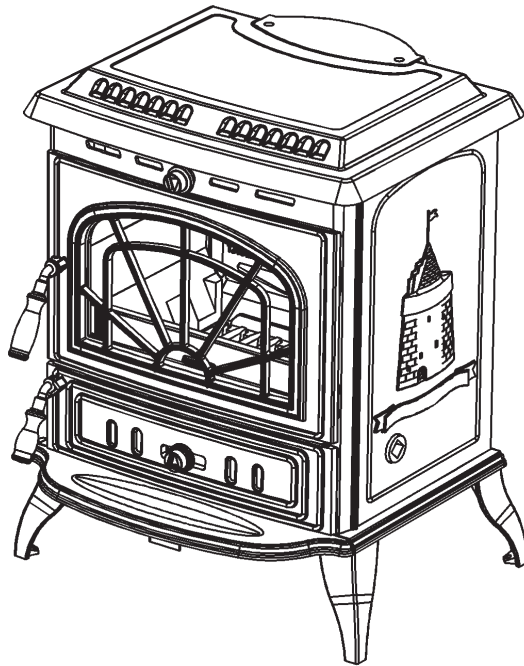




Erin Non Boiler Solid Fuel Stove



INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

This appliance is hot while in operation and retains its heat for a long period of time after use. Children, aged or infirm persons should be supervised at all times and should not be allowed to touch the hot working surfaces while in use or until the appliance has thoroughly cooled.

When using the stove in situations where children, aged and/or infirm persons are present a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2002.

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ERIN SOLID FUEL NON BOILER STOVE INSTALLATION & OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL

When installing, operating and maintaining your Erin Stove respect basic standards of fire safety. Read these instructions carefully before commencing the installation. Failure to do so may result in damage to persons and property. Consult your local Municipal office and your insurance representative to determine what regulations are in force. Save these instructions for future reference.

Please note that it is a legal requirement under England & Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a Government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health & Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of contact with the skin wash immediately with plenty of water.

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

“IMPORTANT WARNING”

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

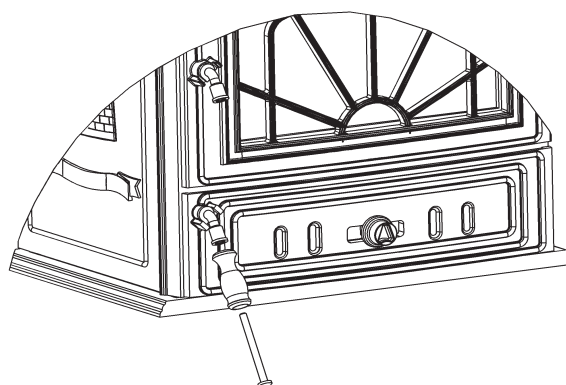
There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room.

The complete installation must be done in accordance with current Standards and Local Codes. It should be noted that the requirements and these publications may be superseded during the life of this manual.

PRE INSTALLATION ASSEMBLY

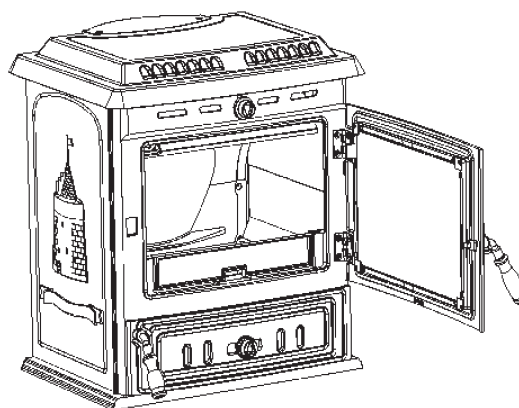
1. After removing the stove from its pack, open the ashpit door and remove the contents from the ashpan. Attach the short timber handle to the ashpit door using the M8 x 70mm long round head screw and the spring washer. (See Fig.1).

Fig.1



2. Open the fire door using the detachable handle and remove the contents from the firebox.

Fig.2



3. Remove the hob and place to one side, taking care not to damage the enamel finish.
4. Lay the stove on its back taking care not to damage rear of stove.
5. Fit the ashtray to the base using the two $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " long round head screws and two of the $\frac{3}{8}$ " washers provided. Fit the tool holder to the base using the two $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " long countersunk screws, and two of the $\frac{3}{8}$ " washers provided.

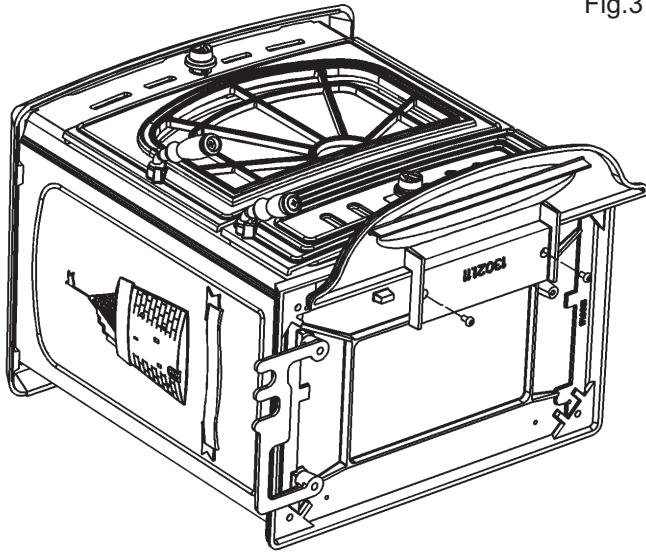


Fig.3

6. Fit the secondary air control rod bracket to the ashtray using the two $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " long round head screws and the two lock washers provided. Fit the connecting rod through the control rod bracket with the notches facing downwards and leave it hanging loose until the stove is standing upright. See Fig.4.

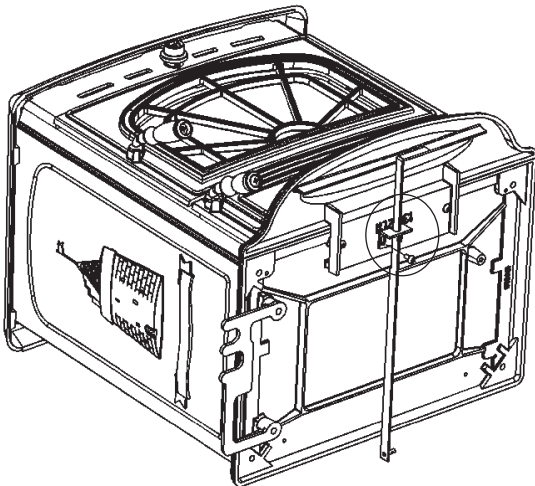


Fig.4

7. Remove the four M10 bolts from the base, and fit the four legs using the four M10 x 20mm long bolts and the $\frac{3}{8}$ " washers provided in the jiffy bag. (See Fig.5).

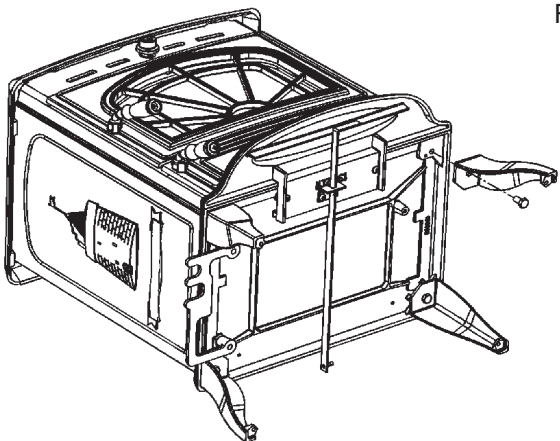
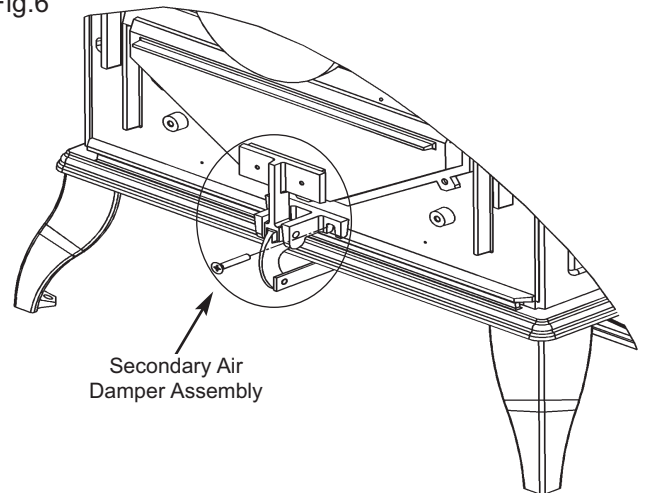


Fig.5

9. Stand the stove upright, taking care not to strain the back leg bolts. Attach the secondary air damper assembly to the back panel using the two $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{3}{4}$ " long round head screws and the two lock washers provided (See Fig.6). Connect the connecting rod to the secondary air damper assembly and fix it into place using the split pin and $\frac{1}{4}$ " washer provided in the jiffy bag. Ensure that the ends of the split pin are bent back with the $\frac{1}{4}$ " washer between the casting and the ends of the split pin. See Fig 7.

Fig.6

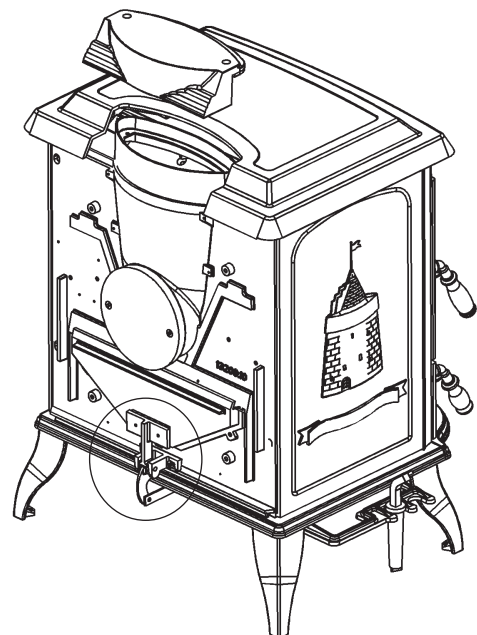


Note: Ensure that the secondary air damper is sealing against the back panel when the connecting rod is in the closed position. (see section on Secondary Air Control).

TOP FLUE EXIT

Fit the top flue spigot to the top of the stove as shown in Fig.8, and cement into place. Ensure that no cement blocks the flue passageway.

Fig.7



REAR FLUE EXIT

Remove the back flue cover plate from the back of the stove and using the 1/4" countersunk screws for the cover plate, attach the top flue outlet hob cover plate (see Fig.8).

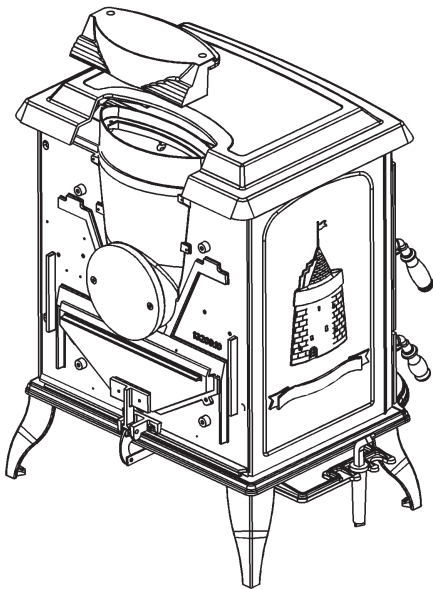


Fig.8

FLUES

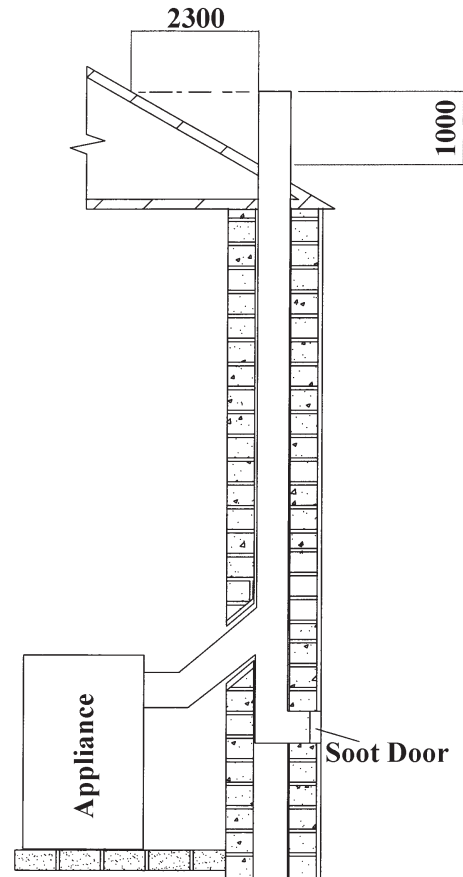
It is not possible to sweep the chimney through this appliance. Allow adequate access to the flue and chimney for sweeping. Flues should be vertical wherever possible and where a bend is necessary, it should not make an angle of more than 45° with the vertical. Horizontal flue runs should be avoided except in the case of a back outlet appliance, when the length of the horizontal section should not exceed 150mm.

In order to minimise flue resistance and to make sweeping easier it is recommended to use 2 x 45° bends rather than a 90° bend.

The flue termination point must be located to minimise any wind effects. Wind effects of suction, pressure zones and turbulence can be created by the roof and adjacent objects. Wind effects can also be created by natural land contours.

To minimise the wind effects, the flue termination point should be located a minimum of 1000mm from the roof measured vertically and 2300mm measured horizontally. Where this termination point does not suffice it may be necessary to extend the flue pipe so that the termination point is above the apex. (See Fig.9)-

Fig.9

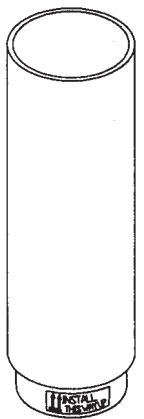


FLUE PIPES

A flue pipe should only be used to connect an appliance to a chimney and should not pass through any roof space.

Flue pipes may be of any of the following materials:

- Cast iron as described in BS 41: 1973 (1981), or
- Mild steel with a wall thickness of at least 3mm, or
- Stainless steel with a wall thickness of at least 1mm and as described in BS EN 10095:1999 Specification for stainless and heat resisting steel plate, sheet and strip, for Grade 316 S11, 316 S13, 316 S16, 316 S31, 316 S33, or the equivalent Euronorm 88-71 designation, or
- Vitreous enamelled steel complying with BS 6999: 1989.



Flue pipes with spigot and socket joints should be fitted with the socket uppermost.

Clearance to combustibles must be adhered to when fitting the flue pipe.

The flue gas mass flow is 8.2 g/s solid mineral fuel and 7.7g/s wood logs. The mean flue gas temperature measured directly downstream of the spigot at nominal heat output is 344°C. The appliance is suitable for continuous operation on solid mineral fuel and intermittent operation on wood logs.

CHIMNEY

The Erin is a radiant room heater and must be connected to a chimney of the proper size and type. The chimney must have a cross-sectional area of at least 30 square inches 18150sq. mm or a diameter of at least 6" (150mm). It is best to connect to a chimney of the same size, as connection to a larger size may result in a somewhat less draught.

Do not connect to a chimney serving another appliance. Minimum chimney height 15' (4.5 meters) from floor on which stove is installed. An existing masonry chimney should be inspected and if necessary repaired by a competent mason. The stove must be connected to a chimney with a minimum continuous draft of .06" wg (15 Pascals). Poor draft conditions will result in poor performance.

Chimneys for use with solid fuel appliances should be capable of withstanding a temperature of 1100°C without any structural change which would impair the stability or performance of the chimney.

If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept again, one month after installation, to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and the open fire.

BS EN 15287-1:2007, Design Installation and Commissioning of Chimneys; Part 1: Chimneys for non-roomsealed heating appliances should be used.

VENTILATION & COMBUSTION AIR REQUIREMENTS

It is imperative that there is sufficient air supply to the stove in order to support correct combustion. The air supply to this appliance must comply with B.S. 8303: Part 1. The minimum effective air requirement for this appliance in Ireland is 65cm². In the UK the air requirement is 60.1cm² if a flue draught stabiliser is used or 29.2cm² without.

If there is another air using appliance fitted in the same or adjacent room, it will be necessary to calculate additional air supply.

All materials used in the manufacture of air vents should be such that the vent is dimensionally stable and corrosion resistant.

The effective free area of any vent should be ascertained before installation. The effect of any screen should be allowed for when determining the effective free area of any vent.

Air vents direct to the outside of the building should be located so that any air current produced will not pass through normally occupied areas of the room.

An air vent outside the building should not be located less than the dimensions specified within the Building Regulations from any part of any flue terminal. These air vents must also be fire proofed as per Building Regulations.

Air vents traversing cavity walls should include a continuous duct across the cavity. The duct should be installed in such a manner as not to impair the weather resistance of the cavity.

Joints between air vents and outside walls should be sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture. Existing air vents should be of the correct size and unobstructed for the appliance in use.

If there is an air extraction fan or other air using appliance fitted in the room or adjacent rooms where this appliance is fitted, additional air vents will be required to alleviate the possibility of spillage of products of combustion from the appliance/flue while the fan is in operation.

Where such a installation exists, a test for spillage should be made with the fan or fans and other appliances using air in operation at full rate, (i.e. extraction fans, tumble dryers) with all external doors and windows closed.

If spillage occurs following the above operation, an additional air vent of sufficient size to prevent this occurrence should be installed.

PERMANENT AIR VENT

The stove requires a permanent and adequate air supply in order for it to operate safely and efficiently. In accordance with current Building Regulations the installer will have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the stove is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.

Extractor Fan

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit smoke and fumes into the room.

LOCATION

There are several conditions to be considered in selecting a location for your Erin Stove.

- Position in the area to be heated- central locations are usually best.
- Allowances for proper clearances to combustibles.

NOTE: Sufficient space should be given around the back and sides of the stove to allow access to the secondary air control damper.

INSTALLATION CLEARANCES

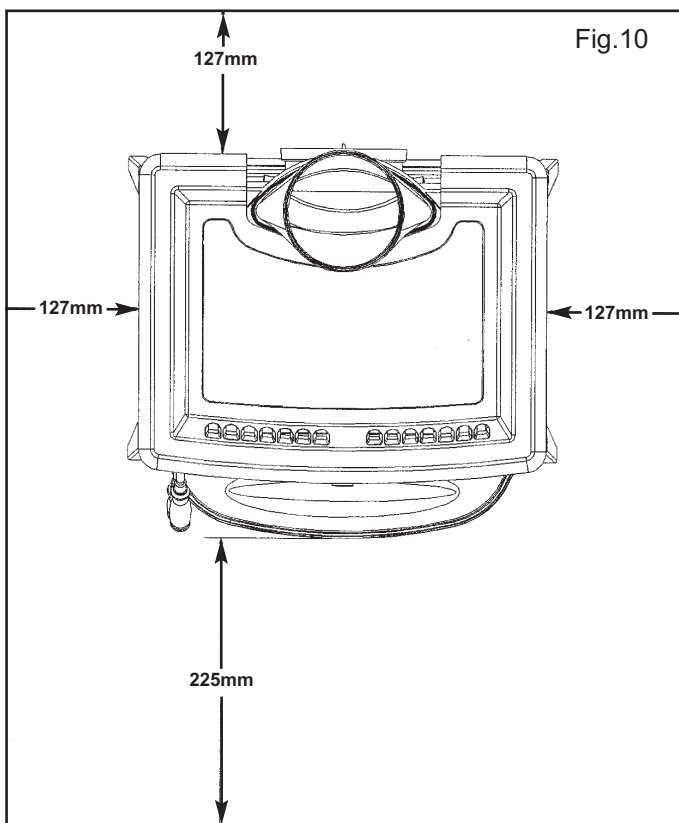
Maintain at least the following clearances to all combustible material:

From the front	910 mm
From the back	900 mm
From the sides	700 mm
From the flue pipe straight up only	910 mm

It is recommended that this appliance is sited next to and on a non-combustible surface. A minimum all round clearance of 100 mm will allow air circulation and not impede the performance of the stove.

FLOOR PROTECTION

It is recommended that this appliance is installed on a solid, level, non-combustible hearth conforming to current Building Regulations. See Fig. 10.



COMMISSIONING & HANDOVER

On completion of the installation allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out, when a small fire may be lit and checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to the atmosphere. Do not run at full output for at least 24 hours.

On Completion of the installation ensure that the operating instructions for the stove are left with the customer. Ensure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used on the stove and warn them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove.

Advise the user what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted from the stove. The customer should be warned to use a fireguard to BS 6539 in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

IMPORTANT NOTES

Now that your Stanley solid fuel Stove is installed and no doubt you are looking forward to many comforts it will provide, we would like to give you some tips on how to get the best results from your stove.

1. We would like if you could take some time to read the operating instructions/hints, which we are confident, will be of great benefit to you.
2. Do not burn fuel with a high moisture content, such as a damp peat or unseasoned timber. This will only result in a build up of tar in the stove and in the chimney.

FUEL CALORIFIC VALUES - SOLID FUELS		
Anthracite 25-50mm	C.V.: 8.2kW/Kg	14,000 BTUs/lb
House Coal 25-75mm	C.V.: 7.2kW/Kg	12,000 BTUs/lb
Timber - Firebox size	C.V.: 5.0kW/Kg	8,600 BTUs/lb
Peat Briquettes	C.V.: 4.8kW/Kg	8,300 BTUs/lb
Bog Peat	C.V.: 3.4kW/Kg	6,000 BTUs/lb

3. **CLEAN THE FLUE-WAYS OF THE STOVE EVERY WEEK AND ENSURE THAT THERE ARE NO BLOCKAGES. PLEASE REFER TO MANUAL FOR INSTRUCTIONS.**
4. Before loading fresh fuel into the firebox, riddle fully to remove all ashes this will allow better and cleaner burning. See directions in manual.
5. Never allow a build up of ashes in the ash pan, as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.
6. Avoid slow burning of damp or unseasoned fuel as this will result in tarring flue ways and chimney i.e. peat or timber.
7. Allow adequate air ventilation to ensure plenty of air for combustion.
8. Do not burn rubbish/household plastic.
9. The ash door can only be opened when the fire door is opened first. This is to prevent the ash door being left open when the fire door is closed, causing damage to the stove.
10. Clean the chimney at least twice a year.
11. Burning soft fuels such as timber and peat will stain the glass. Regular cleaning will prevent permanent staining.
12. Keep all combustible materials a safe distance away from unit, please see section for clearances to combustibles.
13. For safety reasons never leave children unaccompanied while stove is in use.
14. Avoid contact with unit when in use as stove reaches very high operating temperatures.
15. Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

Before lighting the stove check with the installer that the installation work and commissioning checks described in the installation instructions have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept clean, is sound and free from any obstructions. As part of the stove's commissioning and handover the installer should have demonstrated how to operate correctly.

LIGHTING

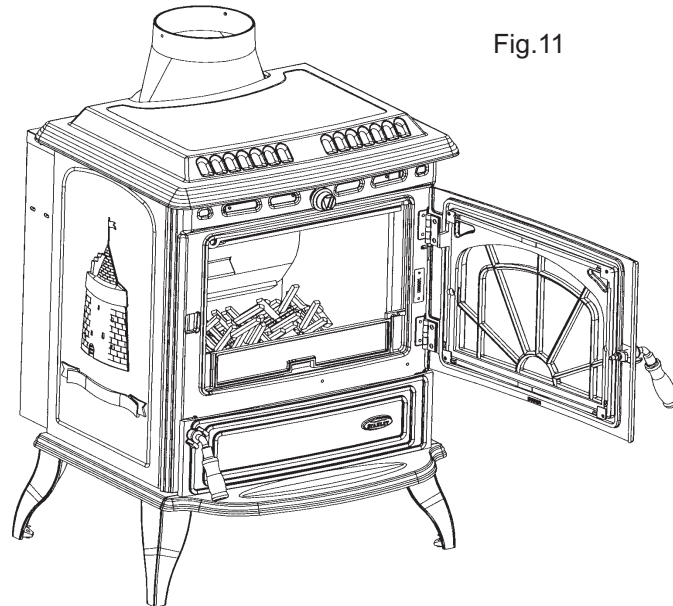


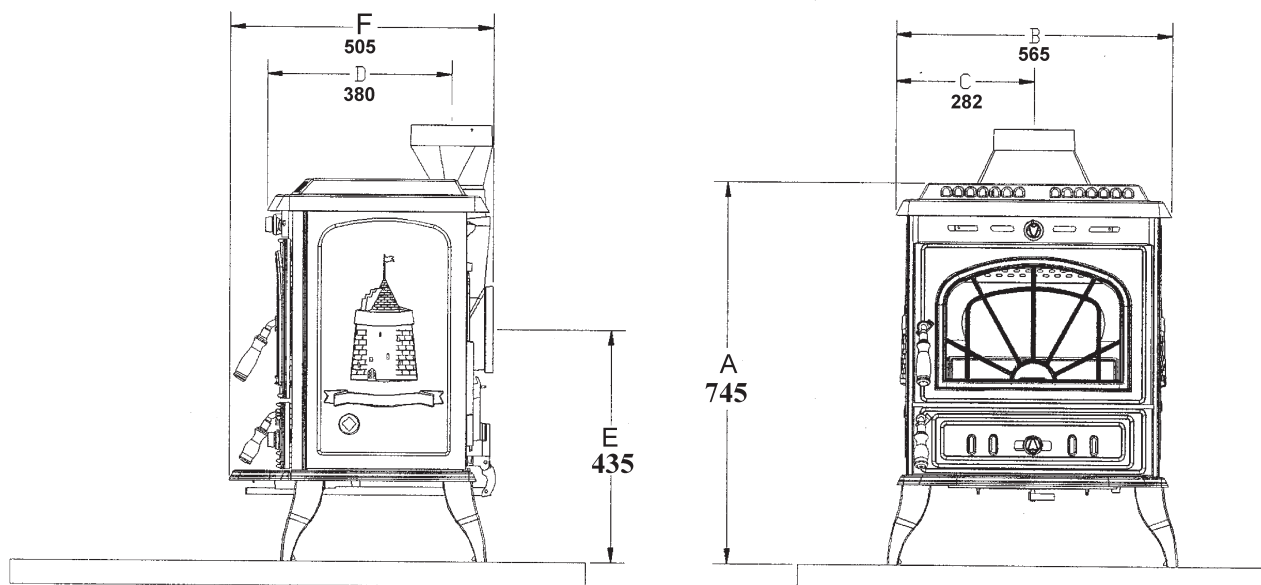
Fig.11

1. Before lighting the stove, ensure that any build up in the firebox has been removed (see De-Ashing Section) and that the ashpan has been emptied.
2. Open fire door and open the primary air inlet by sliding the control knob on the ashpit door to the right hand side.
3. Open the secondary air inlet by turning it anti-clockwise.
4. Cover with crumpled pieces of paper.
5. Lay 10-12 pieces of kindling on top of the paper towards the back of the firebox.
6. Ignite and close the fire door.
7. **Under no circumstances should any flammable liquid i.e. petrol, paraffin etc., be used to light the fire.**
8. When the kindling is well alight open the fire door and add more kindling of a larger size to sustain the fire. Close the fire door.
9. When a hot bed of coals is established add the normal fuel.
10. When well lighted, adjust the air controls to give the required heat output.
11. Always open the fire door first before opening the ash door. Do not only open the ash door to de-ash the appliance as this will cause the fire to run away and may cause damage if left open for a prolonged period , with the fire door closed.

Re-fuelling - Open the fire door and reload, close the fire door.

SPECIFICATION

Fig.12



Note: Dimensions stated are in millimetres and may be subject to a slight +/- variation.

TECHNICAL DATA

	OUTPUT TO ROOM		TOTAL OUTPUT	
	NOMINAL	MAX.	NOMINAL	MAX.
WOOD LOGS	10.2 kW		10.2kW	
MANUFACTURED SMOKELESS FUEL	10.4 kW	14.7kW	10.4kW	14.7kW

Typical refuelling intervals to obtain nominal outputs	Wood	1.5 hours	5.5kgs
	MSF	4 hours	6.5kgs
Flue Gas Mass Flow	Wood	7.7 g/s	
	MSF	8.2 g/s	
Flue Gas temp at nominal output	344°C		
Gross Weight: 172 kgs			
Flue Outlet 153 mm	Log size	406 mm	
This appliance has been tested in accordance with BS EN 13240	Flue draught 15 Pascals		

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

WARNING: DO NOT OBSTRUCT SECONDARY AIR SUPPLY TO THE AIR DUCT AT THE BACK OF THE STOVE

RECOMMENDED FUELS

All fuels should be stored under cover and kept as dry as possible prior to use.

This appliance has been tested using seasoned wood logs and manufactured briquetted smokeless fuel (Ancit) for closed appliances, sized between 20g and 140g. Other fuels are commercially available and may give similar results. Wood logs up to 406mm long are suitable. All fuels should be stored under cover and kept as dry as possible prior to use.

Do not use fuels with a Petro-coke ingredient as this may cause the grate to overheat, causing damage. Reduced outputs will result when fuels of lower calorific values are used. Never use gasoline or gasoline type lantern fuel, kerosene, charcoal lighter fluid or similar liquids to start or freshen up a fire in this heater. Keep all such liquid well away from the heater at all times. Operate the stove only with the fuelling door closed except for re-fuelling.

This stove has obtained HETAS Ltd approval for burning natural and manufactured smokeless fuels and wood logs only as detailed in recommended fuels below. HETAS Approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with the recommended fuels listed, nor does it cover instructions for the use of other fuels.

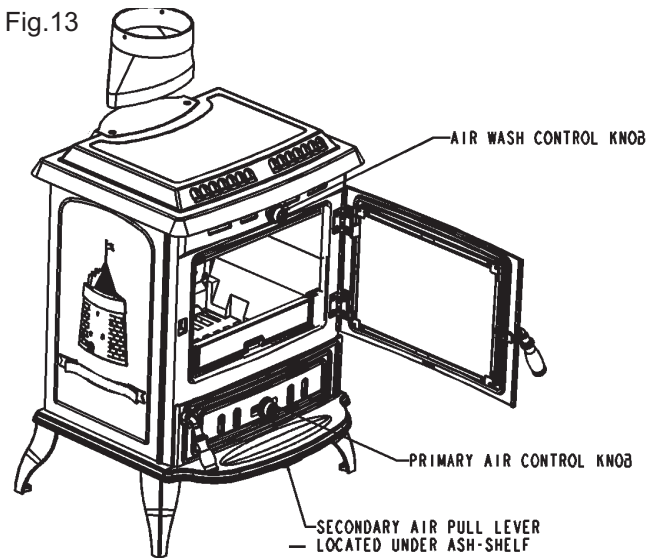
WARNING:

Properly installed, operated and maintained this stove will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken -

- Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
- Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the stove.
- Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required.
- Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flue-way or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

Fig.13

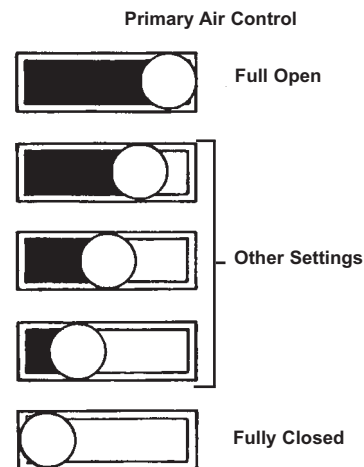


PRIMARY AIR CONTROL

The primary air for the stove is controlled by sliding the primary air control knob on the ashpit door. The control knob should be moved right for the maximum burn setting and moved to the left for the minimum burn setting. Fig.14 shows the various positions for the control knob corresponding to their burn rates.

When operating the stove for the first time put the air controls in a mid position first to become familiar with the heat output obtained from different fuels.

Fig.14



AIR WASH CONTROL

The amount of air supplied to the air wash is controlled by adjusting the air wash control knob on the top of the front casting. The air wash is adjusted by inserting the moulded end of the operating tool onto the air wash control knob and twisting it clockwise to close it and anti-clockwise to open it. (see Fig.15)

When burning wood this control being open will help to keep the glass clean. For nominal heat output slide the primary air control to the closed to half open position and use the air wash control to adjust the burning rate. The best positions will be learned over a period of time.

Fig.15

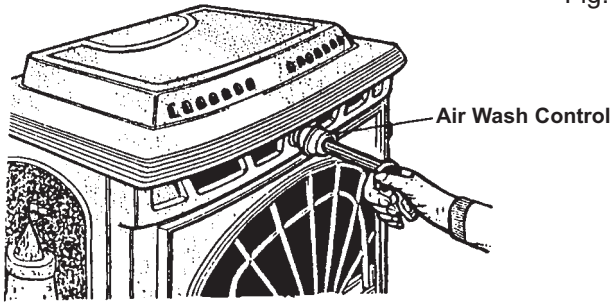
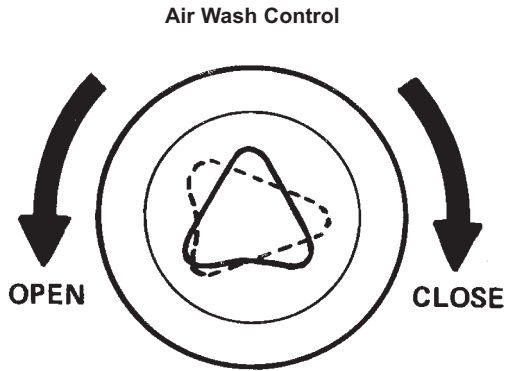


Fig.16



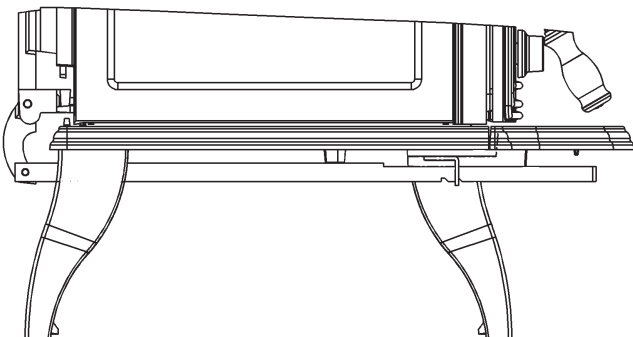
OPEN When burning coal, timber or peat.
CLOSE When burning anthracite, and smokeless fuels.

SECONDARY AIR CONTROL

The secondary air is adjusted by adjusting the position of the secondary air connecting rod, which is located underneath the ash tray. Pulling the rod out to the last notch on the connecting rod, gives the maximum amount of secondary air and pushing it back towards the stove, closes the secondary air completely.

When burning wood this control only needs to be cracked open and closed when burning smokeless fuels.

Fig.17



LOW / SLUMBER BURN

To achieve an overnight or a low burn rate, close the air wash control knob and the secondary air control. Slide the primary air control knob until it is approximately 3mm open. If the fuel load is too small or the draught too strong, the primary air control knob may need to be closed even further to sustain the low burn rate.

BURNING OF ANTHRACITE OR SMOKELESS COAL

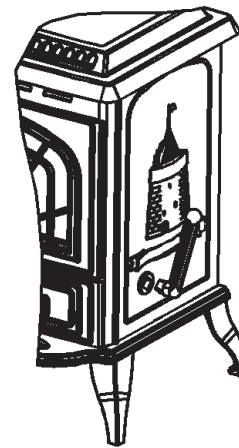
When burning anthracite or smokeless coal, close the air wash control knob by turning it in a clockwise direction. Open the primary air control knob by sliding it fully towards the right. Close the secondary air control by lifting the secondary air connecting rod and pushing it fully back until the notch engages in the connecting rod bracket.

NOTE: When burning anthracite or smokeless coal, the air wash and secondary air damper must be closed.

DE-ASHING

When ash build-up becomes excessive in the fire chamber shake the firebars by inserting the grate operating tool into the rocker connection at the right hand side of the stove, and turning it clockwise and anticlockwise to achieve the rocker motion.

Fig.18



DISPOSAL OF ASHES

When opening the ash door the fire door must be opened first.

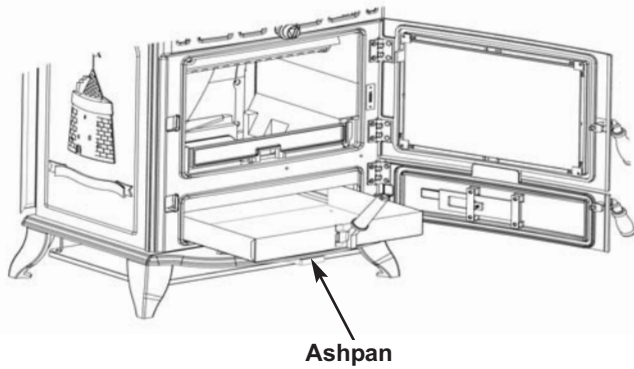
The stove is provided with a steel ashpan. This ashpan must be emptied every day.

If ashes are allowed to build up to grate level the firebars could be damaged by overheating. We recommend that you remove ashes after you have riddled the fire following an overnight burn.

Note: The stove should never be operated with the ashpit door open.

Ashes should be placed in a metal or other non-combustible container with a tight fitting lid. The closed container of ashes should be placed on a non-combustible material, pending final disposal. If ashes are buried in soil, or otherwise dumped they should be retained in the closed container until they are thoroughly cooled.

Fig.19



TO CLEAN CHIMNEY OUTLET

Remove the hob and place to one side, taking care not to damage the enamel finish. Remove the heat exchanger by unscrewing the four 1/4" round head screws, and insert the cleaning brush. Replace the heat exchanger, ensuring that the rope has not moved out of position or been damaged. Replace the hob before relighting the fire.

TO REPLACE DAMAGED GRATE OR ROCKER BAR

Clean the firebox thoroughly and remove the fire fence. Lift up the back rocker bar by catching it in the centre until it disengages from the front rocker bar and take it out of the fire box. Lift up the front rocker bar by catching it at the end on the left hand side of the firebox until it disengages from the rocker sleeve and take out of the firebox. Replace the damaged part and replace the rocker bars by doing the reverse of the above. Fig 20 shows all the firebox parts removed.

TO REPLACE DAMAGED BRICKS

Clean the firebox thoroughly and remove any fire cement in the joints of the bricks. Remove the left and right hand front bricks. Remove the two back bricks. To remove the side bricks (left or right), lift the top side brick up and hold it in position. Lift up the bottom side brick to clear the rocker bar frame then swing the bottom brick and take it out. Lower the top firebrick and take it out at the firebox. Replace the damaged brick and replace the bricks by doing the reverse of the above.

CO ALARM

Waterford Stanley recommend the fitting of a CO Alarm in the same room as the appliance, this is a requirement under UK Building Regulations. Further guidance on the installation of a carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturers instructions.

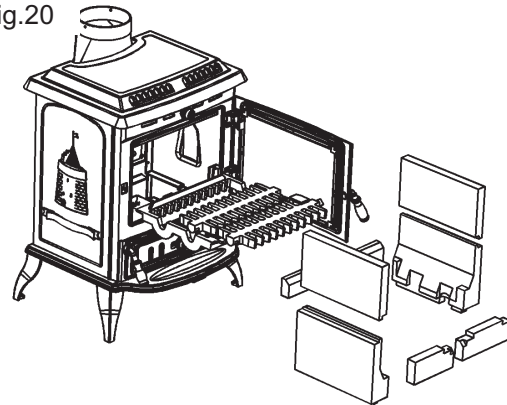
Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

WARNING:-

If the CO Alarm sounds unexpectedly:-

- 1. Open Doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.**
- 2. Let the fire go out.**

Fig.20



FIRE SAFETY

To provide reasonable fire safety, the following should be given serious consideration.

1. Do not over fire the stove.
2. Over-firing will also damage painted or enamel finish.
3. Install a smoke detector in the room.
4. A conveniently located class A fire extinguisher to contend with small fires resulting from burning embers.
5. A practical evacuation plan.
6. A plan to deal with a chimney fire as follows:-
 - (a) Notify the fire department.
 - (b) Prepare occupants for immediate evacuation.
 - (c) Close all openings into the stove.
 - (d) While awaiting the fire department watch for ignition to adjacent combustibles from over heated flue pipe or from embers or sparks from the chimney.

IN CASE OF FIRE

Close all openings into the stove and watch for ignition of adjacent combustibles from the over heated stove, or hot embers or sparks from chimney.

VITREOUS ENAMEL CLEANING

General cleaning must be carried out when the stove is thoroughly cool.

If this stove is finished in a high gloss vitreous enamel, to keep the enamel in the best condition observe the following tips:

1. Wipe over daily with a soapy damp cloth, followed by a polish with a clean dry duster.
2. For stubborn deposits a soap impregnated pad can be carefully used on the vitreous enamel.
3. Use only products recommended by the Vitreous Enamel Association, these products carry the Vitramel label.



4. **DO NOT USE ABRASIVE PADS OR OVEN CLEANSERS CONTAINING CITRIC ACID ON ENAMELLED SURFACES. ENSURE THAT THE CLEANSER MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS ARE ADHERED TO.**

GLASS CLEANING

The glass will self clean when there is sufficient heat generated by the burning fuel. If a build-up of creosote occurs on the glass it may be due to draft conditions, poor quality fuel or very low burning for a long time. It is best to clean the glass when it is thoroughly cooled.

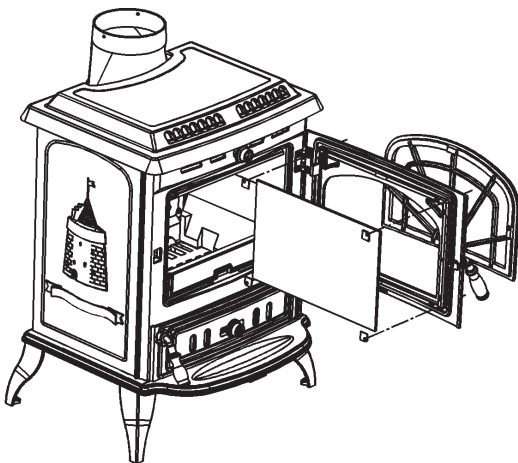


Fig.21

GLASS REPLACEMENT

- (a) Open the fire door fully.
- (b) Remove the four corner screws and clips and carefully remove the broken glass.
- (c) Clean the glass recess in the door.
- (d) Attach adhesive thermal tape to the

perimeter of the replacement glass.

- (e) Place the thermal tape side of the glass into the door recess and replace the four corner clips.
- (f) Tighten screws.
- (g) Replace glass only with ceramic glass 5mm thick.

DOOR LATCH ADJUSTMENT

If the door latch should be come loose over time due to compression/ hardening of the rope inside the fire door, an adjustment can be carried out by removing one of the washers.

Remove the nut, spacer, latch and one washer, then replace the nut, spacer and latch leaving only one washer, see Figs. 22 & 23.

Fig.22

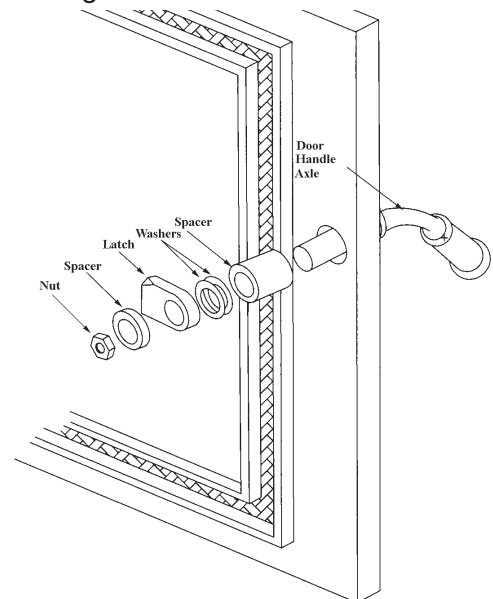
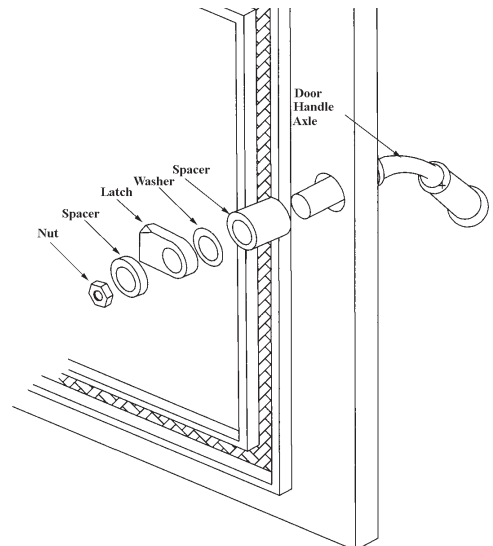


Fig.23

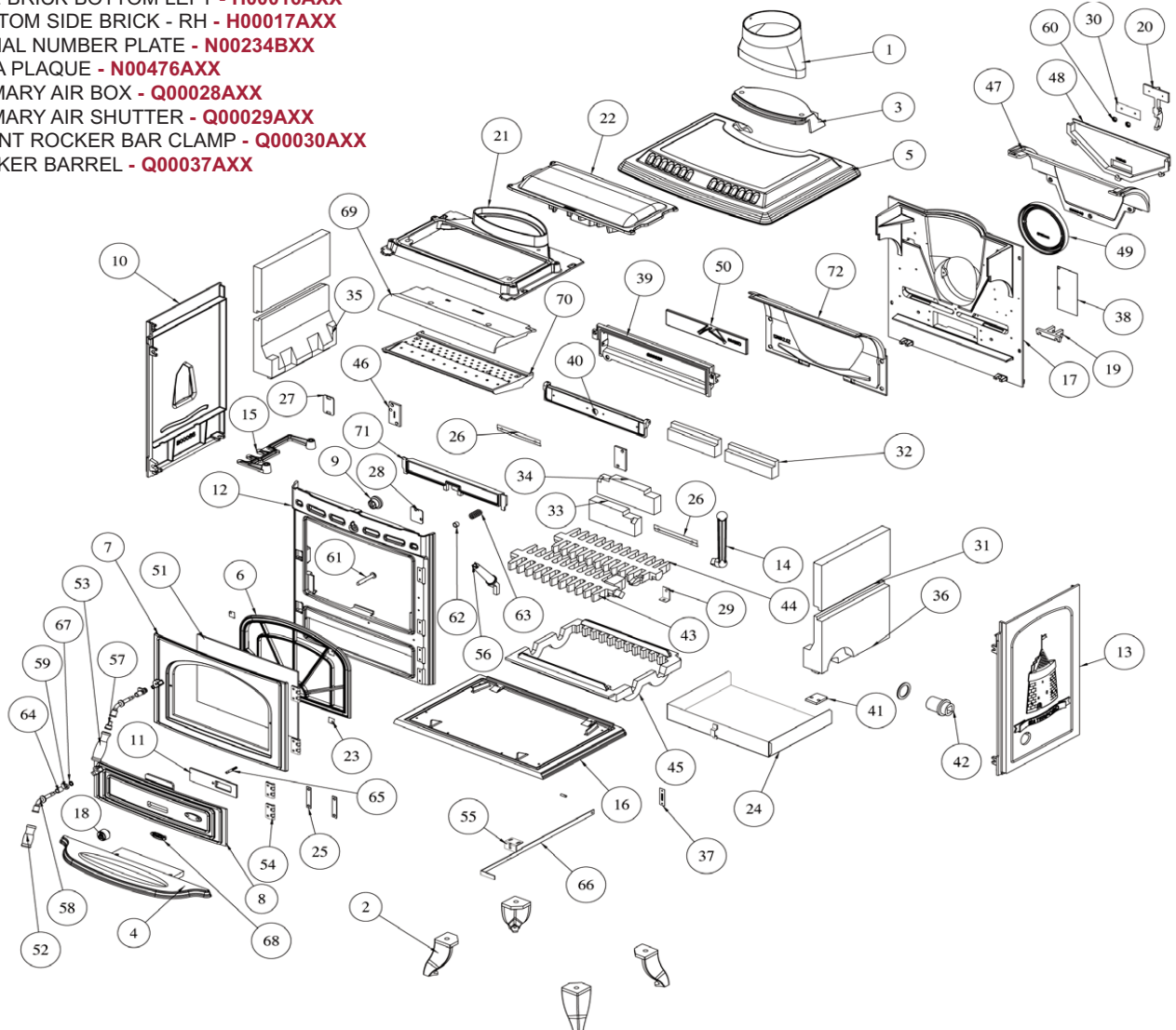


PERIODS OF PROLONGED NON-USE

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

ERIN SOLID FUEL STOVE EXPLODED VIEW

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TOP FLUE OUTLET - B00053AXX 2. LEG (SHORT) - B00054AXX 3. TOP FLUE BLANKING PLATE - B00055AXX 4. ASHTRAY - B00056AXX 5. HOB - B00057BXX 6. DOOR GRILL - B00058AXX 7. FIRE DOOR - B00059CXX 8. ASHPIT DOOR - B0061CXX 9. AIR CONTROL KNOB - B00063AXX 10. LEFT HAND SIDE PANEL - B00066EXX 11. PRIMARY AIR SLIDE - B00067AXX 12. FRONT FRAME - B00069EXX 13. RH SIDE CASTING - B00071BXX 14. RIDDLING TOOL - B00076AXX 15. TOOL HOLDER - B00078AXX 16. BASE - B00079CXX 17. BACK PANEL - B00080AXX 18. PRIMARY AIR CONTROL KNOB - B00153AXX 19. SECONDARY AIR DAMPER BKT - B00389AXX 20. SECONDARY AIR DAMPER - B00391AXX 21. INNER TOP - B00553AXX 22. ACCESS PLATE - B00578AXX 23. DOOR GLASS CLIP - F00003AXX 24. ASHPAN - F00018AXX 25. PRIMARY AIR SLIDE CLIP - F00019AXX 26. GASKET CLAMP PLATE - F00022AXX 27. TOP LATCH COVER PLATE - F00023AXX 28. LOWER LATCH COVER PLATE - F00024AXX 29. SIDE SUPPORT CLIP - F00029AXX 30. PLATE TO DAMPER - F00833AXX 31. FIRE BRICK SIDE - H00012AXX 32. BACK BRICK - H00013AXX 33. LH FRONT BRICK - H00014AXX 34. RH FRONT BRICK - H00015AXX 35. FIRE BRICK BOTTOM LEFT - H00016AXX 36. BOTTOM SIDE BRICK - RH - H00017AXX 37. SERIAL NUMBER PLATE - N00234BXX 38. DATA PLAQUE - N00476AXX 39. PRIMARY AIR BOX - Q00028AXX 40. PRIMARY AIR SHUTTER - Q00029AXX 41. FRONT ROCKER BAR CLAMP - Q00030AXX 42. SHAKER BARREL - Q00037AXX | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 43. FRONT ROCKER BAR - Q00044AXX 44. BACK ROCKER BAR - Q00045AXX 45. ROCKER BAR FRAME - Q00047BXX 46. FIRE FENCE RETAINER - Q00048CXX 47. AIR DUCT BACK PLATE - Q00049AXX 48. AIR INLET BOX - Q00571AXX 49. BACK FLUE COVER PLATE - Q00578AXX 50. BAFFLE - Q00753AXX 51. GLASS - T00003AXX 52. DOOR HANDLE (SHORT) - U00008AXX 53. DOOR HANDLE LONG - U00009AXX 54. HINGE - U00153AXX 55. SECONDARY AIR CON ROD BKT - V00017BXX 56. OPERATION TOOL - V00020BXX 57. SPIGOT TO DOOR HANDLE - V00021AXX 58. DOOR HANDLE AXLE - V00022BXX 59. DOOR LATCH - V00023AXX 60. CONICAL SPRING - V00024AXX 61. PRIMARY AIR CONTROL SHAFT - V00027AXX 62. SPACER - V00033AXX 63. SPRING - V00034AXX 64. SPACER - V00039AXX 65. AIR SLIDE SPINDLE - V00067AXX 66. CON ROD TO AIR DAMPER - V00068AXX 67. SPACER - V00489AXX 68. BADGE - V00730BXX 69. SHAKER BARREL GASKET - W00819AXX 70. TOP AIR DUCT PLATE - Z00001AXX 71. BOTTOM AIR DUCT PLATE - Z00002AXX 72. FIRE FENCE - Z00003AXX 73. SECONDARY AIR BACK PLATE - Z00006AXX |
|--|--|



INSTALLATION CHECK LIST

Tick

Flue System

1. Minimum Flue Height of 4.5 metres (15 feet).
2. When an appliance is installed into an existing chimney, it should be connected to a minimum of 1.8 meters (6 feet) of 150mm (6") flue pipe with a horizontal run not exceeding 150mm.
3. Appliance should be connected to a chimney of less than 200mm (8") in diameter (otherwise the chimney must be lined with a 6" flue liner).
4. The chimney venting position must comply with current Building Regulations.
5. The chimney serving this appliance should not serve any other appliance.
6. Access should be provided to the chimney serving the appliance to allow for cleaning.

Location

7. Clearance to combustible materials must be adhered to as described in the Clearance to Combustible section.
8. The stove must be installed on a non combustible hearth.

Ventilation & Combustion Air Requirements

9. The room in which the appliance is located must have an air vent of adequate size to support correct combustion (see Ventilation & Combustion Air Requirement Section for specific details).

Manufactured by
Waterford Stanley Ltd.,
Unit 401-403, IDA Industrial Estate, Cork Road,
Waterford, Ireland.
Tel: (051) 302300 Fax (051) 302315
www.waterfordstanley.com





STANLEY SOLID FUEL STOVE WARRANTY

CONDITIONS OF WARRANTY

Your Stanley Solid Fuel Stove is guaranteed against any part that fails (under normal operating conditions) as detailed in the following table with timelines specified from the date of installation of the appliance. If the unit is not installed within six months of date of purchase, the warranty will commence six months from the date of purchase.

Warranty Period	Parts Covered (Parts & Labour unless Stated)
Up to 1 Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refractory materials (supply only) • Rope seals, glass seals and cement seals. • Surface Finish on Seno models. • Grates and fire bars. • Ceramic glass is covered for Thermal breakage (supply only). • Rust (if reported before installation) • Aesthetic Damage (provided reported on date of receipt)
Up to 5 Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All external castings & enamel finishes (excluding impact damage or damage caused by overfiring). Pictures of damage must be submitted to WS Service Department.
Up to 3 Years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boiler - A Leaking Boiler Report must be conducted by an Authorised Stanley Service Engineer and submitted to WS Service Department for review.

The warranty is given only to the original consumer/purchaser only and is non-transferable. The appliance must be installed by a suitable qualified person and installed as per the requirements of the manual. Failure to comply with the installation requirements will void your warranty. Waterford Stanley reserve the right to replace any part due to manufacturing defect that fails within the warranty period under the terms of the warranty. The unit must be used for normal domestic purposes only and in accordance with manufacturer's operation instructions.

LIMITS OF LIABILITY

The warranty does not cover:

- * Special, incidental or consequential damages, injury to persons or Property, or any other consequential loss.
- * Any issue caused by negligence, misuse, abuse or circumstances beyond Waterford Stanley's control.
- * Any issue with wear and tear, modification, alteration, or servicing by anyone other than an authorized service engineer.
- * Installation and operational related problems such as draught related issues external to the stove, inadequate venting or ventilation, excessive flue offsets, negative air pressure caused by insufficient burning of improper fuel.
- * Damage caused to the unit while in transit.
- * Enamel discolouration due to over firing, enamel damage caused by impact, damage to baffles caused by over firing and fading of surface finish on casting.
- * Stress fractures on bricks.
- * Rust on cast iron parts unless reported prior to unit being installed.
- * Aesthetic damage, rust & missing parts on units purchased off display.

Note: Adequate clearance must be maintained around the appliance to ensure the ease of part removal in the possible event of their damage/failure. Waterford Stanley are not responsible for any costs incurred in the removal of items installed in the vicinity of the appliance that have to be moved to facilitate a part replacement.

All warranty claims must be reported to the Waterford Stanley Service Department and must be submitted with the product serial number (located on the front casting), date of purchase, proof of purchase (if requested) and details of the specific nature of the problem.

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