

# Yeoman

A NATURAL WARMTH



## *Yeoman CL 7 Inset* *High Output Boiler Stove*

MODEL: YM-CL7NHB

This design is protected under Registered Community Design no's. 001202600-0004 / 001202600-0005 / 001202600-0006

## **Instructions for Use, Installation and Servicing**

**For use in GB & IE (Great Britain and Republic of Ireland).**

This appliance has been certified for use in countries other than those stated. To install this appliance in these countries, it is essential to obtain the translated instructions and in some cases the appliance will require modification. Contact Stovax for further information.

### **IMPORTANT**

**This appliance will become hot whilst in operation, it is therefore recommended that a suitable guard should be used for the protection of young children, the elderly or infirm. Do not attempt to burn rubbish in this appliance.**

**Please read these Instructions carefully before installation or use.**

**Keep them in a safe place for future reference and when servicing the fire.**

**The commissioning sheet found on page 3 of these instructions should be completed by the Installer.**



# APPLIANCE COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST

To assist us in any guarantee claim please complete the following information.  
In the unlikely event of a problem, contact your installer or retailer for assistance:

## Retailer appliance was purchased from

Name: .....

Address: .....

.....

Telephone number: .....

## Essential Information - MUST be completed

Date installed: .....

Model Description: .....

Serial number: .....

## Installation Engineer

Company name: .....

Address: .....

.....

Telephone number: .....

## Commissioning Checks (to be completed and signed)

Is flue system correct for the appliance      YES       NO

Flue swept and soundness test complete      YES       NO

Smoke test completed on installed appliance      YES       NO

Spillage test completed      YES       NO

Use of appliance and operation of controls explained      YES       NO

Instruction book handed to customer      YES       NO

Hot water system commissioned      YES       NO

CO Alarm fitted      YES       NO

Signature: .....      Print name: .....

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

## 1. GENERAL POINTS

**IMPORTANT - DO NOT RUN THIS APPLIANCE WITHOUT ANY WATER IN THE SYSTEM.**

- 1.1 **Before use of this appliance please read these instructions fully.**

**The appliance must be fitted by a registered installer\*, or approved by your local building control officer.**

- 1.2 **All local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance.**

- 1.3 Only use for domestic heating. To achieve the optimum performance from this appliance it must be installed and operated according to these instructions burning the fuels recommended.

- 1.4 You must burn only approved fuels. Do not use with liquid fuels or as an incinerator.

- 1.5 Appliance surfaces become very hot when in use. Use a suitable fireguard if young children, elderly or infirm persons are present. Stovax offer firescreens, sparkguards and hearthgate systems for protection‡. Your Yeoman retailer can advise you about these products.

- 1.6 Do not place photographs, TV's, paintings, porcelain or other combustible items on the wall or near the appliance. Exposure to hot temperatures will cause damage. Do not place furniture, or other items such as drying clothing, closer than 1m from the front of this appliance.

- 1.7 Extractor fans or cooker hoods must not be placed in the same room or space as this can cause appliance to emit fumes into the room.

- 1.8 Do not obstruct inside or outside ventilation required for the safe use of this appliance.

- 1.9 Do not make unauthorised changes to the appliance.

- 1.10 The chimney must be swept at least once a year (see Section 14).

- 1.11 **Do not connect, or share, the same flue or chimney system with another appliance.**

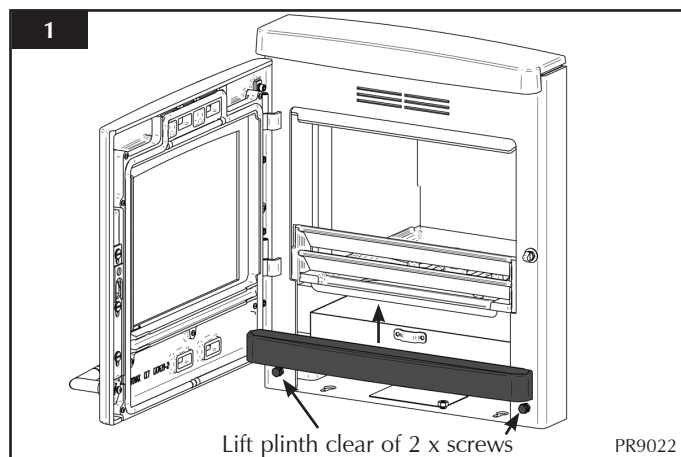
- 1.12 This appliance is designed to be used with the door shut.

‡In the U.K. these products must conform to BS 6539, Fireguards for use with solid fuel appliances. If appliance is operating unattended they must conform to BS 3248

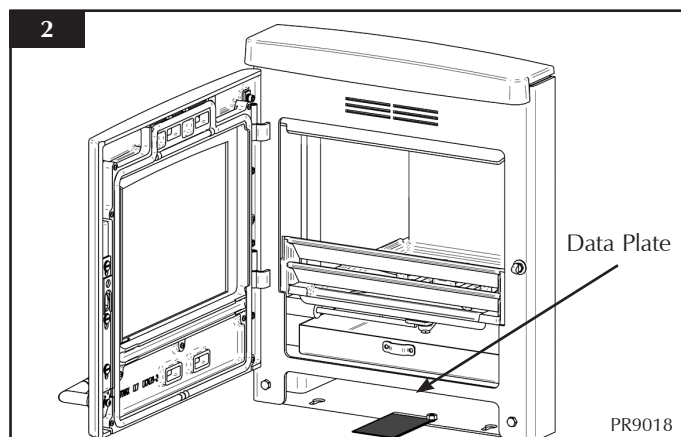
\*Registered on the Competent Persons Scheme (GB only) see page 14 / INFO (Republic of Ireland).

## SERIAL NUMBER

- 1.13 This number is required when ordering spare parts or making warranty claims.
- 1.14 It is found on the appliance data plate. To access the data plate the base plinth must first be removed. Open the door as wide as possible and lift the plinth up to clear the 2 x fixing screws (see Diagram 1).



- 1.15 The data plate is found on the swing out plate located on the base of the appliance (see Diagram 2).



## THERMOSTAT

As an optional extra this stove can be controlled by a thermostat which regulates the rate at which the fuel is burned and the amount of heat produced. A trial and error approach will establish settings to suit personal preference. For installation details refer to the instructions (PM355) supplied with the thermostat kit.

## AIR CONTROLS

Several Stovax appliances have air systems providing cleaner burning, and greater efficiency and control.

- 1) **Airwash** - air drawn over the window cleans the glass. The source of Primary Combustion air when burning wood.

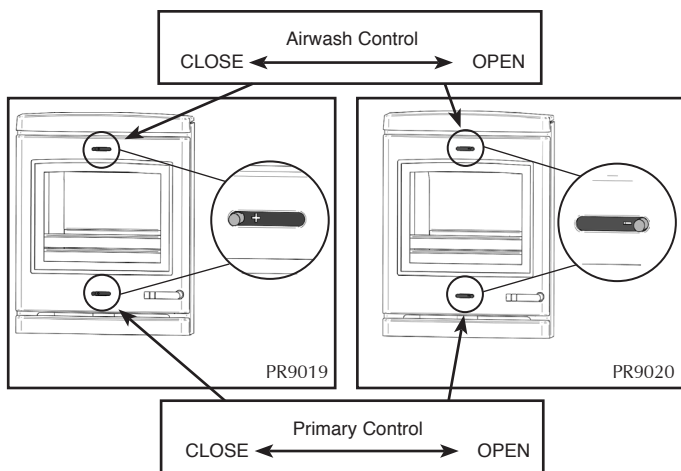
# USER INSTRUCTIONS

2) **Primary Air** - for use with solid fuel and when lighting wood fires.

For Air Controls see the diagram below:

1.16 Wear the gloves supplied to operate air controls.

## PRIMARY AIR CONTROLS

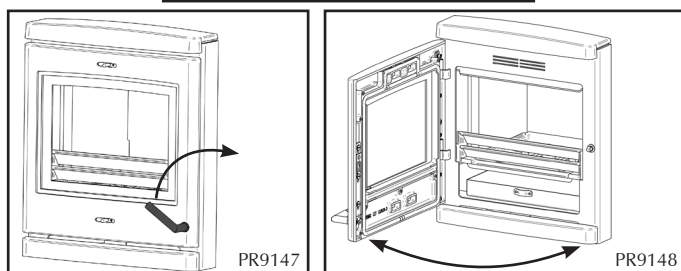


## DOOR OPERATION

1.18 Wear the gloves supplied to operate the door.

**DO NOT OPEN THE DOOR WITH BARE HANDS**

To Open and Close  
Rotate handle and pull door to open



## HEATING SYSTEM CONTROLS

### CONTROLS, GENERAL

1.19 The controls fitted to the system will provide two functions:

- To control the comfort level in the house.
- To maintain safety in the event of misuse or mechanical failure.

### COMFORT CONTROLS

1.20 A programmable timer switches the pump on when heat is required and off when it is not.

The timer, when combined with a room thermostat and / or thermostatic radiator valves, enhances the comfort levels in the house.

Some room thermostats combine the function with the timer and can be programmed to reduce the room temperature rather than turning the system off. This is effective in not allowing rooms to become too cold and speeding up recovery time.

1.21 The hot water cylinder can also be fitted with a thermostatic valve which turns off the flow when the cylinder has reached the desired temperature, but the heat leak radiator will have to be bigger to cope with the extra load when the tank is isolated.

### SAFETY CONTROLS

1.22 A high limit thermostat is fitted to the gravity flow pipe set at 80°C. This thermostat should be connected to the pump so that the pump is turned on if the temperature exceeds 80°C. This will prevent accidental boiling in the gravity circuit.

1.23 It is also recommended to fit a low limit thermostat on the central heating return set at 45°C. This thermostat will turn the pump off if the return temperature falls below 45°C. This will prevent corrosion and condensation within the stove.‡

‡NOTE – Further information on solid fuel central heating systems can be found in the HETAS engineers training manual.

## WARNING

**Properly installed, operated and maintained, this appliance will not emit fumes into the room.**

Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur.

**Persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated.**

If fume emission does persist:

- Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
- Leave the room.
- Allow fire to burn out and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
- Check for chimney blockage and clean if required.
- Do not attempt to relight until the cause of the emission has been identified and corrected

**If necessary seek expert advice.**

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

—All open flued appliances can be affected by temporary atmospheric conditions which may allow fumes to enter the house. **Because of this an electronic carbon monoxide detector conforming to the latest edition of BSEN50291 must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. The existence of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.**

**If the alarm sounds follow the instructions given under Warning above.**

## 2. USING THE APPLIANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME

- 2.1 To allow the appliance to settle and fixing glues and paint to fully cure:
  - Operate the appliance at a low temperature for first few days.
- 2.2 **Do not touch the paint during the first period of use.**
- 2.3 During this time the appliance may give off some unpleasant odours:
  - Keep the room well ventilated to avoid a build-up of fumes.
- 2.4 During use rope seals may discolour. This is normal.

## CONDENSATION

### CAUTION WHEN FILLING

- 2.4 When filling the boiler with water for the first time, the cold water entering the water jacket can cause condensation to form on the surfaces of the appliance (inside and outside).
- 2.5 In certain conditions this condensation could result in a considerable amount of water, in some cases enough to fill the bottom of the appliance. This could be even worse if the house has recently been re-decorated, wet plastered or any other work has been undertaken which could result in high humidity.
- 2.6 Precautions must be taken to ensure that this build up of condensate does not overflow from the appliance onto any surrounding fabric of the room e.g. carpets.

**NOTE - THIS CONDENSATION IS NORMAL DURING FILLING AND DOES NOT INDICATE A FAULTY OR LEAKING STOVE.**

## NORMAL RUNNING

- 2.7 During normal running this condensation should be minimal if the system is fitted with the low limit thermostat as detailed in Section 1 (above). This low limit thermostat prevents the system pump from running until the stove has reached temperature.

## SEASONAL USE

- 2.8 If this appliance is unused for lengthy periods of time it should be periodically checked to ensure that condensation is not building up within the stove.

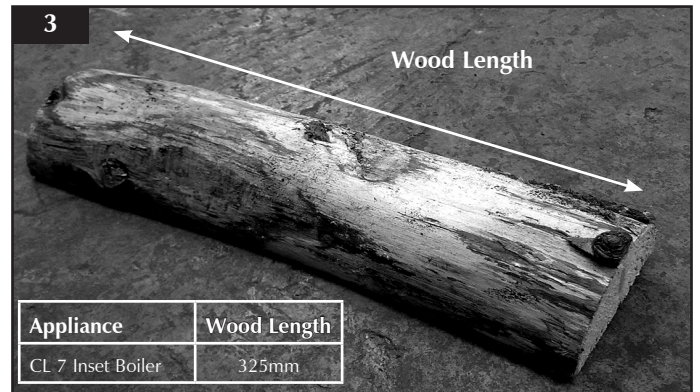
**NOTE – THIS CONDENSATION IS NORMAL AND DOES NOT INDICATE A FAULTY OR LEAKING STOVE.**

If the stove is going to be unused for very long periods of time it is recommended to drain the system.

## 3. RECOMMENDED FUELS

### 3.1 Wood Logs:

Burn only seasoned timber with a moisture content of less than 20%. To ensure this allow cut wood to dry for 12 to 18 months.



Poor quality timber:

- Causes low combustion efficiency.
- Produces harmful condensation.
- Reduces effectiveness of the airwash and life of the appliance.

**Do not burn construction timber, painted, impregnated / treated wood, manufactured board products or pallet wood.**

### 3.2 Solid fuel:

Burn only anthracite or manufactured briquette smokeless fuels listed as suitable for use with closed heating appliances.

**Do not burn bituminous coal, 'petro-coke' or other petroleum based fuels as this will invalidate the product guarantee.**

### 3.3 Fuel consumption:

As tested at nominal heat output to the requirements of EN 13229: 2001 for intermittent operation.

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

Description	Fuel Consumption	
	Kg/hour Wood	Kg/hour Briquette Smokeless fuel
CL 7 Inset Boiler	3.6	1.8

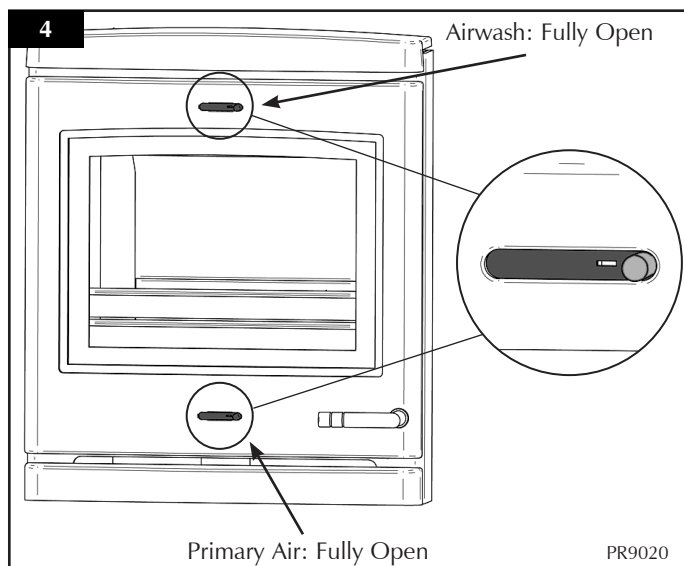
3.4 For advice on suitable solid fuels contact your local approved coal merchant\*.

A number of factors can affect the performance of the appliance (see *User Instructions, Section 6*).

## 4. LIGHTING THE APPLIANCE

4.1 For best results:

— Set air controls (see Diagram 4).



— Place firelighters or paper and dry kindling wood on the grate.

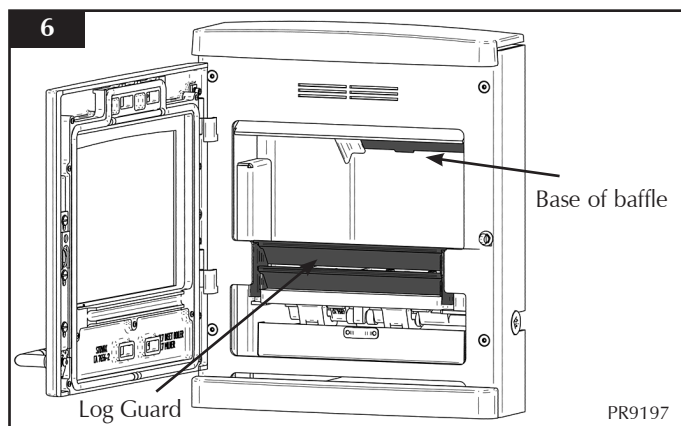
— Light the paper or firelighters (see Diagram 5).



— Leave the door slightly open as the fire establishes and the glass warms to avoid the build-up of condensation.

— Add larger pieces of solid fuel once the fire is established. Do not add too much fuel initially as this may smother the fire.

**Do not load fuel above the log guard or the base of the baffle (see Diagram 5).**



— Close the door.

**Do not leave the door open as this may cause over-firing which can damage the appliance.**

## 5. RUNNING THE APPLIANCE

5.1 This appliance gives out its heat in two ways:

— Directly into the room in which it is fitted through convection and radiation.

— Hot water to heat radiators and domestic hot water. The output to hot water varies depending on how quickly the fuel is being burnt. For more detail see the graph on page 15.

5.2 Only for use with recommended fuels, see *Section 3* for full details.

\*In the UK:

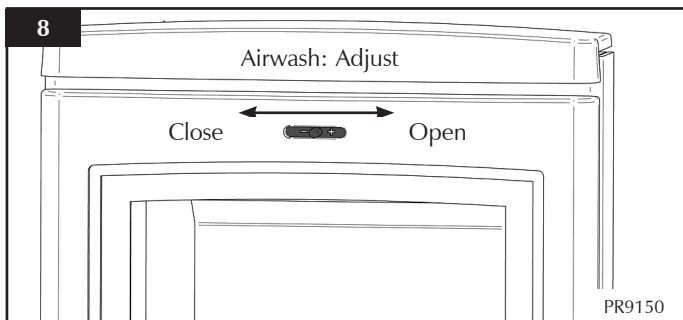
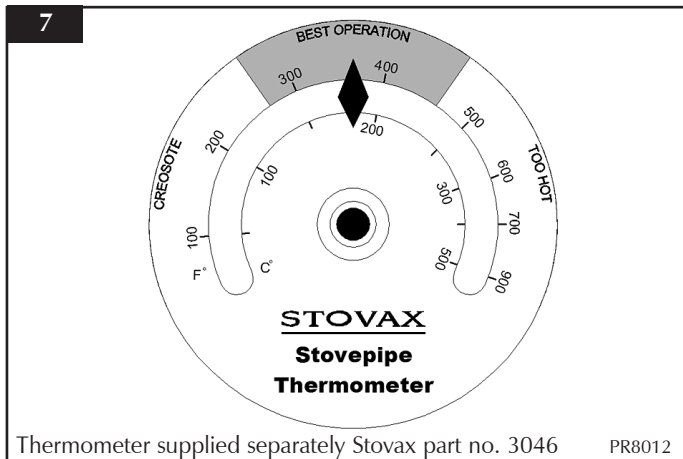
- Ring the Solid Fuel Association advice line on 0845 601 4406 for details
- Visit their web site at [www.solidfuel.co.uk](http://www.solidfuel.co.uk)

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

## BURNING WOOD:

Wood can be burned on the multi-fuel grate, but if wood is to be used constantly a woodburning tray should be used (see Section 8).

—Close the Primary Air control and use the Airwash to control the burn rate when the appliance is at optimum operating temperature (see Diagrams 6 & 7).



—Wood burns best on a bed of ash (approx. 25mm (1") deep).

—Rake the embers evenly over the firebed and open the **Airwash control** fully for a few minutes before re-fuelling.

**Do not refuel when a large amount of flames are present in the firebox as this could cause smoke or flames to spill into the room.**

**Close the doors immediately after refuelling.**

- 5.3 Burn new logs at a high temperature for a few minutes before adjusting the **Airwash control**. Refuel little and often for clean, efficient burning.

**Do not load above the log guard or base of baffle (see Diagram 7).**

- 5.4 Do not burn large amounts of fuel with the **Airwash control** closed for long periods of time. This reduces the glass cleaning effect of the Airwash and causes tars and

creosotes to build-up in the appliance and flue system.

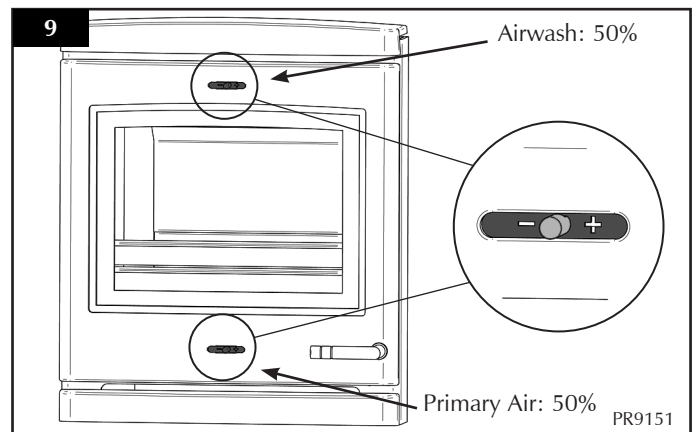
- 5.5 When in use, running the appliance at a high temperature for a short period reduces tars and creosotes.

- 5.6 Experience establishes settings to suit personal preference.

**Do not burn construction timber, painted, impregnated / treated wood, manufactured board products or pallet wood.**

## BURNING SOLID FUEL:

- 5.7 To burn smokeless fuels the cast iron multi-fuel kit supplied with the product must be fitted. Set air controls as shown in Diagram 9.



- 5.8 De-ash the firebed before re-fuelling (see *User Instructions, Section 7*).

Open the **Primary Air Control** fully to establish a glowing bed before adding new fuel.

Burn new fuel at a high temperature for a few minutes before adjusting the **Primary Air Control** to the desired setting.

Refuel little and often for clean, efficient burning.

- 5.9 Experience establishes settings to suit personal preference.

- 5.10 Do not burn large amounts of fuel with the **Primary Air Control** on a low combustion setting for long periods of time. This reduces the glass cleaning effect of the Airwash and causes tars and creosotes to build-up in the appliance and flue system.

- 5.11 When in use, burning the appliance at a high temperature for a short period reduces tars and creosotes.

- 5.12 **Only anthracite or smokeless fuels suitable for use in closed appliances must be burned in this appliance.**

- 5.13 **Do not burn bituminous coal, 'petro-coke' or other petroleum based fuels as this invalidates the product guarantee.**

- 5.14 **Do not load fuel above the log guard and the Secondary**



# USER INSTRUCTIONS

**Air Inlets at the back of the firebox** (see Diagram 5).

## REFUELLING

5.15 De-ash the fire bed before refuelling, see Ash Removal

— Open the **Primary air control** fully to establish a glowing bed before adding new fuel.

— **Do not refuel when a large amount of flame is present in the firebox as this could cause smoke or flames to spill into the room.**

— **Close the doors immediately after refuelling.**

— Burn new fuel at a high temperature for a few minutes before adjusting the **Primary air control** to the desired setting.

— Refuel little and often for clean, efficient burning.

5.16 Do not re-fuel the stove above the level of the log guard or the base of the baffle.

## THERMOSTAT OPERATION

5.17 This appliance can be fitted with a thermostat kit to control the temperature of the boiler. See the instructions included in the kit for operation details.

## 6. BURNING TIPS

### 6.1 Fuel Quality (Wood)

Use wood with a moisture content of less than 20%. Seasoned logs have the bark beginning to lift and peel away and cracks radiating from the centre. They feel lighter than fresh cut wood of a similar size and sound hollow when struck against each other. Logs should not feel damp or have moss or fungal growths.

Symptoms related to wet wood:

- Difficulty starting and keeping a fire burning well.
- Smoke and small flames.
- Dirty glass.
- Rapid creosote build-up in the chimney.
- Low heat output.
- Short burn times, excessive fuel consumption and blue/grey smoke from the chimney.

Burn at a high temperature for a short period each day to avoid large build-ups of tars and creosotes within the appliance and the flue system.

Use Stovax Protector chimney cleaner to reduce this problem.

### 6.2 Fuel Quality (Solid Fuel)

Use recommended solid fuels approved for use with closed appliances.

Symptoms related to unsuitable fuels include:

- Difficulty starting and keeping a fire burning well.
- Smoke and small flames.
- Dirty glass and/or fire bricks.
- Short life span for grate and baffle.
- Permanent staining of glass.

### 6.3 Air inlets puffing smoke

Combustion gases can build up in the firebox and ignite as small explosions, causing smoke to puff out of the air inlets and other openings. This occurs if the air controls are shut soon after adding new fuel to a very hot fire. Stop by opening the air controls to increase combustion air and burning rate.

### 6.4 Flue Draught

The chimney has two main functions:

- 1) To safely remove the smoke, gases and fumes from the house.
- 2) To provide a sufficient amount of draught (suction) in the appliance ensuring the fire keeps burning.

Draught is caused by the rising hot air in the chimney when the appliance is lit.

Symptoms of poor performance related to flue draught include:

- Excessive fuel consumption (high flue draught).
- Poor burning control and/or overheating (high flue draught).
- Wind noise from air controls (high flue draught).
- Difficulty getting a fire going and keeping it burning well (low flue draught).
- Low heat output (low flue draught).
- Smoke entering room when doors are opened (low flue draught).

The construction, position, size and height of the chimney all affect the performance of the flue draught.

Other factors effecting the flue draught include:

- Nearby trees or buildings causing turbulence.
- Outside temperature.
- Outside weather conditions.
- Incorrect additional ventilation to building.
- Blocked flue or chimney.

For advice on the correction of persistent flue problems consult a qualified heating engineer before continuing to use the appliance.

### 6.5 Weather conditions

The weather conditions outside the building can effect the burning performance of the appliance. These could include:

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

Weather Conditions	Problem	Effect
Windy days	Buildings/obstacles cause turbulent air around chimney	Smoky appliance
Calm days	Oversized chimney	Smoky appliance
Damp / Rainy days	Flue temperature not hot enough / rain water inside chimney	Lighting and burning problems

To reduce these problems:

- Use good quality kindling wood to start the fire.
- Burn initially at a high temperature for a short period.
- Fit a rain cowl to the chimney.

Your installer should advise you on possible solutions.

If the appliance emits smoke into the room continuously:

- Close the air controls and allow the appliance to go out.
- Ventilate the room to clear the fumes.

**Do not re-light the appliance until the problem is solved.**

## 7. ASH REMOVAL

**Warning: Ash can remain hot long after appliance has been in use.**

### 7.1 Wood (when fitted with a woodburning tray):

- Open Door (see Section 1.18).
- Leave a layer of ash to start the new fire on. Wood burns best on a bed of ash (approx. 25mm (1") deep).
- Remove ash with a small shovel and place into a Stovax Ash Caddy (Stovax Part No. 4227) or other suitable container.

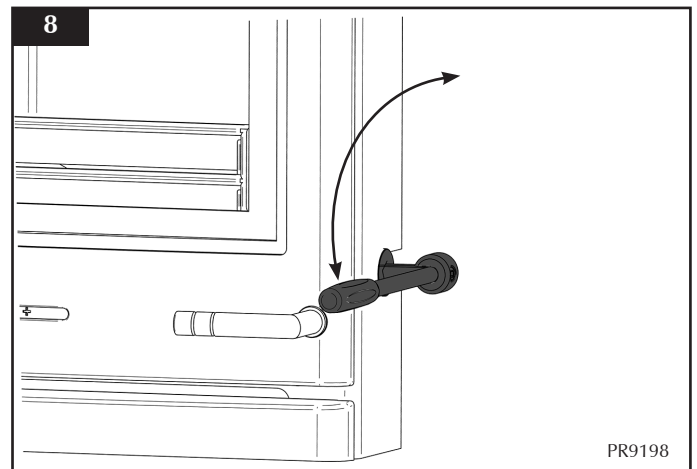
**Do not place hot ash in any container made from plastic or any other combustible material.**

- Remove ash at least once a week.
- Do not allow ash to build up under the woodburning tray.

### 7.2 Multi-fuel:

De-ash the appliance before filling with new fuel. Do not allow ash to build up on the underside of the grate as this can cause premature failure.

- Insert the Riddling Tool into the socket as shown in Diagram 8.

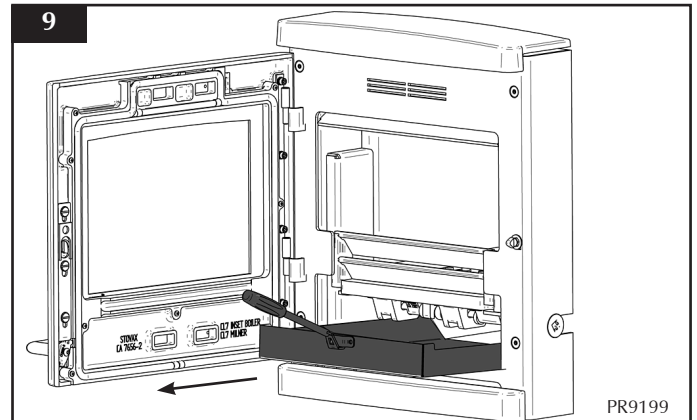


- Rotate the Riddling Tool backward and forward 3 or 4 times to remove the ash. Do not force the handle beyond its natural stop point. The ash will fall into the ashpan.

- Open Door (see Section 1.18).

**Warning: Ash can remain hot long after appliance has been in use.**

- Using gloves, carefully remove ashpan (see Diagram 9).



- Place the ash into a Stovax Ash Caddy (Stovax Part No. 4227) or other suitable container.

- Check and remove ash as often as required when burning solid fuel.

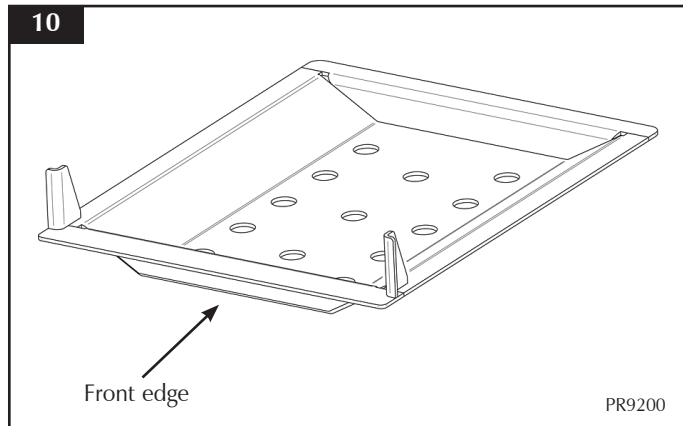
- Remove ash at least once a week.

- Do not place hot ash in a container made from plastic or any other combustible material.

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

## 8. WOODBURNING TRAY

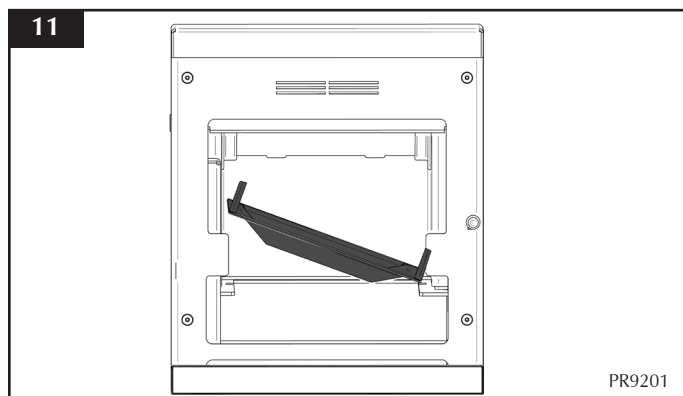
8.1 In order to burn wood continuously in this appliance a Wood Burning Tray should be fitted (see Diagram 10).



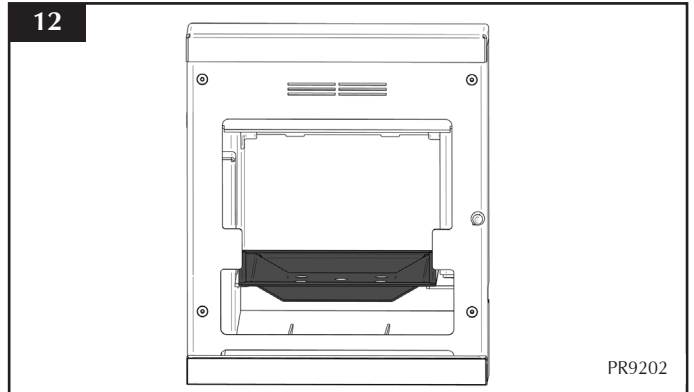
8.2 Remove the multi-fuel grate from the appliance (see Installation Instructions, Section 4).

8.2 To fit the Wood Burning Tray:

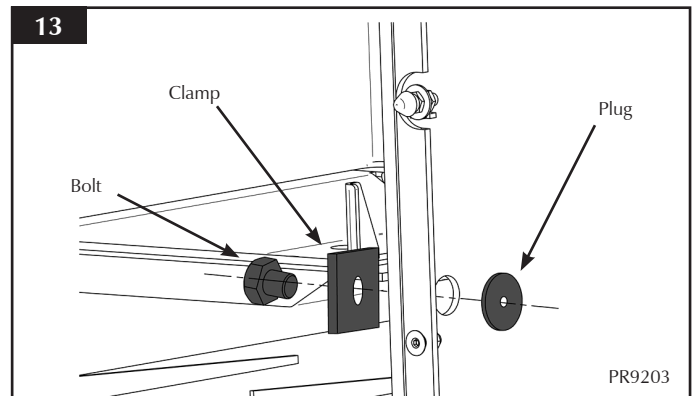
- Remove the log bar.
- Hold the tray flat with the front edge pointing forwards (see Diagram 10).
- Tilt diagonally and insert through the front of the stove (see Diagram 11).



— Place tray flat on the fixings on the firebed (see Diagram 12).



— Fit the plug supplied into the hole where the riddling mechanism is normally located and secure with bolt and clamp (also supplied, see Diagram 13).



— Replace the log bar.

## 9. EXTENDED BURNING

9.1 It is possible to get the appliance to burn for extended periods. In order to do this:

- De-ash prior to final refuelling.
- Set air controls to low combustion settings. This will blacken the glass over night but it will clear when operated at high output for a short period.
- Use smokeless fuel or small, thick logs depending on fuel desired.

## 10. OVER-FIRING

10.1 Do not over-fill with fuel or use at maximum output for long periods or over-firing can occur. If the flue pipe, flue collar or top plate glow red the appliance is over-firing.

— Close the air controls to reduce the output.

10.2 **Over-firing can cause permanent damage to the appliance.**

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

## 11. CHIMNEY FIRE

11.1 If a chimney fire occurs:

- Shut all air controls immediately.
- Evacuate the building.
- Call the fire brigade.
- Do not re-enter the building until it is confirmed safe.

11.2 **Do not use the appliance after a chimney fire until:**

- It has been inspected by a registered installer, confirming the appliance is safe to use\*.**
- The chimney system inspected and swept by a chimney sweep, confirming the system is structurally sound and free from obstruction before re-use\*\*.
- It is repaired as required before re-use.** Use only genuine Yeoman replacement parts to keep your appliance in safe and efficient working order.

## 12. GENERAL CLEANING

12.1 Clean and inspect the appliance regularly, especially in periods of heavy use. Regular cleaning and maintenance will help give many years of safe use.

**Allow appliance to cool thoroughly to avoid risk of burns.**

Clean regularly, according to level of use.

- Remove the ash completely (see *User Instructions, Section 7*).
- Check the internal components for damage (grate, baffle and log guard). Do not use the appliance if any parts are broken or damaged. Replace damaged parts with genuine Stovax replacement parts to keep the appliance in safe, efficient working order.
- Check for obvious build up of soot, ash or debris above the flue baffle (these can be found in the upper part of the firebox). Use a torch if necessary.
- If there are any signs of a build up of debris above the flue baffle either:
  - Arrange for the chimney to be swept (see *User Instructions, Section 14*).
  - Remove the baffle and clear the debris (see *Installation Instructions, Section 3*).
- Clean matt black appliances using Stovax Colloidal black or Stovax Grate Polish.

— To refresh painted finishes use Stovax Thermolac metallic black paint.

— **Do not use aerosol sprays near an operating appliance.**

— **Do not use abrasive cleaner or cleaning pads.**

— Check that the door shuts properly and creates an effective seal. Leaking door seals prevent the appliance working properly.

— **Do not use aerosol sprays near an operating appliance.**

## 13. CLEANING GLASS

13.1 Keep the glass clean with correct use of the Airwash system and good quality fuel. Sometimes additional cleaning may be required. This can be done as follows:

— Allow appliance to cool fully. **Do not clean hot glass.**

— Use a soft cloth and suitable cleaner.

— **Do not use cleaning agents that have a high alkaline content, for example Stovax Gel Cleaner, on appliances with painted glass such as the CL. These are abrasive cleaning agents that are designed to be used with heavily stained clear glass. Use Stovax Glass Cleaner (Stovax No.4103) on more delicate surfaces.**

**Do not use acidic cleaners on printed glass.**

13.2 Before re-lighting the appliance:

— Dry the glass fully.

13.3 **Do not use abrasive cleaner or cleaning pads or when the appliance is still hot.**

\* Registered on the Competent Persons Scheme (UK only) see page 14 / INFO (Republic of Ireland).

\*\*This should be done by a HETAS Approved Chimney Sweep (UK only) see page 14 / INFO registered (Republic of Ireland only) who will issue you with a certificate.

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

## 14. CHIMNEY SWEEPING

- 14.1 To maintain safe and efficient use of the appliance the chimney/flue must be inspected and swept at least once a year by a qualified chimney sweep\*\*.

If the appliance is used continuously throughout the year or it is used to burn both wood or smokeless fuel, more frequent sweeping is recommended.

The best time to have the chimney swept is at the start of the heating season.

The above applies even if burning smokeless fuels.

- 14.2 The chimney, any connecting flue pipe and the appliance flue ways if incorporated, must be regularly cleaned.
- 14.3 Ensure adequate access to cleaning doors where it is not possible to sweep through the chimney.
- 14.4 If the appliance is believed to have previously served an open fire the chimney must be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation.

## 15. CARE OF STOVE

Stovax has a range of cleaning and maintenance products and accessories to keep your appliance in good working order. Your Yeoman retailer can advise you on suitable items for your stove and provide genuine spare parts such as replacement glass, door sealing rope and firebricks. View the extensive range at [www.stovax.com](http://www.stovax.com) by clicking on *Accessories*. In addition, an annual service by a competent engineer is recommended to keep your stove in the best possible condition.



\*\*This should be done by a HETAS Approved Chimney Sweep (UK only) see page 14 / INFO registered (Republic of Ireland only) who will issue you with a certificate.

## 16. SEASONAL USE

- 16.1 Clean and service the appliance if it is not used during the warmer periods of the year as detailed in the *Maintenance and Servicing* section.
- 16.2 Set the air controls 50% open to keep the appliance ventilated and stop the build-up of any moisture inside.
- 16.3 Before re-lighting the appliance:
- Remove the baffle.
  - Clear any debris that may have accumulated.
  - Check the flue is clear of any blockages.
- 16.4 If this appliance is unused for lengthy periods of time it should be periodically checked to ensure that condensation is not building up within the stove.
- NOTE – THIS CONDENSATION IS NORMAL AND DOES NOT INDICATE A FAULTY OR LEAKING STOVE.**
- 16.5 If the stove is going to be unused for very long periods of time it is recommended to drain the system.

## 17. TROUBLESHOOTING TIPS

- 17.1 **Stove glass blackening**  
This has four possible causes:
1. **Incorrect use of Airwash**  
See *User Instructions, Sections 1, 4 and 5* for the correct use of the air controls.
  2. **Burning unseasoned wood**  
See *User Instructions, Section 3* to identify when wood is ready for burning.
  3. **Stove operated at too low a temperature**  
A stove pipe thermometer can identify this problem (Stovax part no. 3046). **The ideal working temperature range** is 130°C - 250°C (270°F - 480°F). Failing to close down the Primary Air Control once the appliance has heated up to this range may cause the appliance to exceed the ideal temperature range and to over-fire. Over-firing can cause permanent damage to the appliance and invalidates your warranty. Burn with the Airwash Control fully open for approximately 20 minutes to cure this.  
  
The problem may be caused by damping down the appliance during periods of extended burning.
  4. **Problems with the flue**, in particular insufficient air pull.  
If the flue is not working efficiently the glass can blacken. A flue which has too much downdraft may be too short, needs lining, or has too many bends. This can also cause blackening of the stove glass. Contact the installer or a flue specialist for advice.

# USER INSTRUCTIONS

## 17.2 Riddling mechanism jamming

This occurs when fine ash builds up under the riddling bars preventing movement. To prevent this:

- Follow a regular cleaning routine for the inside of your appliance.
- Lift out the riddling mechanism and remove all ash.
- Replace riddling mechanism when cleaning is complete

## 17.3 Glass cracking

Do not over tighten the screws on the glass clamp when replacing the glass. This causes stress and the intense temperature changes can cause the glass to crack. For replacement glass contact your local Yeoman retailer.

## 17.4 Appliance is producing tar

This can be identified by:

- A very strong pungent smell shortly after the appliance is lit and heats up.
- Glass blackening.
- Thick, brown, sticky tar oozing from the pipe joints.

This is caused by burning damp wood and running the appliance at too low a temperature.

Use well seasoned wood and operate the appliance within the ideal temperature range.

**Tar is a major cause of chimney fires.** If the appliance experiences problems with tar build up consult a chimney sweep before continued use of the appliance.

## 17.5 All or some of the radiators do not get hot

Burning wood	Wood is burning too slowly	Open up the airwash to make a hotter fire
		If fitted set the thermostat to a higher setting
		Burn dryer wood
		Burn better quality wood
		Reduce ashbed to 1" thick
Burning Solid Mineral fuels	Fuel is burning too slowly	Open up the primary air to make a hotter fire. If fitted, set the thermostat to a higher setting
		The fire needs riddling to remove ash. De-ash the fire
		Empty the ash pan.
All Fuels	Stove is not producing much heat.	Not enough fuel.
	System faults	Bleed the radiators to ensure there are no air locks.
		Incorrect system design seek professional assistance
		Too many radiators in the system exceeding the stoves capabilities.

## 17.6 In the unlikely event of a problem that cannot be solved by these tips contact your installer or retailer for help.

### Organisations authorised to certify competence in the installation of domestic solid fuel appliances (Competent Persons Scheme):

APHC - Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors (Certification) Ltd.  
www.aphc.co.uk

BESCA - Building Engineering Services Competence Accreditation Ltd.  
www.besca.org.uk

HETAS - Heating Equipment Testing and Approval Scheme Ltd.  
www.hetas.co.uk

NAPIT - National Association of Professional Inspectors and Testers Ltd.  
www.napit.org.uk

NICEIC - NICEIC Group Ltd.  
www.niceic.org.uk

### HETAS Approved Chimney Sweeps:

NACS - The National Association of Chimney Sweeps  
www.chimneyworks.co.uk

APICS - The Association of Master Chimney Sweeps Ltd.  
www.apics.org

The Guild of Master Chimney Sweeps  
guildofmasterchimneysweeps.co.uk

# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

## CL 7 INSET BOILER

<b>Model</b> CL 7 Inset Boiler			CL 7 Inset Boiler
Nominal Heat Output to Room	Solid Fuel	kW	3.0
Nominal Heat Output to Water		kW	7.0
Flue Draught at Nominal Heat Output	All Fuels	mm Wg	1.25
		inch Wg	0.05
Flue Outlet Size		mm	125
		inch	5
Minimum Hearth Type Required	Constructional = CH 12mm hearth = 12mm		CH
Weight		kg	137
Recommended Fuels	Solid Fuels	Briquette smokeless fuel suitable for closed appliances. (Ancit - Phurnacite - Taybrite - Homefire ovals)	
	Wood	Seasoned wood (less than 20% moisture content)	

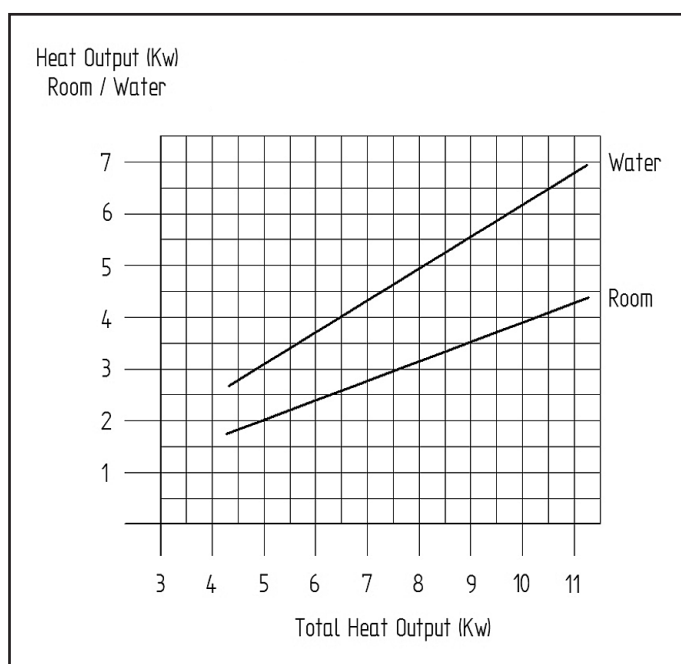
### 1. STANDARD FEATURES

- Primary air (under grate air for full multi-fuel use)
- Airwash (for wood burning / clean glass)
- Riddling grate system for clean de-ashing (when fitted with multi-fuel kit)
- Top flue exit only
- Cast top plate

### 2. PACKING LIST

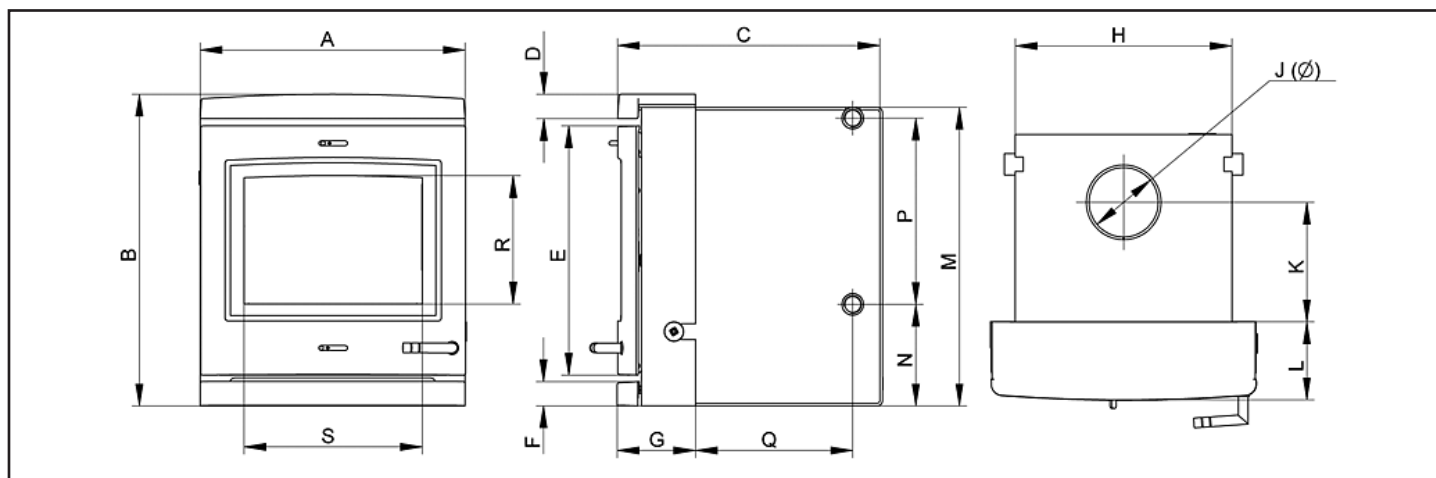
- Instructions for Installation and Use
- Guarantee card
- Pair leather gloves
- Riddling tool
- Ashpan
- Riddling tool

### BOILER OUTPUT CHART



# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

## CL 7 INSET DIMENSIONS



Description	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
CL 7 Inset Boiler	489	574	484	45	459	45	145	400	
Description	J ∅	K	L	M	N	P	Q	Glass view	
								R	S
CL 7 Inset Boiler	128	220	144	550	187	343	290	236	329

Additional information covering the installation of the CL stove may be found in the following British Standard: BS8303

## FITTING APPLIANCES ON A BOAT

- 3.1 If an appliance is to be fitted in a boat it must be done in accordance with the latest edition of BS 8511 (Code of Practice for the Installation of Solid Fuel Heating Appliances on Boats). The Code covers the design, installation and operation of solid fuel heating appliances that are suitable for fitting into inland waterway boats, and gives guidance on product selection, design considerations, installation requirements, inspection and testing, as well as maintenance and safe use tips.
- 3.2 Consideration should also be given to the requirements of the Boat Safety Scheme (BSS) to ensure the boat's insurance remains valid.
- 3.3 The appliance should only be installed by a competent person with experience of the latest edition of BS 8511 and the Boat Safety Scheme (BSS).
- 3.4 Secure the product to a suitably constructed non-combustible hearth.
- 3.5 All open flued appliances can be affected by temporary atmospheric conditions which may allow fumes to enter the boat. An electronic carbon monoxide detector conforming to the latest edition of BSEN50292 must be fitted and maintained.
- 3.6 Failure to safely install the appliance could endanger the boat and persons on board.



# SITE REQUIREMENTS

## 1. FLUE OR CHIMNEY

- 1.1 The flue or chimney system must be in good condition. It must be inspected by a competent person and passed for use with the appliance before installation.

**Products of combustion entering the room can cause serious health risks.**

- 1.2 The following must be checked:
- The construction of the masonry chimneys, flue block chimneys and connecting flue pipe system must meet the requirements of the Building Regulations†.
  - A flexible flue liner system can be used if certified for use with solid fuel systems and installation complies with manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations†. The flue liner must be replaced when an appliance is replaced, unless proven to be recently installed and in good condition.
  - If it is necessary to fit a register plate it must conform to the Building Regulations†.
  - The minimum height of the flue or chimney must be 4.5m from the hearth to the top of the flue, with no horizontal sections and a maximum of 4 bends. Bends must have angles of less than 45 degrees from the vertical.
  - Ensure the connecting flue pipe is kept a suitable distance from any combustible material and does not form part of the supporting structure of the building.
  - Make provision to remove the appliance without the need to dismantle the chimney.
  - Any existing flue must be confirmed as suitable for the new intended use as defined in the Building Regulations†.
  - The flue or chimney systems must be inspected and swept to confirm the system is structurally sound and free from obstructions\*\*.
  - If the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire it must be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation to clear any soot falls that may have occurred due to difference in combustion levels.
  - The flue exit from the building must comply with local building control rules†.
  - Do not connect or share the flue or chimney system with another heating appliance.
- 1.3 Do not connect to systems containing large voids or spaces over 230mm square.

- 1.4 Suitable access must be provided to enable the collection and removal of debris.
- 1.5 The flue must be swept and inspected when the appliance is installed.
- 1.6 The flue draught must be checked with all windows and doors closed and any extraction fans in this, or adjoining rooms, running at maximum speed (see next section for additional ventilation requirements).

**Max. Draught = 2.0mm Wg**  
**Min. Draught = 1.0mm Wg**

## FLUE SYSTEM

**If this appliance is to be used in conjunction with a twin wall flue system then Stovax recommend the use of their Professional XQ range. Details of this product are available from your Stovax retailer.**

### In the U.K:

\* The latest edition of BS 6461: Part 1, and the requirements of Building Regulations

\*\*This should be done by a NACS registered (UK only)/ INFO registered (Eire only) chimney sweep (see page 14) who will issue you with a certificate.

† Building Regulations Document J

### Flue Plate:

Where a hearth, fireplace, flue or chimney is provided or extended (including cases where a flue is provided as part of refurbishment work), information essential to the correct appliance and use of these should be permanently posted in the building, to meet Requirement J4 of the Building Regulations (England and Wales), F3.12 (Scotland).

† Building Regulations Document J

### Additional:

A new factory made system that complies to the latest edition of EN 1856; Part 1 can be used providing installation is to the requirements of:

- i) the latest edition of BS 7566 Parts 1 -4
- ii) the manufacturer's instructions
- iii) Building Regulations.

For a guide containing information on Chimneys and Flues contact:

The British Flue & Chimney Manufacturers' Association,  
FETA  
2 Waltham Court  
Milley Lane  
Hare Hatch  
Reading  
Berkshire RG10 9TH

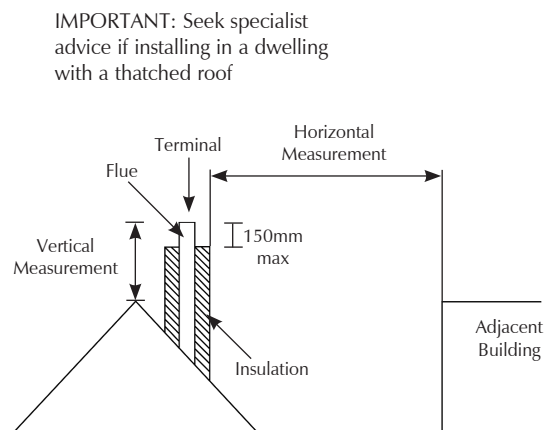
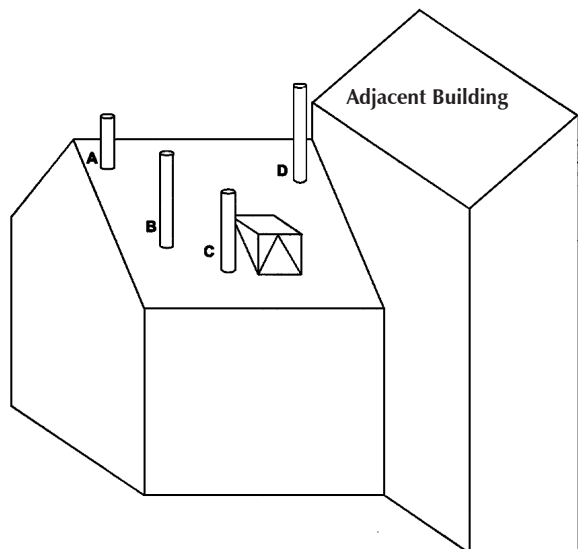
Tel: 0118 9403416

e-mail: info@feta.co.uk

# SITE REQUIREMENTS

## 2. FLUE OUTLET POSITIONS

These positions are defined by Document J of the Building Regulations.



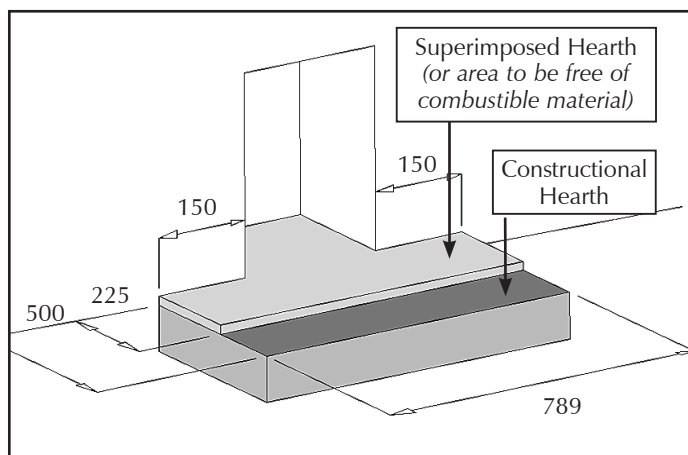
IMPORTANT: Seek specialist advice if installing in a dwelling with a thatched roof

The datum for vertical measurement is the point of discharge of the flue from either the point of discharge of the flue or 150mm above insulation, whichever is the lower.

Point where the flue passes through weather surface (Notes 1 & 2)		Clearances to flue outlet
A	At or within 600mm of the ridge	At least 600mm above ridge
B	Elsewhere on roof (whether pitched or flat)	At least 2300mm horizontally from the nearest point on the weather surface and: a) at least 1000mm above highest point of intersection of the chimney with and the weather surface; or b) at least as high as the ridge
C	Below (on a pitched roof) or within 2300mm horizontally to openable rooflight, dormer window, or other opening (Note 3)	At least 1000mm above the top of opening
D	Within 2300mm of an adjoining or adjacent building, whether or not beyond the boundary (Note 3)	At least 600mm above any part of the adjacent of building within 2300mm

- 1) The weather surface is the building external surface, such as it's roof tiles or external walls.
- 2) A flat roof has a pitch less than 10°.
- 3) The clearance given for A or B, as appropriate, will also apply.
- 4) A vertical flue fixed to an outside wall should be treated as equivalent to an inside flue emerging at the nearest edge of the roof.

## 3. HEARTH DIMENSIONS



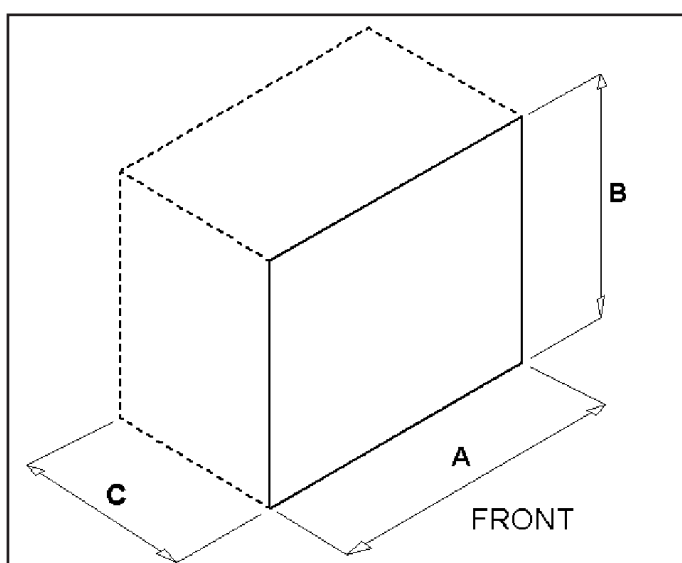
- 3.1 The appliance must stand on a non-combustible constructional hearth which is at least 125mm thick with the minimum dimensions as shown in diagram.
- 3.2 The building must have a suitable load-bearing capacity for the hearth and appliance. **Consult a structural engineer for advice before proceeding.**
- 3.3 When fitting into an existing hearth check that the appliance complies with current construction regulations and is at least the minimum sizes shown.
- 3.4 If there is no existing fireplace or chimney it is possible to construct a suitable non-combustible housing and hearth setting. The flue must be installed in accordance with all local and national regulations and current rules in force .

# SITE REQUIREMENTS

- 3.5 Check if adding a new chimney to your property requires planning permission.
- 3.6 Some houses are built using a timber frame construction with high levels of thermal insulation. Isolate the appliance from combustible materials, and provide sufficient ventilation to maintain the heating efficiency.

## 4. MINIMUM BUILDERS OPENING

To make installation easier make the opening larger than the minimum requirements where possible.



Dimension	A	B	C
CL 7	410	560	355

## 5. BUILDERS OPENING

Many fireplace openings have a supporting lintel. This appliance is designed to be positioned so that the top of the appliance sits just below the lintel. Remove the covering plaster to identify its position before starting any constructive work. Do not remove constructional lintels without making provision to support the remaining structure of the building. The appliance must not form any part of the supporting structure.

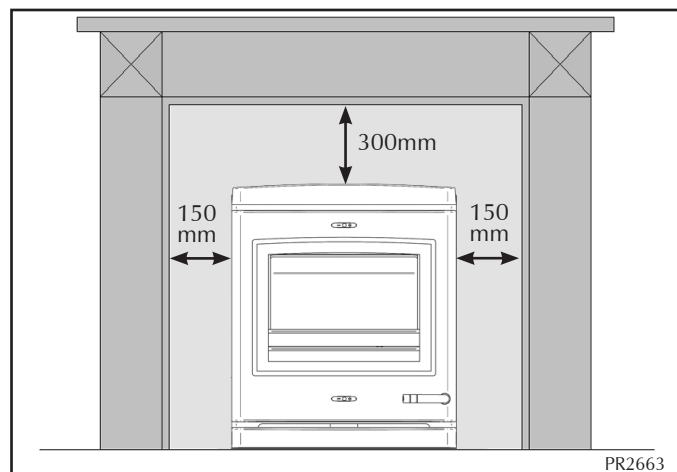
- 5.1 The chimney/flue must have a sealed connection to the appliance flue spigot.
- 5.2 The structure of the builders opening will reach high temperatures. Use insulating blockwork to reduce the heat transfer to the external walls, in particular the area of the chimney breast above the opening.

- 5.3 **Take care when finishing the chimney breast and surrounding area. The conducted and convected heat emitted by the appliance could be high enough to crack normal plaster. Use a high temperature plaster, or face the area with a suitable high temperature plasterboard. New plaster should be fully dried before the appliance is used, or cracking could occur.**

If you are in any doubt about your ability to produce a safe opening contact your Yeoman dealer for professional advice\*.

## 6. FIRE SURROUND CLEARANCES

If the appliance is to be fitted with a fire surround, use the **minimum** clearances, see Diagram, between any point of the appliance and any combustible material. Stovax produce a selection of surrounds and details can be obtained from your local supplier.



- 6.1 We recommend you obtain expert advice before proceeding with work of this nature.
- 6.2 Some finishes may discolour with heat and some lower quality products may distort, or crack, when in use.

**If stone / granite / marble or any other natural material is used to construct the fire surround, or any part of it, provision should be made for expansion and movement of the parts due to heating and cooling.**

**If you are in any doubt about the installation requirements, or suitability of fire surrounds contact your Yeoman dealer.**

- 6.3 All fire surrounds should be suitable for use with solid fuel heating products.

\* In the UK:  
Additional information covering the installation the appliance may be found in the following British Standards: BS6461, BS6999, BS8303.

# PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS

## 1. FLUES

Model			CL 7 Inset Boiler
CL 7 Inset Boiler			
Flue / Chimney Size	Without Liner System (round) Diameter	mm	150
		inch	6
	Without Liner System (square) Minimum Dimension	mm	135
		inch	5½
	With Liner or Factory Made System (diameter)	mm	150
		inch	6
Flue / Chimney minimum height*		m	4.5
		feet	15
Do not connect to systems containing large voids or over 230mm (9") square			
* When measured from the top of the flue, with no horizontal sections and a maximum of 4 bends with angles of less than 45°			

# PRE-INSTALLATION CHECKS

## 2. VENTILATION

- 2.1 This appliance requires a constant supply of air to maintain proper combustion and effective flue performance.
- 2.2 An inadequate air supply can result in poor combustion and smoke entering the room which is potentially dangerous.
- 2.3 This supply of air can come from either:  
 — The natural leakage of air into the room in which the product is fitted.  
 — Purpose provided ventilation.  
 — Some Yeoman appliances can also be fitted with an optional outdoor air kit which allows air to be drawn in from the outside.
- 2.4 The amount of air required must comply with local building regulations and the rules in force.
- 2.5 If spillage is detected during commissioning then there may be insufficient natural ventilation and an additional air supply will be necessary.
- 2.6 Many older buildings are sufficiently ventilated by natural leakage of air to provide suitable air supply for an appliance of 5kW output or less.

Modern building techniques have reduced the amount of air that leaks in or out of a house. A modern construction with an air tightness of less than 5m<sup>3</sup> per hour per m<sup>2</sup> requires an air vent for **ALL** solid fuel appliances including those with a rated heat output of less than 5kW.

NOTE: The air leakage of a modern house is tested at the completion of construction and a certificate issued confirming this.

- 2.7 Ventilation requirements in the UK are as shown in the table below:

### A) Traditionally Built Homes

- Where the leakage is greater than 5m<sup>3</sup>/hour/m<sup>2</sup>.
- Ventilation normally required = 550mm<sup>2</sup> per kW output over 5kW

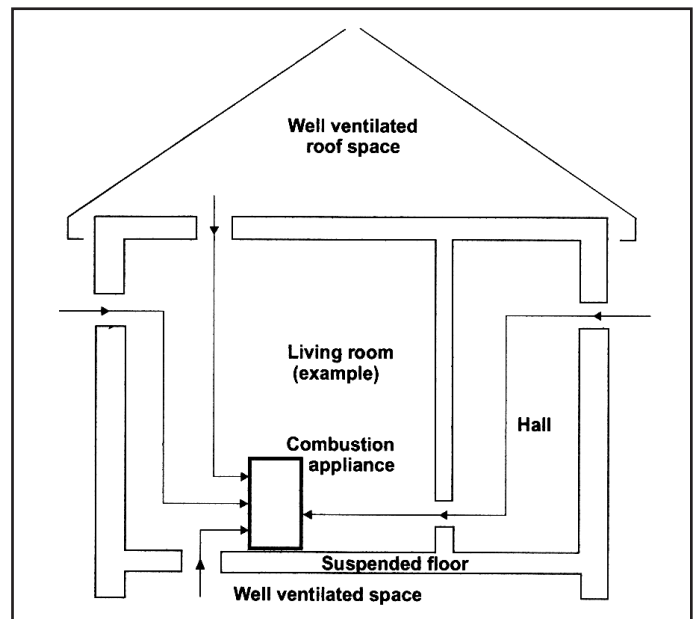
Output (kw)		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>A</b>	Additional ventilation	mm <sup>2</sup>	None	None	550	1100	1650	2200	2750
		cm <sup>2</sup>	None	None	5.50	11.0	16.5	22.0	27.5
		in <sup>2</sup>	None	None	0.89	1.77	2.66	3.55	4.40

### B) Modern Construction Homes

- Where the leakage is less than 5m<sup>3</sup>/hour/m<sup>2</sup>.
- Ventilation normally required = 550mm<sup>2</sup> per kW

Output (kw)		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>B</b>	Additional ventilation	mm <sup>2</sup>	2200	2750	3300	3850	4400	4950	5500
		cm <sup>2</sup>	22.0	27.5	33.0	38.5	44.0	49.5	55.0
		in <sup>2</sup>	3.55	4.40	5.32	6.21	7.10	7.99	8.87

- 2.8 Permanent air vents should be non-adjustable and positioned where they are unlikely to become blocked.
- 2.9 If vents open into adjoining rooms or spaces there must be an air vent of at least the same size direct to the outside.
- 2.10 Site the vents where cold draught is unlikely to cause discomfort. This can be avoided by placing vents near ceilings or close to the appliance, see diagram.



- 2.11 Extractor fans or cooker hoods must not be placed in the same room or space as this can cause the appliance to emit fumes into the room.
- 2.12 Increase air supply provisions where a room contains multiple appliances.
- 2.13 **If any checks reveal problems do not proceed with the fitting of the appliance until they have been rectified.**

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

**Before installation and/or use of this appliance please read these instructions carefully to ensure that all requirements are fully understood.**

**The appliance must be fitted by a registered installer\*, or approved by your local building control officer.**

It is very important to understand the requirements of the national Building Regulations† and standards‡, along with any local regulations and working practices that may apply. Should any conflict occur between these instructions and these regulations then the regulations must apply.

Your local Building Control Office can advise regarding the requirements of the regulations.

The appliance must be fitted by a registered installer\* or approved by your local building control officer.

Works must be carried out with care to meet the requirements of Health and Safety\*\* and comply with the Health and Safety rules\*\*, and any new regulations introduced during the lifetime of these instructions. Particular attention should be drawn to:

- **Handling:** The appliance is heavy. Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and on site handling.
- **Fire Cement:** Some fire cement is caustic and must not come into contact with the skin. Protective gloves must be worn. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of water after contact with skin.
- **Asbestos:** This appliance contains no asbestos. If there is the possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation seek specialist guidance and use appropriate equipment.
- **Metal Parts:** Take care when installing or servicing the stove to avoid personal injury.

**A faulty installation can cause danger to the inhabitants and structure of the building.**

### For users of this appliance:

Your building insurance company may require you to inform them that a new heating appliance has been installed on your property. Check that your cover is still valid after installing the appliance.

† England and Wales – Document J / Scotland - Part F / Document J (Republic of Ireland only)

‡ BS 8303, BS 6461, BS 7566

\*Registered on the Competent Persons Scheme (GB only) see page 14 / INFO (Republic of Ireland).

\*\*Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

## 1. INSTALLING THE APPLIANCE

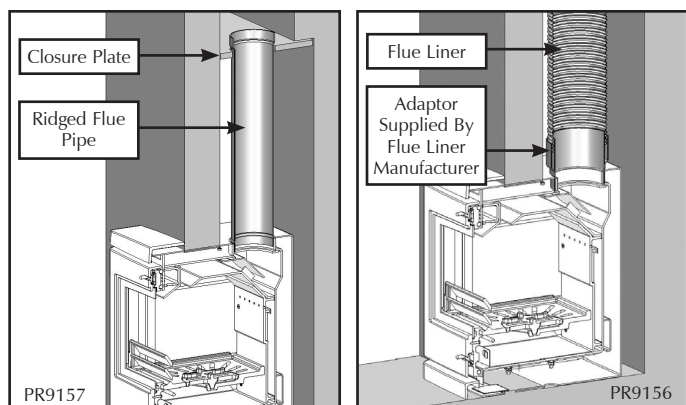
Each installation is unique to the property so it is not possible to give details to suit every setting. The installation must comply with Building Regulations† and be made using best practice construction methods.

Many fireplace openings have a supporting lintel. Do not remove without supporting the remaining structure of the building. **Do not support the structure with the appliance or the flue system.**

The flue system must be fully installed and supported according to the manufacturers instructions BEFORE the appliance is installed.

- 1.1 **Take care when installing the appliance. Careless handling and use of tools can damage the finish and/or area.**
- 1.2 Remove the door and all internal components before proceeding (see Section 2 onward). **Manoeuvring the appliance into the builders opening will require 2 people.**
- 1.3 Slide the appliance into the opening taking care not to damage the hearth.
- 1.4 If the appliance is to be fixed to the hearth this must be done before connecting the flue. Refer to Section 7 for instructions on how to do this.
- 1.5 Check that the fit is suitable and the appliance is in the correct position.
- 1.6 Fill the void at the back of the box with 6:1 vermiculite/cement mix or any other good non-combustible insulation material. **It is important to insulate the back, top and side of the box.**
  - Insert the flue spigot from inside the appliance.
  - Connect the flue liner to the flue collar using the flue liner adaptor.
  - Seal liner, adaptor and collar with fire cement.
- 1.7 If the appliance is installed on an unlined, masonry flue:
  - Fit a non-combustible closure plate to locate the first section of single wall flue pipe from the appliance to the old system.
  - Make the connection as with a flue liner system.
  - Do not connect the system into large voids that could exist in older chimney systems. If this is the case consider using a flue lining system to improve the operation of the appliance.

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



## 2. REMOVAL OF THE DOOR

- 2.1 To remove the door you must first remove the top cast top plate (see Section 8).
- 2.2 Open the door and lift it free of the hinge blocks on the side of the door.
- 2.3 Lie the door face down on a soft flat surface to protect the paint work, glass and air controls.

## 3. REMOVAL OF THE LOG GUARD

**To remove the log guard:**

- 3.1 Lift log guard clear of the supporting brackets.
- 3.2 Rotate to clear the sides of the door opening.
- 3.3 **When refitting the log guard ensure it is positioned correctly with the casting stamps facing the back of the appliance or it may damage the glass on shutting the door.**

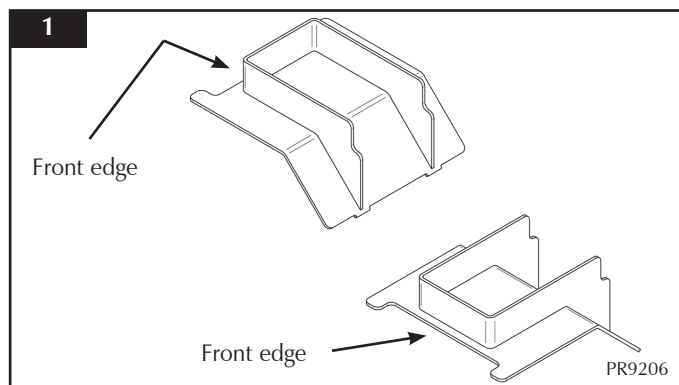
**Do not use appliance without the log guard in position.**

## 4. FITTING AND REMOVAL OF THE BAFFLE

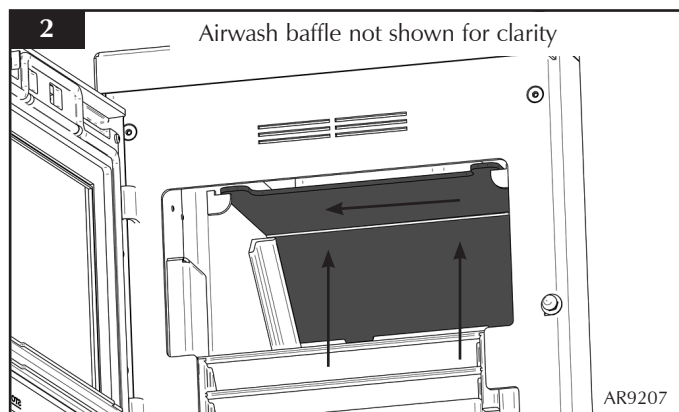
No tools are required. **Always wear gloves when handling internal components.**

**Allow the appliance to cool fully before removing internal parts.**

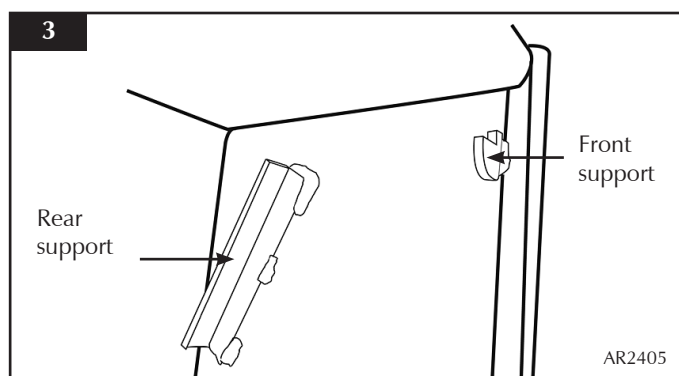
- 4.1 To maintain efficient combustion the appliance is fitted with a baffle system that allows for secondary combustion (see Diagram 1).



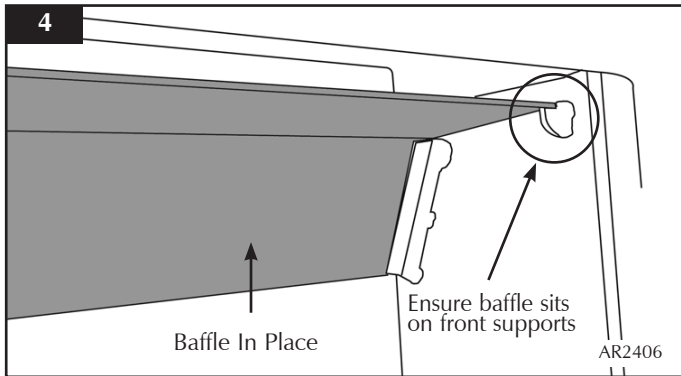
- 4.2 First remove the log guard from the stove to give access to the firebox (see Section 3).
- 4.3 Use both hands to lift the baffle vertically and slide it to one side (see Diagram 2).



- 4.4 In one movement lower the other side of the baffle and move it sideways to clear its supports on both sides of the appliance. Pull the baffle toward you and out through the door opening.
- 4.5 To replace the baffle repeat the above steps in reverse, ensuring the baffle fits over the supports on the sides of the interior (see Diagrams 3 & 4).



# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Do not modify the baffle.

## 5. FITTING AND REMOVAL OF WOODBURNING TRAY

5.1 See User Instructions, Section 8.

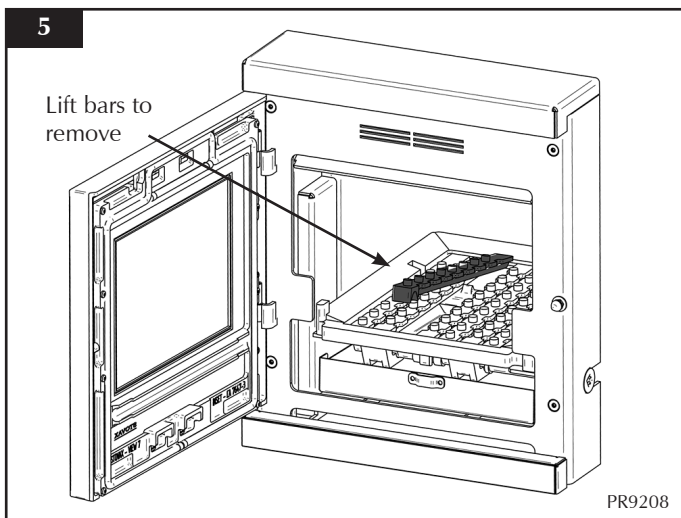
## 6. FITTING AND REMOVAL OF RIDDLING GRATE SYSTEM

The Multi-fuel grate can be removed for cleaning to maintain good working condition.

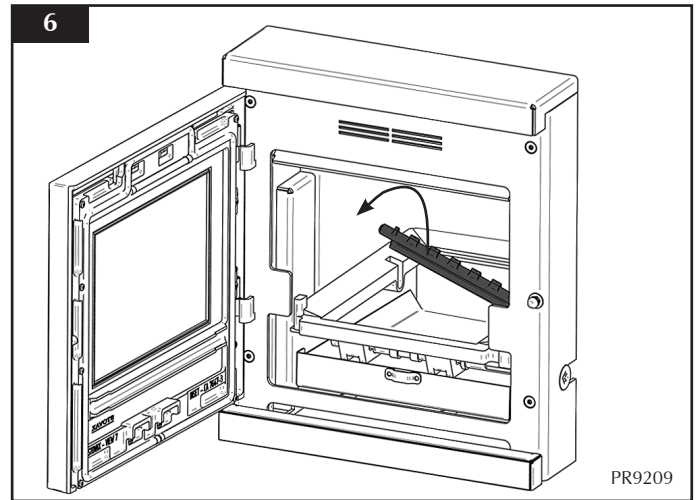
6.1 Firstly:

- Remove the log guard to enable access (see Section 2).
- Remove the baffle (see Section 3).
- Remove the ashpan.

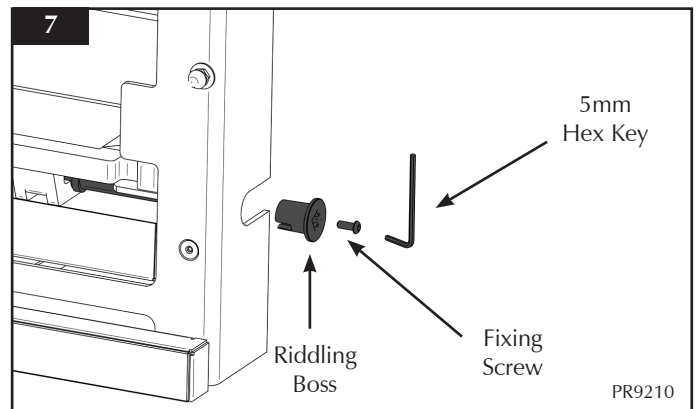
6.2 Remove the riddling bars noting the order in which they sit (see Diagram 5).



6.3 Remove rear bar (see Diagram 6).

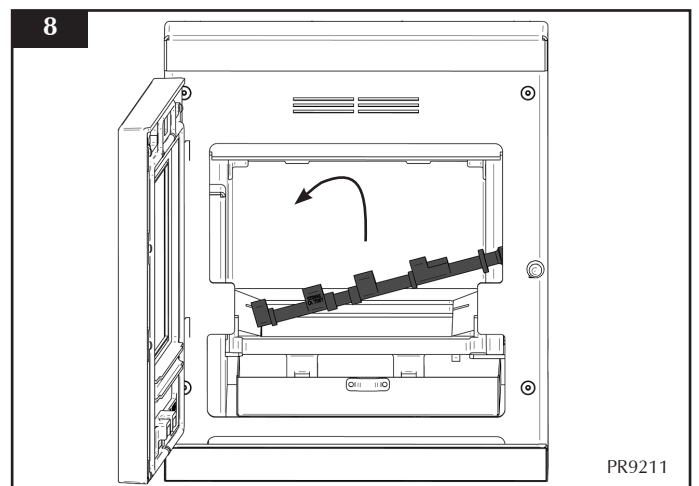


6.4 Remove the riddling boss using the 5mm hex key as shown in Diagram 7.



6.5 Unscrew the boss.

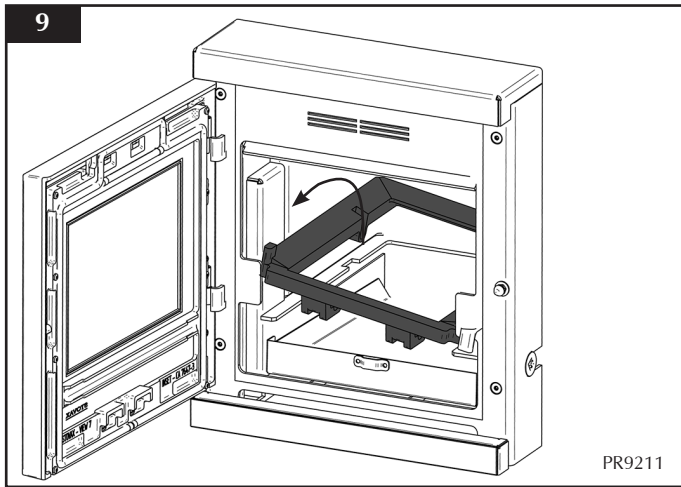
6.6 To remove the riddling cam bar first rotate it until clear of its hooks. Now lift the rear edge of the multi-fuel frame and manoeuvre the bar until free (see Diagram 8).



6.7 Lift the multi-fuel frame and rotate to remove from the firebox.



# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



- 6.8 Replace the internal components in reverse order.

**PLEASE NOTE:** It is helpful to align the riddling cam bar with the riddling boss BEFORE replacing the multi-fuel frame. Once the riddling cam bar has been fully repositioned ensure that the teeth are facing upwards before attempting to replace the riddling bars.

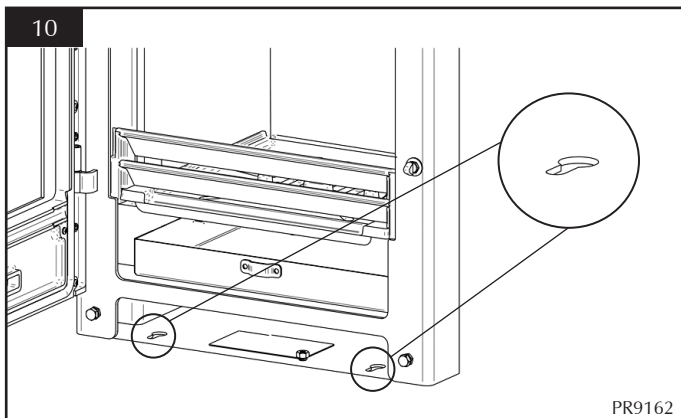
Once the riddling bars have been replaced check the riddling mechanism moves freely before loading the appliance with fuel.

## 7. HEARTH FIXING

It is recommended that this appliance is fixed to the hearth.

- 7.1 There are 2 x keyhole slots in the base of the appliance which can be used to attach it to the hearth, if this is the preferred option (see Diagram 8).

This may damage some hearths, such as marble, granite and limestone, which will be visible if the appliance is ever removed. See below for an alternative fixing option.



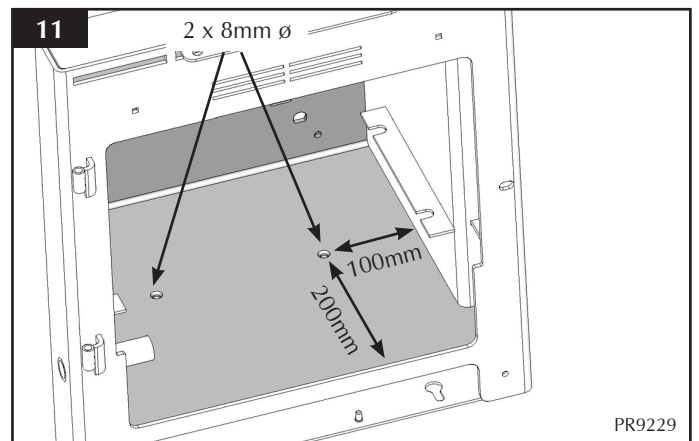
- 7.2 Remove the base plinth.
- 7.3 Position the appliance where required on the hearth and mark the location of the keyholes.

- 7.4 Drill the required size holes into the hearth.
- 7.5 Use suitable fasteners to fix the appliance in place.

### Alternative Option:

If it is not desirable to create holes in a decorative hearth the appliance can be fixed to the constructional hearth from within the firebox.

- 7.6 Mark 2 x drill holes to the dimensions shown in Diagram 9.



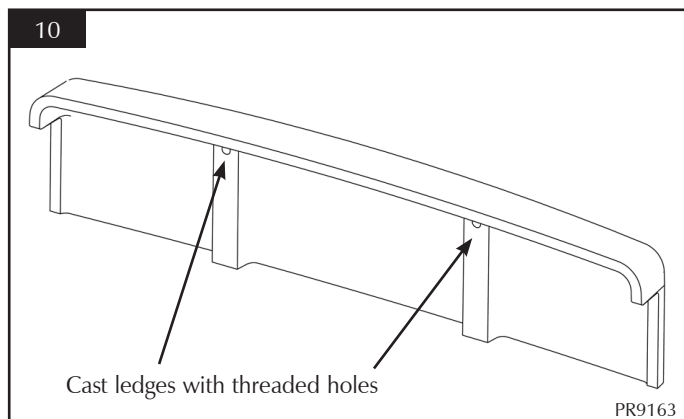
- 7.7 Drill 2 x **countersunk** 8mm holes as marked. Please note: the holes must be drilled all the way through the base to the hearth and the countersunk recess must be deep enough to ensure the screws will sit flush with the base of the firebox.
- 7.8 Carefully remove the appliance from the opening.
- 7.9 Using a masonry bit, drill corresponding holes in the hearth and fit 2 x 6mm wall plugs.
- 7.10 Slide the appliance back into the opening taking care not to damage the hearth.
- 7.11 Secure the appliance to the hearth using 2 x 6mm x 100mm (minimum) **countersunk** screws. **Do this before connecting the flue.**

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

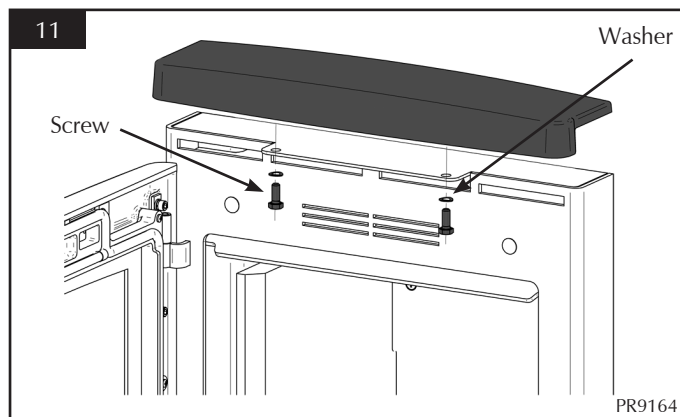
## 8. CAST TOP

The appliance is supplied with a cast top plate (part no. CA7672).

- 8.1 The cast top has 2 x ledges on the bottom face to space it off the top of the appliance and 2 x threaded holes on the underside ledges.



- 8.2 Place the cast top plate, ledges facing down, on top of the appliance. Ensure the cast top is flush with the front of the appliance and the holes in the carcass and cast top are lined up.
- 8.3 With the door open, fix the cast top in position from the underside using the 2 x M8 x 20 hex head screws and 2 x M8 crinkle washers.



## 9. CO ALARMS

All open flued appliances can be affected by temporary atmospheric conditions which may allow fumes to enter the house. **Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in the latest edition of BS EN 50292 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions.**

**Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.**

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## 6. CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM

### 1. General

This appliance gives out heat in two ways:

- Directly into the room in which it is fitted through convection and radiation.
- Hot water to heat radiators and domestic hot water.

The installation must comply with building regulations and use best practice advice.

### 2. Boiler Sizing

- 2.1 It is very important to determine the correct size of appliance for the house:
- Too big a boiler will run too hot and will not be efficient.
  - Too small a boiler will not maintain the desired temperature.
- 2.2 Size the boiler correctly by calculating the following heat loads:
- RADIATORS** - the amount of heat required to run the radiators efficiently. The correct size of radiator depends on the required temperature for the room, the room heat losses and the radiator manufacturer's guides.
- HOT WATER** - the amount of heat required to provide the desired amount of domestic hot water.
- LOSSES** – the amount of heat lost in pipe work - typically 10% of the combined radiators and hot water loads. There are national guidelines for calculating these figures\*.
- 2.3 Careful consideration must be given to where the appliance is fitted. It must be sized correctly for the heat load required and the size of the room. These requirements can be found in the *Technical Specifications*.
- 2.4 All Yeoman appliances are thermostatically controlled. The burning rate is adjusted to the demands of the connected heat load. If the radiators do not require heat then the thermostat will act to shut down the appliance and the direct heat output to the room where it is fitted will reduce (see heat output graph on page 15 to show the ratio between direct heat output and water heat output). To prevent the room becoming too cold, fit a thermostatically controlled radiator as well as the appliance.

## 3. Hot Water Cylinder

- 3.1 The domestic hot water cylinder must be an indirect vented double feed type to meet national standards\*\* and should have a minimum capacity of 117 litres. Houses with more than one bathroom or a separate shower will need a bigger tank.

Fully insulate the tank.

The water draw off pipes to the taps should be in a dead leg connection from the vent pipe.

## 4. Open Vent And Cold Feed System

- 4.1 This system must be fitted with a minimum of 22mm diameter open vent discharging into a heat resisting feed and expansion tank. There must be at least 25mm air gap between the end of the pipe and the water level. The cistern tank should have an overflow with a minimum diameter of 22mm

The cold feed must be a minimum 22mm and enter the system as the last connection on the common boiler return.

The open vent and cold feed must not be fitted with any valves, manual or automatic.

**Do not use plastic pipe in any part of the flow and return.**

## 5. Heat Leak Radiator

- 5.1 A heat leak radiator must be fitted in the gravity circuit to dissipate any excess heat produced from the boiler when connected demand is low. The domestic hot water cylinder may not be able to disperse heat at all times due to modern insulation. This radiator is commonly fitted in the bathroom and should be rated at 2kW (6500 btu) or 10% of the total boiler output.

This radiator ensures that the appliance is not shut down completely for long periods resulting in the fire going out.

Fit the heat leak radiator in the gravity circuit using 22mm pipe reducing to 15mm for no more than 300mm before the radiator.

Fit the radiator with two 'lock-shield' valves that are set in the fully open position and cannot be shut down. Use diagonal connections. Do not fit thermostatic valves or manually adjustable valves to the heat leak radiator.

In the UK:

\* See BS 5449:1

\*\* See BS1566 Part 1 grade 3 minimum

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## 6. Pump

- 6.1 Where a pump is fitted into the circuit it should be adjustable so that the flow can match the system requirements. Fit isolation valves to enable removal for servicing. The pump must have at least 1.5 meters of static head.

## 7. Electrical Supply

- 7.1 Electrical connections must meet the requirements of national Building Regulations\* and standards\*\*, along with any European, local regulations and working practices that may apply. Should conflict occur between these instructions and these regulations then the regulations must be followed.

**The connection to the mains supply should allow complete electrical isolation and only serve the heating circuit pump.**

All water connections should be completed by a competent person to meet the requirements of local water authority by-laws.

## CONVENTIONAL PIPE WORK SYSTEMS

**All pipe work must be able to operate at above 100 degrees Celsius. Any pipe work installed in an exposed position e.g. loft space must have provision to prevent freezing.**

**Ensure the pipe work system has sufficient drain points to enable the complete removal of water for the purposes of servicing.**

## 8. Gravity Pipe Circuit

- 8.1 To prevent the risk of boiling it is essential to arrange the pipe work and position the hot water cylinder and heat leak radiator so that gravity circulation can take place when the pump is not running. Position the cylinder and the radiator vertically above the boiler with sufficient height to encourage gravity flow.
- 8.2 Horizontal pipe work in a gravity system must have an incline of at least 5mm in every 1000mm and a minimum diameter of 28mm. Vertical pipe must have a minimum diameter of 22mm.
- 8.3 Any motorised valves fitted in this circuit must return to the fully open position when the power is interrupted.

## 9. Pump Assisted Central Heating

- 9.1 The most common arrangement is to have a pumped central heating circuit combined with a gravity hot water circuit. This arrangement requires careful balancing of the two in order to avoid the gravity circuit being starved when the pump is running.

To overcome this problem it is common practice to fit an injector tee where the pumped central heating return re-joins the gravity return from the hot water cylinder. This injector tee induces a much stronger gravity flow when the pump runs.

Only use proprietary injector tees, homemade ones are difficult to get right.

- 9.2 When installing a system that has pumped central heating and gravity hot water it is recommended to use all 4 boiler tappings. Each flow and return should be diagonally opposite each other.

## 10. Fully Pumped System

- 10.1 In many installations (especially new build) a fully pumped system is the best choice to give increased control.

**WARNING - To prevent the risk of boiling it is essential to arrange the pipe work and position the hot water cylinder and heat leak radiator so that gravity circulation can take place when the pump is not running. Any motorised valves fitted in this circuit must return to the fully open position when the power is interrupted.**

## 11. Sealed (Pressurised) System

- 11.1 Do not fit this appliance to sealed or pressurised systems or an unvented hot water cylinder.

## 12. Pipe work Diagrams

- 12.1 See over for a typical layout of a pumped central heating and gravity hot water circuit.

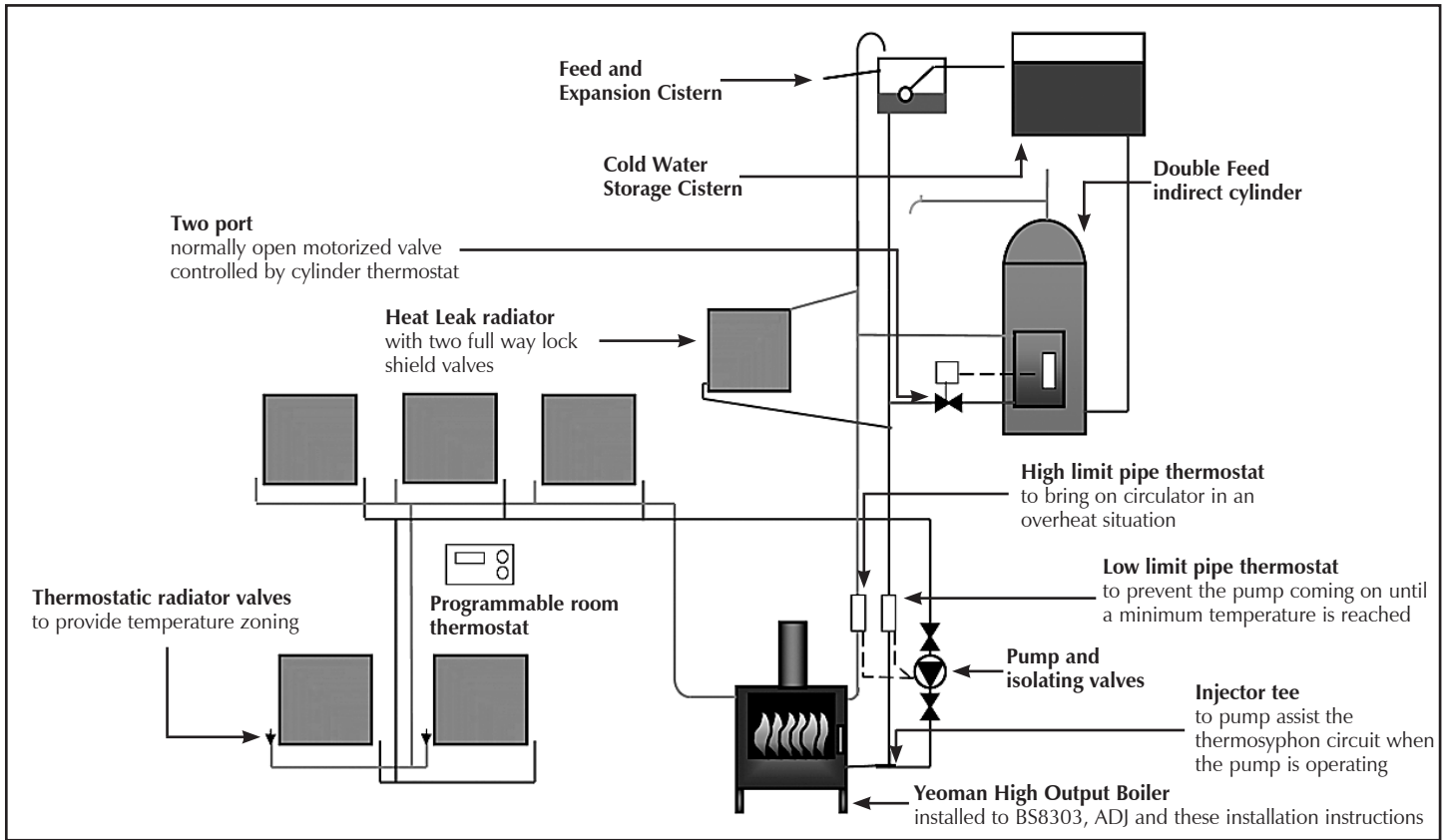
In the U.K:

\* England and Wales – Document P / Scotland - Part N, Building Regulations,

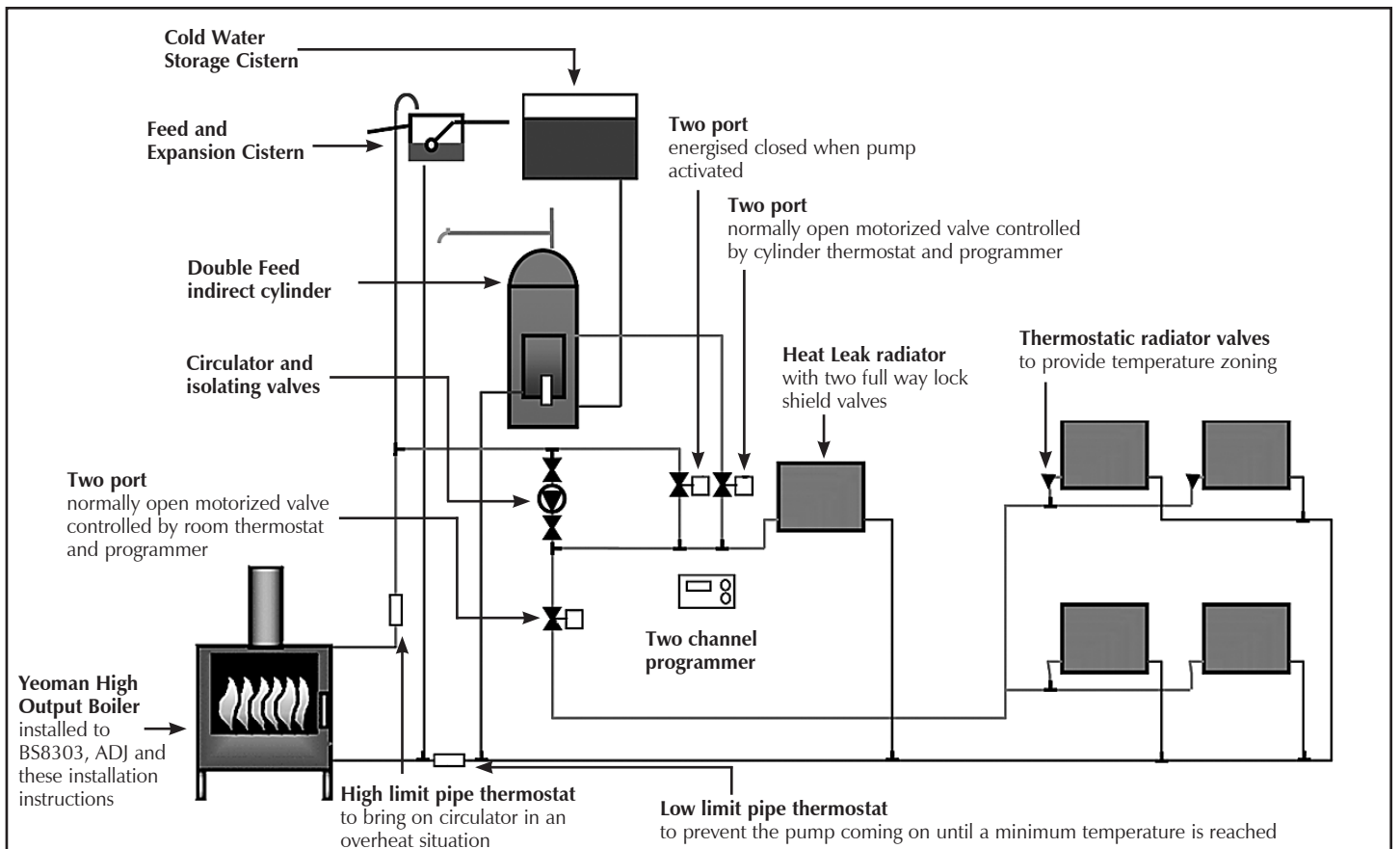
\*\* Registered body: HETAS (GB only)/INFO (Eire)

# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

See below a typical layout of a pumped central heating hot water circuit with gravity:



See below a typical layout of a fully pumped central heating and hot water circuit:



# INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## HEATING SYSTEM CONTROLS

### CONTROLS GENERAL

1.1 The controls fitted to the system will provide two functions:

- To control the comfort level in the house.
- To maintain safety in the event of misuse or mechanical failure.

### COMFORT CONTROLS

1.2 This primarily consists of a time clock wired into the pump. The pump is switched on when heat is required and when it is not, the pump is switched off.

The time clock, when combined with a room thermostat and or thermostatic radiator valves, enhances the comfort levels in the house.

Some room thermostats combine the function with the time clock and can be programmed to reduce the room temperature rather than turning the system off. This is effective in not allowing the rooms to become too cold and speeding up recovery time.

1.3 The hot water cylinder can also be fitted with a thermostatic valve which turns off the flow when the cylinder has reached the desired temperature but the heat leak radiator will have to be bigger to cope with the extra load when the tank is isolated.

### SAFETY CONTROLS

1.4 This primarily consists of a high limit thermostat fitted to the gravity flow pipe set at 80°C, this thermostat should be connected to the pump so that the pump is turned on if the temperature exceeds 80°C. This will prevent accidental boiling in the gravity circuit.

1.5 It is also recommended to fit a low limit thermostat on the central heating return set at 45°C, this thermostat will turn the pump off if the return temperature falls below 45°C. This will prevent corrosion and condensation within the stove.

### CONDENSATION

1.6 When filling the boiler with water for the first time, the cold water entering the water jacket can cause condensation to form on the surfaces of the appliance (inside and outside).

1.7 In certain conditions this condensation could result in a considerable amount of water, in some cases enough to fill the bottom of the appliance. This could be even worse if the house has recently been re-decorated, wet plastered or any other work has been undertaken which could result in high humidity.

1.8 Precautions must be taken to ensure that this build up of condensate does not overflow from the appliance onto any surrounding fabric of the room e.g. carpets.

**NOTE - THIS CONDENSATION IS NORMAL DURING FILLING AND DOES NOT INDICATE A FAULTY OR LEAKING STOVE.**

### NORMAL RUNNING

1.9 During normal running this condensation should be minimal if the system is fitted with the low limit thermostat as detailed in 1.22 (above). This low limit thermostat prevents the system pump from running until the stove has reached temperature.

### SEASONAL USE

1.10 If this appliance is unused for lengthy periods of time it should be periodically checked to ensure that condensation is not building up within the stove.

**NOTE – THIS CONDENSATION IS NORMAL AND DOES NOT INDICATE A FAULTY OR LEAKING STOVE.**

If the stove is going to be unused for very long periods of time it is recommended to drain the system.

**NOTE –** Further information on solid fuel central heating systems can be found in the HETAS engineers training manual.

## LINK UP SYSTEMS

For information on how to link solid fuel boilers to other heating appliances see Information For Dual System Link Up Methods (PM286). This can be obtained through Stovax.

Call (01392) 474011, email [info@stovax.com](mailto:info@stovax.com) or visit [www.stovax.com](http://www.stovax.com) for details.

**Always seek the advice of a competent person\* before linking another heating system to a solid fuel boiler.**

\* Registered on the Competent Persons Scheme (UK only) see page 14 / INFO (Republic of Ireland).

# COMMISSIONING

## COMMISSIONING

- 1.1 To commission:
- Replace the baffle, log retainer and riddling mechanism.
  - Check the door alignment and catch operation, adjust if required, see Maintenance & Servicing, Section 8, Adjusting Door Hinges.
  - Check the soundness of door seals, castings and joints.
  - Check the operation of the air controls.
  - Ensure the system has been filled with water and includes a suitable inhibitor.
- 1.2 Now carry out a final smoke draw test:
- First warming the flue with a blowlamp, or similar, for about 10 minutes.
  - Place a smoke pellet on the centre of the grate, with the air controls open.
  - Close the door. Smoke should now be drawn up the flue and be seen to exit from the flue terminal.
  - Complete test with all doors and windows closed in the room where the appliance is fitted.
  - If there are any extractor fans in adjacent rooms, the test must be repeated with the fans running on maximum and interconnecting doors open.
  - Check the effect of ceiling fans during the test.

**If the test fails, re-check the suitability of the flue system and ventilation. An inadequate air supply to the room is potentially dangerous.**

- Light the appliance and slowly increase the temperature to operating levels.
- Ensure no combustion products enter the room.
- Open the main fire door when the appliance reaches operating condition and carry out a spillage test with a smoke match or pellet around the door opening.
- Run the system up to temperature.

### BALANCING THE SYSTEM

It is essential to balance the central heating system in order to achieve an even heating performance across all of the radiators in the house. Balanced means each radiator having a 10°C difference in temperature between the flow and the return, ideally 80°C flow and 70°C return.

Have the system running and adjust the appliance thermostat so that the flow temperature measured near the appliance is approximately 80°C. Ensure that all valves including lock-shield valves are in the fully open position and the pump is at its estimated correct speed. If there are thermostatic radiator valves, have these on maximum setting and ensure that they do not activate.

Ensure that the radiators have been bled of air.

Write down the return temperature of each radiator in turn and its difference to the flow temperature at the appliance. Make sure that the flow temperature remains constant.

The radiator with the greatest difference (the index radiator) and any other radiator within 1 degree should be left with the lock-shield fully open. The remainder of the lock-shield valves should be closed to about 1/3 open. Leave the system to stabilise, this could take some time.

When the system has stabilised, write down the new difference between the flow and return temperatures and any which differ from the index radiator by more than 1 degree will need further adjustment, some valves will have been closed too much and others not enough, usually the adjustments need to be only a fraction of a turn at a time. Leave sufficient time for the system to stabilise after each adjustment.

When the radiator temperatures are starting to become consistent, but before final adjustments, the index radiator needs to be considered, if the return temperature of this radiator is not near 70 degrees then the pump will need to be adjusted to either provide more (to increase the temperature) or less flow to decrease the temperature. Again, sufficient time will need to be left to allow the system to stabilise after adjusting the pump speed.

When the radiator flow and return temperatures are correct the final adjustments can be made and the lock-shield covers replaced.

Knowing how far to shut down a valve to get the desired change in flow and return temperature, and knowing how long to wait for the system to stabilise, takes a little time and practice.

- 1.3 If excessive spillage occurs:
- Allow the appliance to cool and re-check the flue system and ventilation.
- 1.4 **Finally:**
- **Explain the safe operation of the appliance and the use of the controls to the user and the importance of only using suitable fuels.**
  - **Ensure that a CO alarm has been fitted and make the user aware of its operation and importance, referring them to the Warning section on page 5 of the User Instructions.**
  - **Explain the cleaning and routine maintenance requirements.**
  - **Explain the requirement to use a suitable fireguard when children, elderly or infirm persons are near the appliance.**
  - **Record dealer/supplier and installer details in *Appliance Commissioning Checklist* (page 3, *Instructions for Use*).**
  - **Record serial number in *Appliance Commissioning Checklist* (page 3, *Instructions for Use*). This number is required when ordering spare parts and making warranty claims.**
  - **Give the copy of the *Instructions* to the customer.**

# MAINTENANCE and SERVICING

For a complete list of spare parts and accessories contact your Yeoman retailer or call 01392 474011

## 1. ANNUAL SERVICE

- 1.1 Before the start of the heating season strip, inspect and clean the appliance as detailed:
- Allow appliance to cool.
  - Remove all internal parts; baffle, log guard, grate system/ woodburning tray and ashpan (see *Installation Instructions, Sections 2, 3, 4 & 5*).
  - Sweep the flue.
  - Vacuum clean any remaining ash and debris from the inside of the appliance. Stovax offer a filter/collection attachment for vacuum cleaners to protect them from fire ash: Ash Clean (Stovax Part No. 2091).
  - Clean the internal surfaces of the appliance using a wire brush and scraper as required. Vacuum and brush the resulting debris from the appliance.
  - Clean the grate parts with a wire brush, and check the parts for any damage. Replace any damaged parts using genuine Yeoman replacements parts (see below for details).
  - Re-fit cleaned internal parts.
  - Remove glass from door, discard all old rope seals and fit new (see *Maintenance and Servicing, Section 5*).
  - **Do not use cleaning agents that have a high alkaline content, for example Stovax Gel Cleaner, on appliances with painted glass such as the CL. These are abrasive cleaning agents that are designed to be used with heavily stained clear glass. Use Stovax Glass Cleaner (Stovax No.4103) on more delicate surfaces.**
- Do not use acidic cleaners on printed glass.**
- Fit new door rope seal (see *Maintenance and Servicing, Section 6*).
  - Lightly oil the door catch mechanism and hinge pins. Avoid getting oil onto the door seals and glass.
  - To refresh painted finishes use Stovax Thermolac metallic black paint.
- 1.2 Use genuine Yeoman replacement parts to keep the appliance in safe, efficient working order.

This is a list of the maintenance products that may need be required:

Task	Product name	Stovax Code Number
<b>Glass cleaning</b>	Stove glass cleaner (spray on)	4103
<b>Preventing build-up of creosote in flue</b>	Protector (15 sachets)	7002
	Protector (1kg tub)	7025
<b>Sealing flue pipe joints</b>	Fire Cement (500g tub)	2020
	Fire Cement (600g cartridge)	2021
<b>Re-painting</b>	Thermolac Metallic Black (400ml aerosol)	2053
<b>Cleaning matt black Appliances</b>	Colloidal black (85ml)	7000
<b>Protecting your hands</b>	Heat resistant leather gloves	YM-E00007
<b>Door sealing rope</b>	14mm Black rope seal (handy pack) 15 x 2mm x 2m	5700
	14mm Black rope seal (25m reel) 15 x 2mm x 25m	4200
<b>Glass sealing tape</b>	(15mm x 2mm x 2mm)	4950
	(15mm x 2mm x 25mm)	4954
<b>Thermic seal glue</b>	(50ml bottle)	5037
<b>Ash Clean</b>	Vacuum Cleaner Attachment	2091

These products, available from your local Yeoman retailer, along with regular maintenance and use of correct fuels, will keep the appliance in the best possible condition.

- 1.3 For more information about the Stovax Group products please visit our web site at [www.stovax.com](http://www.stovax.com)
- 1.4 Burn at a low temperature for the first day of use after any maintenance. This allows the seals, fixing glues and paint to fully cure.
- 1.5 During this time the appliance may give off some unpleasant odours. Keep the room well ventilated to avoid a build-up of fumes.
- 1.6 Your Yeoman retailer can carry out service and maintenance.



# MAINTENANCE and SERVICING

## 2. REMOVAL OF THE LOG GUARD

To remove the log guard:

- 2.1 Lift log guard clear of the supporting brackets.
- 2.2 Rotate to clear the sides of the door opening.
- 2.3 **When refitting the log guard ensure it is positioned correctly with the casting stamps facing the back of the appliance or it may damage the glass on shutting the door.**

Do not use appliance without the log guard in position.

## 3. FITTING AND REMOVAL OF BAFFLE

- 3.1 See Installation Instructions, Section 4.
- 3.2 It is important to remove and clean the baffle system to ensure the flue ways are clear of soot and debris and to ensure the safe, efficient operation of the stove. The frequency of cleaning depends on the stove operating conditions.
- 3.3 The baffle system is designed to give safe and efficient operation of the stove. **Replace any damaged baffles immediately.**
- 3.4 Do not modify the baffle system.

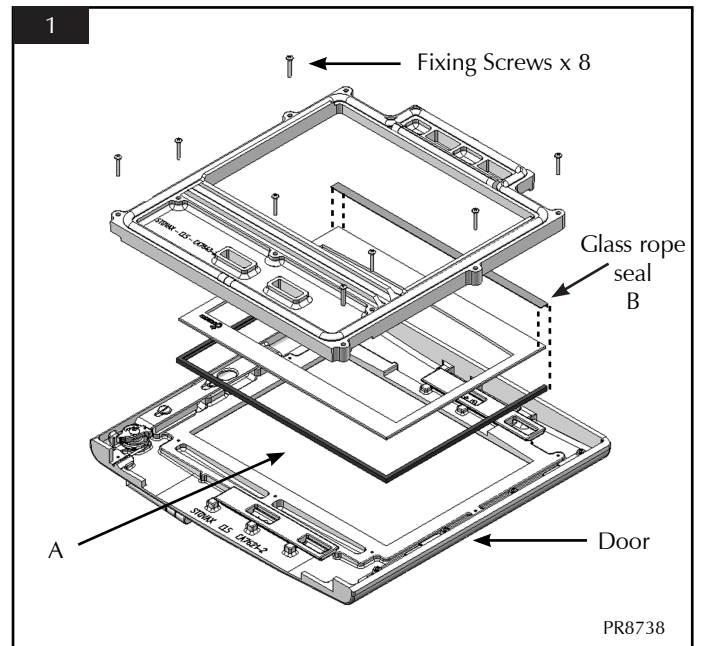
## 4. FITTING AND REMOVAL OF THE RIDDLING GRATE SYSTEM

- 4.1 See *User Instructions*, Section 6.

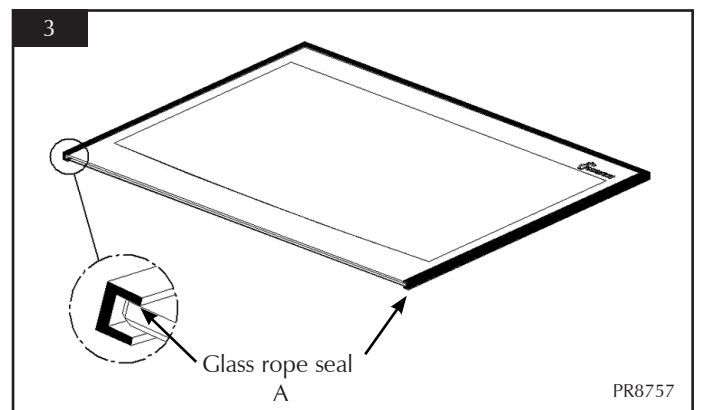
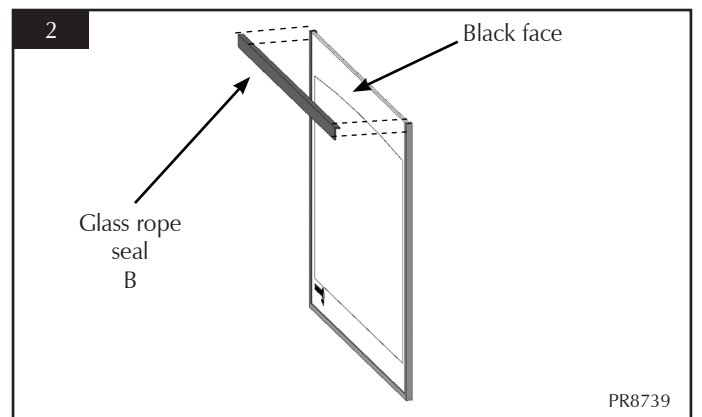
## 5. FITTING A NEW DOOR GLASS

To maintain safe use of the appliance damaged door glass must be replaced immediately. To do this:

- 5.1 Open the door.
- 5.2 Remove the cast top (see Installation Instructions, Section 8).
- 5.3 Lift the door free of the hinge blocks.
- 5.4 Lay the door face down on a soft flat surface to protect the paintwork, glass and air controls.
- 5.5 Remove the glass clamp and 8 x screws. The old glass can then be lifted clear of the door. **Note how the sealing rope is placed between the glass and the door.**
- 5.6 **Dispose of the old glass safely.**



Seal	mm
Glass rope seal A	1000
Glass rope seal B	400



- 5.7 Clean and re-paint the rear of the door if required.

# MAINTENANCE and SERVICING

- 5.8 Clean the screws with light oil. Coat with high temperature anti-seize grease to aid future removal.
- 5.9 Carefully wrap glass sealing rope (A) round the sides and bottom edge of the glass.
- 5.10 Fix glass sealing rope (B) to the matt black side of the top face as shown in diagram above.
- 5.11 Place the glass into position in the door.
- 5.12 Place the glass clamp into position.
- 5.13 Re-fix with the clean fixing screws.
- 5.14 Tighten the screws evenly until the clamp holds the glass.

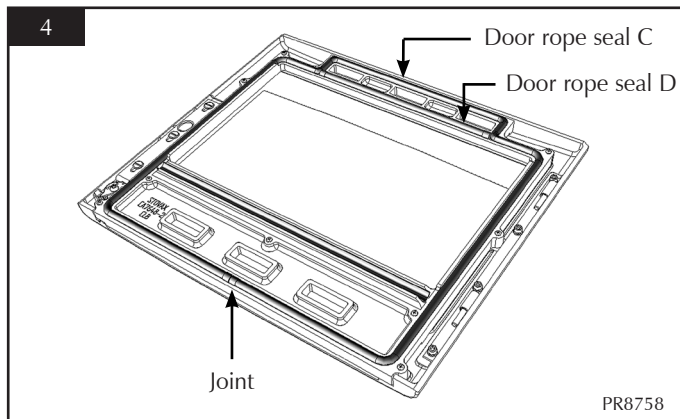
**Do not over tighten the glass clamp as this could break the glass.**

- 5.15 Fit only original Yeoman ceramic glass, which is suitable to use in high temperature applications.
- 5.16 Using the appliance with damaged door glass could cause dangerous fumes to enter the room or the appliance to over-fire resulting in damage.

## 6. FITTING A NEW DOOR SEAL

To maintain the safe use of your appliance you may need to replace a damaged or worn door sealing rope. To do this:

- 6.1 Open the door.
- 6.2 Remove the cast top (see Installation Instructions, Section 8).
- 6.3 Lift it free of the hinge blocks.
- 6.4 Lie the door face down on a soft flat surface, to protect the paintwork and glass.



Seal	Length (mm)
Door rope seal C	1625
Door rope seal D	175

- 6.5 Remove the old rope.
- 6.6 Scrape old glue from the locating groove.
- 6.7 Clean the locating groove with a clean dry cloth removing all dust and debris.
- 6.8 Apply Stovax Thermic Seal glue (Stovax Part No. 5037) into the rope locating groove.
- 6.9 Press the new rope into the locating groove, placing the joint in the middle of the lower edge of the door. Allow the glue to dry for at least 2 hours before refitting the door.
- 6.10 Refit the door.
- 6.11 Close to apply pressure on the new rope.
- 6.12 Leave the appliance closed for at least 12 hours before lighting the stove.
- 6.13 Use at a low temperature for approximately one day.

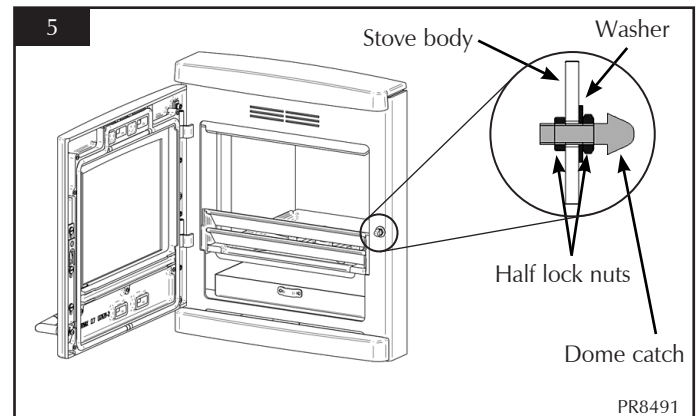
**Using the stove with a damaged door seal could allow dangerous fumes to enter the room, or the appliance to over-fire and cause damage.**

## 7. ADJUSTING DOOR CATCH & HINGES

To maintain the safe use of your appliance, you may need to adjust the door hinges to ensure the door closes safely and correctly.

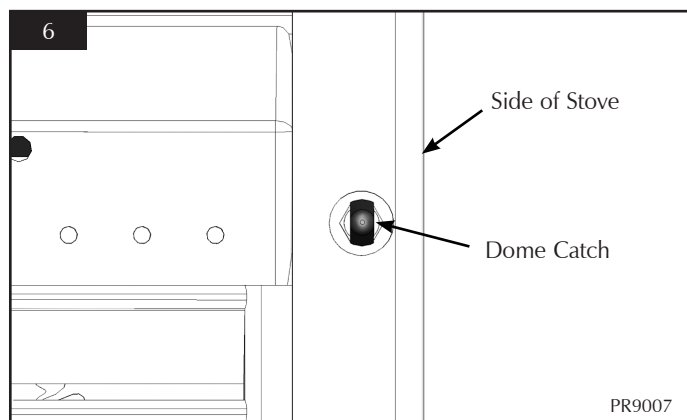
To adjust the door catch:

- 7.1 Open the door to gain access to the catch.
- 7.2 Use a 13mm A/F spanner to loosen the half lock nuts either side of the appliance body. This will allow the dome catch to rotate in and out (see diagram below).



# MAINTENANCE and SERVICING

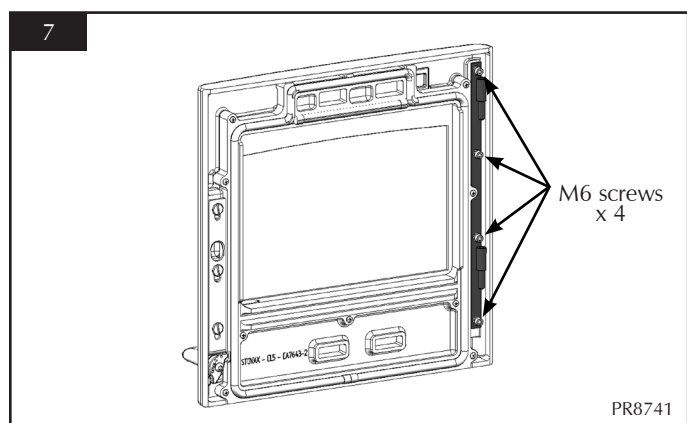
- 7.3 Ensure the dome catch is in an upright position with the flat sides parallel with the side of the stove (see Diagram 6).



- 7.4 Once the desired setting has been achieved ensure the lock nuts are tightened against the appliance body.

## To adjust the door hinge plate assembly:

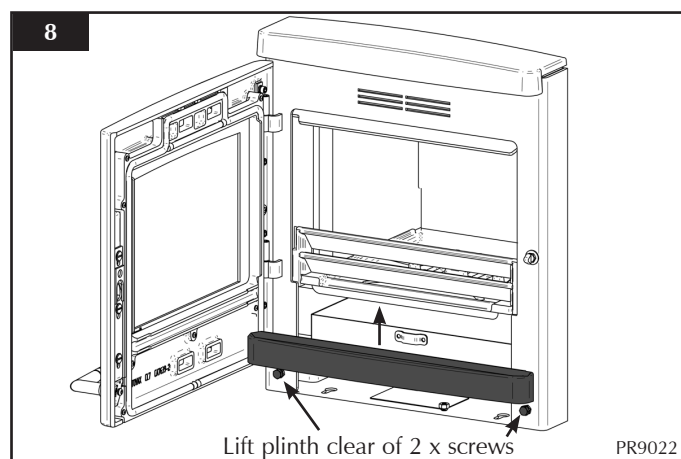
- 7.5 Open door and lift free of hinge plate.
- 7.6 Remove the cast top (see Installation Instructions, Section 8).
- 7.7 Lay the door face down on a soft, flat surface, to protect the paintwork and glass.



- 7.8 Use an M6 hexagon key to loosen the 4 x M6 screws.
- 7.9 The hinge plate assembly is slotted so it can be moved up, down and sideways by approximately 3mm to adjust the position of the door in relation to the appliance.
- 7.10 Once the desired position has been achieved ensure the screws are firmly tightened against the hinge plate assembly to maintain the position.

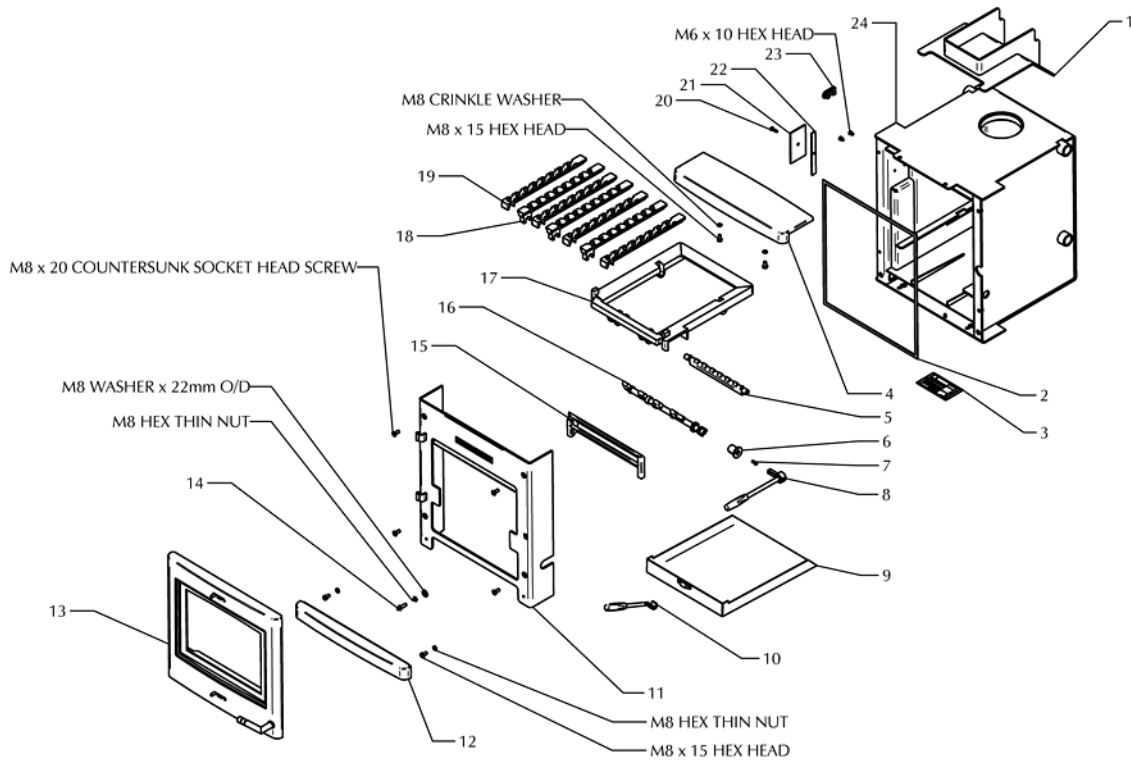
## 8. REMOVING THE CAST PLINTH

- 8.1 Open the door as wide as possible.
- 8.2 Lift the plinth upward to clear the 2 x side fixing screws (see Diagram 8).



- 8.3 If the plinth is too loose it can be adjusted via the 2 x side screws and half lock nuts behind it. The plinth is designed to sit tight but still be removable.

# SPARE PARTS LIST

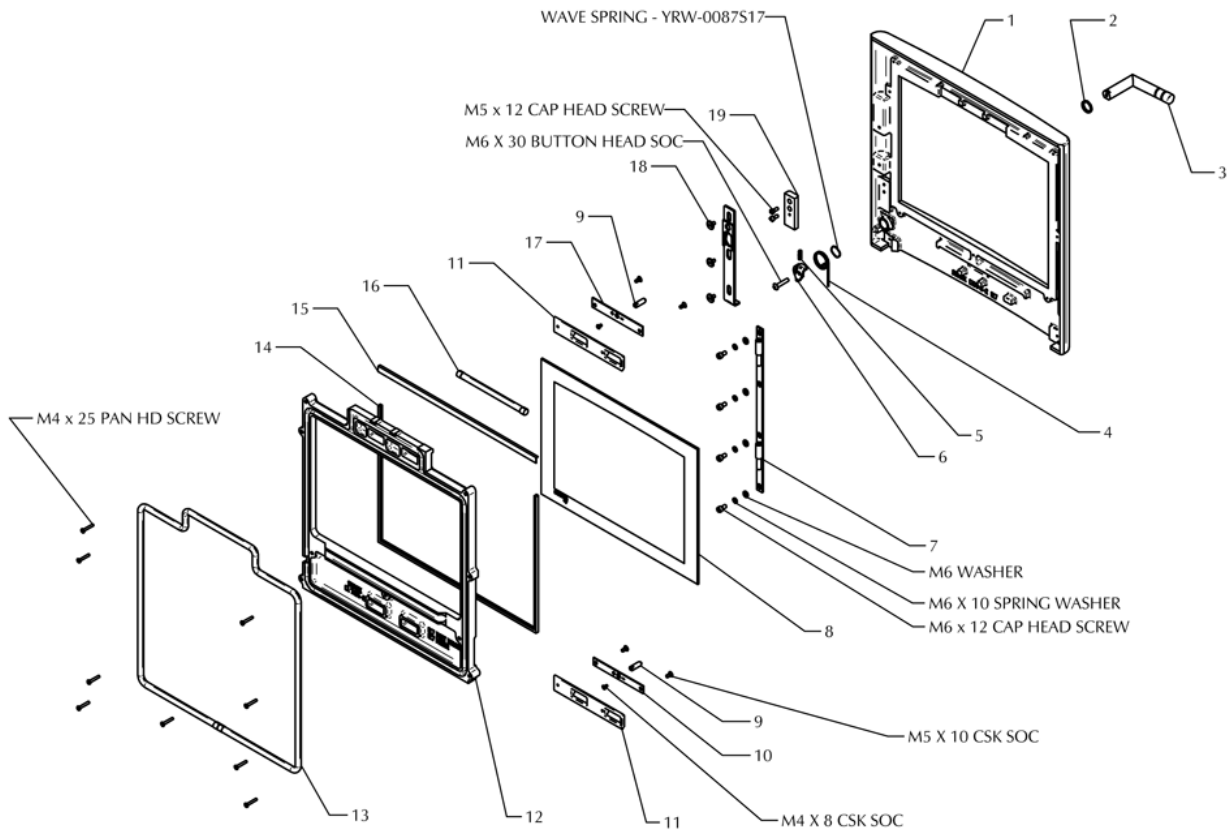


YM-CL7NHB

PR9094-1

Ref. No.	Product Code	Drawing No. (if different)	Description
1	-	MEC8164	BAFFLE ASSEMBLY
2	4953H	CE7447	FRONT ASSEMBLY SEAL 10 x 2 x 1775 LG S/A BLACK ROPE
3	-	ME500717	DATA PLATE MOUNT
4	CA7672		CAST TOP
5	ST7-CA7502	CA7502	BACK RIDDLING BAR
6	RVN-CA7595	CA7595	THIN MF RIDDLING SOCKET
7	M0616BUTH		M6 x 16 BUTTON HEAD SCREW
8	MEC8792		RIDDLING TOOL ASSEMBLY
9	-	MEC8936	ASHPAN ASSEMBLY
10	MEC8793		ASHPAN TOOL ASSEMBLY
11	-	MEC8721	DETACHABLE FRONT ASSEMBLY
12	CA7671		CAST PLINTH
13	MEC8676		DOOR ASSEMBLY
14	ME600599		LATCH SCREW
15	SS25HL	CA7056-1	LOG GUARD
16	ST7-CA7587	CA7587	RIDDLING CAM ARM
17	ST7-CA7489	CA7489	MF RIDDLING GRATE FRAME
18	ST7-CA7490	CA7490	GRATE BAR - FIXED
19	ST7-CA7491	CA7491	GRATE BAR - MOVING
20	M0620HHS		FASTENER M6 x 20 HEX HEAD
21	-	ME501805	THERMOSTAT BLANKING PLATE
22	ME501806		THERMOSTAT BLANKING BAR
23	-	MEC8648	THERMOSTAT SLOT COVER ASSEMBLY
24	-	MEC8756	BODY FABRICATION

# SPARE PARTS



Ref. No.	Product Code	Drawing No. (if different)	Description
1	CA7638		OUTER DOOR
2	-	MEC600455	DOOR HANDLE STOP RING
3	MEC8619		DOOR HANDLE ASSEMBLY
4	FA500025		TORSION SPRING
5	FA9508	FA500016	SPRING 6.1 O/D X 0.61 DIA WIRE X 22.2 LG
6	CA7635		DOOR HANDLE CAM
7	MEC8636		HINGE PLATE ASSEMBLY
8	CE7732		DOOR GLASS
9	ME600392		AIR CONTROL HANDLE
10	ME600456		PRIMARY AIR SLIDER PLATE
11	CA7634		AIR SLIDER
12	CA7656		GLASS CLAMP
13	4200	CE7733	Ø14 x 1625 LG - ROPE SEAL BLACK
14	4954	CE7734	15 x 2 x 1000 LG - S/A TAPE BLACK
15	4954	CE7802	15 x 2 x 400 LG - S/A TAPE BLACK
16	4200F	CE7730	Ø14 x 175 LG - ROPE SEAL BLACK
17	ME600448		AIRWASH SLIDER PLATE
18	FA9510	ME7702	SHOULDER SCREW
19	ME600410		DOOR CATCH BLOCK

# SERVICE RECORDS

## 1ST SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 2ND SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 3RD SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 4TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 5TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 6TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 7TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 8TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 9TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number

## 10TH SERVICE

Date of Service:.....

Next Service Due:.....

Signed:.....

Retailer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number



A division of Stovax

**Stovax Ltd, Falcon Road, Sowton Industrial Estate, Exeter, Devon, England EX2 7LF**

**Tel: (01392) 474011 Fax: (01392) 219932 E-mail: [info@stovax.com](mailto:info@stovax.com) [www.stovax.com](http://www.stovax.com)**