CUSTOM 18 PLUS

Models:

Custom 18 Plus
Custom 18 Plus/B
Custom 18 Plus/S

Fuel Effect Options:

Coal Effect
Pebble Effect

Control Options:

Manual Control
Remote Control
Total Control
Detached Control

For use on Natural Gas (G20) at a supply pressure of 20mbar
in GB and IE.

Please check all gas connections on burner tray as they can work loose in transit.

This product is not suitable for primary heating purposes

Users,
Installation & Servicing
Instructions

MUST BE LEFT WITH THE USER

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Magiglo Document Number:
MF303.8

Revision Date:
10 March 2018

Service Warranty:

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

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

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

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

Appliance Details:

For future reference, please complete the following information at the time of installation. **Model** and **Serial Number** details may be found on the data plate as shown.

Serial Number	
Model	
Installation Date	
Installed By	

Contents

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BS 5871: Pt 3	Installation of Decorative Fuel Effect Gas Fires
BS 6891	Pipe work Installation
BS 5440: Pts 1 & 2	Flues and Ventilation
BS EN 1856	Chimneys - Requirements for metal chimneys - System chimney products
BS 715	Metal flue boxes
IGE/UP/7	IGE document for gas installations in Timber Frame Buildings (Available from CORGI or Institute of Gas Engineers)

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

Ventilation Requirements

1. When installing in GB, all models will require a minimum of 100cm^2 ventilation in the room where the fire is installed and reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 3. In IE reference should be made to the current edition of I.S.813 which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available.
2. If provided, any purpose provided ventilation must be checked periodically to ensure it is free from obstructions.
3. When fitting the fire in Northern Ireland (NI), purpose provided ventilation must be provided in accordance with the rules in force.
4. In other EC countries equivalent rules in force must be used.

Flue Requirements

1. The flue serving this appliance shall have no cross sectional dimension less than 175mm (7") e.g. 225mm (9") by 225mm (9") Masonry chimney or 175mm (7") diameter clay liner.
2. The fireplace size shall be such that there is no spillage from the appliance.

Gas Supply

1. This range of decorative gas fires are suitable for use with Natural Gas (G20) at 20mbar supply pressure.
2. A separate means of isolating the gas supply must be provided near to the appliance to facilitate servicing. An isolating valve has been supplied with 18 Plus and 18 Plus/B models for this purpose.

Declaration of Conformity

Burley Magiglo Ltd. declares that the appliance described in "Technical data" conforms to the following standard(s) BS EN509:2000 + A1:2003 + A2:2004

Electrical Supply

Not applicable to this range of appliances.

1.1. Important Note About ODS Pilot

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

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

1.2. Fire Fret Dimensions

All the Custom 18 Plus range of fires are designed such that they can be installed in fireplace furniture, e.g. fire baskets, swans nests, etc. There must be an all round clearance of at least 25mm (1") between the outside edges of the fireplace furniture and the walls of the fireplace opening. In addition, there must be a minimum free air opening in the fireplace furniture as indicated in the diagram below.

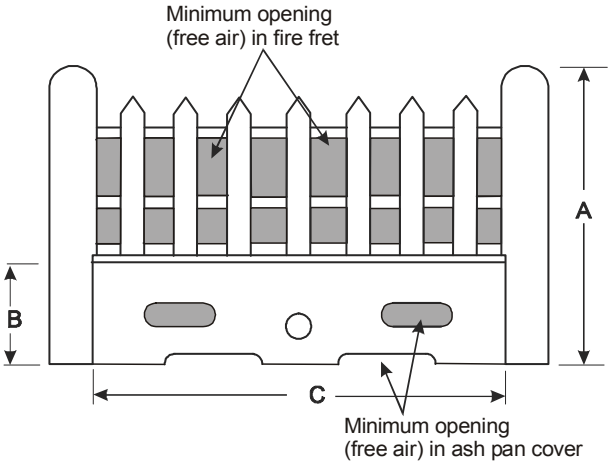

Figure 1

Fire Front Specification

Free Air Opening in Fire Fret	Minimum	**15% of total front area**
Ash Pan Cover Free Air Opening	Minimum	**5 sq. Inches (32.3cm2)**

NOTE: The free air required through the ash pan door is only required if the fireplace furniture is enclosed at the sides and to the rear. If this is not the case, e.g. freestanding basket, then the free air through the ash pan cover is no longer required, and a solid ash pan cover may be used.

NOTE:: any relevant grate bars will need removing for the fire to fit into the fireplace opening

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2. User Instructions

2.1. Lighting Procedure

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

Control Valve		Operation		Control Type
	+	Manual	=	**Manual BM Control** See **Section 2.1.1** on **Page 6**
	+	Manual	=	**Manual Mertik Control** See **Section 2.1.2** on **Page 7**
	+		=	**Remote Control** See **Section 2.1.3** on **Page 8**
	+		=	**Optimum Control** See **Section 2.1.4** on **Page 9**
	+		=	**Total Control** See **Sections 2.1.5 & 2.1.6** on **Pages 10 & 11**

2.1.1. Lighting Procedure (Manual BM Control)

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

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

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

Figure 2 - Off Position

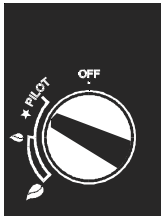


Figure 3 - Ignition Position

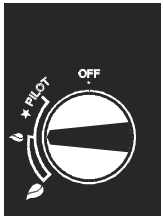


Figure 4 - Minimum Position

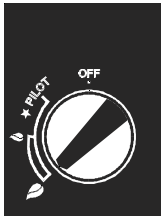


Figure 5 - Maximum Position

2.1.2. Lighting Procedure (Upgradeable Manual Control)

1. Whilst pushing the IGNITION KNOB in (see **Figure 6**), turn it anticlockwise to the pilot flame position as shown in **Figure 7**. During this process, the spark ignition will have operated and lit the pilot flame. On lighting the pilot flame continue to depress the ignition knob for a further 15 - 20 seconds then slowly release. The pilot flame should stay alight. If the flame goes out, repeat the procedure above to establish the pilot. Due to safety and the efficient way the fire works, it is not unusual for the pilot to stay alight only after the second or even third attempt.
2. Turn the IGNITION KNOB anticlockwise to the main flame position as shown in Figure 8 .
3. Turn the GAS RATE ADJUSTING KNOB fully anticlockwise (until you reach the stop position) i.e. the maximum gas rate. See **Figure 9**.
4. The main burner will have cross-lit from the pilot.
5. Now the gas rate can be adjusted to the desired setting by turning the GAS RATE ADJUSTING KNOB to any position between the pre-sets high and low.
6. To switch off the main burner turn the IGNITION KNOB to the 'Pilot burner only Position' as shown in **Figure 7**. The appliance may be left in this standby mode if desired.
7. To turn the pilot off turn the Ignition Knob on the control valve fully clockwise to '●' position.

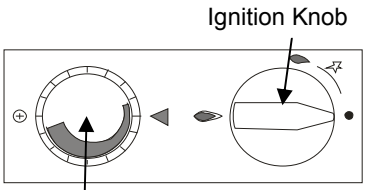


Figure 6-Off Position

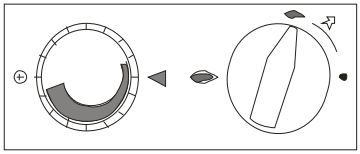


Figure 7- Pilot Burner Only

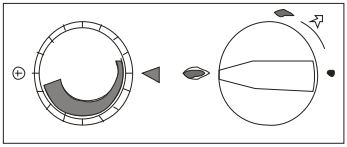


Figure 8- Main Burner Operational, but gas flow off

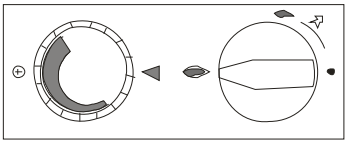


Figure 9-Main Burner Operation and Max. Gas Rate

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

2.1.3. Lighting Procedure

1. Press the bottom button on the remote handset until clicking is heard on the valve, and the gas rate adjustment knob is at the off position.

2. With gas available at the valve press the IGNITION KNOB in and turn it anticlockwise to the pilot flame position. A click of the piezo igniter will be heard and a spark will appear at the electrode. At the same time the gas will flow to the pilot burner and should be ignited by the spark. Repeat the procedure until the pilot flame is established.

3. Keep the knob pressed in for a further 10 - 12 seconds and slowly release it. The pilot flame should stay alight. If the flame goes out repeat the procedure above to establish the pilot.

4. If the spark unit fails to light the pilot, the appliance may be lit manually by applying a lighted match or taper to the pilot jet and following the above procedure.

5. **Turn the IGNITION KNOB anticlockwise to the Main Burner Operation position as shown in Figure 10.**

6. Using the HANDSET (as shown in **Figure 11**) press and hold **both the top and the small button together** until the main burner goes to full rate and clicking can be heard from the valve. During this process the main burner will ignite from the pilot.

7. By pressing the two buttons together (to increase the gas rate) and the lower button only (to decrease the gas rate) the valve can be manipulated to select the desired gas rate between maximum and minimum. By pressing the buttons in short bursts you will be able to adjust the gas rate in small steps.

8. To turn the fire off, continuously press the lower button until the flame dies down and clicks can be heard from the valve. Release the button as soon as the clicks are heard.

(Remote Control)

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

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

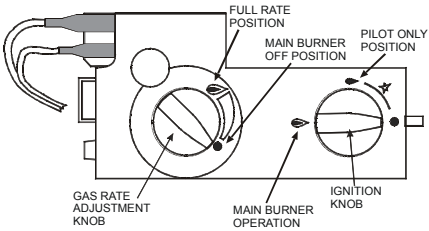


Figure 10 – Gas Valve

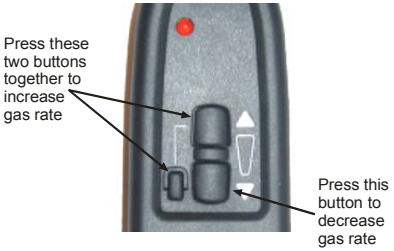


Figure 11 - Handset Operation

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

2.1.4. Lighting Procedure (Optimum Control)

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

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

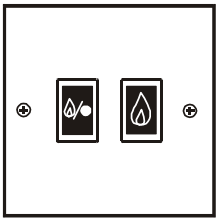


Figure 12 - Wall Switch

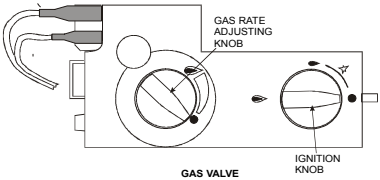


Figure 13

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

2.1.5. Lighting Procedure (Total Control)

1. Ensure that gas is available at the valve and the ON/OFF switch in the ON position (**–**). (See **Figure 14**).
2. Simultaneously press and hold the ● (red circle) and (large flame) buttons until a short acoustic signal confirms the start sequence has begun, then release the buttons (see **Figure 15**).
3. Continuing signals confirm the ignition is in process. **Once the pilot is lit the gas rate adjusting knob automatically turns to high gas rate**. The main burner cross-lights from the pilot.
4. To adjust the gas rate to desired setting press the (large flame) to increase the flame height or (small flame) to decrease the flame height on the handset (see **Figure 15**).
5. For fine adjustment tap the or buttons.
6. To leave the burner in the **standby mode** press the (small flame) until the main burner goes out. In the standby mode the pilot stays alight.
7. To **turn off** the main burner and the pilot press the 'OFF' button on the hand set.

WARNING: Ensure that the fire is operated only whilst present in the room where it is fitted.

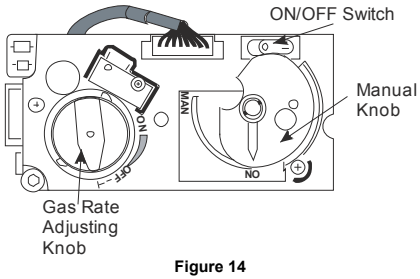


Figure 14

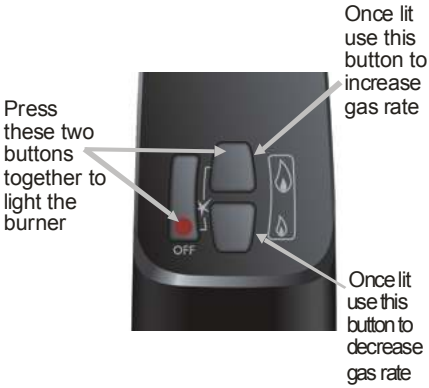


Figure 15

2.1.6. Manual Operation (Total Control)

In emergency the appliance can be operated manually as follows:

1. Turn the Gas Rate Adjusting knob fully clockwise to the **OFF** position. A clicking sound will be audible, but this is perfectly alright.
2. Turn the Manual knob clockwise to **MAN** position (see **Figure 16**).
3. Ensure that the ON/OFF switch is in the **ON** (**–**) position.
4. Using a rigid slender object (like a screwdriver) depress the pilot valve operator through the large hole in the knob (see **Figure 17**) and light the pilot using a match or lighted taper.
5. Keep the valve operator depressed for a further 10 seconds and slowly release. The pilot should stay alight. Repeat step 4 if necessary.
6. Turn the Manual knob anticlockwise to the **ON** position.
7. Turn the Gas Rate adjusting knob anticlockwise to the **ON** position to turn the main burner on. Adjust this knob to obtain the desired gas rate between maximum and minimum.
8. To turn the main burner off, but leaving the pilot on, turn the Gas Rate adjusting knob fully clockwise past the **OFF** position.
9. To turn the pilot off place the **ON/OFF** switch to **OFF** (**O**) position.

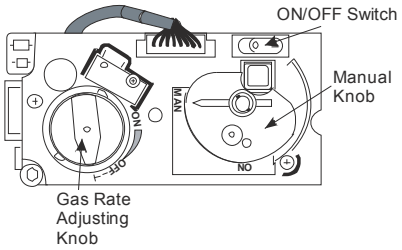


Figure 16

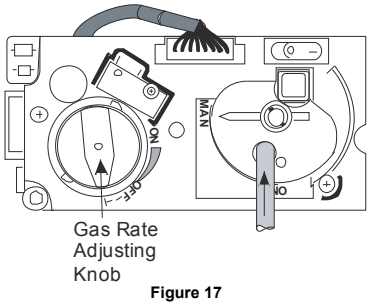


Figure 17

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

2.2. Battery Replacement (Remote Control and Total Control)

2.2.1. Handset

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

Figure 18

2.2.2. Receiver Unit

1. Remove the receiver unit from under the fire burner (or from wherever positioned if mounted remotely) and remove the battery compartment cover (see **Figure 19**).
2. Replace the old batteries with new ones, ensuring they are inserted in the correct polarity.
3. Replace the cover on the receiver unit, ensuring that it is securely closed.
4. Return the receiver unit to its original mounting position.

Figure 19

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

2.3. Battery Replacement (Optimum Control)

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

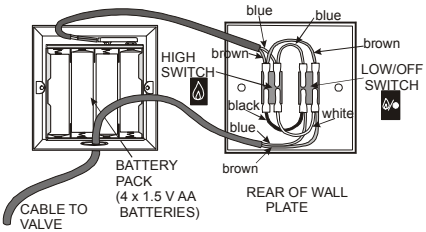


Figure 20

2.4. Fuel Effect Layout

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

Fuel Effect	Tray Type	Refer to
Coal Effect	Natural Gas	Section 2.4.1
Pebble Effect	Natural Gas	Section 2.4.5

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

RCF Advice:

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.1. Coal Layout

NOTE: As the Burner Tray shape and therefore the coal layouts may vary, ensure that the **principles** of the layouts below are followed.

The Burley Magiglo Custom 18 Plus comes supplied with four different types of fire bed refractories (i.e. ceramic coals and aeration tubes). Each of these are packed in separate bags which are appropriately marked. The quantity supplied is dependent on the size of the burner tray.

Proceed to carry out the coal laying according to the following instructions and in conjunction with the drawings on the following pages.

1. Unpack the small square coals and place them equidistant along the front edge of the burner (as indicated in the figures showing the **'First Layer'**) taking care not to cover the cross ignition slot or any gas entry port holes.
2. Position the aeration tubes over the shaded areas on the ceramic fibre base.
3. Unpack and carefully place the medium square coals around the perimeter of the burner tray so that they are touching each other as indicated on diagram (as indicated in the figures showing the **'First Layer'**). Small gaps between coals may be left on each side. Ensure that the first coal on each side is set back a minimum of ½" and no slots or port holes are covered. There may be more medium square coals than required. In this instance only use sufficient coals to go round the perimeter as indicated on diagram.
4. Unpack the random coals and proceed to bridge them across the aeration tubes, starting with the middle row as shown on diagram (as indicated in the figures showing the **'Second Layer'**). Then lay the back row by bridging between previously laid medium square coals and aeration tubes. Next lay the front row by bridging across the previously laid PC05 and the bridging coals in the middle row making sure that the coals are adequately stable.
5. Proceed to lay a third layer of random coals according to diagram (as indicated in the figures showing the **'Third Layer'**) making sure that they are not packed tightly together.
6. Place the coals above the pilot assembly such that one end of the coal is resting on pilot shield and the other on previously laid random coals making sure that the coals do not rest on the pilot assembly.
7. Any extra random coals may be placed at random on top of the third layer to cover up large gaps in the layout. If the fire is very deep, these coals could be placed at the rear of the tray.
8. Small adjustments to the third layer may be made once the fire is turned on to alter the flame pattern if desired. A small pair of tongs may be used to gently re-position the coals.
9. It is recommended that the coals be left alone once the desired flame pattern has been achieved. **Constant moving of the coals causes the coals to disintegrate and/or cause discolouration**.

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

2.4.2. Custom 18 Plus Example Coal Layouts

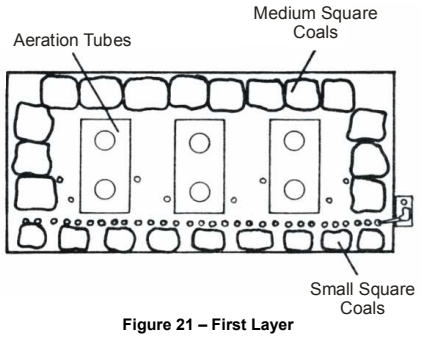


Figure 21 – First Layer

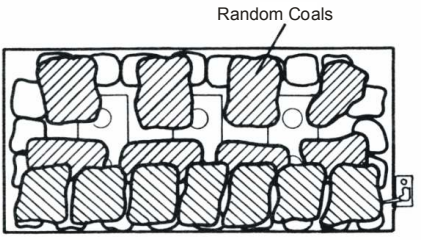


Figure 22 – Second Layer

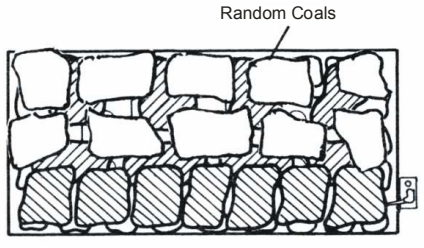


Figure 23 – Third Layer

2.4.3. Custom 18 Plus/B and Custom 18 Plus/S Example Coal Layouts (up to 9.5" deep)

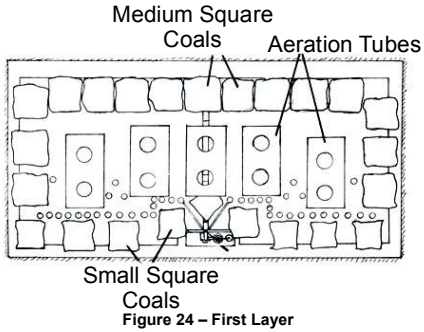


Figure 24 – First Layer

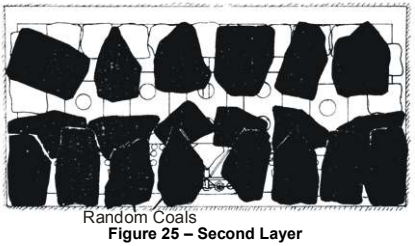


Figure 25 – Second Layer

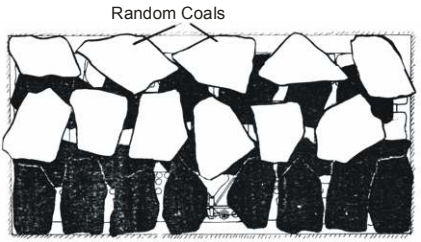


Figure 26 – Third Layer

2.4.4. Custom 18 Plus/S Example Coal Layouts (up to 11.5” deep)

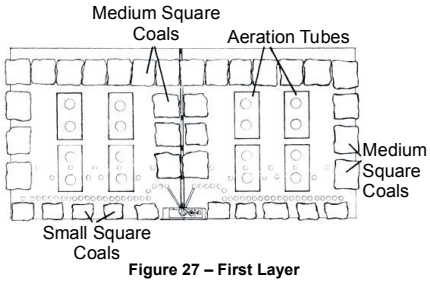


Figure 27 – First Layer

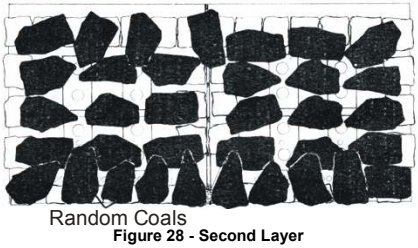


Figure 28 - Second Layer

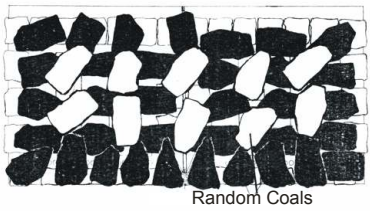


Figure 29 - Third Layer

2.4.5. Pebble Effect Layout

NOTE: As the Burner Tray shape and therefore the pebble layouts may vary, ensure that the **principles** of the layouts below are followed.

The Burley Magiglo Custom fires come supplied with aeration tubes and different sizes of pebbles which are grouped and packed separately. The quantity supplied of each is dependent upon the size of the burner. Each size and shape of pebble is marked with a letter on its underside to make identification and layout easier.

NOTE: When laying pebbles on the fire, ensure that they are stable in position and that the flat faces (with marked lettering) facing down or into the fire. A stable pebble build may be achieved by manipulating the pebbles around. The Pebble set supplied with the fire may contain more pebbles than necessary. Only use sufficient pebbles to create the three layers described below and store away any extra pebbles for use as replacements.

CLASSIFICATION OF PEBBLES

The Custom fire is supplied with all or some of the types of pebbles listed below:-

Large Pebbles	Comprises of pebbles marked with letters A, B and K. These are mainly used as the second layer (above aeration tubes) and rear third layer.
Medium Pebbles	Comprises of pebbles marked with letters C, D and F. Used on top of large pebbles for bridging across gaps. Also used in a row in front of the fire.
Small Pebbles	These are small pebbles marked with letter G and used on small trays or covering up gaps on top layer.
Flat Pebbles	Marked with letter H and used on sides (and rear if necessary) of trays as part of the first layer.
Front Pebbles	Comprises of pebbles marked with letters E and J and mainly used in front of the row of ports on the fire tray.
Aeration Tubes	These are 'U' shaped tubes supplied in full or half sizes. They are used as the first layer and placed on the tray with their parallel sides facing up.

PROCEDURE

1. Unpack the bag of Aeration tubes and position them on the tray as shown in figures of Pebble Laying Examples. Ensure that the front row of port holes are left clear. Some of the scattered ports behind the front row may get blocked but this is not detrimental to the performance of the fire. Ensure that the cross ignition slot is not blocked.
2. Unpack the bag containing Flat pebbles (marked H) and position them on the two sides of the tray as shown in the figures.
3. Unpack the bag of front pebbles (marked E or J) and place them spaced equally along the front of the tray ensuring that none of the port holes or cross lighting slots get blocked. Steps 1 to 3 forms the first layer on the tray.

4. Unpack the bag containing Large pebbles (marked A, B and K) and place them over the aeration tubes and pebbles H as shown in figures showing Second Layer. Use pebbles K mainly in the centre of the tray while using pebbles A and B around the sides and back of the tray.
5. Place the remaining A and B pebbles at the rear of the tray on top of the pebbles laid in step 4 (see figures indicating 'Front and Third Layer').
6. Unpack the bag of Medium pebbles (marked C, D and F) and proceed to bridge them across pebbles E and leaning them back onto the front row of large pebbles ensuring little gaps are left between pebbles. This forms the front layer (see figure indicating 'Front and Third Layer').
7. Use the remaining C, D and F pebbles to bridge between pebbles laid in step 4 and step 5 (see figure indicating 'Top Layer'). This layer will fill up large gaps between pebbles. DO NOT LAY ANY MORE PEBBLES ABOVE THIS LAYER.
8. Unpack the bag of Small Pebbles (marked G), if supplied, and place them randomly on top to cover up any large gaps as in/or instead of step 7 above.
9. Small adjustments may be made to alter the flame picture if desired after the fire has been turned on. A small pair of tongs should be used for this.
10. It is recommended that the pebbles be left alone once the desired flame pattern has been achieved. **Constant moving of the pebbles causes the pebbles to disintegrate and/or cause discolouration**.

NOTE: Pebbles must not be placed directly on the pilot assembly, however pebbles may be placed suspended above the pilot assembly (on inset pilots).

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

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

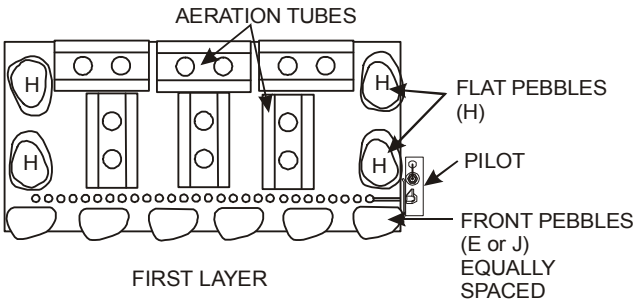
Therefore during installation and servicing we recommend that you use a HEPA filtered vacuum to remove any dust and soot accumulated in and around the fire before and after working on the fire, to ensure that the release of fibres from these RCF articles is kept to a minimum.

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

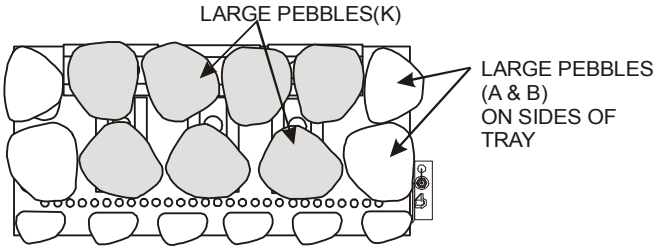
When replacing Components containing Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF), we recommend that the replaced items are not broken up, but are sealed within heavy duty polythene bags, and clearly labelled as RCF waste. RCF waste may be disposed of in suitably licensed landfill sites.

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

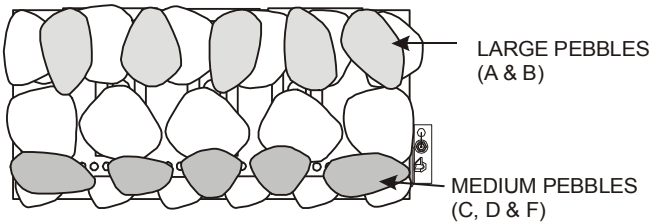
TYPICAL CUSTOM 18 AND 18 PLUS PEBBLE LAYOUT



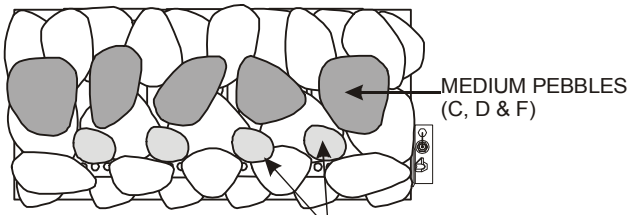
FIRST LAYER



SECOND LAYER



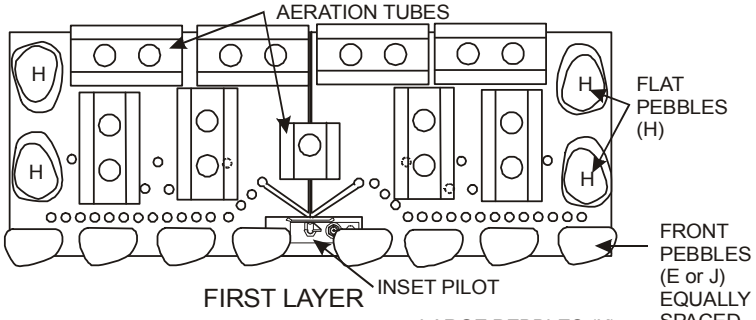
FRONT AND THIRD LAYER



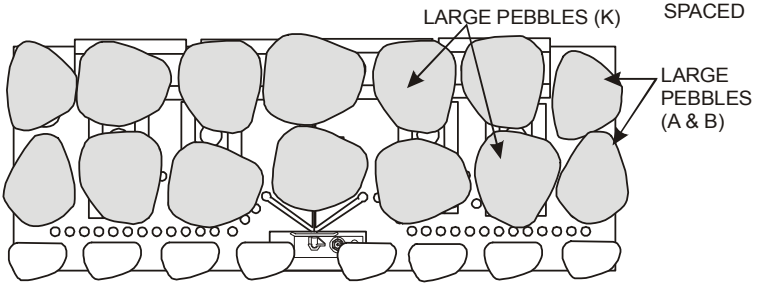
TOP LAYER

SMALL PEBBLES(G)
(IF SUPPLIED)

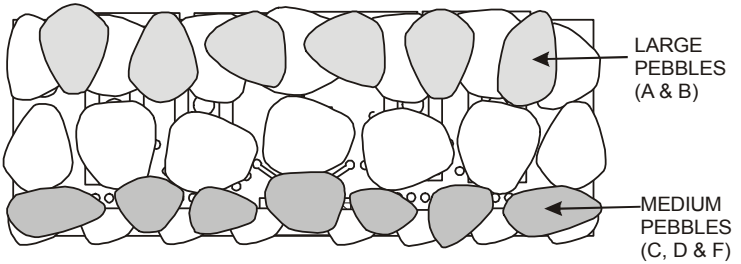
TYPICAL PEBBLE LAYOUT FOR
CUSTOM 18 PLUS/B OR S UP TO 240MM DEEP



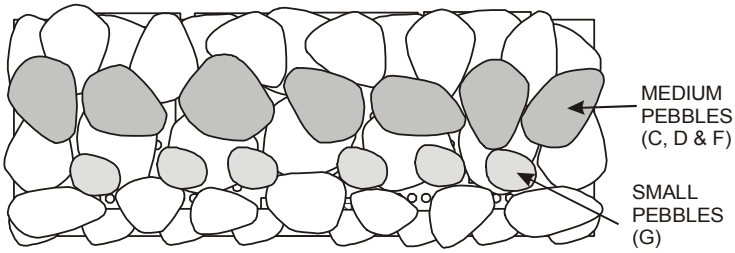
FIRST LAYER



SECOND LAYER

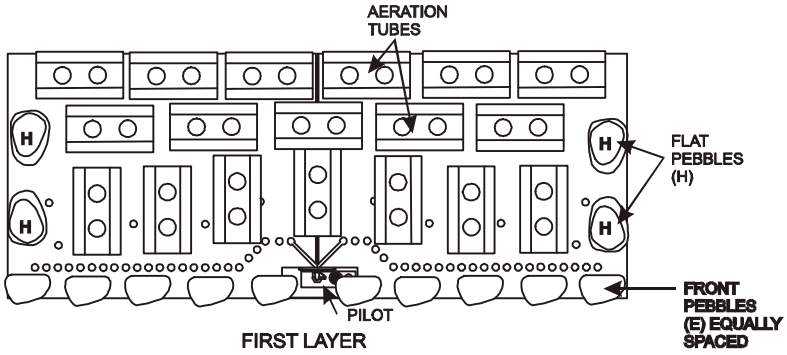


FRONT AND THIRD LAYER

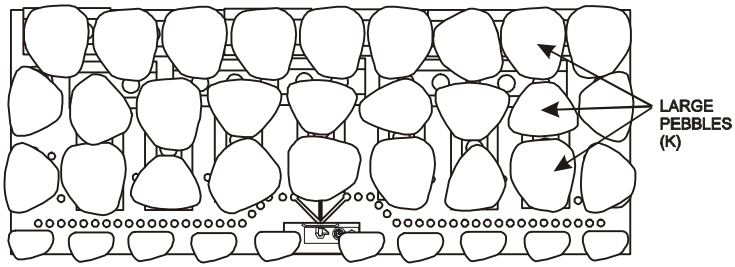


TOP LAYER

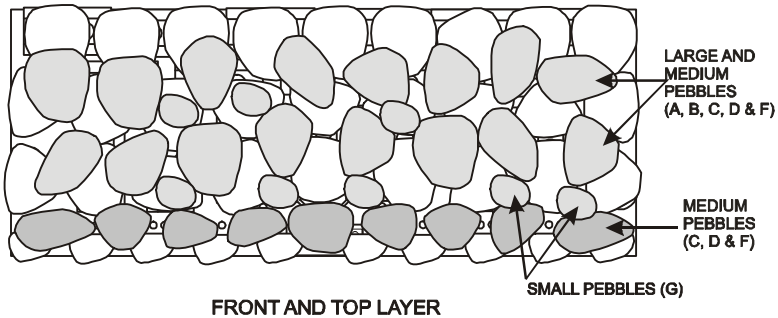
TYPICAL PEBBLE LAYOUT FOR CUSTOM 18PLUS/S DEEP TRAY



FIRST LAYER



SECOND LAYER



FRONT AND TOP LAYER

2.5. Home Improvements

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

NOTICE: Discolouration of wall surfaces

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

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

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

2.6. Cleaning Instructions

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

RCF Advice:

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

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

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

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

2.6.1. Cleaning the Fire-Bed and the Imitation Coals/Pebbles

1. If excessive debris is observed on the imitation fuels or fire-bed, this must be removed before further using the fire.
2. Carefully remove all the imitation fuel from the fire-bed. Any soot or debris on the fuel can be gently brushed away with a soft brush - DO NOT use a vacuum cleaner.
3. Use a low powered HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner with a small nozzle to clean the burner board by gently sweeping the nozzle above the surface of the board. Clean the ports (small holes on the board) in a similar fashion.
4. Relay the imitation fuel after cleaning, in accordance with the layout instructions in this booklet.
5. When satisfactory flame appearance has been achieved after positioning the coals, they should not be moved unnecessarily. **Constant moving of the imitation fuels will damage and/or cause discolouration.**

2.6.2. Cleaning the Pilot

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

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

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

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

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

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

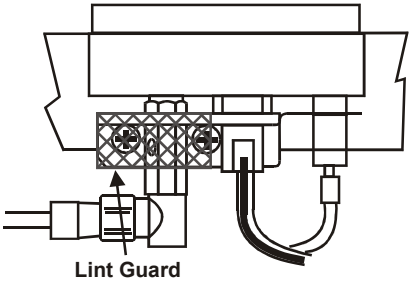


Figure 30

2.6.3. Black Painted Metal Surfaces

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

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3. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

3.1. General Safety Requirements

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

3.2. Flue Requirements

The following information sets out the flue requirements for all models.

1. The flue serving this appliance shall have no cross sectional dimension less than 175mm (7") e.g. 225mm (9") by 225mm (9") Masonry chimney or 175mm (7") diameter clay liner and a minimum height of 3 metres (10ft). Larger fireplace openings will require either a larger flue diameter or increased flue height. For installation in GB, please refer to BS 5871 Part 3 for further information. For installation in IE, refer to the current edition of I.S.813 "Domestic Gas Installations".
2. A faulty flue or chimney may result in smoke and fumes entering the room.
3. The flue should be sound, free from obstructions and, if it has previously been used with a solid fuel or oil fired appliance, it should be swept before installing this gas fire. The flue must be inspected annually to ensure continued clearance of combustion products.
4. Any flue damper plates or obstructions etc. must be removed and no restrictor plates shall be fitted. Where removal is not practical, the damper plate/restrictor must be fixed permanently in the fully open position.

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

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

3.3. Technical Data

	18 Plus	18 Plus/B	18 Plus/S
Nominal maximum heat input	11.0kW	14.75kW	19.8kW
Setting pressure (Cold) mbar	15.5 mbar ±0.6	7.0 mbar ±0.6	11.8 mbar ±0.6
Minimum heat Input	4.0 kW (gross)	7.7 kW (gross)	10.0 kW (gross)
Minimum setting pressure	2.0 mbar	2.0 mbar	3.5 mbar
Gas	G20 (Natural Gas)	G20 (Natural Gas)	G20 (Natural Gas)
Injector	1 off 104	2 off 104	2 off 104
Gas inlet connection	8mm	8mm	10mm
Control valve	BM 733/ Mertik GV Series	BM 733/ Mertik GV Series	Mertik GV Series
Pilot	SIT OxyPilot	SIT OxyPilot	SIT OxyPilot

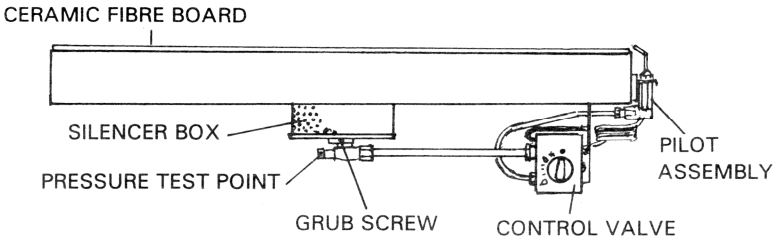


Figure 31 - Custom 18 Plus

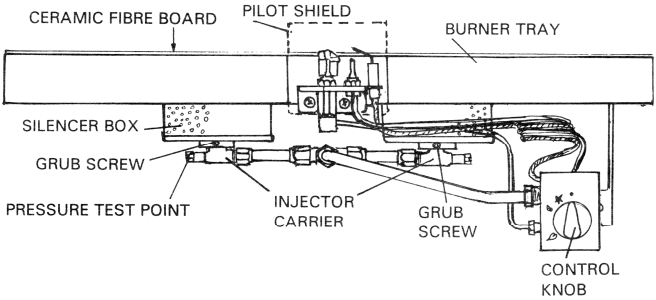


Figure 32 - Custom 18 Plus/B

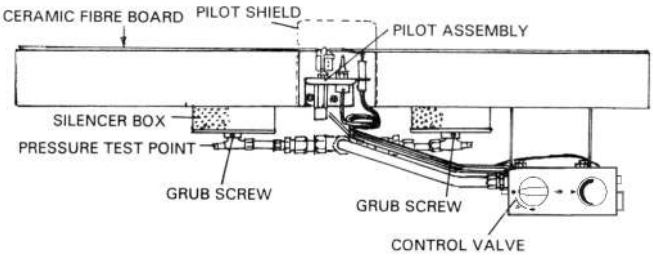


Figure 33 - Custom 18 Plus/S

3.4. Appliance Location

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

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

Appliance should be placed on hearths unless:

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

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

3.4.1. Floor Level and Raised Fireplace Openings

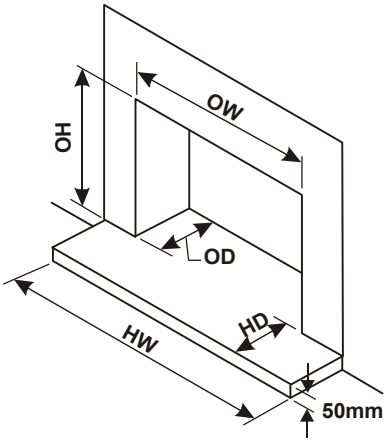


Figure 34

	Custom 18 Plus
OH	For use in calculating the flue diameter
OW	At least 50mm either side of the fireplace furniture
OD	Sufficient to fully accommodate the depth of the fireplace furniture
HW	Must project a minimum of 150mm either side of any naked flame or incandescent material
HD	Must project a minimum of 300mm in front of any naked flame or incandescent material

Table 1

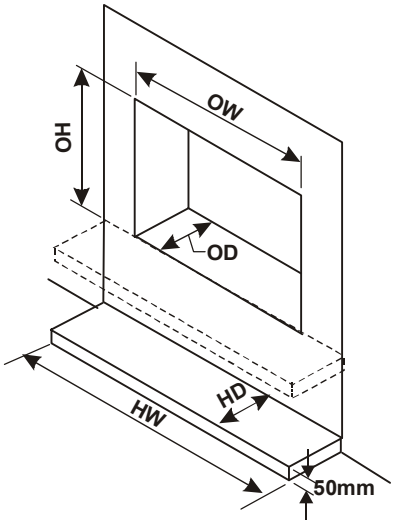


Figure 35

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

3.4.2. Independent Canopy

These details are not applicable when installation has taken place within a constructional fireplace opening, which has a rear and two sides.

For a freestanding fire under a canopy or flue hood the hearth must extend completely under the fire and must be in accordance with the diagram below.

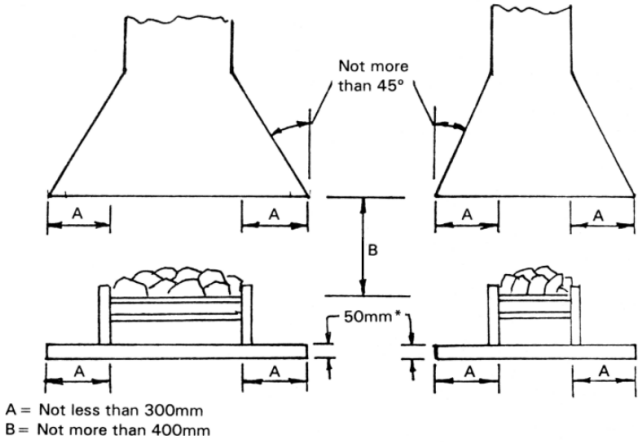


Figure 36

For a freestanding fire against a non-combustible wall under a canopy or flue hood, the hearth must extend completely under the fire and be in accordance with the diagram below.

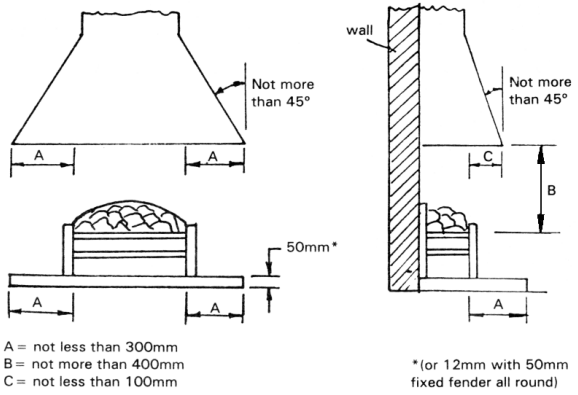


Figure 37

3.4.3. Physical Barrier

Any physical barrier should meet the following requirements:

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

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

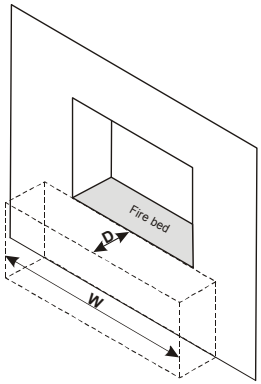


Figure 38

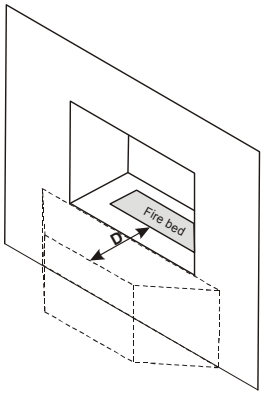


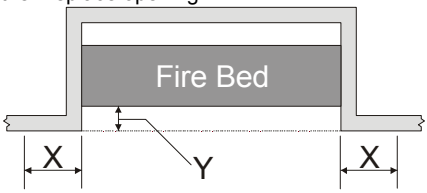
Figure 39

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

Table 2 – Protected Area

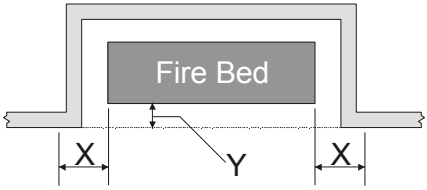
Figure 38 and **Figure 39** show examples of area to be protected by the physical barrier.

Figure 40, **Figure 41** and **Figure 42** and show methods for calculating the barrier width, but must remain at least the width of the fireplace opening.



X=150mm, less dimension Y

Figure 40



X=150mm, less dimension Y

Figure 41

X=150mm

Figure 42

Figure 43, Figure 44, Figure 45 and Figure 46 show examples of how the requirements for the physical barrier may be met.

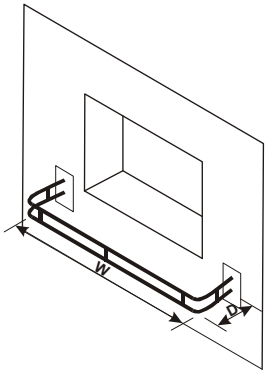


Figure 43 – Example of physical barrier (dimensions as stated in Table 2)

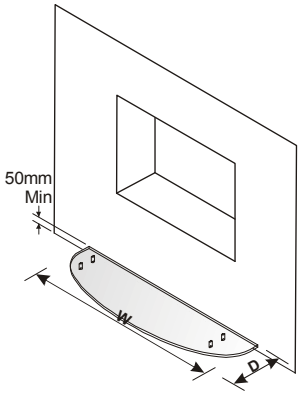


Figure 45 – Example of physical barrier (dimensions as stated in Table 2)

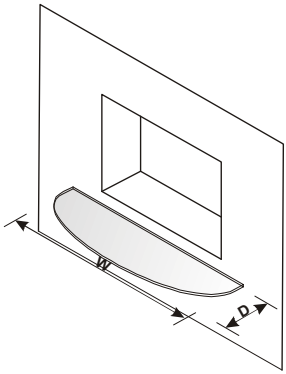


Figure 44 – Example of physical barrier (dimensions as stated in Table 2)

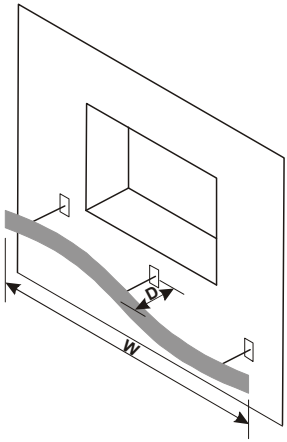


Figure 46– Example of physical barrier (dimensions as stated in Table 2)

3.5. Ventilation

All models require a minimum of 100cm^2 ventilation in the room where the fire is installed when installed in Great Britain (GB) and in IE, reference should be made to the current edition of I.S.813 which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available.

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

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

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

3.6. Contents Checklist

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

Basic Kit (Applicable to all control options)

Quantity	Item
1	Gas Fire
1	Imitation Fuel – Coal (NG) or Pebble Set (NG)
1	Isolating Valve (18 Plus & 18 Plus/B Models only)

Additional Items for Remote Control & Total Control Models

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

Additional Items for Optimum Control Models

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

Additional Items for Detached Control Models

Quantity	Item
1	Detached Control Pack

3.7. Installation Procedure

If applicable, carefully unpack the contents of the carton and check them against the checklist given in **Section 3.6**.

Make sure that the fireplace opening is suitable for the installation of the fire and prepare the fireplace to suit the dimensional requirements given in sections **3.2** and **3.4** (i.e. fitting the fire surround, the hearth, etc.).

2.1.1. Installing the Fire

1. Place the fireplace furniture (fire basket, swans nest, etc.) centrally within the fireplace opening or under the canopy making sure that the minimum dimensions shown in **3.4 - Appliance Location** are adhered to.
2. If the fire is fitted with legs, place the fire tray inside the fireplace furniture, then mark and drill the appropriate fixing holes.
3. Fit the heat shield if applicable.
4. For all models, place the burner centrally within the fireplace opening and position it as far back as possible.
5. No part of the burner tray should be allowed to project beyond the vertical plane of the fireplace opening.
6. Connect the gas supply to the inlet of the gas valve via the isolating valve where supplied. Route the cable for the Optimum Control if applicable
7. Remove the transit tape.
8. For Manual Control models, proceed to **Section 3.7.5**. For other control options, proceed to instructions from those in **Sections 3.7.1** to **3.7.4** as applicable.

3.7.1. Continuation of Installation - Remote Control Model

1. Unpack the box containing the Receiver and the Hand Set.
2. Fit four AA (1.5V) batteries into the receiver unit and the PP3 (9V) battery into the transmitter (hand set).
3. Feed the cable from the receiver unit heat shield to the spade terminals on the control valve, keeping the cable clear of the underside of the tray. The cable connectors must be matched to the appropriately sized spade connector.
4. Position the receiver under the heat shield as shown in **Figure 47**.
5. Test the operation of the drive motor using the hand set as per Users Instructions (**Section 2.1.3 - Lighting Procedure (Remote Control)-** on page **8**).
6. Proceed to **Section 3.7.5** to commission the installation.

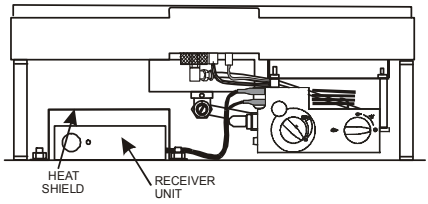


Figure 47

3.7.2. Continuation of Installation - Optimum Control Model

1. Find a suitable position for the wall switch, a maximum of **5 metres** of cable is supplied.
2. Fit the wall box into the wall. Cut cross-slots in the rubber grommet and feed the cable through it such that the end with four connectors is inside the box. Make good the surface around the wall box and cable runs.
3. Make the connections on the wall switches as shown in **Figure 48**.
4. Fit the connectors on the cable under the fire to the drive motor on the valve ensuring correct polarity. The cable connectors must be matched to the appropriately sized spade connector. Also ensure that the cable is neatly tucked away and not touching the underside of the tray.
5. Fit the batteries supplied into the battery pack and test the operation of the valve using the two switches (**2.1.4 - Lighting Procedure (Optimum Control)** on page **9**).
6. Proceed to **Section 3.7.5** to commission the appliance.

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

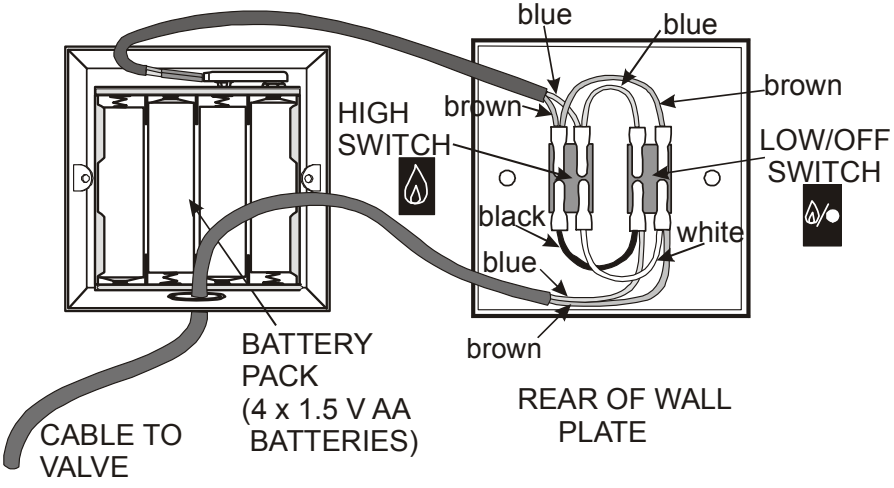


Figure 48

3.7.3. Continuation of Installation - Total Control Model

1. Unpack the box containing the Receiver and the Hand Set.
2. Fit four AA (1.5V) batteries into the receiver unit and the PP3 (9V) battery into the transmitter (hand set).
3. Feed the cables from the valve through the heat shield and connect to the receiver as shown in **Figure 49**, keeping the cables clear of the underside of the tray. Do not force the valve cable plug when inserting into the receiver – it only fits one way.
4. Position the receiver under the heat shield as shown in **Figure 49.**
5. Test the operation of the drive motor using the hand set as per Users Instructions (**Section 2.1.5 Lighting Procedure (Total Control)**on page **10**).

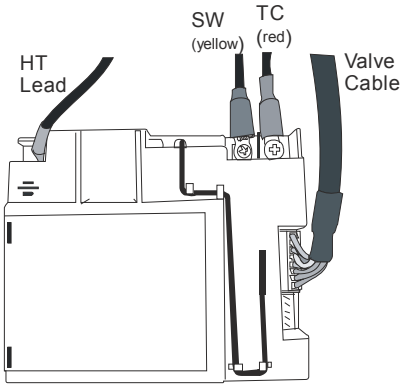


Figure 49

3.7.4. Continuation of Installation - Detached Control Model

1. Ensure that the gas pipes are routed such that they do not get accidentally damaged.
2. Do not add any other controls to the fire. Only use the controls supplied.
3. Ensure that the control valve is not fitted in areas where it is likely to get very hot and /or get accidentally damaged.
4. The control valve should be adequately protected to prevent young children playing with it.
5. As the length of the thermocouple lead is fixed, the remoteness of the control valve can be a maximum of 700mm (for Natural Gas) from the pilot if control is fitted in line and level to the pilot.

> Under no circumstances should the thermocouple leads be modified or replaced by a different type of thermocouple.

6. Find a suitable position for fixing the control valve and mark, drill and fix the control mounting bracket with the valve mounted on it.
7. For Remote Control and Total Control models repeat the above procedure to fix the heat shield for the receiver in close proximity of the valve
8. Choose a suitable route for the gas pipe from the control to the underside of the burner tray. Avoid too many sharp bends in the pipe.
9. Form the supplied tubing to the shape of the route taken and cut off any excess length if necessary.
10. Connect one end of the formed tubing to the injector elbow or tee on the underside of the burner tray with the nut and olive supplied, and the other end to the outlet of the control valve (located on top left hand of the valve) using the male nut and olive supplied.

> **NOTE:** If it is deemed that the temperature around this tubing will rise above 100 deg. C then steel tubing must be used.

11. Form the pilot gas supply tubing and connect the appropriate ends to the pilot burner and the control valve.
12. Unwind the thermocouple lead and connect to the rear of the control valve ensuring not to over tighten the nut.
13. Connect the HT lead to the underside of the electrode.
14. Secure the HT lead, thermocouple lead and the pilot tubing to the gas supply tubing to the burner using the tie strap.
15. Connect a suitable gas supply via a service cock to the control valve inlet (located on right hand side of the control valve).
16. Proceed to **Section 3.7.5** to commission the appliance.

Extra vigilance is required when carrying out the gas soundness check.

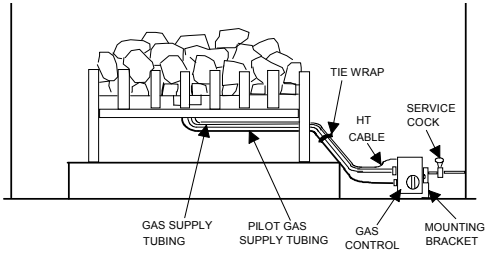


Figure 50 - Typical Example of a Detached Fitting

3.7.5. Commissioning

1. Turn on the gas supply to the fire and purge the gas line. Check all the gas joints for gas soundness.
2. Remove the pressure test point screw located as shown in **Figure 31**, **Figure 32** or **Figure 33** and connect a pressure gauge.
3. Ignite the pilot in accordance with the User Instructions.
4. Set the controls to give full gas rate at the main burner.
5. Ensure that the pressure at the pressure test point is as given in section **3.3 - Technical Data** in this booklet. Alternatively the information is given on the data badge of the appliance.
6. If the correct pressure cannot be achieved, then some potential causes of low pressure are:

   a) Supply pipes are not of large enough diameter.

   b) The supply pipes are blocked or partially blocked.

   c) Restriction at the appliance isolation valve.
7. Set the controls to the low rate position (small flame position) and check the low rate setting pressure.
8. Turn the fire off.
9. Lay the coals in accordance with the instructions in the appropriate section for the model.
10. Proceed to carry out a spillage test.

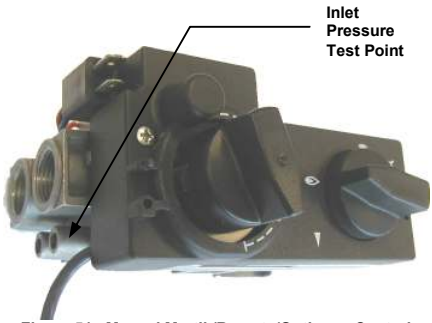


Figure 51– Manual Mertik/Remote/Optimum Control Valve

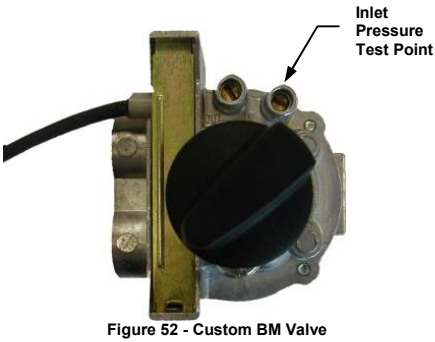


Figure 52 - Custom BM Valve

3.7.6. Checking for Spillage

1. Close all doors and windows.
2. Turn the fire on to its full rate and leave it burning for 5 minutes.
3. Test for spillage using a smoke match (in a 'Blume tube') at the top of the appliance, fireplace opening or under the canopy at the centre, with the smoke match being approximately 25mm under and 6 - 12mm inside the opening.
4. If the test indicates spillage, repeat the test after a further 10 minutes
5. If the fire shows tendency to spill, this may indicate either an installation fault or a flue construction fault. **Disconnect the fire and seek expert advice.**

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

Ceiling Fans - If a ceiling/cooling fan is fitted in the same room as the appliance the spillage test should be repeated. Operated the fan in both clockwise & anticlockwise directions to ensure that spillage does not occur when in operation

I there are any extractor fans in the nearby rooms then repeat the smoke match test with all these fans operating and any interconnecting doors open between the fans and the fire.

3.7.7. Instructing the User

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

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

4. SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

4.1. General Requirements

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

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

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

4.2. Servicing Instructions

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

Refer to the section:

2.6.1 - Cleaning the Fire-Bed and the Imitation Coals/Pebbles on **Page 24**

then section:

2.6.2 - **Cleaning the Pilot** on **Page 25**.

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

4.3. Replacing Parts

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

Only approved parts should be used.

4.3.1. Pilot Assembly Replacement

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

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

4.3.2. Injector Replacement

1. Undo the two compression nuts on the gas feed pipe to the injector elbow/s and remove the pipe.
2. Loosen the M5 grub screw/s securing the injector elbow/s into the venturi boss and withdraw the injector elbow/s.
3. Replace in reverse order ensuring that the replacement jet size (marked on the jet) is as given on the data badge.

4.3.3. Control Valve Replacement (BM or Mertik GV34)

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

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

The gas rate adjusting motor is replaceable in situ.

1. Remove the batteries from the receiver unit to prevent the risk of short circuit.
2. Remove the two motor connection tags from the valve.
3. Remove the valve cover securing screw. (See **Figure 53**).
4. Pull out the HT lead from the side of the valve.
5. Unclip the valve cover from the valve on the right hand side by inserting a very small screwdriver in the slot on the right hand front of the cover and pull out the cover.
6. Turn the gas rate adjusting knob fully anticlockwise and gently manipulate the motor free from the valve (see note). (See **Figure 54** and **Figure 55**).
7. Replace with new motor ensuring that the motor is hooked into the right hand lug.
8. Replace the cover and secure with the screw.
9. Remake the motor connections ensuring that the large tag is fitted to the large spade (top connection) and vice versa.
10. Replace the batteries ensuring the correct polarity.
11. Operate the handset to check the operation of the motor.

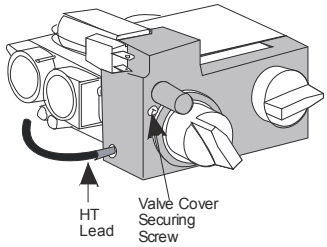


Figure 53

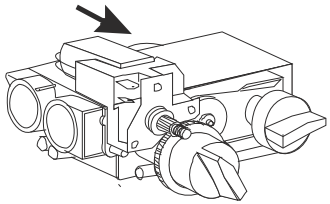


Figure 54

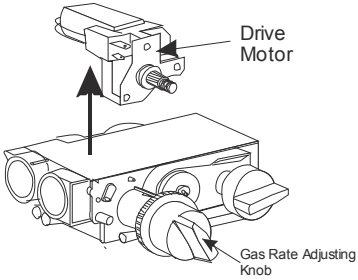


Figure 55

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

4.3.5. Replacing Mertik GV60 Valve (Total Control)

Referring to **Figure 56**:

1. Remove al the gas connections on the valve including the pilot feed pipe.
2. Remove the thermocouple connection from the interrupter block at the rear of the valve.
3. Pull out the TC cable with the red tab from the interrupter block.
4. Unscrew the cable with yellow identifying insulation from the receiver.
5. Remove the two valve securing screws and withdraw the valve.
6. Refit the replacement valve in reverse order ensuring that the valve spacers are fitted.

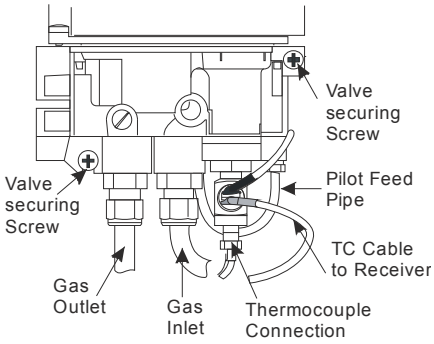


Figure 56

4.3.6. Replacing the Receiver (Total Control)

1. Pull out the receiver from under the heat shield and remove the batteries.
2. Gently pull out the HT lead and the valve cable from the receiver (see **Figure 57**).
3. Unscrew and remove the SW and TC connections.
4. Refit in reverse order. (The valve cable plug fits into the receiver in one way only).
5. Replace the batteries and return the receiver under the heat shield.

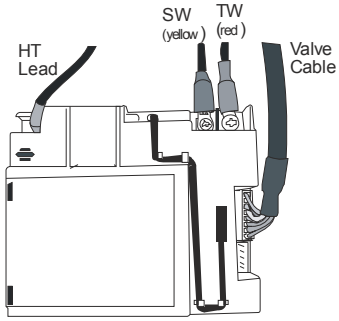


Figure 57

4.3.7. Programming Handset to Receiver (Total Control)

If for some reason the remote handset requires re-programming to operate the receiver follow the procedure below:

1. Press and hold, using a pointed object, the receiver's reset button until you hear two acoustic signals (see **Figure 58**).
2. After the second longer acoustic signal, release the reset button and within the subsequent 20 seconds, press the (small flame) on the remote handset until you hear an additional long acoustic signal confirming the new code is set.

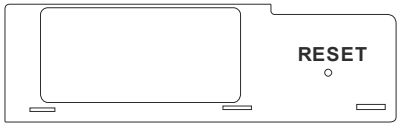


Figure 58

4.4. Installation and Operational Troubleshooting

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

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

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

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

Remote Control and Optimum Control & Total Control Models		
Symptom	**Cause**	**Remedy**
Main burner will not come on when required even though the drive motor is heard to be operating	Ignition knob incorrectly set	Set the ignition knob at the 9 o'clock position.
Motor not functioning when buttons are pressed	a) Flat hand set battery (Remote Control)	Replace battery (1 X PP3)
	b) Flat batteries in receiver unit (Remote Control)	Replace all 4 AA batteries
	c) Flat batteries in battery holder (Trim Switch and Optimum Control)	Replace all 4 AA batteries
Remote Control will turn fire off but will not turn on	Incorrect hand set operation	Ensure two buttons are pressed to turn on
A prolonged audible signal is heard when attempting to light the fire with the remote handset (Total Control Model only).	ON/OFF switch on control valve in OFF position.	Turn the switch to ON position

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

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

Only approved parts should be used.

Disposal

Recycling Information:
The metallic & glass parts of the appliance & its packaging should be sorted for environmental-friendly recycling.

WEEE: Dispose of electrical equipment in an environmentally correct manner.

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

Burley Magiglo fires are protected by
UK patents 2193802, 2240620 and 2256920
Other Patents Pending

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