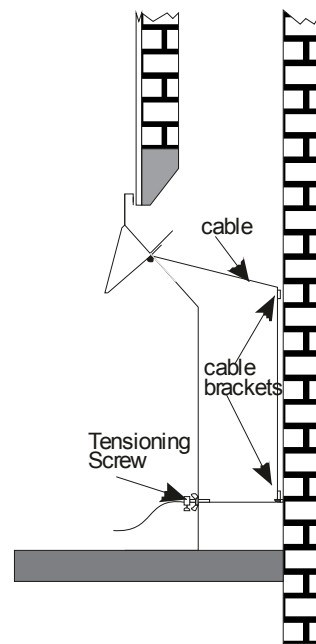


Figure 56

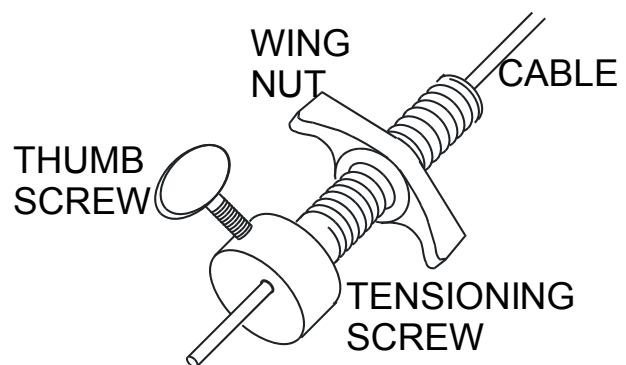


Figure 57

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### **3.9.5. Connecting the Gas Supply**

The gas supply to the fire must be carried out using rigid or semi-rigid metal tubing. A service cock must be incorporated near the appliance to facilitate isolation of the fire during servicing. An isolating valve (with a pressure test point) has been supplied with this fire.

Carry out the procedure below to prepare the gas supply to the isolating valve supplied:

1. Cut a cross-slot in the rubber grommet and push it onto the gas line to seal the gas inlet slot on the firebox.
2. Fit the isolating valve loosely to the inlet tubing on the control valve. This is used for marking purposes.
3. Re-place the burner into the firebox and mark the desired position of the gas inlet pipe.
4. Remove the burner, cut the gas inlet pipe as required and fit the isolation valve (ensure this is in the correct position, with the pressure test point facing forward).
5. Replace the burner tray ensuring that the rear of the burner tray assembly slots into the rear support.
6. Connect the isolation valve on the gas inlet pipe to the inlet tubing on the valve.
7. Fix the tray in position using the previously removed screws.
8. For Manual Control models proceed to **Section 3.9.8**.
9. For Remote Control models proceed to **Section 3.9.6**.
10. For Optimum Control models proceed to **Section 3.9.7**.

### 3.9.6. Continuation of Installation - Remote Control Model

1. Unpack the box containing the Receiver and the Hand Set.
2. Fit four AA (1.5V) batteries into the receiver unit and the PP3 (9V) battery into the transmitter (hand set).
3. Feed the cable from the receiver unit heat shield to the spade terminals on the control valve, keeping the cable clear of the underside of the burner. The cable connectors must be matched to the appropriately sized spade connector.
4. Position the receiver under the heat shield as shown **Figure 58**.
5. Test the operation of the drive motor using the hand set as per Users Instructions (**Section 2.1.2 - Lighting Procedure (Remote Control)** on page 8).
6. Proceed to **Section 3.9.8**.

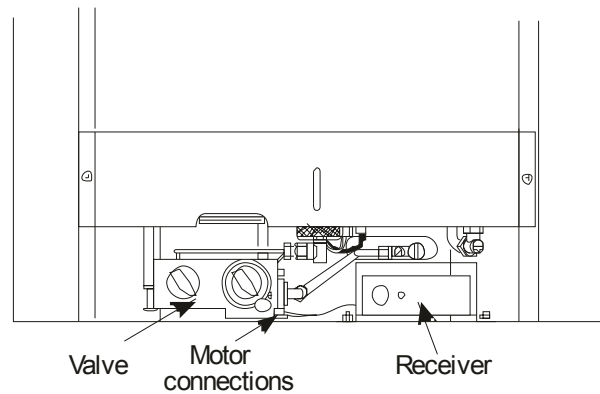


Figure 58

### 3.9.7. Continuation of Installation - Optimum Control Model

1. Find a suitable position for the wall switch, a maximum of **5 metres** of cable is supplied.
2. Fit the wall box into the wall. Cut cross-slots in the rubber grommet and feed the cable through it such that the end with four connectors is inside the box. Make good the surface around the wall box and cable runs.
3. Make the connections on the wall switches as shown in **Figure 59**.
4. Fit the connectors on the cable under the fire to the drive motor on the valve ensuring correct polarity. The cable connectors must be matched to the appropriately sized spade connector. Also ensure that the cable is neatly tucked away and not touching the underside of the tray.
5. Fit the batteries supplied into the battery pack and test the operation of the valve using the two switches (**2.1.4 - Lighting Procedure (Optimum Control)** on page 9).
6. Proceed to **Section 3.9.8**.



Any plaster/cement used to secure the wall box must be completely cured (dry) before installing the batteries or fixing the switch plate.

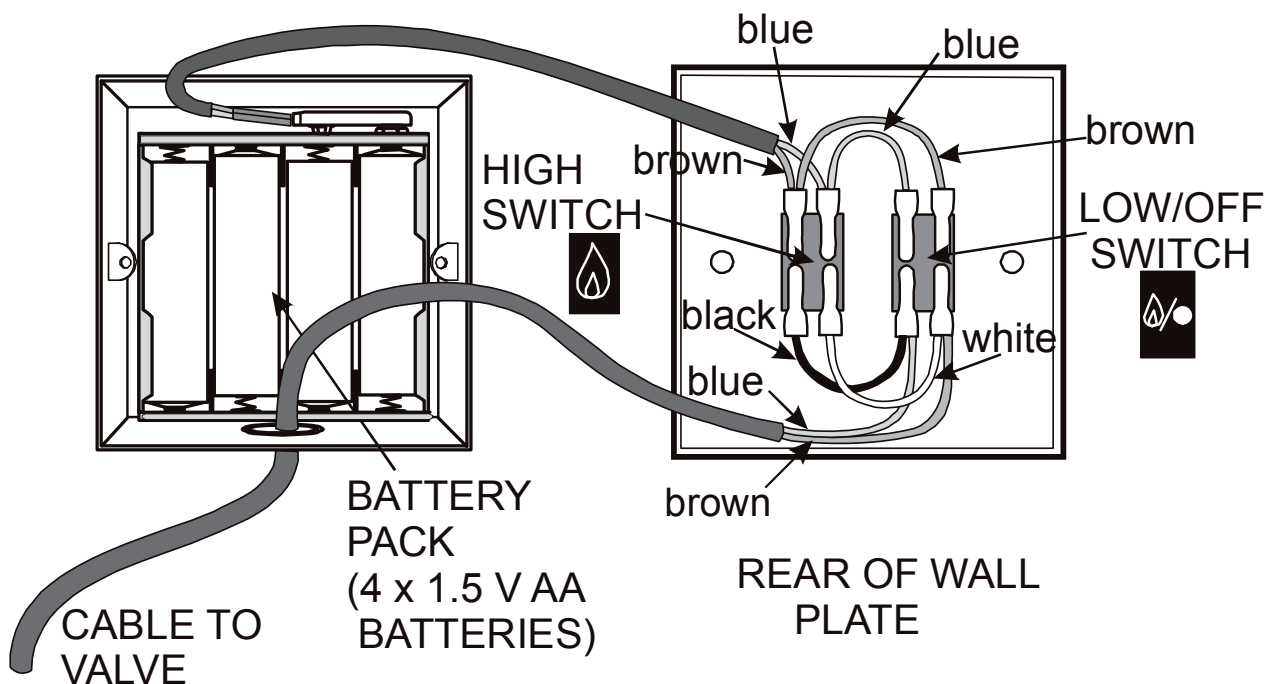


Figure 59

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### **3.9.8. Commissioning**

1. Turn on the gas supply to the fire and purge the gas line. Check all the gas joints for gas soundness.
2. Connect a pressure gauge to the pressure test point on the isolating valve on the appliance.
3. Ignite the pilot in accordance with the User Instructions.
4. Set the controls to give full gas rate at the main burner.
5. Ensure that the inlet pressure at the pressure test point is  $20 \pm 1.0$  mbar for Natural Gas or  $37 \pm 1.0$  mbar for Propane (working pressure)
6. If the correct pressure cannot be achieved, then some potential causes of low pressure are:
  - a) Supply pipes are not of large enough diameter.
  - b) The supply pipes are kinked, blocked or partially blocked.
  - c) Restriction at the appliance isolation valve.
7. Set the controls to the low rate position (small flame position) and check that the fire goes to its low setting.
8. Turn the fire off.
9. Lay the coals or pebbles in accordance with the instructions in the Users Section of this booklet.
10. Proceed to carry out a spillage test.

### 3.9.9. Checking for Spillage

1. Close all doors and windows.
2. Turn the fire on to its maximum setting and leave it burning for 5 minutes.
3. Test for spillage using a smoke match (in a 'Blume tube') at the top of the appliance opening at the centre, with the smoke match being approximately 6 - 12mm ( $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches) inside and 25mm under the canopy. If the test indicates spillage, repeat the test after a further 10 minutes.
4. If there are any extractor fans in nearby rooms then repeat the smoke match test with all these fans operating and any interconnecting doors open between the fans and the fire.
5. If the fire shows tendency to spill, this may indicate either an installation fault or a flue construction fault. **Disconnect the fire and seek expert advice.**

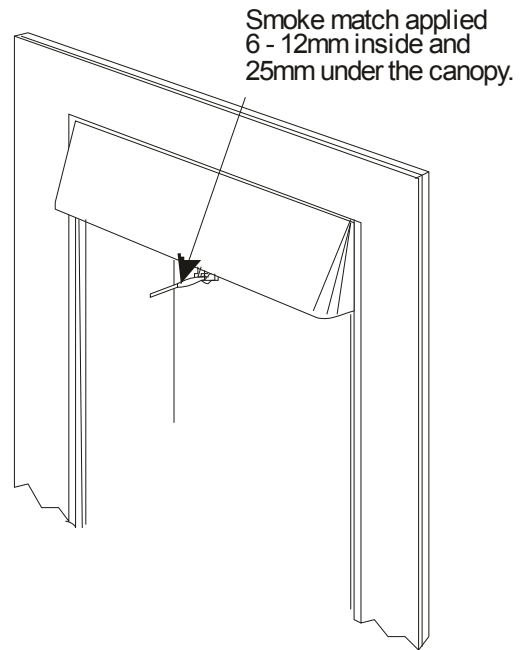


Figure 60



The imitation fuels must be laid in accordance with the instructions prior to commencing the spillage test.

### 3.9.10. 49B Instructing the User

The installer must hand over these instructions to the user and explain how to operate this fire, stressing the importance of having the fire checked and serviced regularly. An annual service is recommended.



It is mandatory as part of the gas installation that the installer instructs the user on the correct operation and care of their appliance.



## 4. SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

### 4.1. General Requirements

All repairs and servicing must be carried out by a qualified registered gas installer (e.g. member of Gas Safe in GB) in accordance with the current Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations and these instructions.

Before any servicing is carried out ensure that the gas and electrical supply (where applicable) have been isolated.

After any servicing or replacement of any parts, the appliance should be re-commissioned.

### 4.2. Servicing Instructions

As part of the appliance service, the flue and fireplace opening should be checked for soundness and any debris removed.

Refer to the section:

**2.8.1 - Cleaning the Fire-Bed and the Imitation Coals/Pebbles on Page 19**

then section:

**2.8.2 - Cleaning the Pilot on Page 20.**

On completion of the servicing, a spillage test must be carried out.

## 4.3. Replacing Parts

For any spare parts that are required, please contact either your supplier or the manufacturer directly. You will need the model name i.e. model number, the gas type, the type of control and serial number.

### Only approved parts should be used.

Ensure that the gas supply to the appliance has been isolated at the service tap before proceeding.

Remove the burner assembly from the firebox as follows:-

1. Remove the front plate by removing the two retaining screws.
2. Disconnect the gas supply to the control valve under the burner assembly.
3. Remove the two burner assembly securing screws and withdraw the burner assembly from the firebox.
4. Proceed to replacing parts as required.

### 4.3.1. Pilot Assembly Replacement



**NOTE:** If any part of the pilot assembly becomes faulty then the whole pilot assembly will need changing.

1. Remove the HT lead from the end of the electrode.
2. Cut the cable tie wrap.
3. Using M9 spanner undo the thermocouple connection from behind the control valve
4. Using M10 spanner undo the pilot feed pipe nut at the pilot assembly.
5. Remove the pilot lint guard and undo the pilot assembly securing screws and withdraw the pilot assembly.
6. Refit in reverse order ensuring that the lint guard is fitted.

### 4.3.2. Injector Replacement

1. Undo the compression nut at the injector (Detail A).
2. Remove the two burner mounting bracket securing nuts (Details B) and separate the mounting bracket from the base plate at the injector end of the burner.
3. Unscrew the injector and replace with new one.
4. Refit in reverse order ensuring that the injector has been screwed in fully.

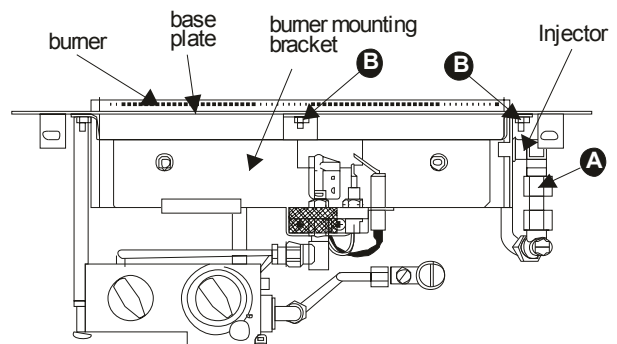


Figure 61

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### **4.3.3. Control Valve Replacement**

1. Disconnect the pilot feed pipe, the main gas feed pipe and the thermocouple connection from the back of the valve.
1. Pull out the HT lead connection from under the electrode and cut the cable tie wrap.
2. Remove the valve securing screw/s and withdraw the valve.
3. Refit the new valve in reverse order ensuring that the valve spacers (on Mertik valve) are in place.
4. Roll up the excess length of HT lead and secure it to the rolled up thermocouple cable with a new tie wrap.

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### **4.3.4. Motor Replacement (Remote Control / Optimum Control Models)**

The gas rate adjusting motor is replaceable in situ.

1. Remove the batteries from the receiver unit to prevent the risk of short circuit.
2. Remove the two motor connection tags from the valve.
3. Remove the valve cover securing screw.
4. Unclip the valve cover from the valve on the left hand side by inserting a very small screwdriver in the slot on the right hand front of the cover and pull out the cover.
5. Turn the gas rate adjusting knob fully anticlockwise and gently manipulate the motor free from the valve (see note).
6. Replace with new motor ensuring that the motor is hooked into the left hand lug.
7. Replace the cover and secure with the screw.
8. Remake the motor connections ensuring that the large tag is fitted to the large spade (top connection) and vice versa.
9. Replace the batteries ensuring the correct polarity.
10. Operate the handset to check the operation of the motor.



**Note:** Operating the gas rate adjusting knob manually will cause the motor clutch to operate. This is normal and will not affect the valves' operation.

## 4.4. Installation and Operational Troubleshooting

The table below is intended for problems related to the fire and its gas controls. It is a guide only and does not take into account every eventuality. Servicing must be carried out in accordance with the current Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations, by a competent person.

It is recommended that the purchaser seek the advice of the original installer in case of encountering any problems.

| Symptom  | Cause   | Remedy   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>No spark appears at the electrode</b>                                 | a) Electrode cracked or broken                        | Replace pilot assembly   |
|  | b) HT lead shorting out on burner body                | Establish where spark is occurring and insulate or re-route lead accordingly.            |
|  | c) Faulty spark generator                             | Replace valve  |
| <b>Piezo operates normally but pilot will not light</b>                  | a) No gas supply                                      | Check isolation valve/supply   |
|  | b) Pilot jet blocked                                  | Replace pilot assembly   |
| <b>Pilot lights, but goes out when control is released</b>               | a) Loose thermocouple connection at control valve end | Remake thermocouple ensuring the connection is firm                                      |
|  | b) Faulty Thermocouple                                | Replace complete pilot assembly  |
| <b>Pilot and main burner go out when control is set to high position</b> | a) Gas supply partially blocked                       | Locate restrict and remove faulty section  |
|  | b) Too many bends on gas inlet pipe                   | Increase diameter and/or reduce the number of bends                                      |
|  | c) Pilot jet partially blocked                        | Replace complete pilot assembly  |
|  | d) Restriction at Isolation valve                     | Ensure valve is fully open and that internal diameter is sufficient and free from grease |
| <b>Fire burns with flames only on one side</b>                           | a) Imitation fuel layout incorrect                    | Re-lay imitation fuel in accordance with instructions                                    |
|  | b) Excessive draught                                  | Establish cause and rectify  |
| <b>Fumes enter room when the fire is in operation</b>                    | a) Blocked flue                                       | Remove blockage in flue  |
|  | b) Insufficient replacement air                       | Check air vents are free of obstructions   |



**Warning:** If you are in any doubt about the clearance of fumes, you must stop using the appliance immediately and seek expert advice. Do not use appliance until the fault has been rectified.

## Remote Control and Optimum Control Models

| Symptom  | Cause   | Remedy   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Main burner will not come on when required even though the drive motor is heard to be operating</b> | Ignition knob incorrectly set                         | Set the ignition knob at the 9 o'clock position. |
| <b>Motor not functioning when buttons are pressed</b>  | a) Flat hand set battery (Remote Control)             | Replace battery (1 X PP3)                        |
|  | b) Flat batteries in receiver unit (Remote Control)   | Replace all 4 AA batteries                       |
|  | c) Flat batteries in battery holder (Optimum Control) | Replace all 4 AA batteries                       |
| <b>Remote Control will turn fire off but will not turn on</b>  | Incorrect hand set operation                          | Ensure two buttons are pressed to turn on        |



**NOTE:** If any part of the pilot assembly (i.e. thermocouple, electrode, jet or burner) becomes faulty the whole pilot assembly will need changing.



**NOTE:** For any spare parts that are required, please contact either your supplier or the manufacturer directly. You will need the model name i.e. Model Number, the gas type, the type of control and serial number.

**Only approved parts should be used.**

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UK patents 2193802, 2240620 and 2256920  
Other Patents Pending

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