



DUO POWER SV

Please Note: These instructions do not cover Duo Power 2 models

Models:

SV – Side and Top Venting

Fuel Effect Options:

Coal Effect

Pebble Effect

Both available on NG & LPG

Control Options:

Manual Control

Installation Options:

Installation using Freedom Surround

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

**Users,
Installation & Servicing
Instructions**

MUST BE LEFT WITH THE USER

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Service Warranty:

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

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

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

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

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

Appliance Details:

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

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

Serial Number	
Model	
Installation Date	
Installed By	

Model

Serial
Number

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction

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

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

- Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations.
- The appropriate Building Regulations either The Building Regulations, The Building Regulations (Scotland), Building Regulations (Northern Ireland).
- 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 2	Installation of ILFE Gas Fires
BS 6891	Pipe work Installation
BS 5440: Pts 1 & 2	Flues and Ventilation
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. For models with heat inputs not exceeding 6.9kW, normal adventitious ventilation is usually sufficient to satisfy the ventilation requirements of these appliances. In GB reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 2, and in IE reference should be made to the

current edition of I.S.813 which makes clear the conditions that must be met to demonstrate that sufficient ventilation is available.

2. If provided, any purpose provided ventilation must be checked periodically to ensure it is free from obstructions.
3. When fitting the fire in Northern Ireland (NI), purpose provided ventilation must be provided in accordance with the rules in force.
4. In other EC countries equivalent rules in force must be used.

Flue Requirements

This product is supplied as a complete system, including all necessary flue components.

Gas Supply

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

Electrical Supply

Connection can be made using one of the following methods:

- a) A fused spur providing 230v 50Hz AC, protected with 3A fuse, located adjacent to the appliance.
- b) A BS1363/A approved (three pin) plug with a **3 Amp** rated fuse, can be fitted to the power supply cable on the appliance and plugging into a suitable wall socket nearby.

The wires in the mains power supply lead on the appliance must be connected to the plug in accordance with the diagram below.

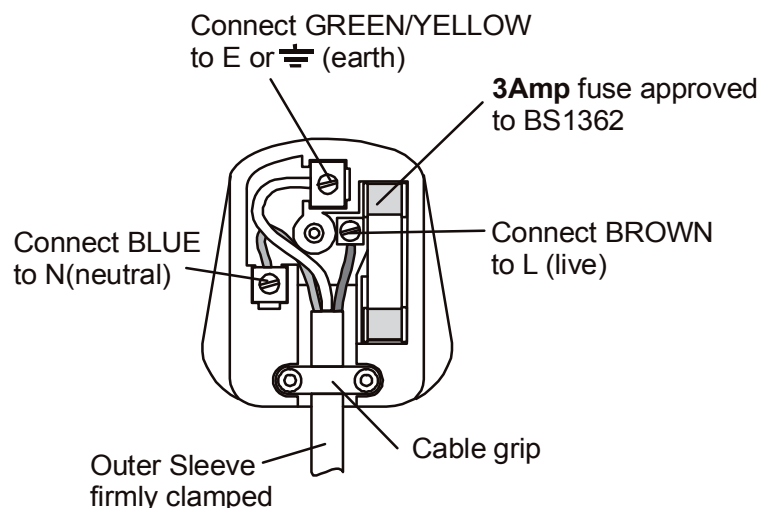


Figure 1

In case the appliance needs to be isolated from the power supply (e.g. during servicing) switch off at the wall socket and **REMOVE THE PLUG** from the socket.

The electrical Installation must be carried out in accordance with The Current I.E.E. Wiring Regulations.

1.1. Important Note About ODS Pilot

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



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

1.2. Fire Fret Dimensions

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



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

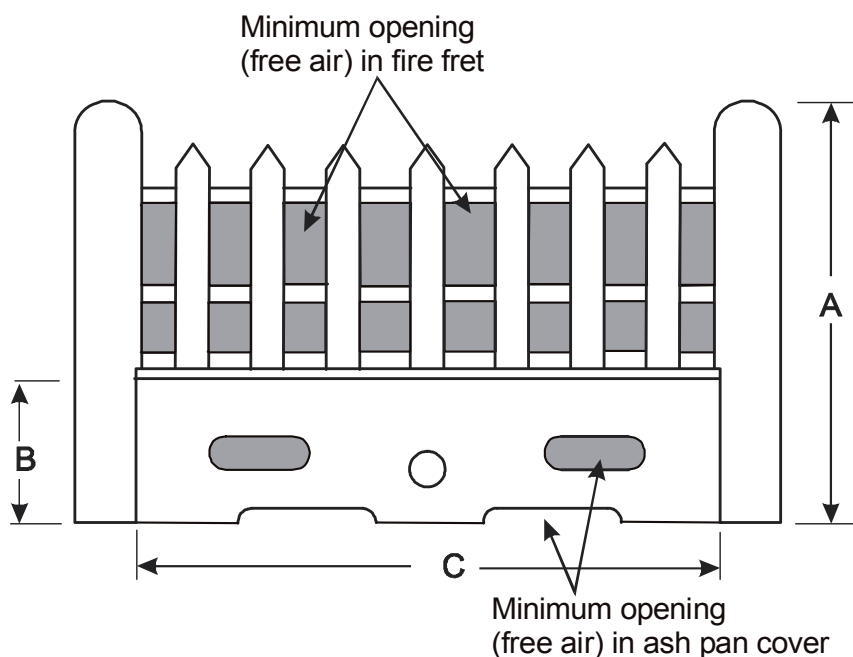


Figure 2

Fire Front Specification

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

2. USER INSTRUCTIONS

2.1. Lighting the Pilot

1. Ensure that the Fan switch (**Figure 3**) is in the OFF position then switch on the mains electrical supply to the appliance.
2. Switch the fan ON – you should hear the fan start and a few seconds later, the green neon will illuminate. This neon is located below the fire.
3. Ensure that the arrow on the control knob is pointing towards the OFF position as shown in **Figure 4**. 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.
4. The pilot can be viewed at the front centre of the fire.
5. 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.
6. The arrow should now be pointing to the PILOT position as shown in **Figure 5**.
7. 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.

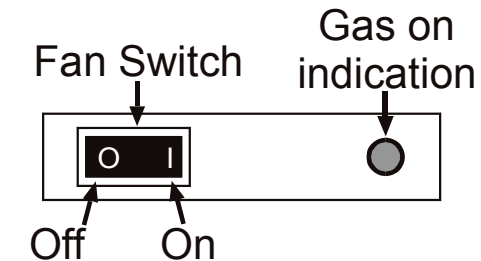


Figure 3 - Duo Power Fan Control (Standard)



Figure 4 - Off Position

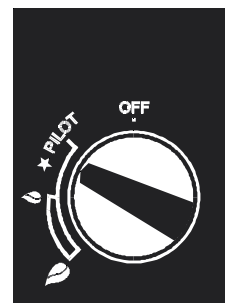


Figure 5 - Ignition Position

2.2. Lighting the Main Burner

1. 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 6**.
2. The preset maximum (as shown in **Figure 7** is found by turning the control knob fully anti-clockwise. The control is infinitely variable between the two preset limits.
3. To extinguish the main burner, push the control knob in and turn clockwise until the arrow is in the PILOT position, then release.
4. To extinguish the pilot, push the control knob in and turn it clockwise until the arrow is in the OFF position, then release.

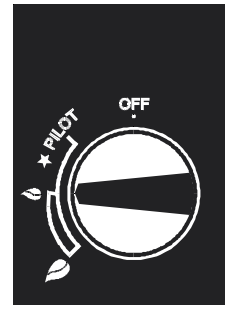


Figure 6 - Minimum Position

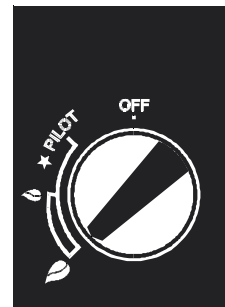


Figure 7 - Maximum Position



NOTE: The main burner will not light unless the fan is switched on.



WARNING: Always turn on/off the main burner using the control valve and **NOT** by means of any power supply switches.

2.3. Turning the Fan Off

Once the main burner has been extinguished, the fan can be switched off.



NOTE: If the fire has been operating for a long period, it may prove desirable to leave the fan operating for 5 minutes after turning the burner off.

2.4. Fuel Effect Layout

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

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

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

RCF Advice:

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



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

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

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



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



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

2.4.1. Coal Effect Layout

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

	Qty
Small Square Coals	8
Medium Square Coals	4
Random Coals	8
Small Random Coals	9
Aeration Tubes	2
½ Aeration Tubes	1

Proceed with the coal layout as follows: -

1. Following the appropriate set of drawings, form the first layer, using the **Small square** and **Medium square** coals, placing the aeration tubes as shown.
2. Unpack the **Random and small Random coals** and form the second layer, ensuring that none of these coals come into contact with the burner board.
3. Using more of the **small random coals**, form the final layer.
4. Packing the coals too tightly together will result in a poor flame picture. The best results come from a 'loose' fuel build.
5. Do not place any coals immediately over the pilot assembly.
6. After the appliance has been allowed to warm up, small adjustments (using a small pair of tongs) may be made to the top layer to achieve the desired flame picture.
7. It is recommended that the coals be left alone once the desired flame picture has been achieved. **Constant moving of the coals causes the coals to disintegrate and/or cause discolouration.**

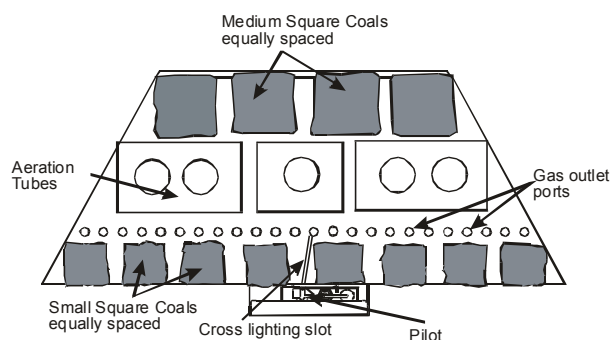


Figure 8

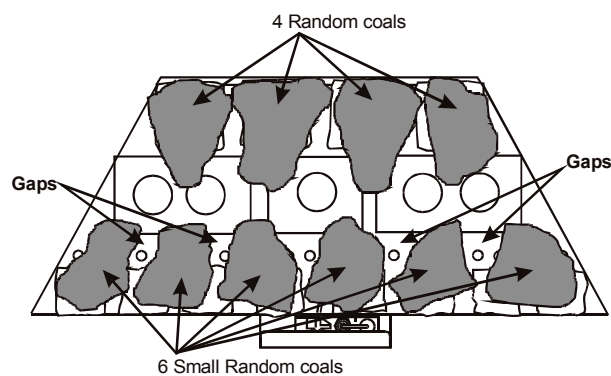


Figure 9

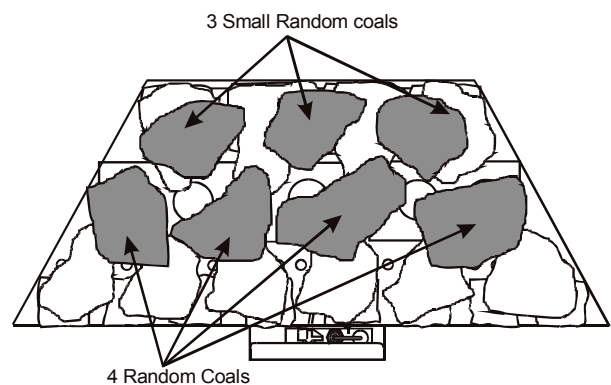


Figure 10



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

2.4.2. Pebble Effect Layout

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

	Qty
Large Pebbles (A, B & K)	9
Medium Pebbles (C & D)	6
Small Pebbles (G)	3
Flat Pebbles (H)	4
Front Pebbles (E & J)	6
Aeration Tubes	2
½ Aeration Tubes	1

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

Proceed with the pebble layout as follows:-

1. Unpack the **aeration tubes**, pebbles **H, E & J** and place them on the tray as shown in **Figure 11** ensuring that the port holes and the cross ignition slot remain clear. Note that the aeration tubes should be placed on their back, with the legs facing up ensuring that none of the port holes are blocked.
2. Place pebbles C & D in position as shown in Figure 12.
3. Place pebbles **A, B, C &** in position as shown in **Figure 13**.
4. Place pebbles **A, G & K** in **Figure 14** and **Figure 15** to complete the fuel effect layout.
5. Small adjustments to the top layer may be made to alter the flame pattern if desired flame after the fire has been turned on. A small pair of tongs should be used for this.
6. It is recommended that the pebbles be left alone once the desired flame pattern has been achieved. **Constant movement of the pebbles causes the pebbles to disintegrate and/or cause discolouration.**

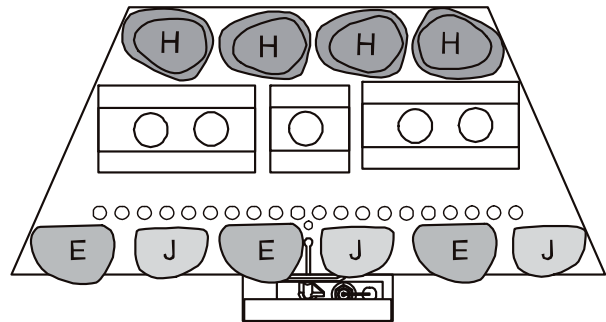


Figure 11

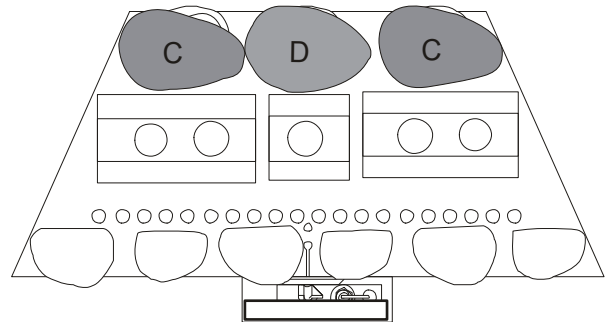


Figure 12

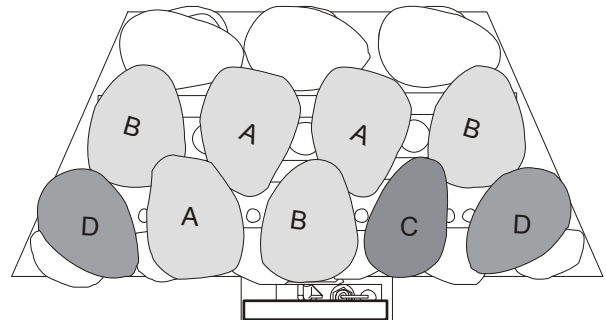


Figure 13

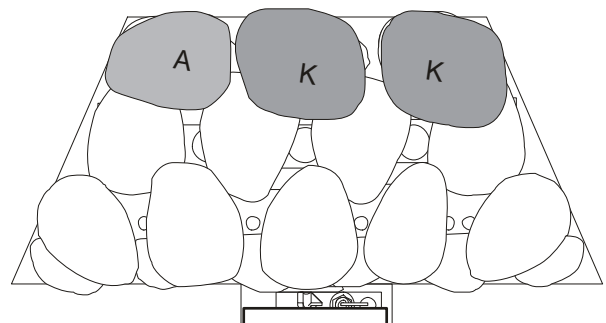


Figure 14



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

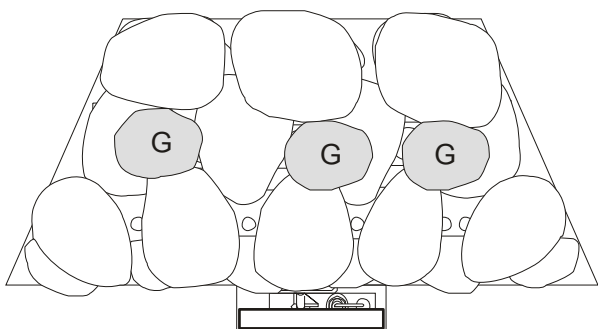


Figure 15

2.5. Fitting Standard Trim (if supplied)

1. Most trims are coated with a protective film. This must be removed by peeling off before fitting the trim.
2. The trim is held on by four magnets. These will either be attached to the trim or supplied loose in a separate envelope. Space them as shown in **Figure 16**.
3. Offer the trim onto the flange of the firebox. The magnets will hold the trim in position.
4. Centralise the trim as necessary.

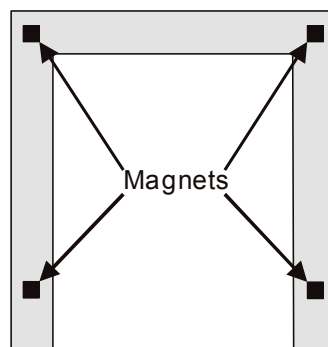


Figure 16

2.6. Fitting ioss Fascia (if supplied)

1. The Fascia is coated with a protective film. This must be removed by peeling off before fitting the fascia.
2. The fascia is held on by four magnets. These will either be attached to the trim or supplied loose in a separate envelope. Position them as shown in **Figure 17**.
3. Offer the fascia onto the flange of the firebox. The magnets will hold the fascia in position.
4. Centralise the trim as necessary.
5. The removable cover can be lifted off to access the controls.

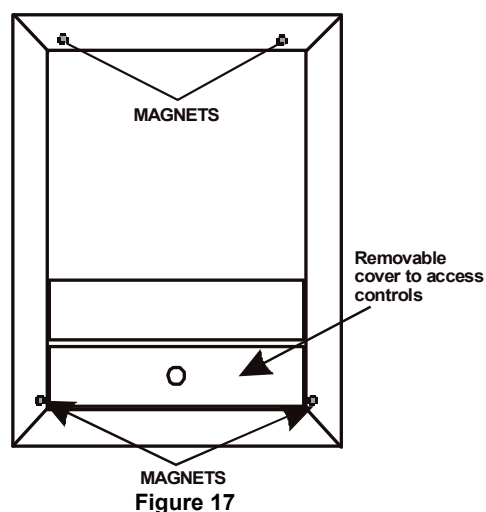


Figure 17

2.7. Home Improvements



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



NOTICE: Discolouration of wall surfaces

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

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

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

2.8. Cleaning and Care Instructions



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

RCF Advice:

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



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

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

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

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

1. 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.**

2.8.2. 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.

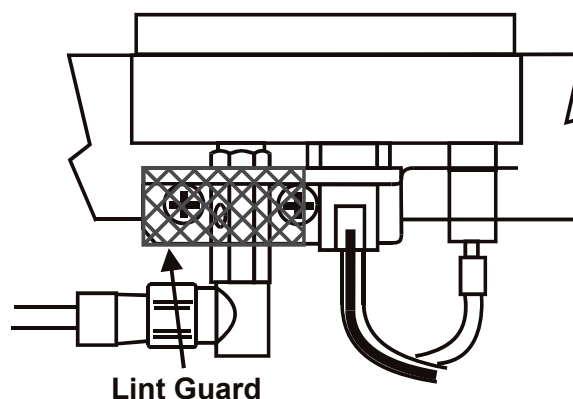


Figure 18

2.8.3. Cleaning the Fire Back

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



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

2.8.4. Painted Metal Surfaces

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

2.8.5. Brass or Chrome Surfaces

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

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

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

2.8.6. Stainless Steel

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

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

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

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



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

2.8.7. Care of Ceramic Backs

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

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

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



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

3. INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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

3.1. General Safety Requirements



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

3.2. General Dimensions

3.2.1. Dimensions for Standard Duo Power (excluding Freedom Surround)

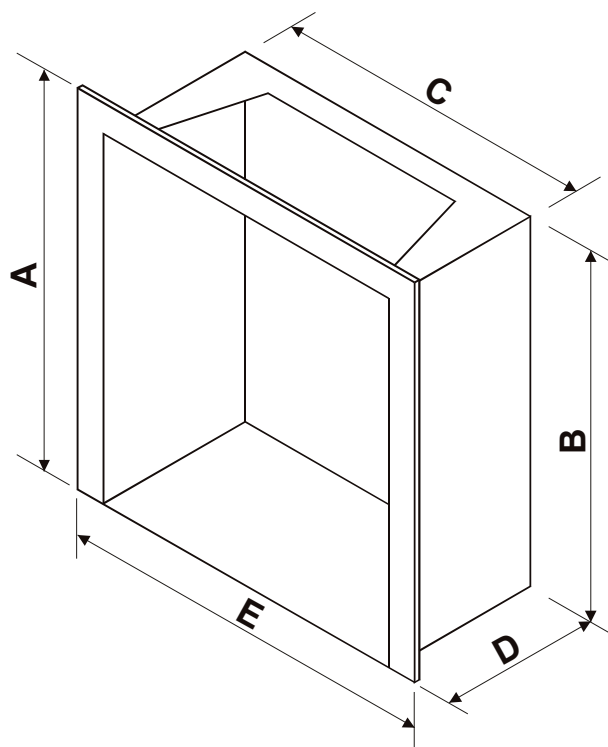


Figure 19 – Standard Box Dimensions
(refer to Table 1)

	Side Vent	Trim Switch
A	580mm	580mm
B	575mm	575mm
C	400mm	400mm
D	180mm	155mm
E	486mm	486mm

Table 1

3.2.2. Additional Dimensions for Duo Power with Freedom Surround

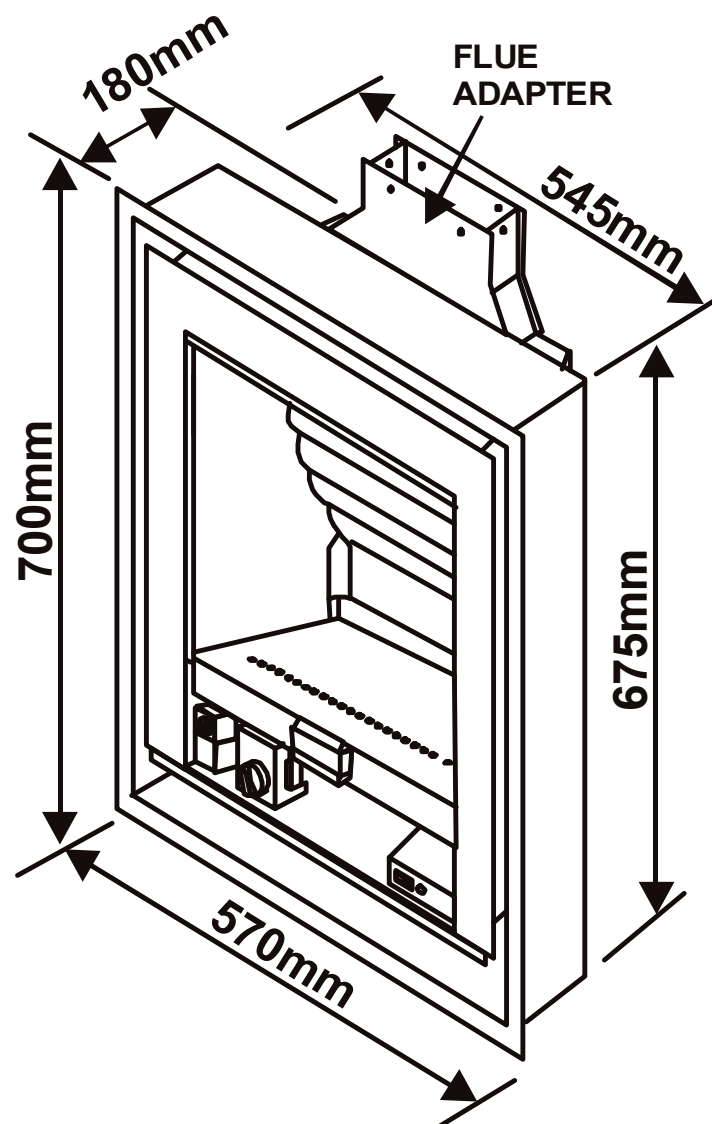


Figure 20

3.3. 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:

- c) 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.

3.3.1. Floor Level and Raised Fireplace Openings

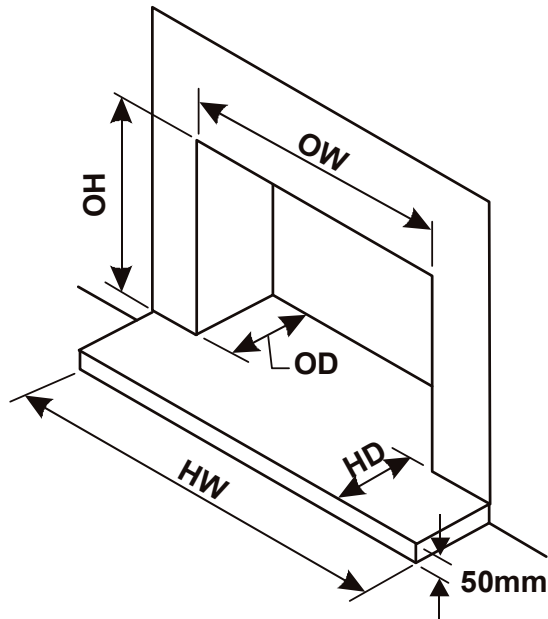


Figure 21

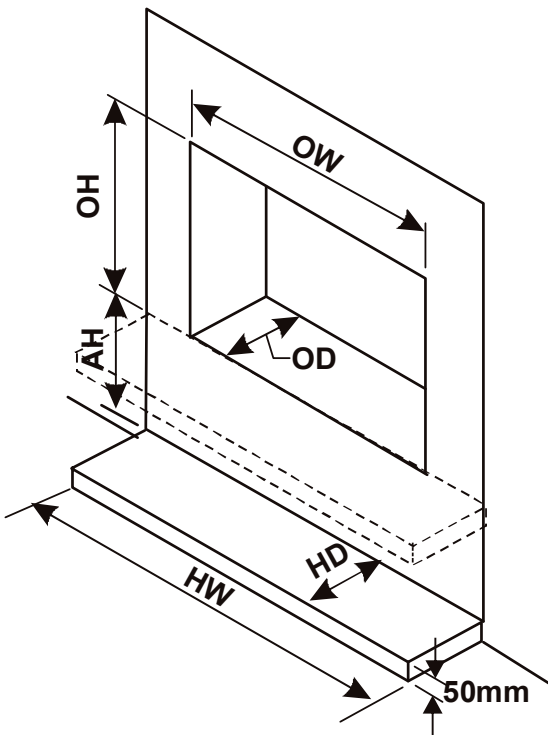


Figure 22

	Models without Freedom Surround
OH	560mm
OW	430mm
OD	180mm
HW	A minimum of 150mm either side of any incandescent material
HD	Must project a minimum of 300mm in front of any naked flame or incandescent material

Table 2

	Models with Freedom Surround
OH	680mm
OW	565mm
OD	180mm
HW	Refer to Appliance Location details on Page 17
HD	Refer to Appliance Location details on Page 17
AH	25mm minimum or 85mm minimum with Affinity Fascia and extension plates.

Table 3

	Hole in the Wall without Freedom Surround
AH	75mm minimum or 155mm minimum when fitting Affinity fascia with extension plates

Table 4



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.

3.3.2. Physical Barrier

Any physical barrier should meet the following requirements:

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

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

All Duo 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 5 – Protected Area

Figure 23 and **Figure 24** show examples of area to be protected by the physical barrier.

Figure 25, **Figure 26** and **Figure 27** show methods for calculating the barrier width, but must remain at least the width of the fireplace opening.

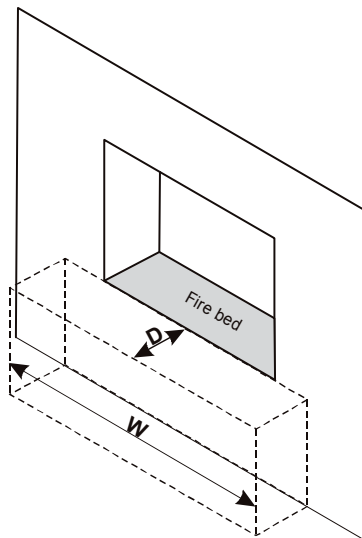


Figure 23

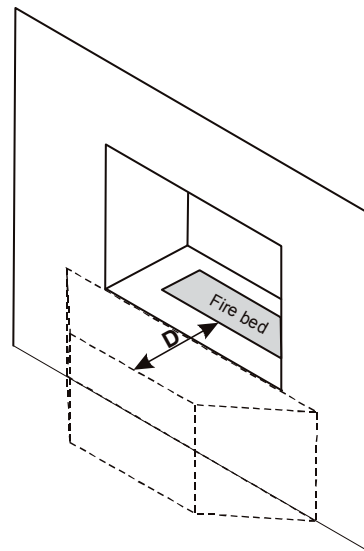
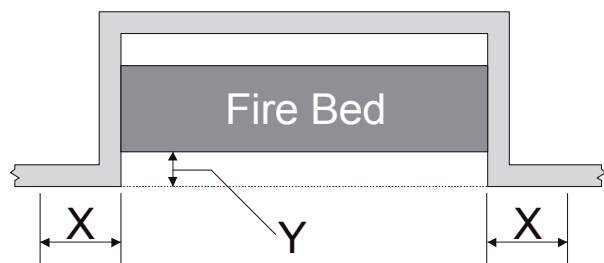
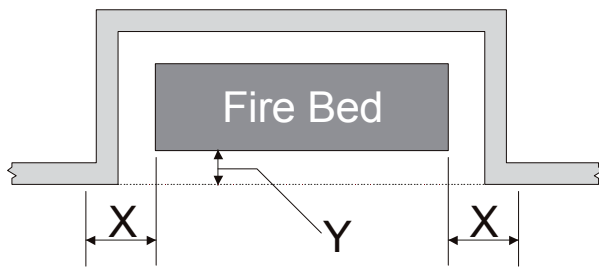


Figure 24

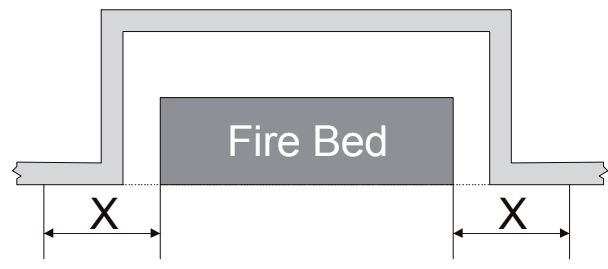


$X=150\text{mm}$, less dimension Y

Figure 25



X=150mm, less dimension Y
Figure 26



X=150mm
Figure 27

Figure 28, Figure 29, Figure 30 and Figure 31 show examples of how the requirements for the physical barrier may be met.

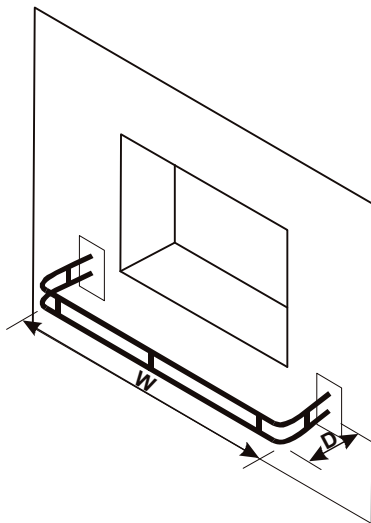


Figure 28 – Example of physical barrier
(dimensions as stated in Table 5 – Protected Area)

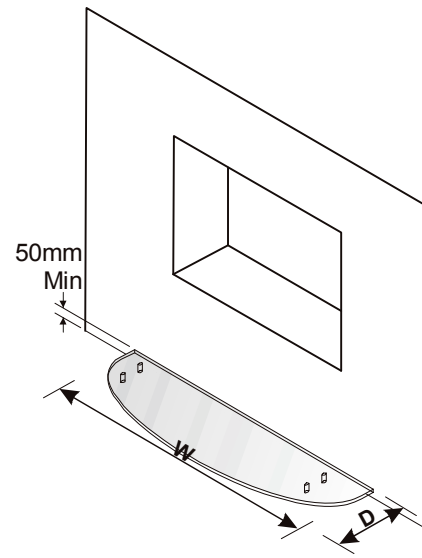


Figure 30 – Example of physical barrier
(dimensions as stated in Table 5 – Protected Area)

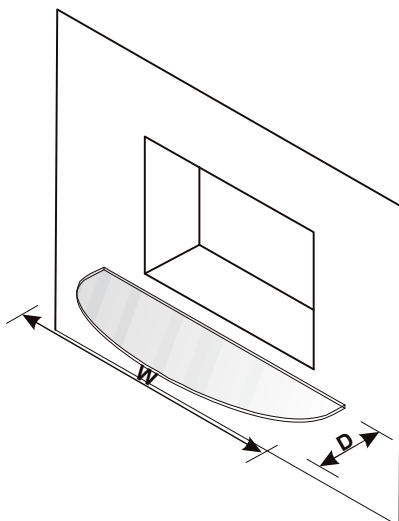


Figure 29 – Example of physical barrier
(dimensions as stated in Table 5 – Protected Area)

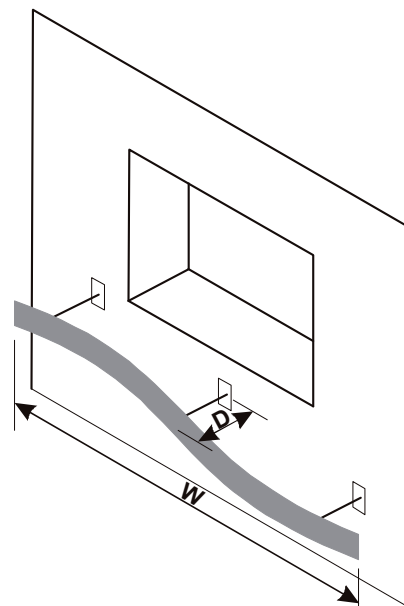


Figure 31– Example of physical barrier
(dimensions as stated in Table 5 – Protected Area)

3.3.3. Flue Terminal Location

The minimum acceptable dimensions from the flue terminal to obstructions and ventilating openings are shown in **Table 6** and **Figure 32**.

Dimension	Terminal Position	Value mm
A	Directly below an opening, air brick, opening windows, etc.	300
B	Above an opening, air brick, opening window, etc.	300
C	Horizontally to an opening, air brick, opening window, etc.	300
D	Below gutters, soil pipes or drain pipes	75
E	Below eaves	200
F	Below balconies or car port roof	200
G	From a vertical drain pipe or soil pipe	150
H	From an internal or external corner From an external corner not exceeding 450mm in depth	200 n/a
I	Above ground, roof or balcony level	300
J	From a surface facing the terminal	600
K	From a terminal facing a terminal	1200
L	From an opening in the car port (e.g. door, window) into the dwelling	1200
M	Vertically from a terminal on the same wall	1500
N	Horizontally from a terminal on the same wall	300

Table 6

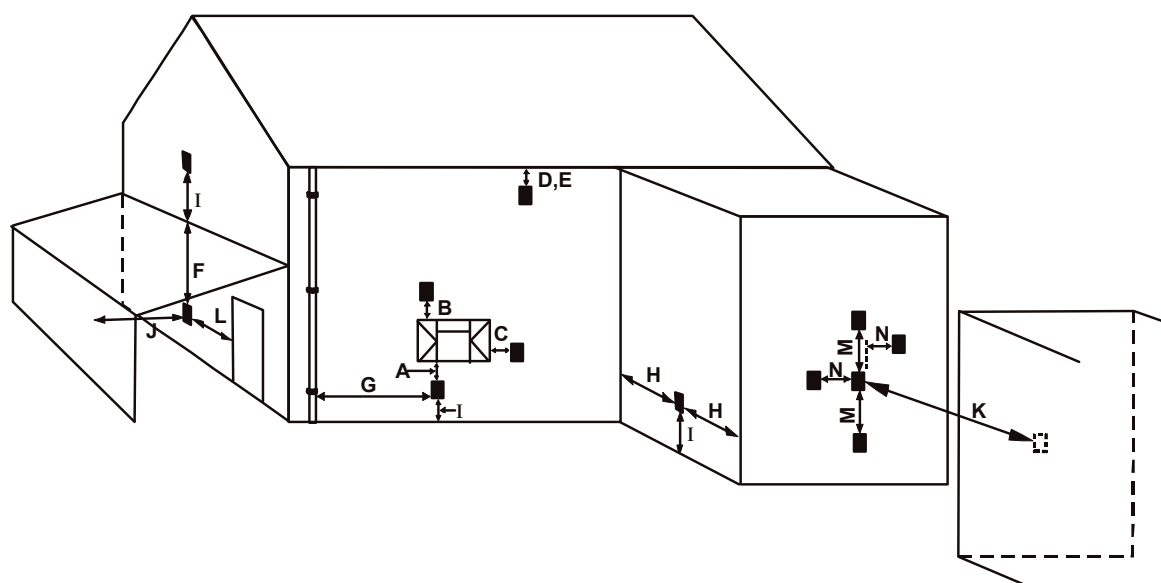


Figure 32

3.4. Ventilation

For models with heat inputs not exceeding 6.9kW, normal adventitious ventilation is usually sufficient to satisfy the ventilation requirements of these appliances. In GB reference should be made to BS 5871 Part 3, 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.

3.5. Technical Data

	Natural Gas Models	LPG Gas Models
Nominal maximum heat input	6.9 kW (gross)	6.5 kW (gross)
Setting pressure (Cold)	6.5 mbar \pm 0.2 mbar	34.0 mbar \pm 1.0 mbar
Minimum heat Input	4.0 kW (gross)	3.0 kW (gross)
Minimum setting pressure	2.1 mbar \pm 0.2 mbar	7.0 mbar \pm 0.5 mbar
Gas	G20 (Natural Gas)	G31 (LPG)
Injector Size	No. 100	No. 190
Gas inlet connection	8mm	8mm
Control valve	BM	BM
Pilot	SIT OxyPilot 9039	SIT OxyPilot 9223
Air Pressure Switch	LGW3 A1 0.35 FV	LGW3 A1 0.35 FV
Control Box (Pectron)	ASS-0426G04	ASS-0426G04
Weight	10.5kg	10.5kg
Supply Voltage	230 V a.c.	230 V a.c.
Supply Frequency	50 Hz	50 Hz
Supply Fuse Rating	3 Amp	3 Amp
Protection	IP20	IP20

3.6. Contents Checklist

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

Carton 1 - Basic Kit

Quantity	Item
1	Gas Fire
1	Imitation Fuel – Coal (NG/LPG) or Pebble Set (NG/LPG)
1	Trim (optional)
1	Fire Fret (optional)
1	Freedom surround (optional) supplied fitted

Carton 2 - Fan Unit Kit

Quantity	Item
1	Fan assembly
1	Flue duct components (specified at time of order)

3.7. Installation Procedure (Examples)

3.7.1. Examples of Installation (without Freedom Surround)

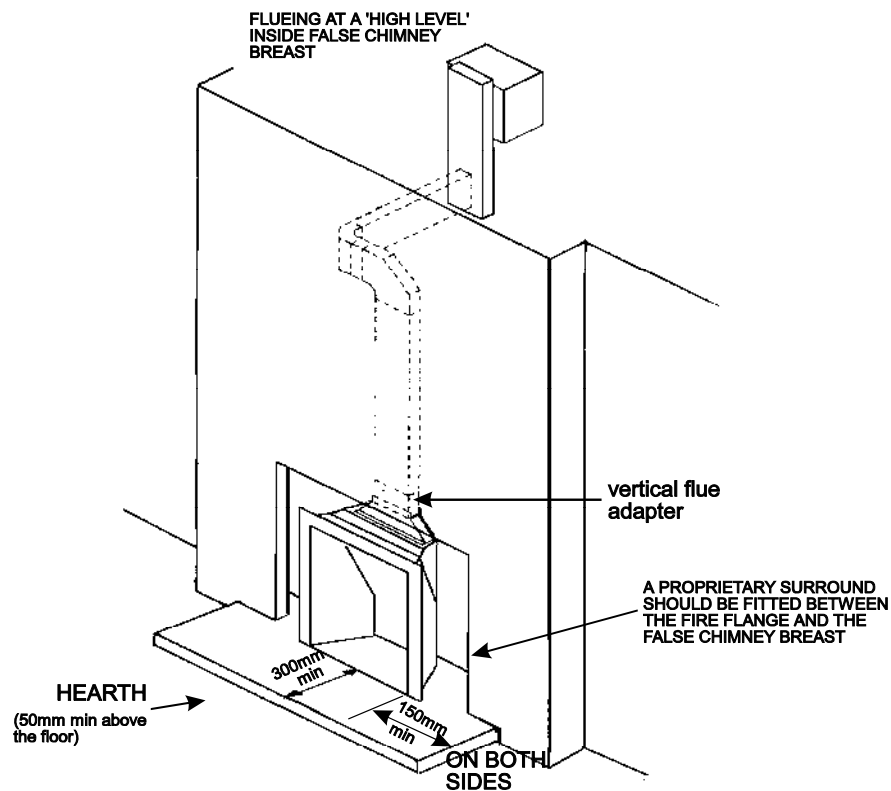


Figure 33

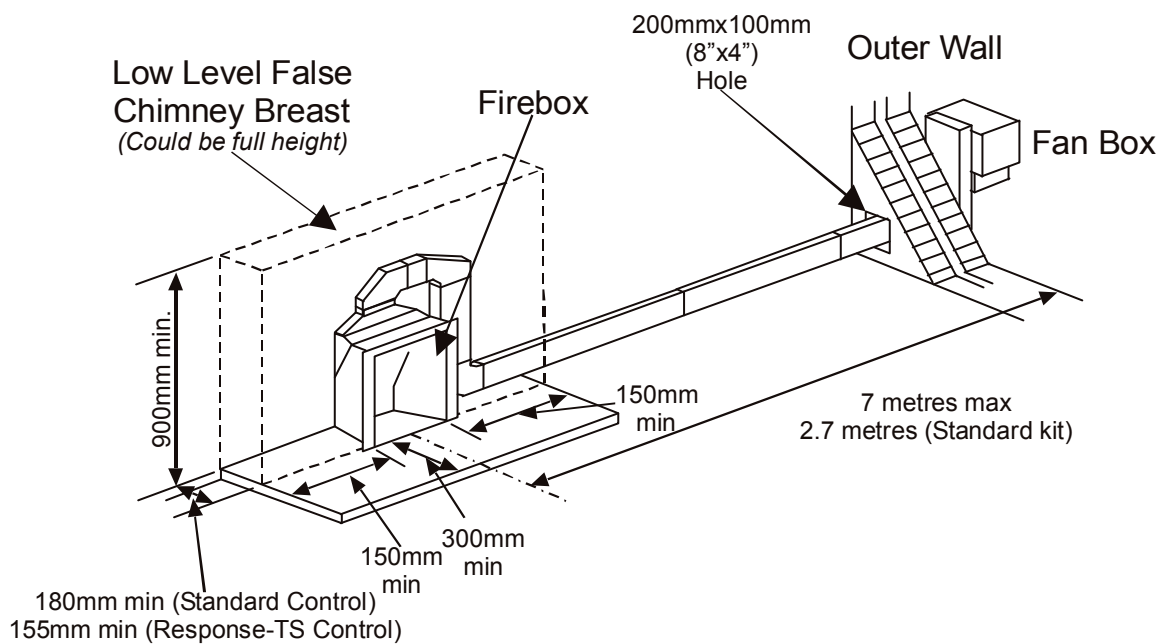


Figure 34

3.7.2. Examples of Installation with Freedom Surround

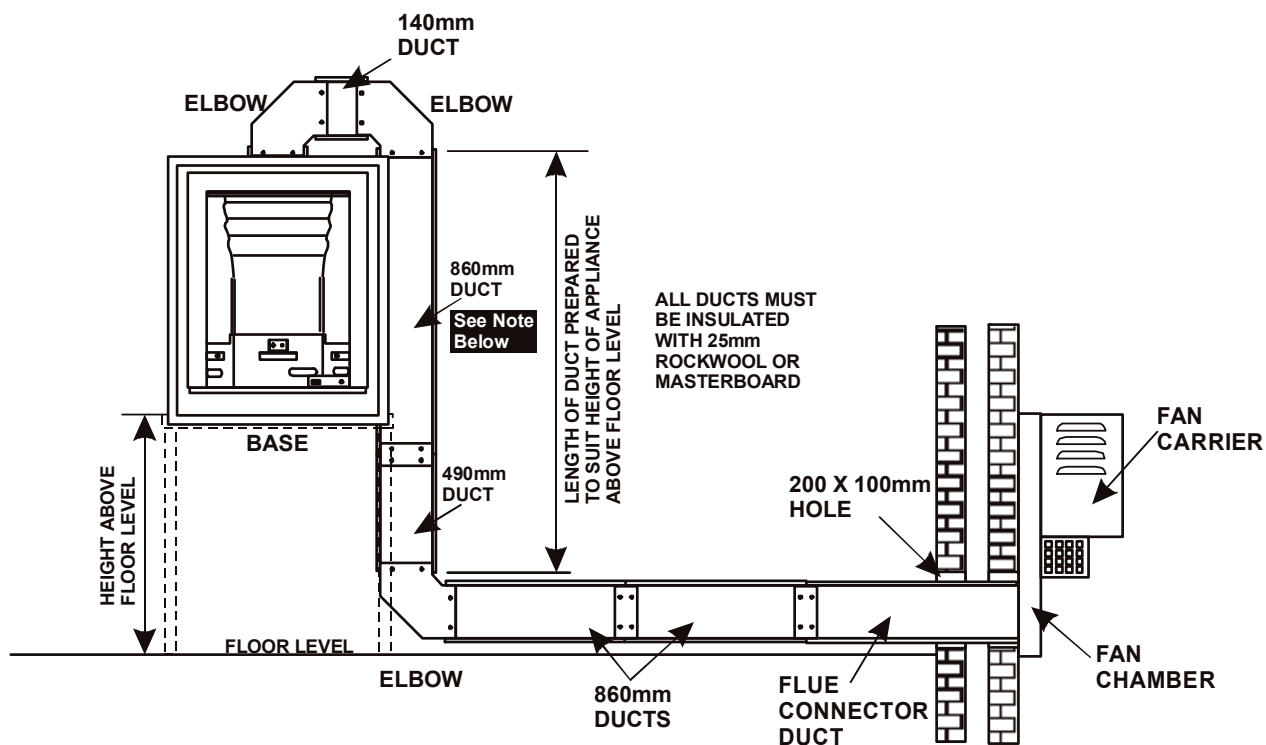


Figure 35 – Installation with Freedom Surround



Please Note: The figure above shows an additional 860mm length of flue duct that is not included in the standard side vent flue kit. Additional lengths will be required when raising the appliance off the floor.

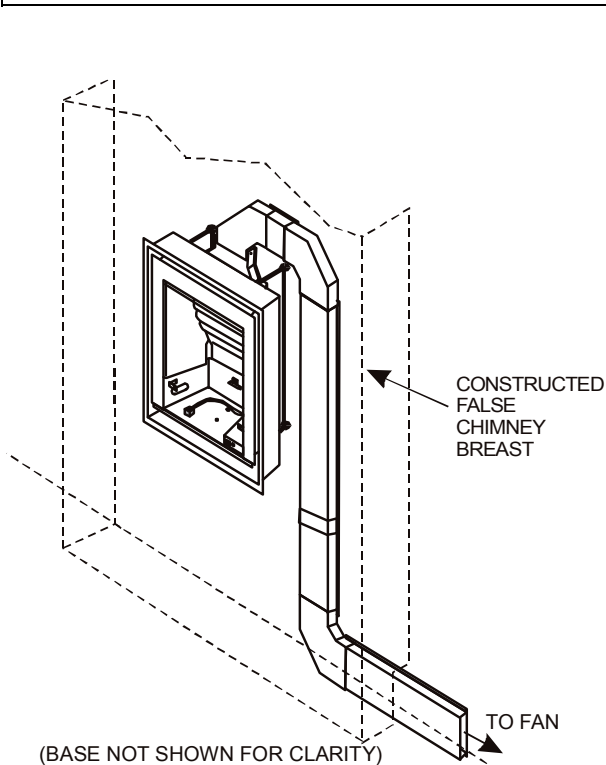


Figure 36 - Example of Side Vent Installation

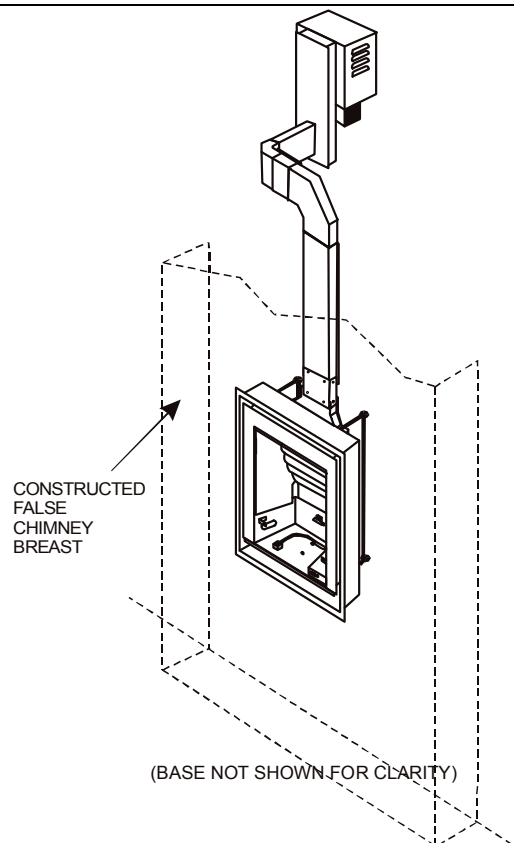


Figure 37 - Example of Side Vent Installation

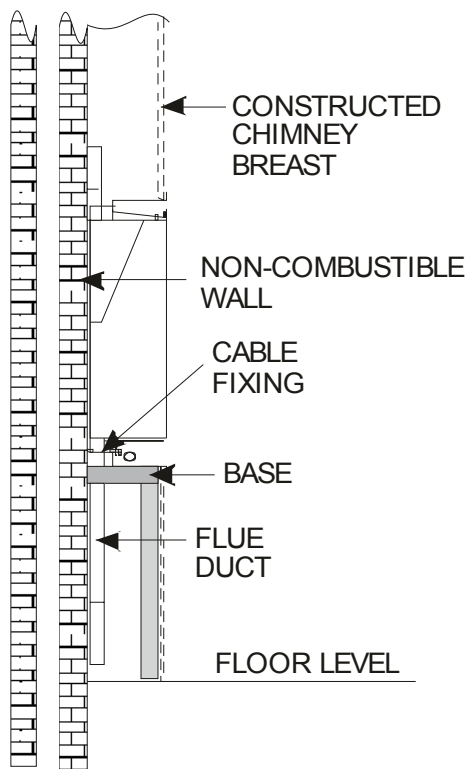


Figure 38 – Sectional View of installation with Freedom Surround

3.8. Installation Procedure



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

Carefully unpack the contents of the carton and check them against the checklist given on page 23.

Make sure that the fireplace opening is suitable for the installation of the fire and prepare the fireplace to suit the dimensional requirements given in **sections 3.2, 3.3 and 3.7**(i.e. fitting the fire surround, the hearth, etc.).

3.8.1. General Assembly

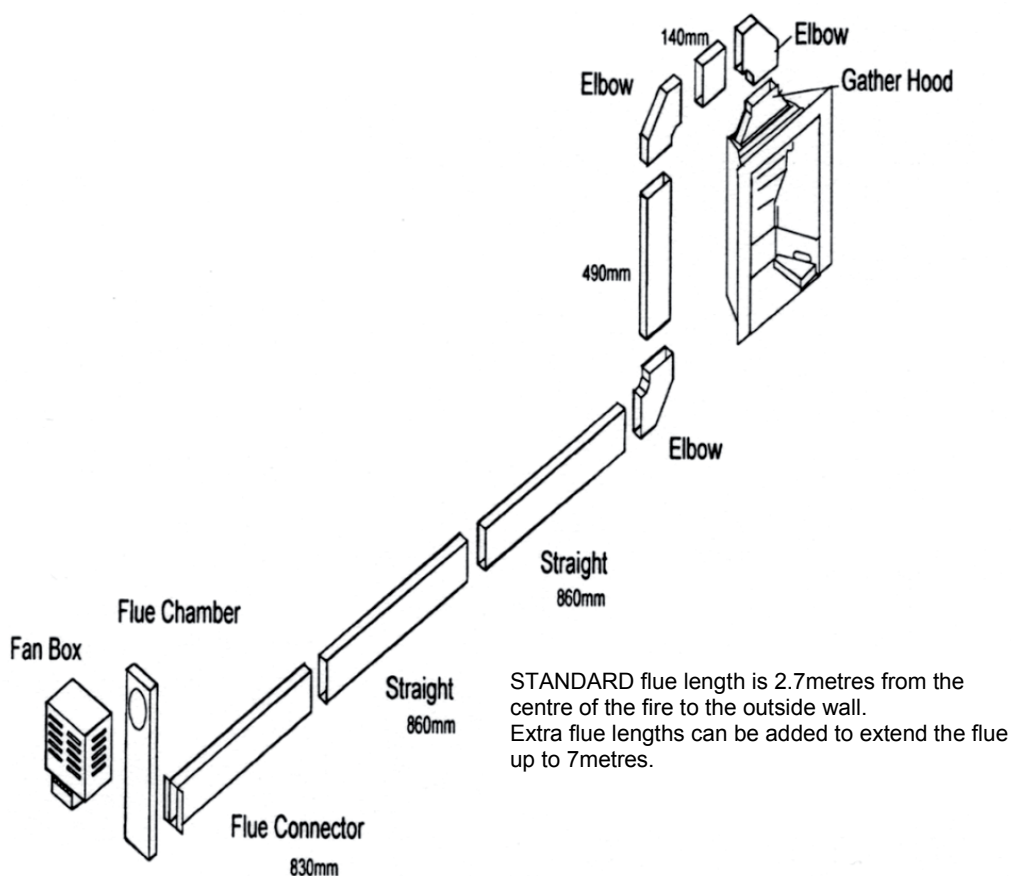


Figure 39

3.8.2. Examples of Flueing Options

It is permissible to add 90° (or 45°) bends and/or elbows to the flue system in the following manner. However, the final dimensions of the flue system must not exceed those shown in **Table 7** below.

Configuration	Number of Additional bends and/or elbows	Maximum flue length
A	-2	8.2 metres (27 feet)
B	-1	7.6 metres (25 feet)
C (standard kit)	0	7.0 metres (23 feet)
D	1	6.4 metres (21 feet)
E	2	5.8 metres (19 feet)
F	3	5.2 metres (17 feet)

Table 7

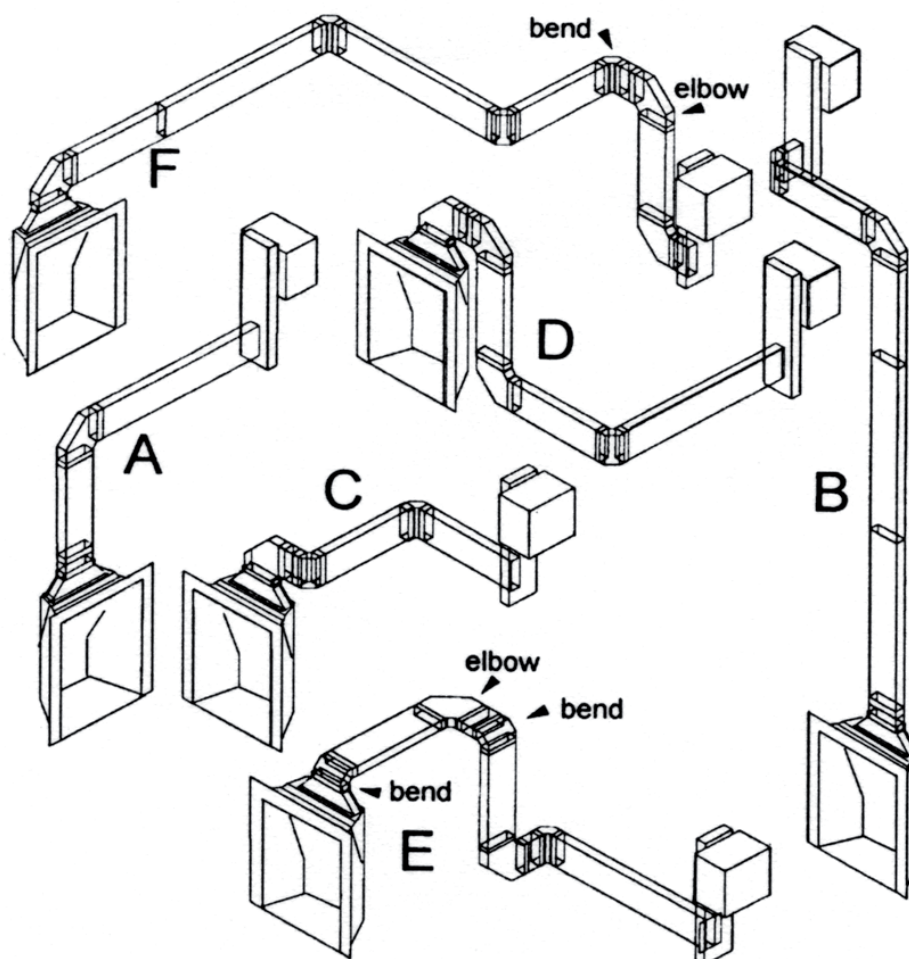
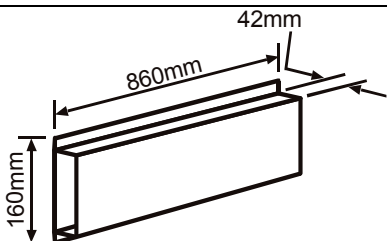
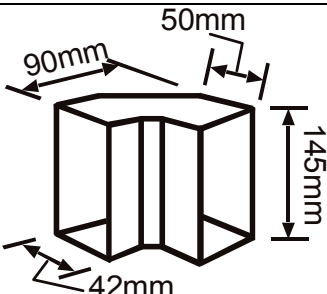
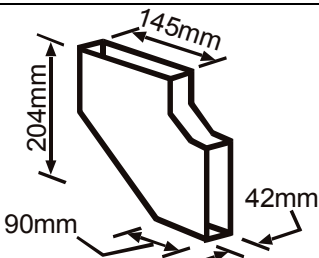
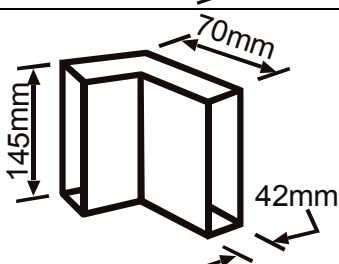
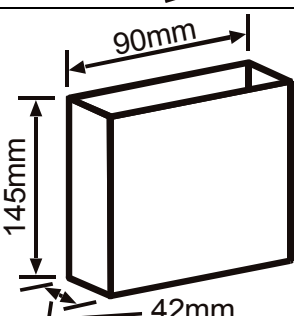
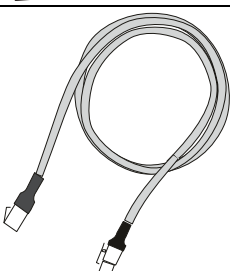


Figure 40

3.8.3. Spare Parts

The following spare parts are available in order to create the required flue selection for a particular installation. When extending beyond the standard side vent kit, additional cable lengths will be required.

Item	Part No.	Description
	PF00346	860mm Straight flue
	PF00348	90 degree bend
	PF00347	90 degree elbow
	PF00349	45 degree bend
	PF00350	Top Flue Adapter
	PF00445/3	3 Metre Extension cable

3.8.4. Preparing the fireplace

General Note

1. Due to the special design characteristic of the side flue system (with or without Freedom Surround) the installation will require a false chimney breast to be constructed around the appliance and part of the flue system.
2. A non-combustible base/hearth must be constructed for the Freedom Surround or the firebox to rest on. This could be at floor level or at the desired height above the floor.
3. On completing the installation of the appliance the construction of the chimney breast can be completed. Any combustible materials within the construction must be adequately protected from hot surfaces.
4. There must be a gap of at least 150mm between any combustible material and hot surfaces. In addition, all the flue components and the firebox must be insulated adequately with suitable materials (e.g. rock wool, master board).
5. The surface against which the rear of the firebox and the flue ducting will be fitted must be non-combustible.

Note on Freedom Surround

The Freedom Surround is designed to provide an alternative installation method giving it a contemporary hole-in-the-wall appearance whilst reducing heat transfer to the fabric of the building.

The Freedom Surround greatly reduces the risk of cracking caused by excessive heat being transferred from the appliance to the wall.

Figures 35, 36 and 37 show some typical examples of installation with Freedom Surround.

3.8.5. Preparation for Installation (all Models)

1. Remove the two-fire tray fixing screws from under the tray and carefully withdraw the fire tray from the firebox. Unplug the solenoid cable from the socket by first pressing the locking clip and then pulling them apart. Put the tray aside in a safe place.
2. Apply the sealing strip around the rear edge of the firebox flange or Freedom Frame flange (depending on the model being installed) by peeling off the paper-backing strip little at a time. (See **Figure 41**).
3. Secure the gather hood to the firebox using the screws supplied.
4. After planning the installation of the fire commence with preparing a non-combustible hearth/base at the desired position.
5. Cut a hole approximately 200mm by 100mm through the wall to the outside in the position where the flue terminal is to be fitted.
6. Partially prepare a suitable studwork enclosure (i.e. false chimney breast) for eventual installation of the fire taking into consideration the dimensional requirements given in **sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.7 and 3.8**.
7. Continue installation in appropriate section depending on the model being installed.

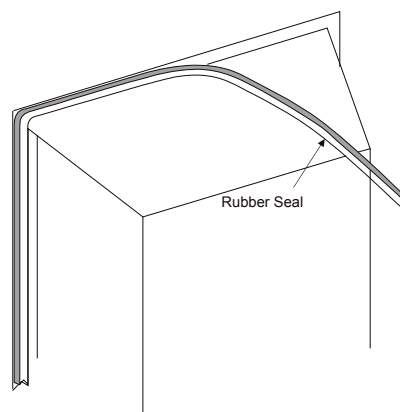


Figure 41

3.8.6. Installing the fire without Freedom Surround

1. Place the firebox at the desired position on the prepared hearth/base and mark, drill and plug the two rear holes on the base of the firebox onto the hearth.
2. Fit a suitable gas supply so that it terminates at appropriate position inside the firebox (see **Section 3.8.6**)
3. Continue the installation in **Section 3.8.2 or 3.8.3** depending on the type of installation.

3.8.7. Installing the fire with Freedom Surround

1. From the top of the constructed base mark out, drill and plug the positions of the four vine eyes on the wall behind the fireplace opening. Screw in the vine eyes. (See **Figure 42**)
2. Place the Freedom Surround/firebox on the prepared base and temporarily fix in position using the cable fixing kit. Feed the cable through the two top holes of the Freedom Surround and then through the vine eyes and then back into the bottom holes of the Freedom surround (see **Figure 43**). Thread the cable through the tensioning screw from the threaded end and slide the screw all the way into the hole in the Freedom surround. Pull the cable tight and tighten the thumb screw (see **Figure 44**). Do not cut the cable.
3. Fit a suitable gas supply so that it terminates at appropriate position inside the firebox (see **Section 3.8.6**)
4. Continue the installation in **Section 3.8.3 – Preparing the Flue Ducts (for Hole in the Wall Mounting)**.

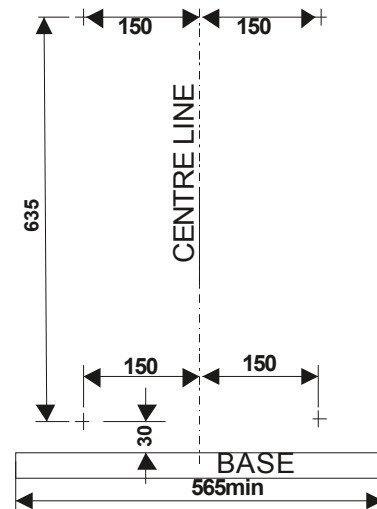


Figure 42

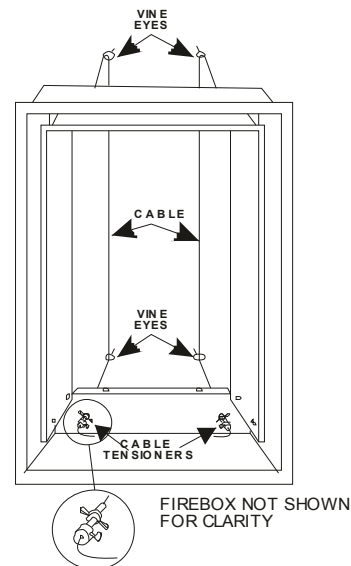


Figure 43

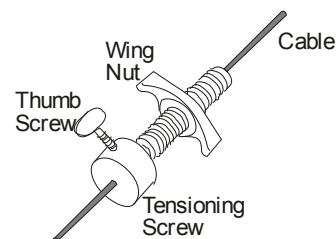


Figure 44

3.8.8. Preparing the Flue Ducts (for Hearth Mounting)



Note: This procedure describes the preparation of flue system shown in **Figure 39**. For other examples of flue systems shown in **Figure 40** follow similar procedure.

1. Assemble the 3 elbows and the two short ducts (140mm and 490mm long) as shown in **Figure 45** using screws provided. Seal all the made joints using the aluminium tape supplied. Wrap the tape once round each joint.
2. Affix the assembled ductwork onto the gather hood on the firebox.
3. Position the firebox with the flue attached on the hearth such that the flue runs parallel with the wall and the skirting. A gap of 25mm must be provided between any section of the flue and any combustible materials.
4. Attach a long (860mm) flue section to the bottom elbow and seal with tape.
5. Secure the firebox to the hearth using suitable screws through previously drilled and plugged holes in the hearth.
6. Continue installation in **section 3.8.10**

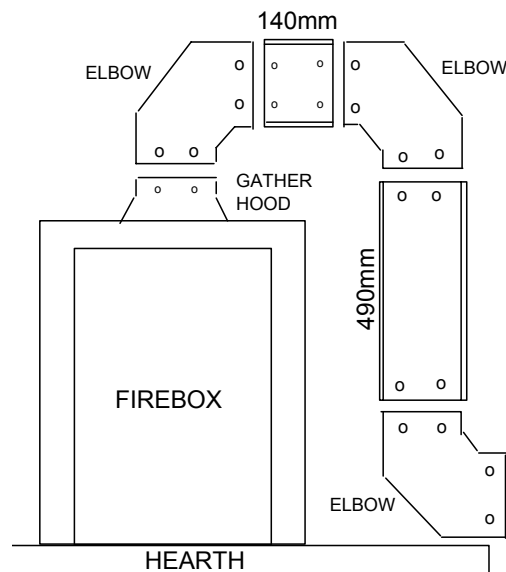


Figure 45



Note: The black fixing screws used in the top of the box are NOT to be relied on as the main fixing method.



Note: For top venting follow the same procedure as above but connecting a straight length of flue duct (e.g. 860mm duct) onto the gather hood by means of a Flue Straight Adapter (PF350).

3.8.9. Preparing the Flue Ducts (for Hole in the Wall Mounting)

1. Assemble the 2 elbows and the 140mm duct as shown in **Figure 35** using screws provided. Seal all the made joints using the aluminium tape supplied. Wrap the tape once round each joint. Temporarily connect this duct to the gather hood on the firebox.
2. Connect the third elbow to the end of the 860mm straight duct ensuring that the flange on the duct is positioned against the wall.
3. Place the duct prepared in step 2 directly under the loop duct attached to the firebox at the desired height above the floor level (NOTE: The duct must be at least 50mm above a combustible floor to enable insulation to be fitted).
4. Measure the height between the ends of the top and bottom elbows. Add 60mm to the height and prepare a length of straight duct using 490mm or 860mm (or both) ducts (supplied) to the dimension achieved. Connect the two ducts together (if necessary) using 'U' brackets and backing plates (see **Figure 47**).
5. Temporarily connect this duct between the top and bottom elbows. Brace the duct running along the floor in position.
6. Continue installation in **Section 3.8.10**

3.8.10. Installing the Fan Chamber

1. Remove the fan carrier from the fan chamber by first removing the fan carrier cover and then the three screws securing fan carrier to the fan chamber.
2. Referring to **Figure 46** assemble the flue connector duct (860mm) to the bottom of the fan chamber as shown.
3. **For Straight Horizontal Runs through the wall:** From outside, insert this assembly through the 200mm x 100mm hole such that the fan chamber is vertical on the outside wall. Mark, drill and plug the outside wall in the fixing positions down each side of the fan chamber and screw the fan chamber in position. Ensure that from the inside, the two flue sections are in line and ready to be connected together with one or more centre sections.
4. **For flue system with 90° bend fitted on Flue Connector Duct on the inside wall:** Measure the wall thickness (plus any thickness of insulating material between the duct and wall). Transfer this measurement onto the flue connector duct (measuring from flanged end) and cut. Fit the 90° elbow at the cut end and continue the installation.
5. Secure the fan chamber in position.
6. From inside, measure the gap between the two free ends of the flue ducts and attach further sections (or part sections cut to size) using the back plates and U brackets provided (see **Figure 47**).
7. Tape up all the joints with the aluminium tape provided.
8. Permanently connect the prepared flue duct system to the gather hood on top of the firebox and tape up the joint.
9. Route the cable from the control box of the fire to the fan chamber ensuring that it does not come in contact with the flue duct.
10. Insulate the whole of the flue section with a minimum of 12mm thick Masterboard or 25mm thick rock wool, Grade RW5.

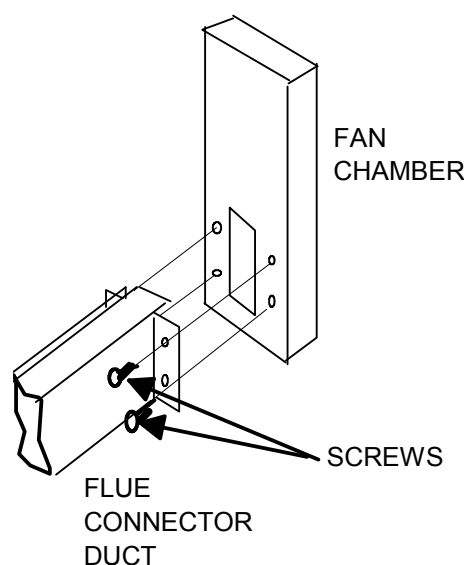


Figure 46

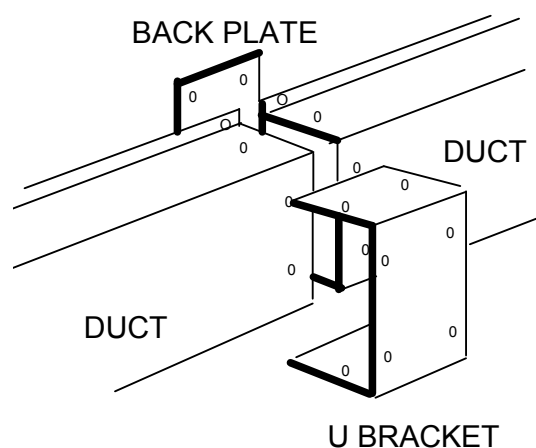


Figure 47

3.8.11. Installing the Fan Box

1. Facing the fan chamber (outside), offer the fan-carrier to the top of the fan chamber and screw it into place with the three screws previously removed. Make sure that the cable entry hole is to the right.
2. Feed the 5 core silicone rubber cable through the hole in the back of the fan carrier and allow approximately 150mm of the free end to enter the fan box. This cable should pass through the strain relief bush provided. Tighten to secure the cable.
3. Cover all the exposed cable by conduit or other suitable cover ensuring that it is clear of any flue ducting.
4. Plug the cable into the socket behind the air pressure switch (see **Figure 48**). The plug and socket are keyed and so will only fit together one way – Do not attempt to force the plug into the socket. Ensure that the plug is secured in position by gently pulling the cable.
5. Proceed to **section 3.9 – Completing the Installation**.

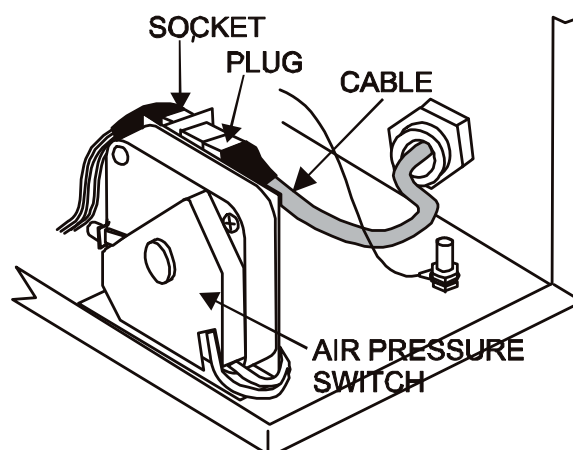


Figure 48

3.8.12. Fitting the Gas Supply

1. The gas supply can be fed into the firebox from rear or the right hand side (see **Figure 49**). Care should be taken to sleeve the pipe when passing through masonry.
2. Make an appropriate slit in the rubber grommet and feed the gas supply pipe through it. Seal gas inlet slot with the grommet.
3. An isolating valve (with a pressure test point) has been supplied with this fire to facilitate isolation of the fire during servicing. The gas supply to the fire must be carried out using rigid or semi-rigid tubing.
4. Connect the outlet of the isolating valve to the inlet of the control valve on the fire tray. The outlet on the isolating valve is the one nearest to the pressure test point.

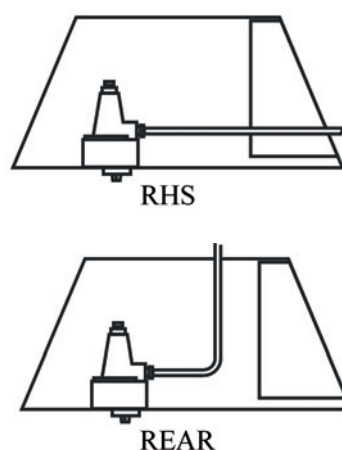


Figure 49

3.9. Completing the Installation

3.9.1. Electrical Wiring

Connection can be made using one of the following methods:

- a) A fused spur providing 230v 50Hz AC, protected with 3A fuse, located adjacent to the appliance.
- b) A BS1363/A approved (three pin) plug with a **3 Amp** rated fuse, can be fitted to the power supply cable on the appliance and plugging into a suitable wall socket nearby.

The wires in the mains power supply lead on the appliance must be connected to the plug in accordance with **Figure 50**.

In case the appliance needs to be isolated from the power supply (e.g. during servicing) switch off at the wall socket and **REMOVE THE PLUG** from the socket.

The electrical Installation must be carried out in accordance with The Current I.E.E. Wiring Regulations.

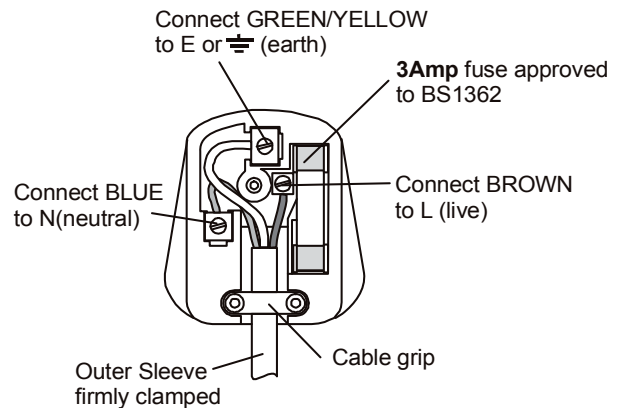


Figure 50

3.9.2. Fitting the Fire Tray

1. Remake the connection between the plug and the socket for the solenoid valve. Because the plug and socket are keyed, they will mate in one position only. Do not attempt to force them together.
2. Reposition the tray into the firebox and secure it with the previously removed M5 screws ensuring that the tray rests on the rear support.
3. Connect the gas supply to the inlet to the isolating valve.
4. Complete fitting the fire surround / false chimney breast ensuring that no combustible constructional material is less than 150mm from any ductwork or the rear surfaces of the firebox. Insulate the firebox with suitable insulation (e.g. Rock wool) if necessary.
5. Fit suitable covers to all the exposed insulated ductwork.
6. Make good with suitable material any gaps in any internal and/or external brickwork.

3.9.3. Commissioning the Installation

1. Ensure that the power supply is off at the mains switch.
2. Turn on the service cock and purge the gas line up to the gas valve. Check all gas joints (up to solenoid valve) for gas soundness.
3. Remove the pressure test point screw (see **Figure 51** for its location) and connect a pressure gauge to the test point.
4. Switch on the power supply to the fire at the mains.
5. Ignite the pilot in accordance with instructions given in 'Users Instructions' section of this booklet.
6. Once the pilot is established, flick the fan switch to the ON position.
7. Turn the control knob fully anti-clockwise to give full gas rate at the main burner.
8. Check that the pressure obtained on the pressure gauge is the same as that given in the 'Technical Data' section in this booklet (or on the data badge on the appliance).
9. If the readings do not compare. Check the supply pressure to the appliance. This should be 20 mbar for natural gas.
10. Turn the control knob to low rate position (small flame position) and check the low pressure. Turn off the fire.
11. Unpack the fire fret from its packaging and position centrally in front of the fire. Fit the trim if supplied.
12. Lay the coals in accordance with the instructions in the **Users Instructions**.
13. Proceed to carry out a spillage check.

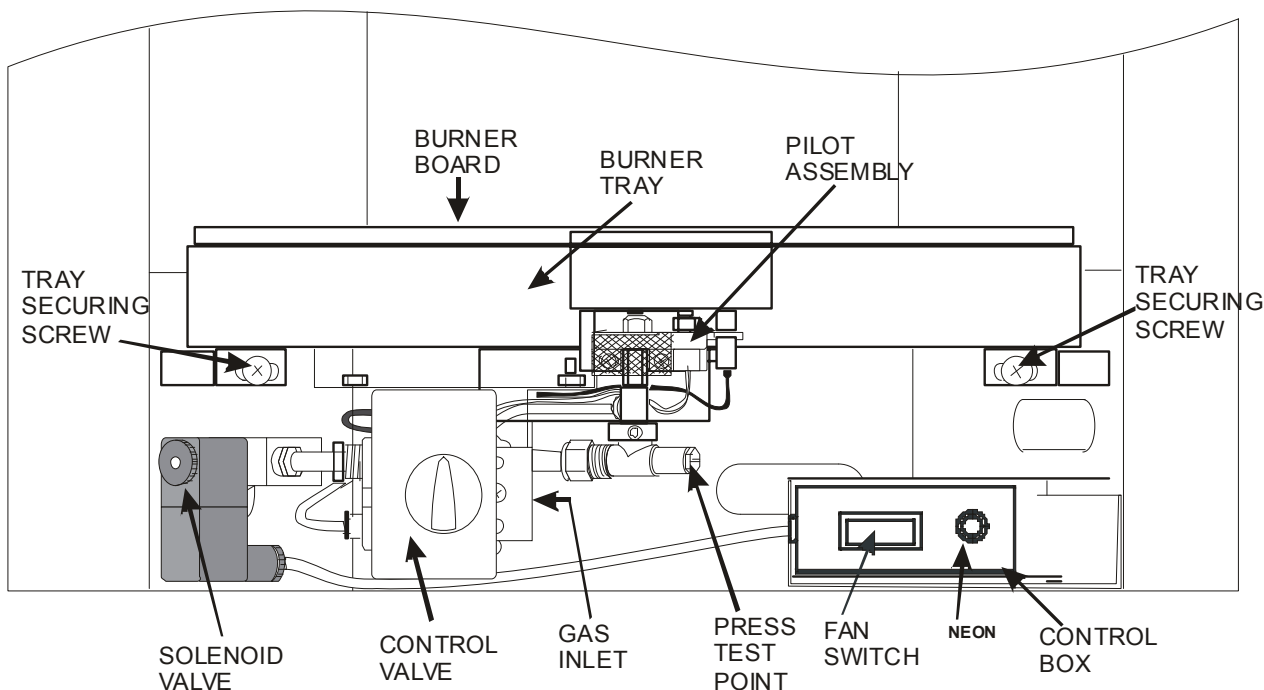


Figure 51 – Standard BM Control Model

3.9.4. Checking for Spillage

1. Close all doors and windows.
2. Turn the fire on to 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 opening along the centre, with the smoke match being approximately 25mm below and 6 - 12mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inches) inside the opening (see **Figure 52**).
4. If the smoke spills out into the room, repeat the test again 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.**

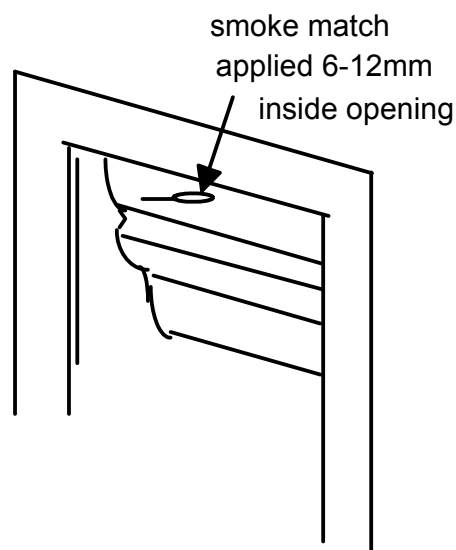


Figure 52



The fuel effect must be laid in accordance with the instructions prior to commencing the spillage test.



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

3.9.5. 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.

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4. SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS



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.

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.

WARNING: Before any servicing is carried out ensure that the gas and electric supply to the appliance are turned off.

Always check for gas soundness after dismantling or exchange procedures.

4.2. Servicing Instructions

4.2.1. Fan and Flue Servicing

1. From the outside (at the fan box) remove the fan box cover and dismantle the fan from the fan box and clean the impeller blades of any soot or debris.
2. Ensure flue outlet terminal is not damaged and is free of obstructions.
3. With the gas and electricity supply on, and the fan on, check the ignition of the pilot. Check that the main burner cross lights satisfactorily from the pilot.

4.2.2. Cleaning the Fan Impeller

1. From the outside (at the fan box), remove the fan box cover and remove the fan from the fan box.
2. Clean the impeller blades of any soot or debris using a brush.

4.2.3. Servicing the Fire

1. Ensure that the fire is completely cold before progressing.
2. Lay a suitable protective cloth over the hearth and directly in front of the fire to collect any dust or debris that may result during servicing procedure.
3. Carefully remove all the coals and place them to one side. Any coals that may contain any soot or debris may be carefully cleaned by brushing very lightly with a soft brush.
4. Remove the gas connection to the fire.
5. Remove the two screws securing the burner tray to the fire box and disconnect the solenoid cable, then carefully withdraw the burner tray forward.
6. Turn the burner tray upside down to remove the ceramic burner board. Handle the board very carefully.
7. The board can be cleaned by lightly brushing the top surface with a soft brush.

8. Check the portholes against light to see if they are clear of debris. Blow through them to clear them of any debris or obstructions. Alternatively a low powered vacuum cleaner with a small nozzle can be used to clean the surface and the portholes.
9. Check the board for any substantial damage. Replace if necessary.
10. Fluff up the soft ceramic fibre inside the tray by pressing it against the edges. Do not try to remove the fibre.
11. Reassemble and refit the tray in reverse order, ensuring gas soundness.
12. Relay the coals according to the coal layout instructions and follow the commissioning instructions.

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.

WARNING:-Ensure that the gas and electric supply to the fire is turned off before proceeding.

After replacing any components, fit the fire tray into the firebox, remake the gas connection and follow the commissioning instructions in this booklet. Always carry out a gas soundness check on all gas joints broken during replacement of parts.

Follow instructions below to remove the fire tray from the firebox. **Place the ceramic fibre burner board in a safe place to prevent damage.**

4.3.1. Removing the Fire Tray

1. Remove coals from the fire tray by following instructions as given in the Servicing Instructions. Gently lift off the burner board from the tray and place it and the coals away in a safe place to avoid damaging them.
2. Remove the gas supply tubing from the inlet to the BM control valve.
3. Remove the two fire tray fixing screws and lift the fire tray forward and pull out the plug and socket by first pressing the locking clip.
4. Lift off the fire tray.

4.3.2. Fire Back Replacement

1. Remove the two metal retaining brackets at the bottom of the side cheeks of the fire back by removing the retaining screws.
2. Remove the damaged fire back.
3. Gently insert the new fire back into the firebox, once located, slide to the top of the firebox.
4. Refit the two metal brackets, ensuring the back is at its uppermost position.

Refer to **Figure 53** for identification of parts for rest of the instructions.

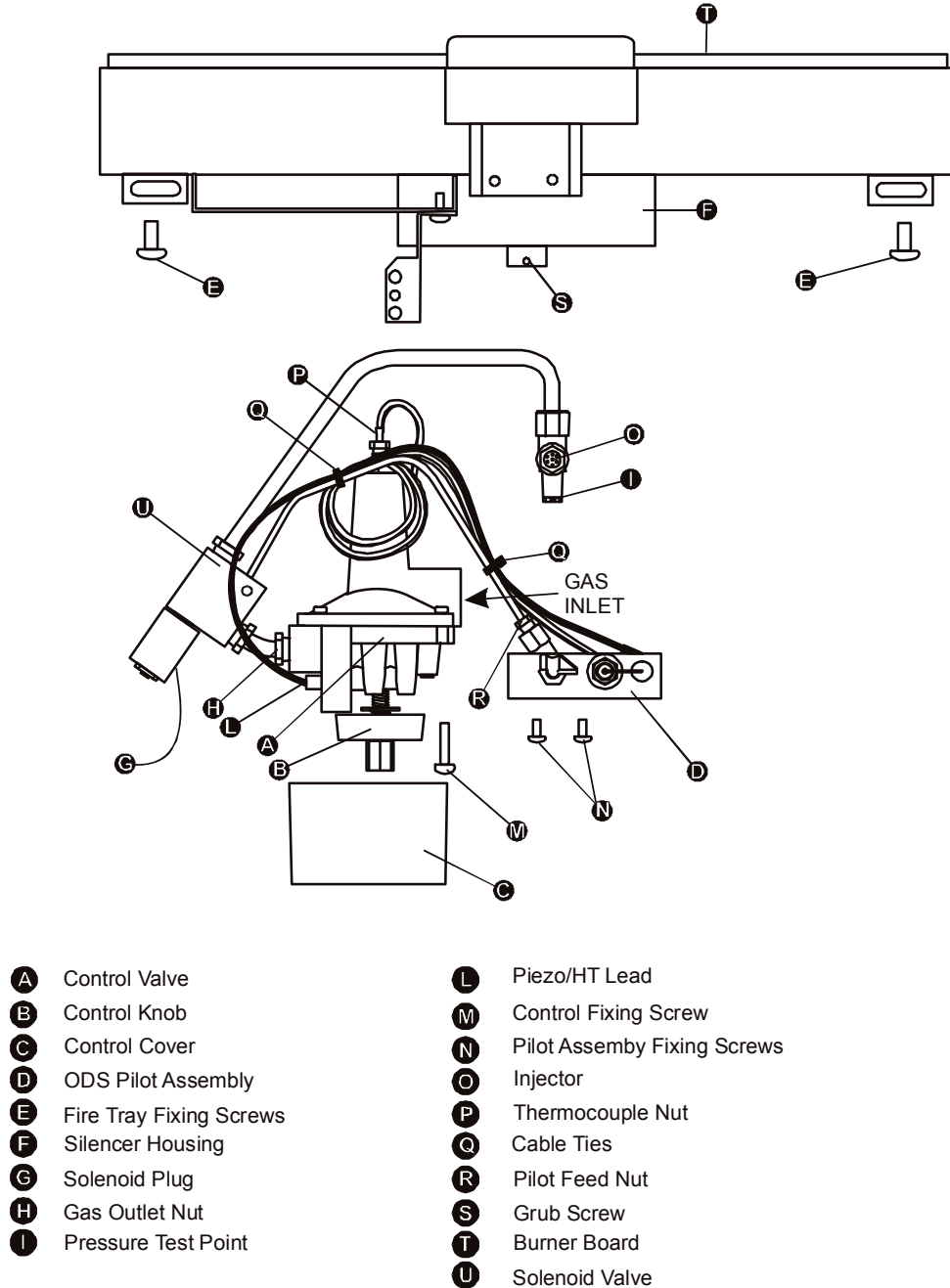


Figure 53

4.3.3. Pilot Assembly Replacement

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

1. Disconnect the HT lead from the bottom of the electrode and cut the cable ties (detail Q).
2. Using M9 spanner remove the thermocouple nut from the rear of the control valve (detail P).
3. Undo and remove the pilot gas feed pipe nut (detail R) using M10 spanner.
4. Remove the two pilot assembly-retaining screws (detail N) and withdraw the pilot assembly from under the pilot shield.
5. Refit in reverse order.

4.3.4. Injector Replacement

1. Remove the control assembly from under the tray by following instructions 1 - 4 in the section **BM Control Valve Replacement**.
2. Remove the old injector (detail O) and replace with new one.
3. Refit control assembly onto the tray in reverse order.

4.3.5. BM Control Valve Replacement

(If any part of the control valve becomes defective the whole assembly will need changing.

1. Remove the BM control mounting screw (detail M).
2. Loosen the M5 Hex- screw (detail S) that secures the injector-mounting elbow to the bush at the silencer.
3. Remove the two pilot assembly-fixing screws (detail N).
4. Dislocate the BM control from its mounting bracket and withdraw the whole assembly.
5. Undo and remove the compression nut (detail H) and the gas outlet pipe on the BM valve.
6. Similarly remove the pilot feed pipe/nut below detail H.
7. Remove the thermocouple nut (detail P). Cut the cable ties (detail Q) and disconnect the HT wire from under the electrode.
8. Refit all the components to the new BM control but not tightening any gas joints at this moment.
9. Fit the assembly onto the tray and secure the BM control valve in position in its mounting bracket. Fix the pilot assembly on the tray. Tighten the grub screw (detail S) and thermocouple nut (detail P).
10. Now tighten all the gas carrying joints.

4.3.6. Replacing the Solenoid Valve

1. Pull out the solenoid plug from it's mating socket.
2. Whilst holding the main body of the valve, **carefully** undo the solenoid and replace with the new unit.
3. Tighten the connection.
4. Reconnect the plug and socket.

4.3.7. Fan Replacement

1. Remove terminal guard if fitted.
2. Remove fan box cover after removing the fixing screws.
3. Pull out the supply leads and earth connection from the fan motor.
4. Remove the fan mounting frame (**Figure 39**) from the flue chamber by removing the three securing screws.
5. Remove the three screws securing the fan to the fan mounting frame and withdraw the fan and motor in one piece.
6. Replace in reverse order.

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 1994, 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
Piezo Unit will not spark	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 HT unit.	Replace HT unit.
Piezo operates normally but pilot will not light	a) Interruption to gas supply	Rectify
	b) Pilot jet blocked	Replace pilot assembly
	c) Pilot filter blocked or partially blocked	Remove and clean or replace
Pilot lights, but goes out when control is released	a) Loose thermocouple connection at control valve end	Remake thermocouple connection
	b) Faulty Thermocouple	Replace pilot assembly
	c) Faulty Mag-valve unit in BM control	Replace the BM control valve.
Main burner will not light readily from pilot	a) Coal/s blocking gas route to pilot	Rearrange coals in pilot area
	b) Debris clogging cross lighting slot on burner board	Remove and clean carefully

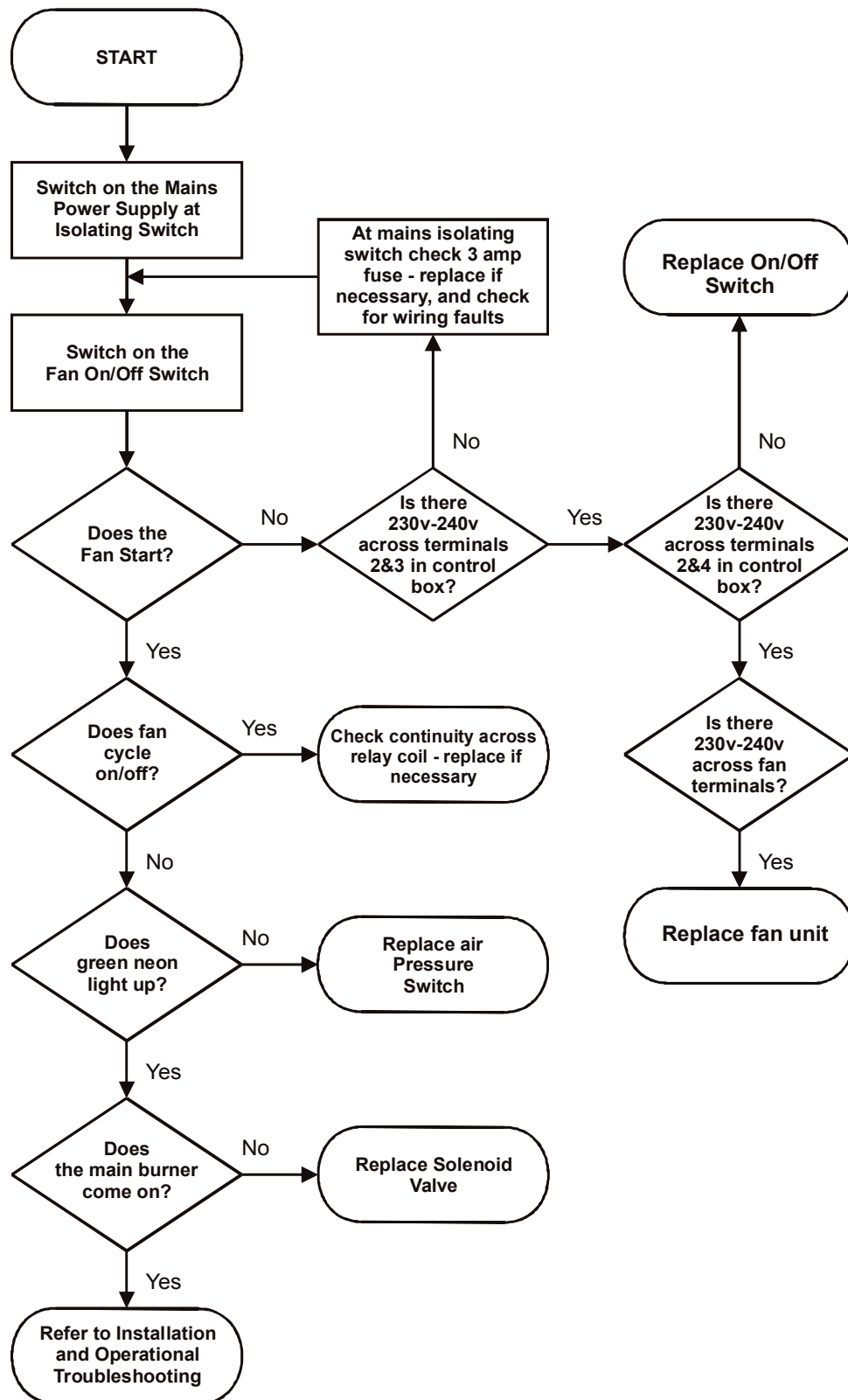
Symptom	Cause	Remedy
Fire burns with blue flames	a) Coals and/or aeration tubes not laid in accordance with the installation instructions	Remove and re-lay
	b) Excessive draught	Establish cause and rectify
Fire burns with insufficient height of flames above coals	Fire not adjusted to correct setting pressure	Reset setting pressure in accordance with the data plate or installation instructions
Pilot and main burner go out when operated on high input setting	a) Gas inlet pipe partially blocked	Check and remedy
	b) Pilot jet blocked	Replace pilot assembly
	c) Pilot filter blocked or partially blocked	Remove and clean or replace
Excessive sooting of coals	a) Coals and/or aeration tubes not laid in accordance with the installation instructions	Remove and re-lay
	b) Excessive draught	Establish cause and rectify
Fumes enter room when fire is in operation	a) Fault in fan/motor	Rectify problem or change fan/motor assembly
	b) Flue outlet terminal blocked	Check terminal and rectify
	c) Flue duct blocked	Check and rectify
	d) Blocked Impellor	Clean/Replace
Appliance is excessively noisy	a) Faulty Solenoid (internal buzzing noise)	Replace
	b) Faulty relay (external buzzing noise)	Replace
	c) Faulty fan (ticking/high pitched noise)	Replace



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

4.4.1. Electrical Fault Finding Chart

Electrical fault finding must be carried out by competent persons only. A suitable electrical test meter will be required for some of the tests listed.



All connections/continuity should be verified before replacing any components

4.5. Fan Box Assembly Schematic

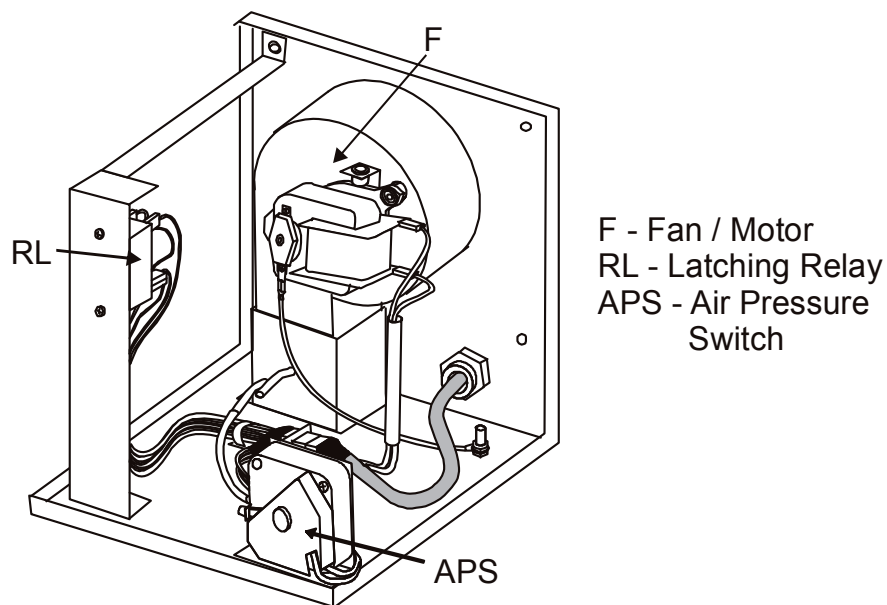


Figure 54 - Fan Box Assembly Schematic

4.6. Wiring in Fan Box Schematic

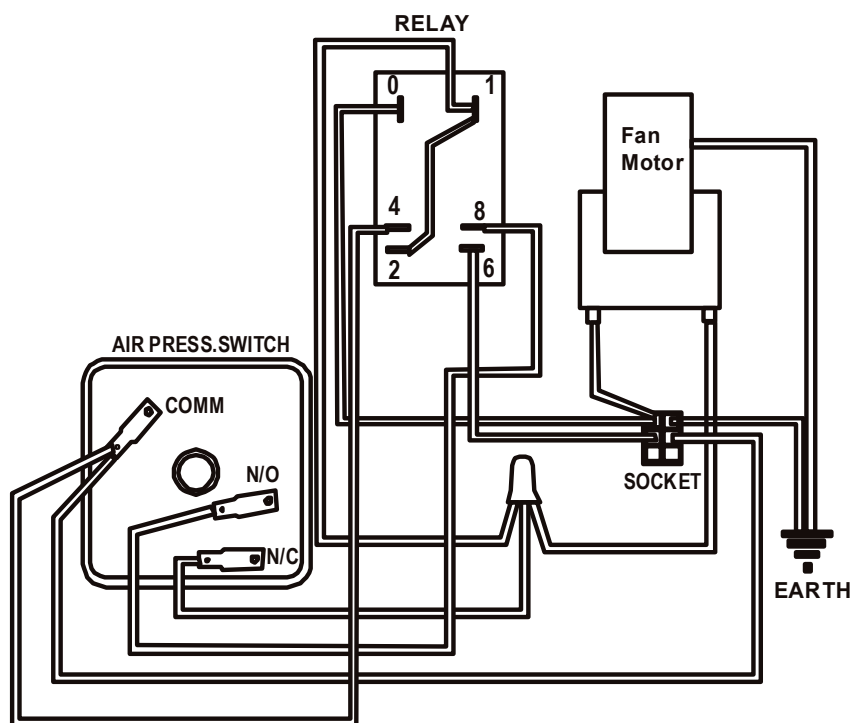


Figure 55- Wiring in Fan Box Schematic

4.7. Circuit Diagram

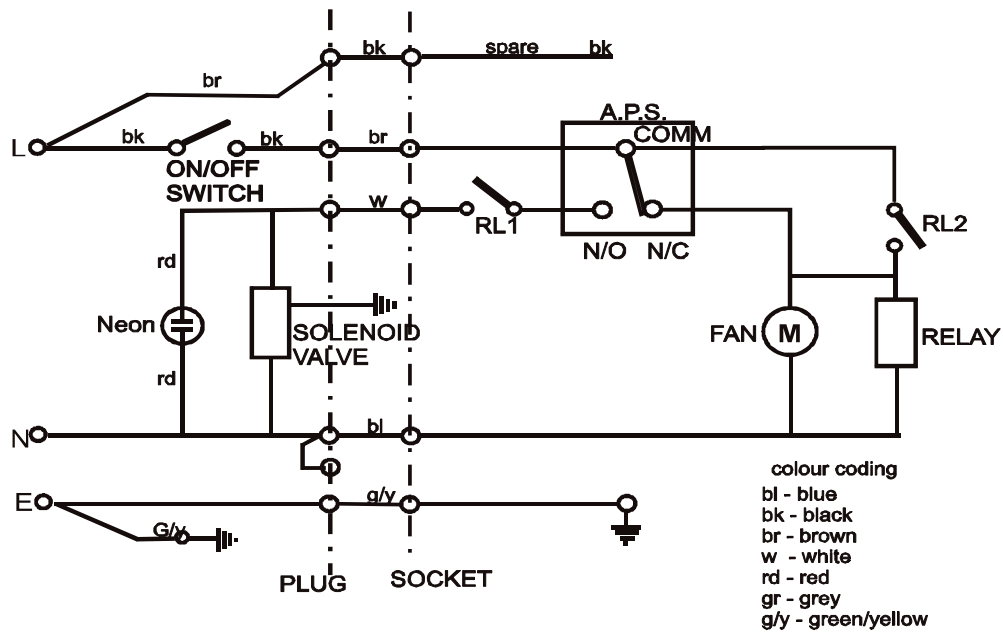


Figure 56 - Circuit Diagram

4.8. Wiring inside Control Box

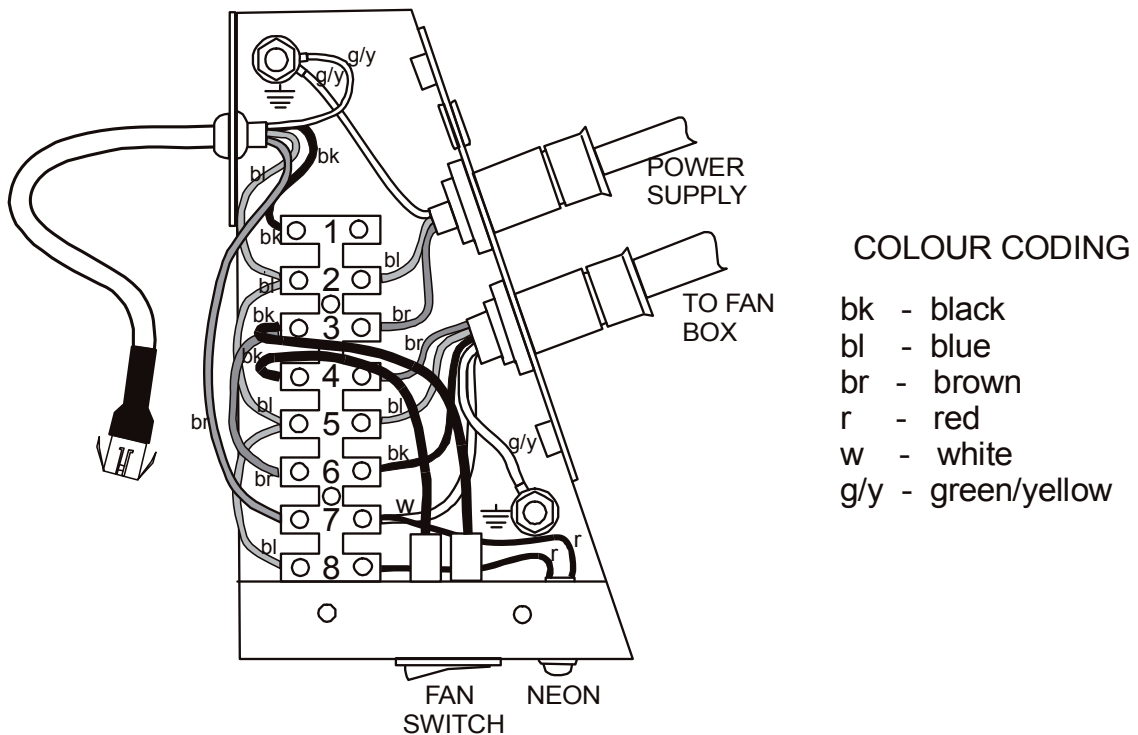


Figure 57 - Wiring inside Control Box



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