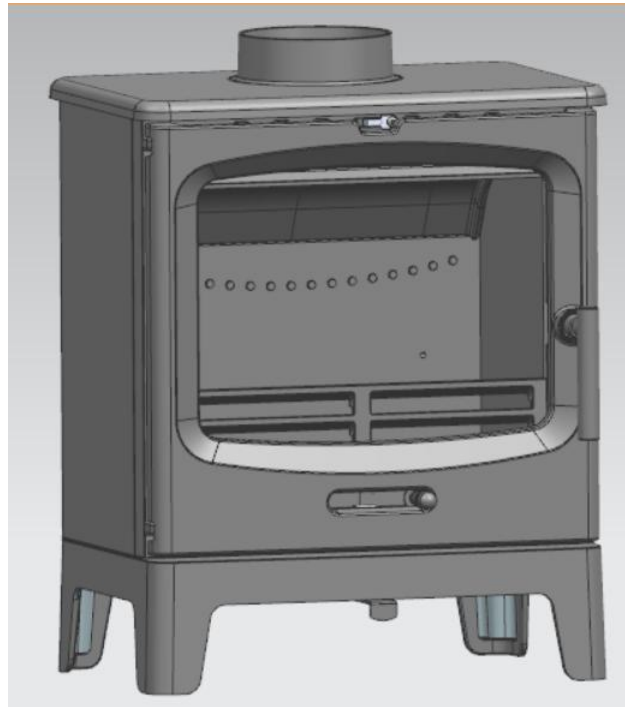


Installation and Operating Instructions



Multifuel Stove

Item No.: Ecosy+ Rock Midi 5

Size: 448*342*580mm

Version 1 2021.11.16

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1- The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Ecosy+ Rock Midi 5 multifuel Eco Stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. Authorised mineral fuels can also be burned in smoke control areas. The Ecosy+ Rock Midi 5 multifuel Eco Stove is fitted with a permanent stop to prevent closure of the secondary air control inlet slots beyond 4mm open and the tertiary air control beyond 2mm open.

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed. Take care when assembling and moving the stove. It is made of cast iron and is very heavy (24kgs)

2- Important information about installing and using the stove

- All national and local regulations need to be complied with when installing the stove.
- The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.
- Only use for domestic heating purposes only.
- Burn only approved fuels.
- This stove will become very hot whilst in operation and due care should be taken. Use only the tool provided to operate the door handles and ash pan. Do not place flammable objects on or near the stove.
- The stove must NOT be installed into a chimney that serves any other appliance and is suitable for intermittent burning.
- There must be a suitable air supply into the room where the stove is installed and care should be taken so it is not possible to block the front or back air inlets to the stove.
- There must NOT be an extractor fan in the same room as the stove as this may cause fumes to be emitted into the room.
- Do not make unauthorised changes or modifications to the stove
- The stove and chimney flue must be regularly cleaned . It is especially important to check for blockages following a prolonged shutdown period. It is recommended that the stove and flue is regularly maintained by a competent engineer.

3 – Assembly of the Stove

The stove maybe supplied with the flue collar fitted to the back. If the installation requires the flue to exit from the top of the stove, swap the collar for the blanking plate on the top.

- 3.1. Lay the stove carefully on its side and attach one leg to each corner of the base using the bolts and washers. Carefully lift the stove back upright to rest on its feet.
- 3.2. Check inner panels and grate inside to make sure every part is in the correct place.



4 – Installation of the stove

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

For your safety it is very important that your stove is correctly installed. Our Stoves cannot accept any responsibility for any fault arising through incorrect installation or use.

4.1. Regulations

All national and local regulations need to be complied with when installing the stove.

4.2. Installation

The stove must be installed by a registered installer or approved by your local building control officer.

4.3. Safety clearances

The stove must be installed with the following minimum safety clearances from combustible materials.

Side 600mm

Rear 800mm

If the stove is to be installed in a non combustible recess it is recommended that 100mm clearance is left at the back and sides for maintenance and to allow air to circulate around the stove.

4.4. Floor

National and local building regulations must be complied with when considering the floor or hearth where the stove is to be installed. The floor must be capable of bearing the weight of the stove and the stove must be mounted on a non-combustible hearth.

4.5. Access for cleaning

Consideration must be given to installing extra access in the flue system to ensure all sections can be cleaned and maintained.

4.6 Requirements to fit a carbon monoxide (CO) alarm

When this stove is installed, Building Regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance.

Further guidance on the installation of the Carbon Monoxide alarm is available in the latest version of BS EN 50292 and from the alarm manufacturers instructions.

IMPORTANT NOTE : The installation a Carbon Monoxide (CO) alarm is not a substitute for installing the appliance correctly, regular servicing and maintenance of the chimney / flue or the stove itself.

5– Operating Instructions

5.1. Fuel

Wood

Use only seasoned timber with a moisture content of less than 20%. Typically this means wood which has been cut and stored in an open dry shelter for between one and two years. The recommended log dimensions are 12 inches long(300mm) x 6 inch diameter(150mm).

DO NOT BURN wet or unseasoned wood, construction timber, painted or treated wood, driftwood or manufactured board products. Doing so will result in the wood burning inefficiently and excess smoke, soot and tar will be produced. This will coat and damage the internal components of the stove and flue and could result in a chimney fire.

DO NOT BURN bituminous coal, any petroleum based products or any liquid fuels

Solid Fuel

Solid mineral fuel should be placed in the stove so that there is no more than a 30° incline of the fuel bed from front to back. It should not be stacked above the level of the rear firebrick as this may result in damage to the stove.

Solid fuel material burn best with the primary air sliders controlling the rate of burn. For optimum performance when burning only solid-mineral fuel, it may also be beneficial to close the tertiary air supply on the back of the stove.

Always de-ash before refuelling and do not let the ash build up to the underside of the grate bars. Solid mineral fuel produces ash, which if allowed to build up will stifle the airflow through the Primary air sliders and grate. This will eventually cause the fire to go out.

With some solid mineral fuels a residue of burnt fuel or clinker will accumulate on the grate, allow the fire to go out periodically to remove this.

Important! - We cannot stress firmly enough how important it is to empty the ashpan regularly. Air passing through the fire bed cools the grate bars. Distortion or burning out the grate bars is nearly always caused by ash being allowed to build up to the underside of the grate.

Anthracite is an approved natural smokeless fuel (not processed) and therefore can vary greatly in quality and performance. It generally requires excellent air supply and above average fire-bed temperatures to maintain maximum performance and with experience we would suggest that it is used in conjunction with other approved manufactured smokeless fuels as per the HETAS approved list.

Note that only Authorised fuels (and wood logs) can be burned in Smoke Control Areas (details of Authorised fuels can be found here <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/fuels.php>).

HETAS Ltd. approve the following fuels in closed appliances:-

Coalite

Coalite Nuts

Blazebrite

Homefire

Homefire Ovals

Phurnacite

Ancit

Taybrite

Sunbrite Doubles

Maxibrite

Anthracite Small Nuts

Wood Logs

Warning!- Petroleum coke fuels or household waste must not be burnt on this appliance. This appliance should not be used as an incinerator. No liquid fuels should be burnt on this appliance. Bituminous coals are not recommended.

5.2. Before lighting

If using for the first time, or following a long period out of use check that the flue is clear and unobstructed.

Check that the ash pan is empty and in position.

WARNING

During the first few times the stove is used, the heat resistant paint will be curing, and may give off small amounts of smoke and odours. This is completely normal for this type of appliance, and the room should be well ventilated.

To aid this process and not damage the stove finish, the first few times a new stove is used the fire should be kept to a moderate size, and not fired vigorously.

When the stove is new, for the first 20 hours burning only use gentle small controlled wood fires (NO COAL) during which the first three fires must be small kindling wood fires only. This is required to correctly adhere the paintwork on the stove. After the first three fires gently increase the size of the fuel and duration of the burn time. Failure to adhere to this instruction will result in likely damage to the paintwork on the stove. In addition, during the "break in fires" do not touch the paintwork on the stove as during this period the paintwork will be relatively soft and will mark easily.

5.3. Lighting a wood fire

Place 2 or 3 firelighters or screwed up newspaper onto the fire grate with about 1 kg of kindling and light the fire with a taper.

When the firelighters or newspaper are burning, leave the door ajar about 1 to 2 cm to achieve a good draw and avoid condensation. Allow the burning kindling to warm up the chimney.

After 2 to 5 minutes the chimney should be warm enough create a good draw and the door can be closed.

Once the kindling has formed a good bed of glowing embers the stove can be refuelled with 2 or 3 pieces of wood.(Don't be tempted to overfill the firebox and risk fuel falling onto the glass or out the fire as stove opened).

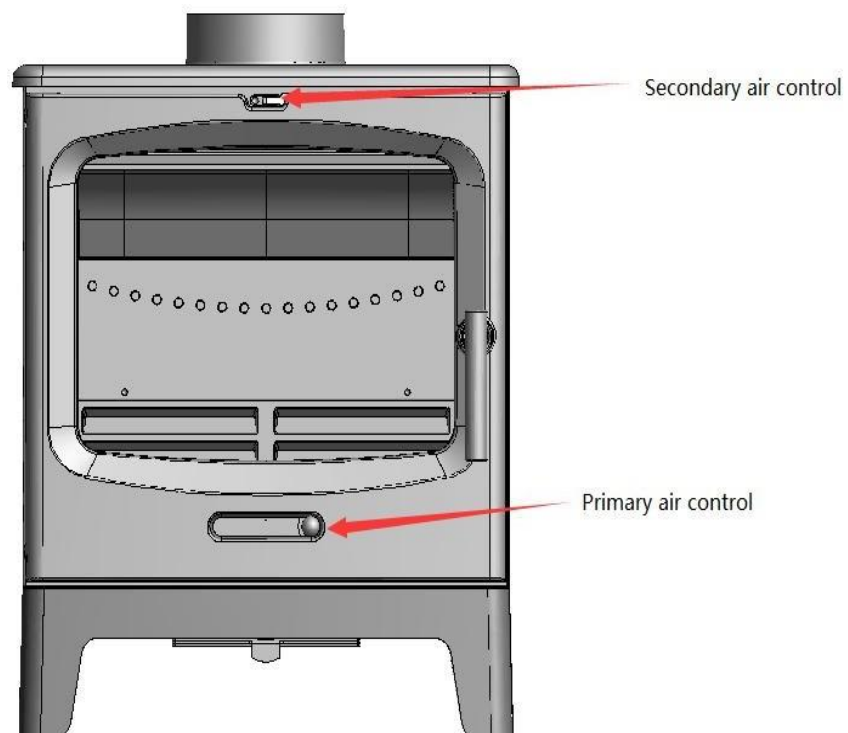
When opening the door always open gently for the first 2 to 3 cm to allow the pressure to equalise and stop smoke from escaping.

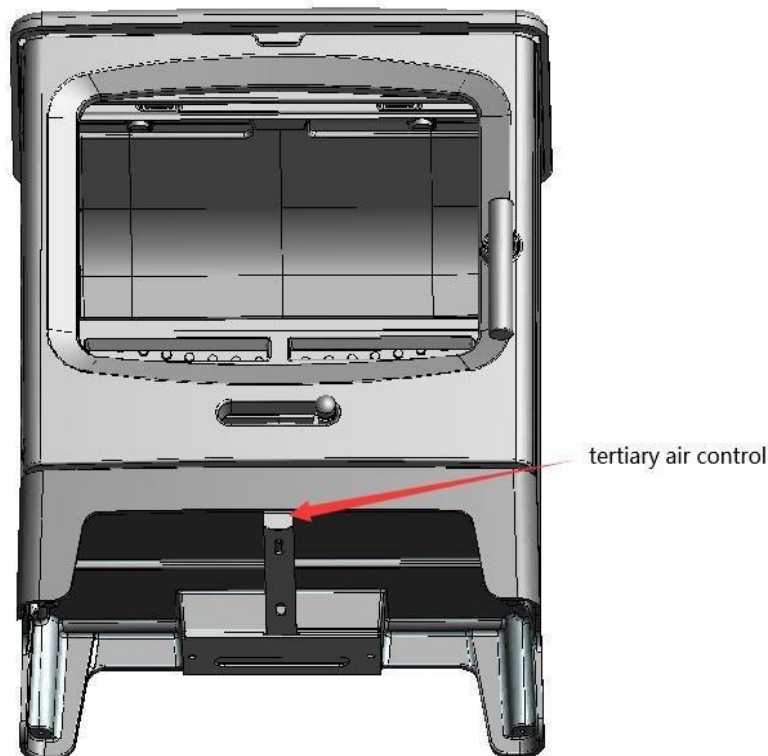
The stove should not be operated with either door left open for long periods.
The stove door should never be left open when the stove is in use.

Under normal chimney draft conditions expect to refuel the stove every 45 to 60 minutes.

Under normal operation on burning wood the tertiary air setting should always be fully **OPEN**.

Please follow below diagram ensure all the setting is correct.





5.4. Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoke

WARNING

When refuelling the door should be left ajar for five minutes then closed, after which the air controls can be adjusted to the desired setting.

5.5. Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

5.6. Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

5.7. Dampers left open

Operation with the air controls or dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls or dampers door left open except as directed in the instructions.

5.8. De-ashing the stove

Before de-ashing the stove, make sure that all the fuel has burned out and the ashes has cool down, then use a brush let the ash fall from bed of the fire into the ash pan underneath. Then take out of the ashpan in this case, if you have the vacuum cleaner, sucked the ash into the vacuum cleaner directly.

If the stove is still burning when you want to de-ashing the stove, please make sure that you take a Fire-retardant glove and use special tools for cleaning. Brush and vacuum cleaner are not suitable in this case.

WARNING

Take great care when removing and emptying the ash pan. It may be very hot and still contain burning or smouldering embers and is a fire risk.

6 – Guidance on safe operation

Fire can be very dangerous

During operation, the stove and all the fittings (door handles and controls) get very hot.

Do not overfire the stove.

It is possible to fire the stove to such an extent that damage may occur. Look out for parts of the stove or flue glowing red hot. If such a situation occurs adjust the air supply accordingly to reduce the burning rate.

Chimney fire

In the event of a chimney fire

- Shut all air controls immediately
- Raise the alarm and evacuate the building
- Call the fire brigade
- Do not re-enter the building

Fumes

If installed, operated and maintained correctly the stove will not emit fumes into the room other than occasionally very small amounts when re-fuelling or de-ashing.

If fumes are being emitted during normal operation

Ventilate the room by opening all doors and windows.

Let the fire burn out

Leave the room

Check the stove, flue and chimney for blockages

Do not re-use the stove until the cause of the problem has been identified and rectified.

If required seek expert help.

Adverse weather conditions

In a small number of installations, very occasionally in specific weather conditions (direction of wind) the draw of the chimney may be affected causing a downdraught and fumes to be emitted into the room.

If this is the case the stove should not be used and advice sought from a professional flue installer who would be able to advise on possible solutions such as an anti-downdraught cowl.

7- Maintenance

Maintenance should only be carried out when the stove is cool

Before use

Between burns in the stove it is good practice to keep ash and debris to a minimum. Especially empty the ash pan and ash pan section. Remember that if only burning wood it is recommended to keep a bed of ash about 1cm thick on the grate.

Cleaning the stove

Clean the outside of the stove with a soft brush.

Note that if required the flue can be accessed for cleaning from inside the stove.

Stove glass

Clean the stove glass only when cool with a specialist glass cleaner. Use of any abrasive cleaner will scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult.

Chimney

It is important to have the chimney cleaned at least once a year.

Regular inspection and cleaning of the internal components of the stove can indicate if the chimney requires more frequent cleaning.

If the stove has been unused for an extended period (during the summer) the chimney should be checked by a competent person before use.

Note

All parts that are in direct contact with the fire (grate, Baffle, back or side air boxes) are considered as normal wear parts. Their life will be dependant on how vigorously the stove is operated and they must be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. If they become worn, damaged or not positioned correctly, non wear parts such as the stove top and sides will be exposed to excessive heat and may be damaged.

8– Fault Finding

Fire will not burn

- The fuel is too wet and not suitable
- Air inlets to the stove are blocked
- The flue is blocked or restricted
- Inadequate air supply into the room

Soot build up on glass

- Fuel is too wet

Fuel pieces are too large and "smouldering" rather than burning.
The stove operating temperature is too low
The stove is being run too "slow" with not enough air
Poor chimney draft

Excessive wear on internal parts

Stove fired too vigorously
Too little air passing through the bottom grate
Use of wood that is too dry (eg wood from old furniture)

9 - Specification

Copy of the CE plate attached to the stove

