

SEVERN FIREPLACE INSERT INSTALLATION MANUAL



General installation and operation manual for Romotop fireplace inserts - valid in general for all types of Docherty fireplace inserts

The attached technical sheet lists detailed technical data for each type of fireplace insert. The fireplace inserts may only be operated in accordance with this manual! No unauthorized changes may be performed on the fireplace inserts!

1. Introduction

Thank you for purchasing one of our fireplace stoves and congratulations on becoming the owners of a prestigious quality appliance by Docherty.

Our fireplace stoves can function as additional heating to augment the atmosphere of your home or recreational building or as the main source of environmentally-friendly heating with high heat output, clean operation and perfect combustion. All fireplace heaters produced by our company are tested in accordance with EN 13240/2002+A2/2005 or EN 13229/2002.

Please read through the manual and technical sheet thoroughly. The user is obliged to get properly acquainted with proper installation and operation of this device with regards to its safe operation. Please retain the manual and technical sheet as a reference guide so that you can brush up all the information necessary for the correct operation of your fireplace stove before each heating season.

We only provide a warranty on our products if all the instructions listed in this operation manual are adhered to.

2. Technical description

Fireplace inserts are intended for building into stoves in various interiors (apartments, recreation buildings, restaurants). Romotop fireplace inserts are manufactured from quality construction materials – cast metal, CORTEN steel and quality construction and fittings steel, with stressed parts made of HARDOX steel. The surface of steel constructions is protected by a refractory opaque paint. Refractory paints are not anti-corrosive.

The combustion chamber of full-plate fireplace inserts is padded by removable chamotte fire bricks, which are not connected by any paste material to prevent damage by heat dilatation. The combustion chamber can be firmly closed by doors with special heat-resistant glass. The glass not only increases the aesthetics of the flickering flames, but also facilitates pleasant heat radiation. The glass also prevents the sparks from the burning wood and smoke from entering the room. The floor of the combustion chamber is usually equipped with a removable cast iron grate. Usually, a barrier, or alternatively a sheet metal or ceramic mould, is placed in front of the grate to prevent the fuel falling and sliding onto the doors (front window). Stoves with a grate include room for an ashpan under the grate. Some types allow custom-configuration of the flue pipe throat for top- or back-side exhaustion.

Some types of fireplace inserts have a rotary exhaust flue pipe throat. The fireplace insert design may include a single coating or be supplemented with an external coat of zinc-coated sheet metal with outlets for connection to the heat system. Installation of a support fan is recommended for vertical heat pipes longer than 4m.

Fireplace inserts equipped with a separate intake of primary and secondary combustion air include the appropriate control elements. The primary air is taken to the burning fuel (usually through the ashpan and grate) and is used for primary combustion. The secondary air supports combustion of residual combustible gases in the exhaust, increasing the output of the heater and significantly reduces the amount of pollutants escaping into the atmosphere. The secondary air is mostly taken to the area above the burning fuel. Its presence causes the cold air to roll around the inner side of the front glass.

This process simultaneously prevents the blackening of the front glass. The secondary air also participates in the primary combustion process when the primary air intake is partially or completely sealed. Keep the primary air intake fully open at the beginning of the combustion process, when the chimney draft is still weak.

After the chimney heats up, you can partially or even completely close the primary air intake, based on the target output of the fireplace insert. It is also possible to reduce the fueling or limit the chimney draft by attaching a smoke shutter (a manual shutter in the flue pipe limiting the air intake to at most 75%) to reduce the output of the fireplace insert. This is recommended especially for chimney draft around and above 20Pa.

The secondary damper is intended to fully close the stove when it is not in operation. The fireplace and ashpan covers must always be closed except for starting operation, adding fuel and removing solid combustion remnants to prevent exhausts entering the room.

Some fireplace inserts are manufactured with a central air intake (CAI). This allows air to flow into the combustion chamber in the fireplace insert from the exterior, halls, technical rooms etc. Fireplace inserts with a CAI are not dependant on the amount of air in the heated area. Thus, they not only contribute to a pleasant atmosphere in your home, but also reduce energy expenses (since heated air already in the room is not consumed).

Fireplace inserts with a CAI are very convenient for stoves in low-energy houses. It is also possible to equip the heating system of some fireplace inserts with CAI with electronic combustion regulation to increase comfort. This can additionally increase the combustion process and stoking intervals, increase operation safety and prevent uneconomic heating and over-heating of fireplace inserts (the shutter of the central air intake is controlled by a control unit and servomotor in relation to the current combustion phase and output exhaust temperature).

In all cases when using the direct air connection the installer is required to install and commission the appliance inline with current Building Regulations, manufacturer's instructions and any commissioning guidelines for a direct air kit, (example: the HETAS Direct Air Supply guidelines TN010, TN011, TN012. Details are also going to be included in the next revised standard of BS 8303). Details are available on request.

Warning: The fireplace inserts are not manufactured to provide continual heating and are intended for periodic interrupted operation, mostly due to the need to empty the ashpan when the ash has cooled down.

3. Safety regulations

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

A supply of sufficient amount of combustion air and room ventilation air must be ensured when the fireplace stoves are in operation, especially with another heat device running simultaneously. The regulation grate for combustion, ventilation and heating air must not be obstructed.

When stoking fuel, always open the door very slowly. You will prevent smoke and ash from escaping into the room. The fireplace stoves require casual attendance and inspection. Flammable fuels must not be used for stoking or heating! In addition, burning plastic material of any kind, wood materials with various chemical bonding agents (chipboards, etc) or unsorted domestic waste with remaining plastics is prohibited.

Make sure to prevent children from handling the fireplace stoves during heating. The stove may only be operated by an adult person! A fireguard to BS 8423:2010 should be fitted in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

During heating all handles and knobs must be operated using a pair of tongs, hook or by a hand protected by a glove due to the risk of burns. Objects made from flammable materials that could be set on fire must not be stored on the fireplace stoves during operation and while hot.

Please pay special attention when handling the ashpan and when removing hot ash due to danger of burns! The hot ash must not get in contact with flammable objects -e.g. when throwing in communal waste containers.

When the fireplace stove is used only seasonally and with unfavourable draught or weather conditions, special attention must be paid when putting the stove into operation. When the fireplace stove is not in operation for a longer period of time, the flueways must be checked for obstructions before further operation.

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling. This appliance is heavy and must be handled with care.

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 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.

3.1 Safe distance:

3.1.1 Safe distance of fireplace inserts from flammable materials

400mm to sides

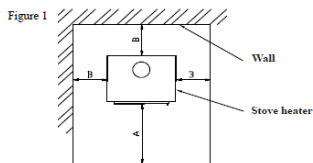
400mm to rear

800mm in front of the centre point of door assembly

Note:These distances double if material is easily flammable example, fibreboards, polystyrene, polyurethane

Any storage area built into the appliance must not be used to store any combustible materials.

The installation must comply with current Building Regulations, National and European Standards, Local Authority byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove. The most stringent clearances to combustibles should be applied.



Minimal distances:

A = 80cm

B = 40cm

3.1.2 Safe distance of chimneys from flammable materials and building constructions

When constructing an enclosure (such as Silca 250) to protect the structure and fabric of the building. It should be used to protect any adjacent walls and ceilings where fire protection is required please follow manufacturers installation instructions for protective board being used.

It is also important that the correct levels of ventilation are installed as to ensure that no surfaces of the installation or adjacent surfaces (including walls and ceilings) reaching a temperature above 85 deg C.

3.2 Floor protection

Unless the fireplace is installed on a 100% non-flammable floor it will be necessary to stand the appliance on a non-combustible base of at least 12mm thick and able to withstand the weight of the appliance and finished construction. It should extend 800mm in front of the appliance and 400mm to sides and rear of the appliance. However if the floor area is larger than this it would be good practice to cover the entire internal floor area of the enclosure. The surface temperature of the finished floor should not exceed 85 deg. C when in normal operation, otherwise a constructional hearth of 125mm thick will be required. There is a risk of increased temperatures if correct levels of ventilation are not achieved.

3.3 Chimney fire prevention measures:

Ordinary operation, especially with humid fuel, leads to the settling of ash and tar in the chimney. Neglecting regular checking and cleaning of the chimney in accordance with Building Regulations increases the danger of fire. We recommend that the chimney should be swept twice a year.

In case of ash or tar catching fire in the chimney, please follow this procedure:

- do not under any circumstances extinguish the fire with water as it would create an abnormal amount of steam and subsequently rip the chimney open
- if possible, the combustion chamber should be covered with dry sand, which will extinguish the fire
- close all intakes of air for combustion; if possible, cover the chimney. However, the smoke must not accumulate back in the house
- contact your nearest fire fighting brigade to assess the situation and the necessity to report it as a fire fighting emergency
- do not leave the house until the chimney is burned up; regularly check the chimney temperature and the course of combustion
- contact a chimney service engineer before starting a new fire in the stove to assess the state of the chimney and also contact the manufacturer of the fireplace stove for inspection.

4. Assembly regulations

4.1 General

The fireplace insert must be installed on the appropriate stand supplied by the manufacturer or on a brick pedestal on floors with an appropriate load capacity. In case of fireplace inserts with an enclosure, it is necessary to also consider the weight of the enclosure! If the existing arrangement does not meet this basic requirement, necessary steps must be taken (e.g. using a floor plinth/hearth for distributing the load). Make sure that there is enough space for cleaning the fireplace insert, connecting flue pipes and the chimney unless the chimney can be cleaned from other method, e.g. cleaning access door designed for this purpose.

4.2 Chimney connection

Before assembling the closed fireplace insert it is necessary to calculate that the chimney construction will be suitable for the installed fireplace insert nominal output as far as design, vent size and effective height are concerned.

A suitable chimney (minimum profile, chimney draft, tightness, etc.) is a basic condition for the proper functioning of the fireplace inserts. You should therefore contact an approved installer before installing the fireplace insert. Chimney values are included in the attached technical sheet. A smoke shutter or a draft regulator should be installed for chimneys with too strong a draft. Such a draft can cause problems during operation, e.g. intensive burning, high fuel consumption and can also lead to permanent damage of the fireplace insert. The minimum effective height of the chimney for exhaust gas from the insert is 5m.

4.3 Enclosure of fireplace inserts

Special expertise is required for building the fireplace insert into the fireplace.

The installation must comply with current Building Regulations, National and European Standards and any Local Authority byelaws.

2. After installing the whole fireplace, the inlet and outlet of conventional air through any construction parts must not be limited. The cross section of the inlet and outlet of air grilles is listed in the technical sheet.

3. To augment the final appearance of the fireplace, the dimensions of the door frames exactly match the ceramic facing produced by Romotop spol. s.r.o.

4. The enclosure must be made of suitable, designated materials.

5. The warm conventional air outlet must be at least 30cm below the ceiling (figure 2).

6. An inflammable ceiling construction must be present above the conventional warm air outlet. Its temperature must not exceed 85deg C. Thus, the lower ceiling must be insulated from the effects of heat coming from the fireplace by a barrier and at least one not fully closeable grated opening (figure 2)

7. The same requirements also hold for the walls next to the fireplace and for the floor. A ventilated air space must remain between the heat insulation and the wall.

8. The wall of the fireplace must not contain electric wiring and water or gas distribution pipes. The wall nor its surface may contain flammable materials or materials which may release harmful substances when heated.

9. Minimal free distances must be kept between the fireplace insert and the cover (see technical sheet) for the whole height and width of the fireplace insert, so that convected air can freely circulate and prevent the overheating of the fireplace set.

10. Eventual air conditioning piping must be located at least 40 cm from flammable building constructions, or it must be documented that the heat from the piping cannot cause the construction to catch on fire. Convected air can reach temperatures of up to 300°C near the insert!

11. Do not forget that fireplace inserts also spread heat in the direction of the floor. The floor under the fireplace and at a distance of at least 80cm in front of the furnace and 40cm to the sides of the furnace must be made of an inflammable material. The distance is measured from the closer edge of the furnace. The surface for the fireplace must have an appropriate load capacity.

12. Do not forget that when considering the use of wooden decorative ledges, these must be made of quality wood with a humidity of at most 15% and that convected cooling air must flow around it with a gap of at least 1cm or they must be heat-insulated from the fireplace, so that their surface temperature does not exceed 85 deg C.

13. When distributing hot air via natural air circulation, it is recommended to use horizontal pipes at most 4m long. When distributing hot air via forced air circulation, the length of pipes is not limited.

14. The pipes for distributing hot air must be tight and made of a material resistant to operating temperatures. We recommend insulating them at the whole length, especially where they traverse walls, ceilings or around flammable materials.

15. Hot air outlets must not be located at areas with materials susceptible to structural changes caused by temperature fluctuations (e.g. polyester lining, certain types of wallpapers etc.)

16. No construction changes or adjustments may be performed on the fireplace insert!!!

Vertical cross section of single-coating fireplace with closable furnace

01 – chimney vent

02 – wall

03 – insulation area above the chamber

04 – hot air chamber ceiling

05 – ventilated air gap

06 – heat insulating layer

07 – hot air chamber area

08 – fireplace insert flue pipe

09 – fireplace insert smoke chamber

10 – closed fireplace furnace

- 11 – air intake from other rooms (or CAI)
- 12 – ventilation of ceiling insulation areas
- 13 – hot air outlet from the chamber
- 14 – heat insulating layer
- 15 - wall of hot air chamber
- 16 – fireplace ledge
- 17 – fireplace ledge protection
- 18 – air intake for hot air chamber
- 19 – air intake from the room to under the fireplace insert
- 20 – inflammable floor (pad) in front of the fireplace
- 21 – CAI throat

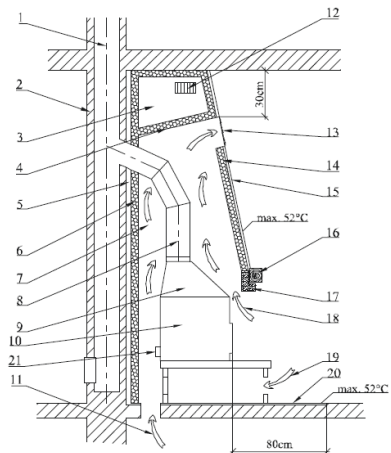


Figure 2

A chart of the fireplace set holds in general also for double-coating fireplace inserts and fireplace inserts with a heat-accumulating and warm water exchanger

5. Operation manual

5.1 Fuel

It is only allowed to burn wood and wood briquettes in fireplace inserts. To reach the nominal parameters of the heater, we recommend using dry logs with a diameter of 5-8 cm and length of 20-30 cm and with a humidity below 20% (ideally 10%), or compressed wood briquettes. Oven wood and chopped pieces of wood should be used only when starting the fire. Recommended humidity can be obtained by storing the chopped logs for at least two years in a ventilated shelter. Wood briquettes must be stored in a dry place, otherwise they might fall apart.

The fireplace insert should be heated to a nominal output stated in the technical sheet, i.e. the burning of a given amount of allowed fuel per 1 hour. Long-term excessive output could damage the fireplace stove.

Never use flammable fluids, coke, coal or any of the following types of waste as fuel: chipboards, plastics, plastic bags, soaked wood or wood-shavings, saw-dust or pellets!

!!!Burning of the abovementioned material not only highly pollutes our environment but also damages the fireplace insert and the chimney!!!

5.2 Starting the fireplace insert for the first time

Before the first use all remaining stickers must be removed, all accessories must be taken out of the ashpan or fireplace and the same applies for the transport safety pins. Check that bulk shutters for directing the draft, chamotte tiles and the barrier are set correctly (as they might have slipped from their correct positions during transport or installation). Repair any defects you might find in setting, otherwise the proper functioning of the heater is endangered. After setting the fireplace insert, connecting it to the chimney and, if need be, connecting the

exchanger to the warm-water set and filling it with a heat-carrying medium, start heating slowly and continue for at least one hour. Leave the stoves and ashpan doors open (approx 1-2mm) before and during the first heating in order to prevent the sealing material to mix with the paint. The fireplace insert surface is covered with heat-resistant paint. During the first heating, after becoming temporarily soft, the paint will eventually become hardened. During the soft phase the paint surface is more vulnerable to being damaged by a hand or other object. During the first heating the fireplace insert should be "heated up" with a small flame, burning only a small amount of fuel with a lower temperature. All materials must get used to the heat load.

You will prevent cracks in chamotte bricks, damage of the paint or deformation of the insert materials by a careful first heating.

Hardening of the paint on the fireplace insert might be accompanied by a temporary smell, which will disappear after a while.

Make sure the room is properly aired when burning the paint. Furthermore, ensure that no small animals or birds are present in the room containing paint exhausts.

We also recommend turning off aquariums air intakes during the first heating.

In general, the heating up and cooling of the fireplace insert is accompanied by a specific sound; this is intended.

After the fireplace insert and eventually the exchanger cools down, it is possible to begin assembling the outer coating of the insert.

5.3 Kindling and firing

1. Fireplace inserts with grate - first put crumpled paper into the chamber and then lay chopped wood on it.

You can also use the solid fire-lighter to start the fire. After starting fire, let it burn freely with all air regulation elements open. It is forbidden to use flammable liquid (oil, petroleum, etc.) for starting fire!

After the fire begins to burn and the draft is strong enough, bigger logs or wood briquettes might be added without the danger of smoke. Continue stoking the amount of fuel determined based on the nominal output of the fireplace insert.

2. Fireplace inserts without grate - only secondary air is used for burning; therefore wood logs need to be stoked first, then chopped wood and finally small cuttings and paper. After starting fire, let it burn freely with all air regulation elements open. It is forbidden to use flammable liquid (oil, petroleum, etc.) for starting fire!

After the fire begins to burn and the draft is strong enough, bigger logs or wood briquettes might be added without the danger of smoke. Continue stoking the maximum amount of fuel determined based on the nominal output of the fireplace insert.

Fuel consumption is always stated in the technical sheet. Burning intensity is regulated by air intake controls or, if a smoke shutter is installed, by limiting the draft in the chimney. Larger amount of fuel or a strong draft and air take might cause overheating and damage of the fireplace insert. Too weak draft leads to glass blackening or to a smoke escaping into the room when opening the door and stoking fuel.

Warning: Fireplace doors must always be closed, with the exception of the first heating, stoking fuel and removing ash. When the fireplace insert is not in operation for a longer period of time, it is necessary to check that the flue pipes, chimney and combustion chamber are clear.

5.4 Stoking fuel

In order to prevent smoke escaping into the room when stoking fuel, please follow the following procedure:

Approximately 5 or 10 seconds before opening the fireplace doors open the air intake regulators and then only slightly open the stoking doors, wait for few seconds for the exhaust gas to get sucked into the chimney and only then fully open the door. When opening the stoking door, a special attention must be paid to the danger of hot fire-brands falling out.

After stoking fuel, close the door again. After the fuel starts burning (with clear fire), return the regulator back to its original position. The amount of stoked fuel should correspond to an hourly consumption value for the concrete fireplace insert (see the technical sheet).

Overheating can permanently damage the fireplace insert construction.

Warning: To prevent exhaust gas escaping into the room during stoking add fuel after its burning down on the glowing base.

5.5 Operation during the transition period

The chimney draught (sucking exhaust gas from the fireplace insert) might be weaker during the transition period, i.e. when the outside temperature is higher than 15°C, during rainy and humid days or during gusty winds.

During this period the fireplace insert should be operated with the minimum possible fuel so that the fire, as well as the chimney draft could be improved by opening the air intakes.

Tip: During this period a so-called atmospheric plug can be created in the chimney mouth due to the draft conditions. The plug can cause smoke escaping into the room when lighting fuel. We recommend letting a piece of paper burn down preferably in the upper part of the combustion chamber before lighting the kindling.

This seemingly negligible smoke is enough to break through the atmospheric plug.

Afterwards you can freely light paper (or solid fire-lighter) and be sure that even a humid chimney is clear.

In this period it is also possible to use the same lighting method as for the fireplace inserts without grate (with no ashpan).

5.6 Ash removal

Make sure that the ashpan is cleaned when being half full in order to prevent the ash reaching too close to the grate and thus damaging it. At the same time the ash would block the intake of air required for burning.

Removing ash from the ashpan should be carried out when the fireplace stove is cold and preferably ready for the next heating. A vacuum cleaner designed for cleaning ash with a filter for small filth can be also used for cleaning the cold ashpans or heater without ashpans. Ash from burnt wood can be used for composts or fertilizing. Store the ash in closed non-flammable containers.

Warning: Make sure that the ash does not contain any glowing remains of wood that could cause fire in the waste container.

Warning: For some fireplace insert types the ashpan is located in a basin under the grate and cannot be removed from the side. The ashpan can be removed only when the heater is cold and not in operation. The ashpan is accessible after lifting the grate.

Be careful when removing hot ash!

5.7 Cleaning the glass

The cleanliness of the window is influenced not only by the using of suitable fuel, providing sufficient air intake and chimney draft but also by the method of operating the fireplace insert. In this respect we recommend stoking only one layer of fuel and distributing the fuel as evenly as possible and as far from the glass as possible. This also applies for briquettes (the distance between them should be 5 to 10 mm). If the glass becomes dirty, try increasing the burning intensity by opening the air intake and the glass will clean itself.

Sooty windows can be cleaned in cold state using newspapers or wet cloth dipped in wood ash. Usually also liquid cleaning agents are used for cleaning the stove window. But these may in some cases, depending on the composition of the cleaning agent and its interaction with combustion residues (ash particles, etc.), harm the gaskets and/or the glass-ceramics and/or the decoration colour of the fireplace viewing panel.

The producer is not responsible for damages, which are caused by attack in using of chemical agents.

6. Cleaning and maintenance

Your fireplace insert is a high-quality product and no significant defects will appear during normal operation. The fireplace insert and exhaust pipes should be checked thoroughly before and after the heating season. Clean the fireplace insert only after it cools off!

6.1 Cleaning the fireplace inserts / disassembly of chamotte

All sediments in flue pipes and combustion space must be removed during cleaning. Repair, ideally by removing, all fallen-off parts of the chamotte lining. The integrity of the chamotte lining must be monitored also during the heating season. Spaces between individual chamotte fittings serve as a heat dilatation preventing cracking of the fittings and must not be filled by filling material as was usual with older types of solid fuel heaters. Cracked chamotte fittings are still functional until they fall out! If a flue damper/shutter for directing the draught, if used, should be removed during cleaning (this enables easier access to the space above them). The fireplace insert cleaning (with the exception of glass) should be done without water cleaner, i.e. using only vacuum cleaner or brushes. Any modifications of the fireplace insert are unacceptable. Use only spare parts approved by the manufacturer. Disassembly of chamotte (see the Chamotte chamber). From time to time the friction areas of the door hinge and the closing mechanism should be oiled using carbonic fat or grease designed for high temperatures. Close the fireplace insert with corresponding slide controls when not in operation.

6.2 Cleaning the chimney

Each user of a solid fuel heater is obliged to ensure regular maintenance and cleaning of the chimney in accordance with Building Regulations. The frequency may alter with use but we recommend a minimum of twice a year when burning wood with the correct moisture content.

7. Warranty

Packaging and the discarded product should be liquidated in accordance with local byelaws. Brand-new wood-burning stoves from Docherty Group come with a 5-year warranty. The warranty includes manufacturing or material defects and burn-through of the main body as a result of correct operation.

Any claims during the warranty period should be directed to the dealer who sold the stove. All stoves from Docherty Group come with their own individual serial number this can be found on the data plate affixed to the appliance. This may be located either on the back of the stove or within the storage area beneath the stove. Please quote stove model and serial number to your dealer in connection with any service enquiries.

In the event of warranty repairs, a signed and dated invoice must also be produced, showing the dealer's name.

The warranty does not cover dismantling, transport and reassembly of your stove.

No compensation will be granted for:

- Damage during transport
- Damage to other articles resulting from use of the stove
- Damage arising from incorrect operation or use, such as overheating – avoid this by reading the operating instructions carefully
- The directions in the operating instructions have not been followed

The stove is supplied with wearing parts (also referred to as perishable or moveable parts), which are to be replaced due to usage of the stove.

These parts are not covered by the warranty – how often they are to be replaced is individual and depends on the stove usage. These components include (but not limited to) the following: Vermiculite panels or chamotte (if fitted) - baffle plates – all seals – operational handles.

Other items not covered by the warranty include glass, ceramic tiles and soapstone. Should any of the above mentioned need replacing, new parts can be ordered from your dealer.

Grate (if fitted), electronic components (if fitted) and manual air controls carry a 24 month warranty.

The stove installation must be signed off (certified) by a registered installer, Building Control Body or local authority to validate the manufacturer's warranty. The warranty is null and void if this is not adhered to.

Regular maintenance of the stove and annual servicing and the need to have the chimney swept at least once a year to prevent overheating and premature failure of components. Proof of which must be available at any time of a warranty claim. Please see section 6 for further details on cleaning and maintenance.

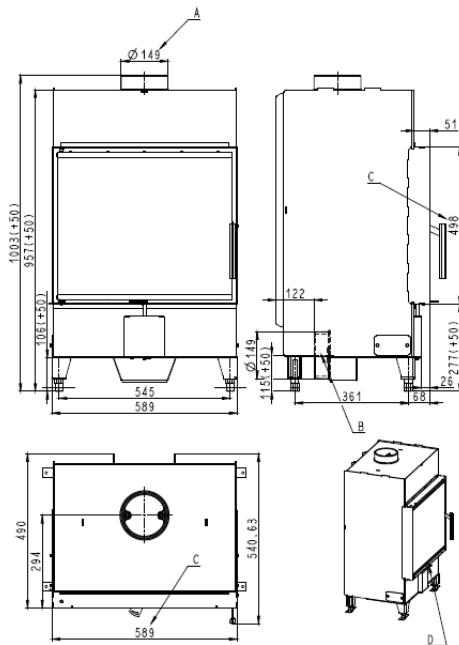
Regular maintenance, annual servicing and the requirements under Building Regulations to have the chimney swept at least once a year (we recommend twice a year) to prevent overheating and premature failure of components. Proof of which must be available at any time of a warranty claim.

Warranty claims are only accepted and processed for the purchaser.

When transferring items for warranty, the purchaser is obliged to inform and eventually document the type label of the product and a detailed description of the defect (e.g. in which mode and how the defect manifests, how long after combustion, description of operation of the item before the defect etc).

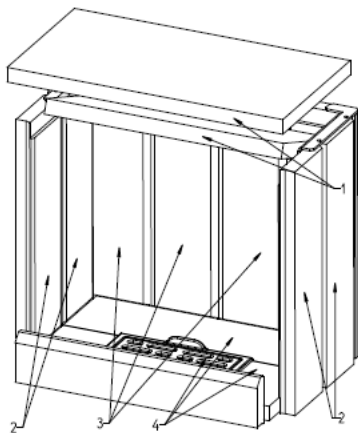
8. Technical information

Nominal output	7 kW
Regulated output	3.5 - 10 kW
Efficiency	85%
Weight	150 kg
Flue outlet	150 mm
Dimensions (mm)	1003x589x 490
Average wood consumption (kg/h)	1.9
Max. allowed wood batch (kg/h)	2.5
The greatest height of the filling	1/3 of firebox
Fuel supply interval for the rated output	1 hour
Fuel delivery method	Manual
Prescribed fuel	Wood
Door with spring return	Yes
Door design	Left
Chimney draft (Pa)	12
Mass flow rate of dry flue gases (g/s)	4.9
The concentration of CO in the flue gases at O ₂ = 13%	0.089
The concentration of CO in the flue gases at O ₂ = 13% (mg/Nm ³)	1117
The concentration of CO in the flue gases at O ₂ = 0% (mg/MJ)	753
Dust at O ₂ = 13% (mg/Nm ³)	13
Average flue gas temperature (°C)	218



Approvals

EN 13240/2002+A2/2005	✓
DIN plus	✓



EN – Procedure for exchange of chamottes:

1. Pull out the ceiling fireclay plat - 1
2. Pull out the side fireclay plates - 2
3. Pull out the bottom fireclay plates - 4
4. Pull out the rear fireclay plates - 3
5. Use the reverse order for re-assembly

Note: Cracks in the chamotte do not have any effect on the combustion and service life of the stove. The chamottes should not remain crumbled to the metal for prolonged periods of time.

Warning: When stoking logs, make sure they do not hit the chamottes hard to prevent damage!

WARRANTY REGISTRATION

It's quick and easy to register your Docherty stove online.
Simply visit our website at www.docherty.co.uk and complete
the warranty registration form



www.docherty.co.uk/stove-warranty-registration

Alternatively, you can fill out the form below and post it back to Docherty Group

Warranty registration form

Please return to Docherty Group 55 Woodburn Road, Birmingham, B66 2PU

Name and address of installation:

.....

Date of installation:

Insert brand: Severn Tweed Derwent

Name and address of installer:

.....

HETAS registration number:

Signed: Date:

Docherty Group

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Tel: 0121 555 6789

Email: sales@docherty.co.uk

www.docherty.co.uk

