

CONTENTS

Chapter	Pag e
PRESENTATION	5
MANUAL FOR THE PROFESSIONAL INSTALLER	
1.1 - INTRODUCTION	7
1.2. - INSTALLATION OF CHIMNEYS FOR SOLID FUELS	
1.2.1 - COMPONENTS OF A SMOKE EVACUATION SYSTEM	
1.2.2 - TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS	10
1.2.3 - EXAMPLE INSTALLATIONS	11
1.2.4 - GENERAL PRECAUTIONS	12
1.2.5 - EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE OPERATION OF A CHIMNEY.	
1.2.6 - SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS	
1.2.7 - GENERAL ADVICE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE HEATING	15
APPLIANCE	
1.3. - CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE	
1.3.1 - CHIMNEY INSPECTION	
1.3.2 - CHIMNEY CLEANING	16
1.3.3 - CREOSOTE	
MANUAL OF USE	
2.1 - STOVE OPERATION	17
2.1.1 - CONTROLS AND PHYSIONOMY	
2.1.2 - FUELS	18
2.1.3 - LIGHTING YOUR STOVE	19
2.2 - STOVE MAINTENANCE	21
2.2.1 - PREVENTING AND CLEANING THE CREOSOTE	
2.2.2 - SEALS	22
2.2.3 - GLASS	
2.2.4 - COLLECTING AND DISPOSING OF ASH	23
2.2.5 - CAST IRON	24
2.2.6 - SOAPSTONE	
2.2.7 - CONTROLS	
2.3 - PRODUCTS FOR PRESERVATION	25
2.4 - SAFETY	23
2.4.1 - GENERAL PROCEDURES	
2.4.2 - DISTANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES	
2.5 - PROBLEMS WITH DRAUGHT	26
2.5.1 - TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE	27
2.6 - TECHNICAL DATA	28
2.7 - COMPONENTS OF THE STOVE	30

PRESENTATION

The HERITAGE wood stove has the following main characteristics:

- Built in cast iron and Soapstone with parts assembled, ceramic seal and bolted together.
- Large capacity fireplace enabling firewood to be burnt of up to 57 cm in length.
- Primary air regulation valve.
- Indirect primary air supply system descending the inside of the glass (self - cleaning) to the bottom of the fireplace. It also has a primary air hole in a nozzle under the gap of the door to enhance burning.
- Secondary air with self - regulation, increasing the output of the stove and reducing the emission of unburnt elements into the air.
- Glass self - cleaning.
- Fold down front door with glass.
- Seal ash tray.
- Side door to facilitate fuel loading with a fixed opening control.
- Optional horizontal or vertical smoke outlet Ø150 mm. (6")
- Double grill with shaker.
- Gives off heat by radiation, directly heating walls, ceilings, etc.
- It is supplied completely assembled from factory, prepared for connection to the chimney.

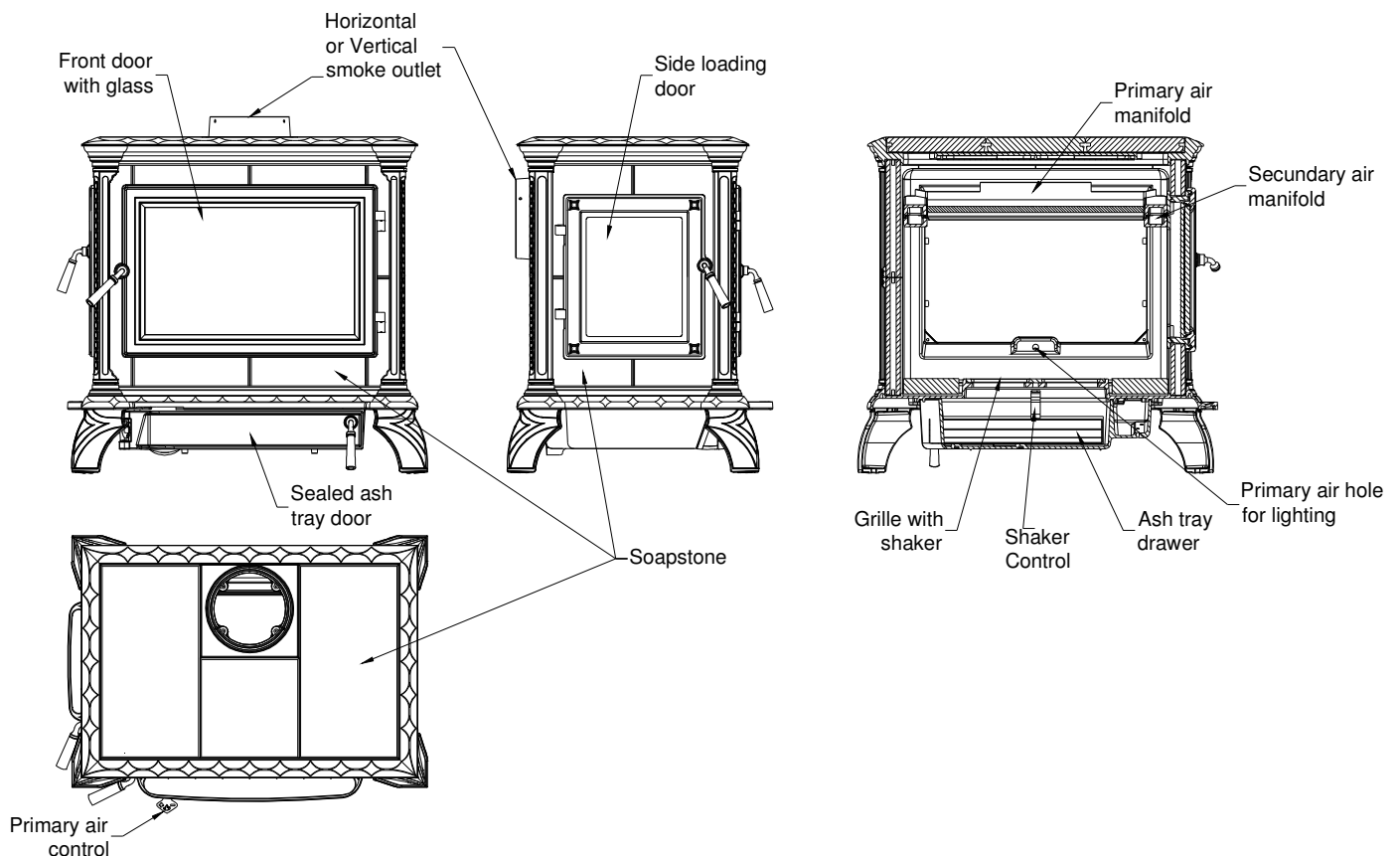


Fig.2

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING CHIMNEYS FOR HEATING APPLIANCES OPERATING WITH SOLID FUELS

1.1 - INTRODUCTION

The way to install the chimney conduct of the appliance, albeit a stove, a fireplace or compact unit for solid fuels will decisively affect the safety and operation of the unit.

It is very important to install the chimney properly.

The general and local regulations must be known by the installer when installing a chimney for solid fuels.

The recommendations we offer in this text will help you to take the right decisions.

Call the factory directly in the event of doubt. There is a Customer Attention department waiting for your call.

1.2 - INSTALLATION OF CHIMNEYS FOR SOLID FUELS.

1.2.1 - COMPONENTS OF A SMOKE EVACUATION SYSTEM.

An evacuation system consists of various components:

Connector to the appliance, cleaning cover, hoods, draught valve, ceiling and wall insulators, wall fixtures, linings, protective chambers etc.,..... and the chimney conduct.

To safely install a heating appliance, it is absolutely necessary to install all of these components in full respect of the regulations established by the manufacturer, and particularly for the distances to the fuel surfaces.

Chimney connector

- The chimney connector is the section of pipes that join the stove and the chimney. The chimney connector must have the diameter specified by the manufacturer. The material will be special steel for evacuation pipes, either with heat resistant paint protection, vitrified enamels or stainless steels with refractory characteristics. Generally use pipes manufactured for this purpose.
- Never use aluminium or galvanised plate, as these materials do not withstand the extreme temperatures of fire.
- The chimney connector must be as short as possible, avoiding, if possible, all horizontal sections and 90° elbows. The use of horizontal pipes or excessive elbows increases the loss of draught and the accumulation of creosote in the chimney.
- In the event of fitting horizontal sections, it is recommendable that they should have a minimum rising gradient of 5°
- Provide a cleaning cover. Simplify the connection of the pipes to the stove with additional accessories such as telescopic pipes or cleaning Ts.
- Telescopic pipes enable the chimney to be separated without having to move the appliance and facilitate inspection and maintenance operations.
- The cleaning Ts simplify chimney cleaning operations.
- Seal well all the joints of the chimney manifold with refractory paste.
- If there are holes drilled in the connection collar of the appliance, anchor the chimney connector to the stove collar using suitable bolts. This ensures the adjustment and avoids vibrations that could cause the seals to come apart.

Hoods

There is a wide range of hoods for chimneys.

It must be well fitted and separated from the chimney by at least its diameter.

Draught valve

- It is not generally necessary to fit a draught valve in a correct installation.
- Some installations, however, can benefit from a draught valve, such as tall chimneys that can create stronger draught than normal.
- In any case, a draught valve may help to regulate the draught. A solid fuel appliance requires a draught of between 1.5 and 2.5 mm.c.a. (see manufacturer specifications) (see technical data, page 28)
- If the chimney draught is higher than this, it is best to install a draught valve.
- Draught valves must never completely shut off the smoke movement. A passage of at least 20 % must always remain free.

Linings, protectors, ...

- Respect the distances between stove fuel surfaces and the chimney conduct recommended by the manufacturer.
- If this were not possible, defend these materials with suitable protectors.
- There are special protectors for installing in fuel walls when they pass close by or the chimney manifold passes through them. Their mission is to protect the wall against fire.
- A wall protector must be installed when a chimney manifold is installed through a fuel wall or near one and is likely to be damaged
- Wall passages protect the inside of the combustion wall. This piece must be used when the chimney is connected through walls or ceilings.

Chimney Conduct

Chimneys for solid fuel appliances must be built in bricks or prefabricated with materials that withstand high temperatures.

Therefore, if you are going to build a chimney for your heating appliance, you have two alternatives:

a) Brick chimneys

b) Metal chimneys

There is not much difference concerning the output of the draught between masonry and metal.

Wherever possible, locate the chimney in the house for a better draught, to accumulate less creosote and give it a longer life.

Do not install the appliance without making sure that the chimney is suitable for its use.

Before installing the appliance, examine the chimney for cracks, bad connections, rust, missing cement or other signs of damage and obstruction.

Make sure the chimney is the right size for your appliance. Consult the dimensions recommended by the manufacturer.

The use of a chimney that is too small or too large may prevent the heating appliance from working properly, and thus contribute to the formation of creosote.

BRICK CHIMNEYS:

The advantages of these chimneys are as follow:

- The mass of bricks and/or slabs reduce the cooling of the smoke in the chimney.
- The bricks' heat - accumulating characteristic enables the house to be kept warm longer once the fire has gone out.
- It may be built to a particular taste.
- If it is well built it is more heat resistant than the metal chimneys.

Brick chimneys must be lined on the outside of the dwelling to prevent smoke cooling. They must be built in materials that withstand high temperatures and corrosion.

Make sure the chimney is clean and operates correctly, as this will prevent losses of draught and the formation of creosote.

Make sure the chimney is of the right size and that it is not too high.

A draught valve must be installed if it is too high.

If your brick chimney has a larger cross-section than that recommended by the manufacturer of the appliance, it would be best to install another metal chimney of suitable proportions inside in order to avoid problems with operation and creosote accumulation.

In this case it would be best to seal one of the ends of the chimney against the pipe to prevent the formation of currents that could cool the chimney (see Fig. - 3).

This seal should be performed at the top to make use of the heat that is produced along the whole section of the chimney. In the same way, it is best to perform a circulation inside this chamber between the pipes and the chimney to allow relief and prevent excessive heat from causing damage in the walls (cracking etc...). To do this it would be sufficient to locate a lower and upper grill (15 x 10 cm) in the chamber. The air will circulate by natural convection, taking the hot air from the bottom to the top of the dwelling.

METAL CHIMNEYS

The advantages of these chimneys are:

- They are easy to install.
- They enable slight changes in the direction of the chimney, which gives more flexibility in the choice of the place where the stove is to be installed.
- As there are curved elbows, the sharp angles are eliminated that could make the draught difficult.

Make sure that all the pipes of the chimney fit well and are completely sealed.

1.2.2 - TYPES OF INSTALLATIONS

When you install the chimney and the accessories, make particularly sure that you respect all the manufacturer's recommendations for the right distances of the chimney from the combustible materials, walls and ceilings.

There are basically two ways to install a prefabricated metal chimney:

Interior or exterior installation

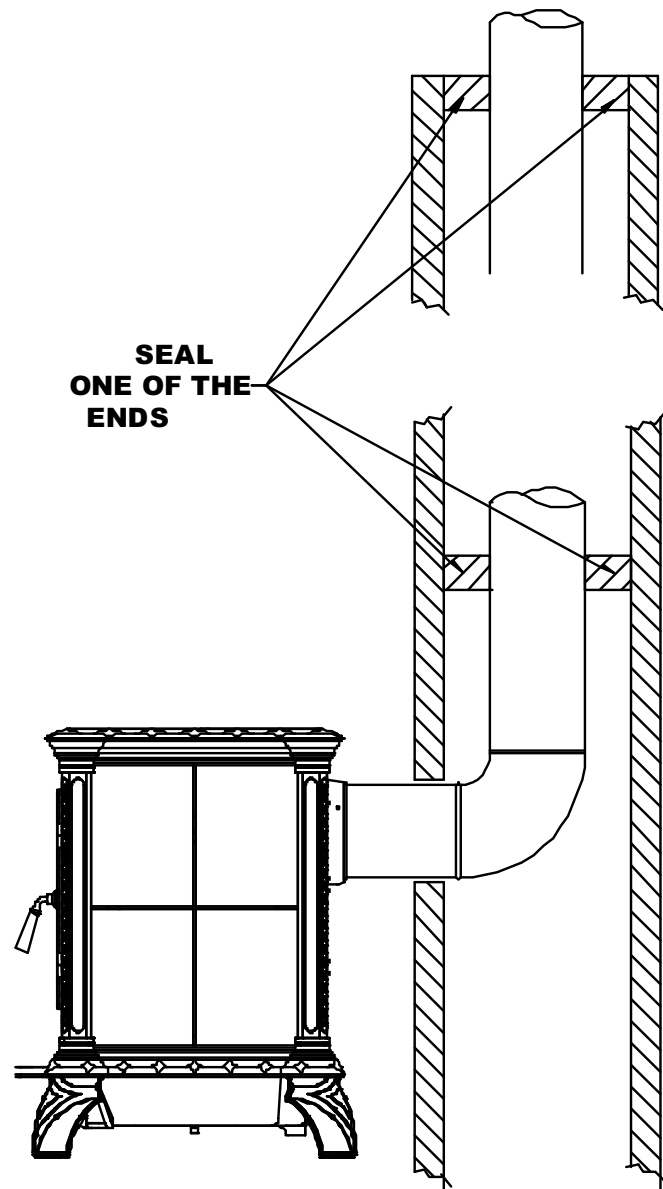


Fig. - 3

1.2.2.1 - Interior installation

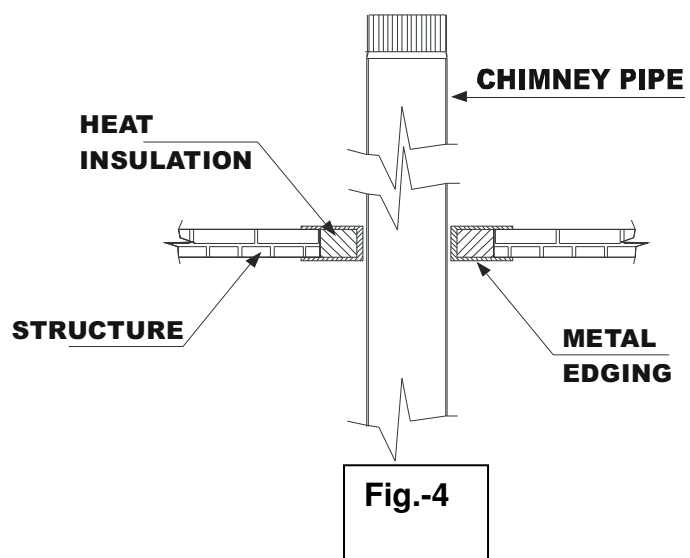
When the chimney passes inside the dwelling and through ceilings and roof.

Choose the interior installation wherever possible. An interior installation heats faster and holds the heat. In this way it promotes the best draught and reduces the formation of creosote.

Fire prevention wall fixtures must be installed when the chimney passes through floors and/or ceilings. The insulation will be at least 50 mm thick from the chimney to the structure.

Protect the walls with protectors when the chimney is not at a safety distance and might cause damage. (See Fig. - 4)

CLOSE-UP OF THE PASSING OF CHIMNEY PIPES THROUGH WALLS AND COMBUSTIBLE STRUCTURES



1.2.2.2 - Exterior installation

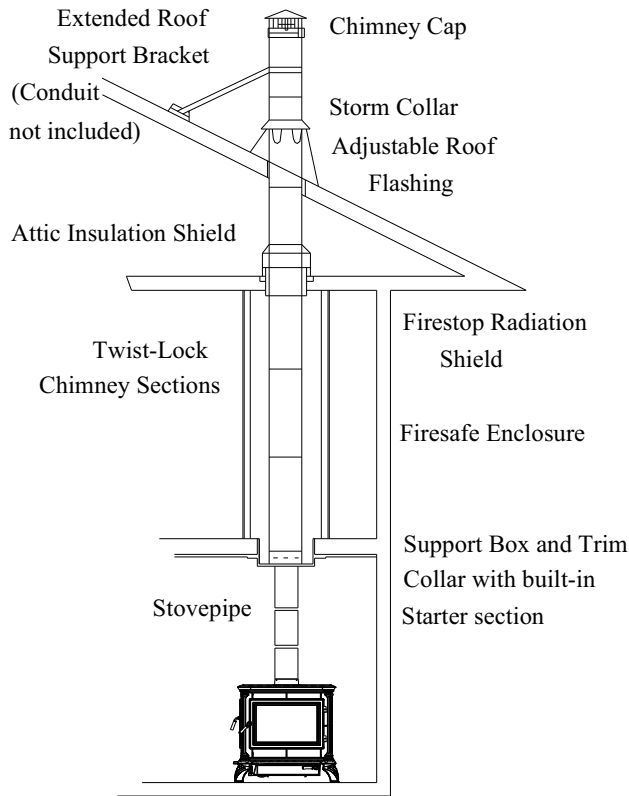
Exterior installation when the chimney passes through the wall from the appliance and then rises on the outside of the dwelling.

An exterior installation does not benefit by heating the outside of the building and normally reduces the temperature of the smoke in comparison with interior installations.

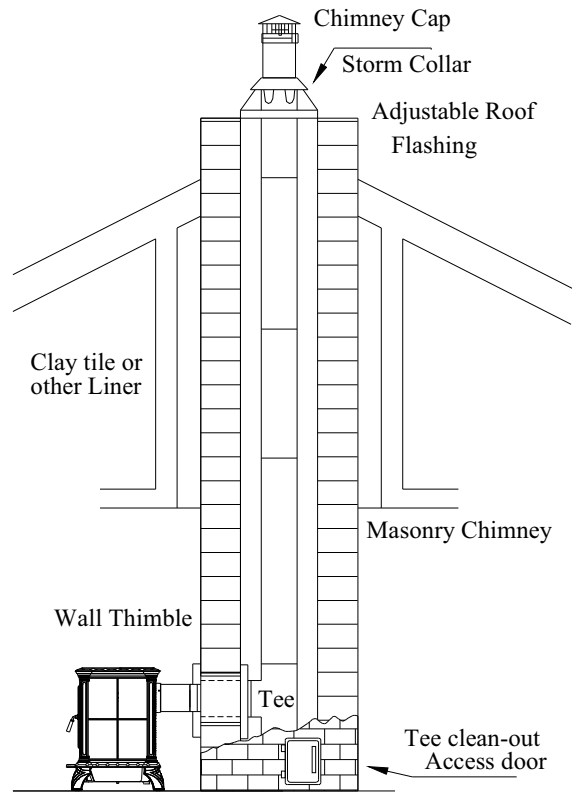
In exterior installations, the draught is not good and in experiments they have been shown to increase the accumulation of creosote.

If yours is an exterior installation, use double pipes with an insulating chamber.

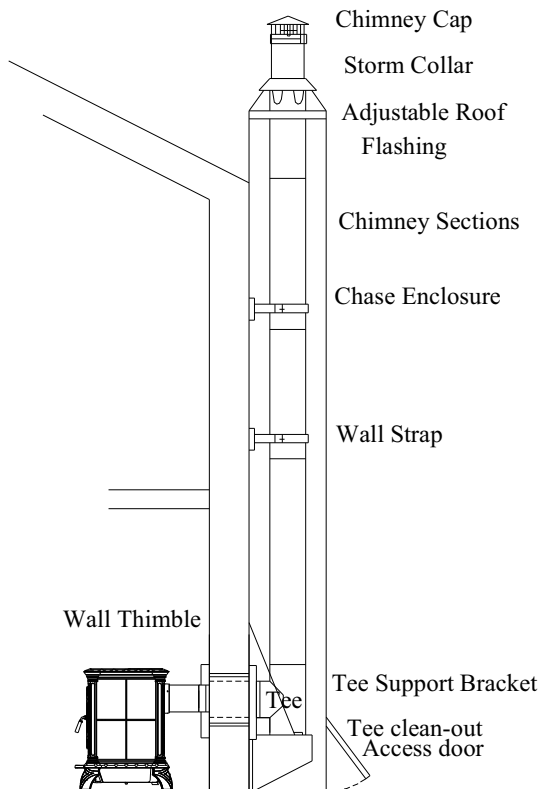
1.2.3 - EXAMPLE INSTALLATIONS



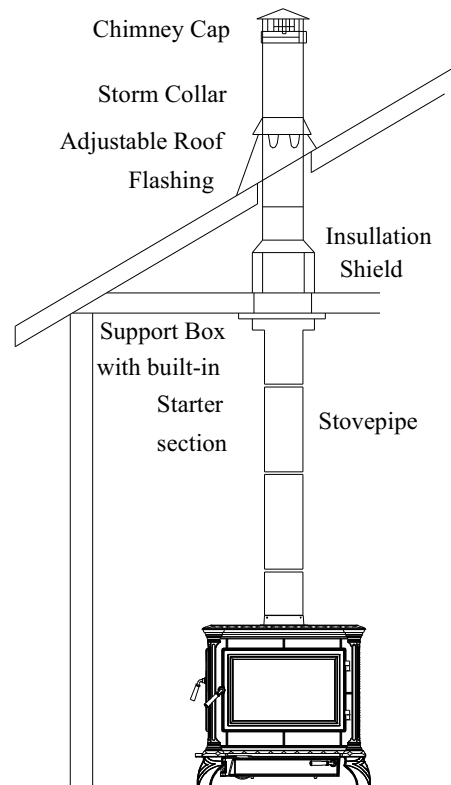
Two story house installation with attic.



Chimney pipe through Clay tile or other Lined Masonry Chimney



Chimney through outer wall with enclosed chase. Chimney is supported by Tee Support Bracket.



One story house installation with attic. Chimney is supported by Ceiling.

1.2.4 - GENERAL PRECAUTIONS

- Use only prefabricated metal chimneys special for high temperatures.
- Do not connect a heating appliance to any conduct or air distribution system.
- Do not connect to chimneys with other services, as this would compromise the safe operation of the appliance and the other applications.
- The premises where the heating appliance is to be installed must have a sufficient air inlet in the premises to satisfy its air requirements. Houses that are excessively isolated can cause the chimney not to work as well as possible and even cause reverse draughts bringing the smoke inside the room when, for instance, the kitchen extractor hood is working. In such a case it is necessary to make a special air inlet from outside the house to supply the appliance.

1.2.5 - EXTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE OPERATION OF A CHIMNEY:

- Houses highly isolated on the inside, without air flows. As there is not sufficient air in the heating appliance, there is a deficient draught. This is corrected by sending air from the outside to the stove.
- Trees and/or buildings close to the house.
- The wind speed. Generally, strong winds increase the draught, but stormy winds reduce the draught.
- The difference between the temperature on the inside / outside. The colder it is outside, the better the draught.
- Barometric pressure. On rainy, damp or stormy days, the draught is generally weak.
- Liveliness of the fire. The hotter the fire, the stronger the draught.
- Cracks in the chimney, a badly sealed or dirty door to the appliance, air entering through the pipe connections, another appliance connected to the chimney, etc. can cause unsuitable draughts.

1.2.6 - SOME STANDARDS

Below are other standards that must be respected when building the chimney:

- a) Use resistant and non-combustible materials. Do not mount cement asbestos tubes.
- b) Choose a route that is as vertical as possible. Do not connect various appliances to the same chimney.

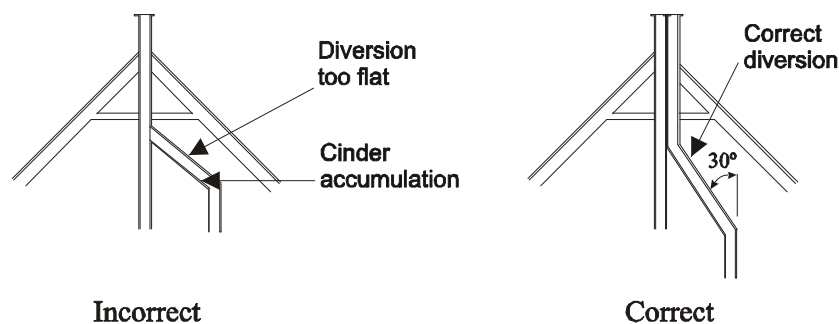


Fig.-6

c) Prevent the flue from ending in areas near to constructions and it must exceed the closest peak in height, where there is an adjoining building.

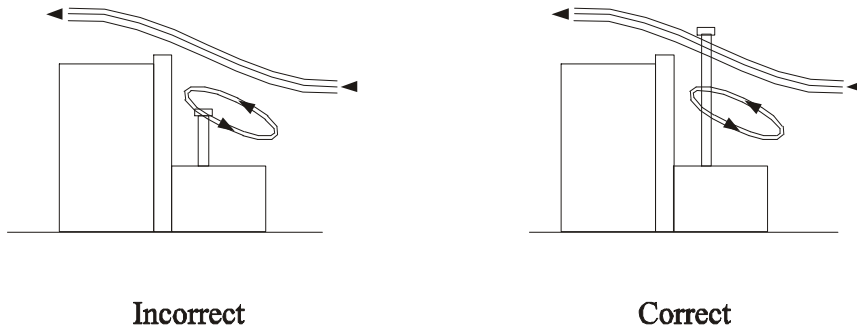


Fig.-7

d) The inside walls must be perfectly smooth and free of obstacles. At the joints of tubes with brick chimneys, avoid bottlenecks.

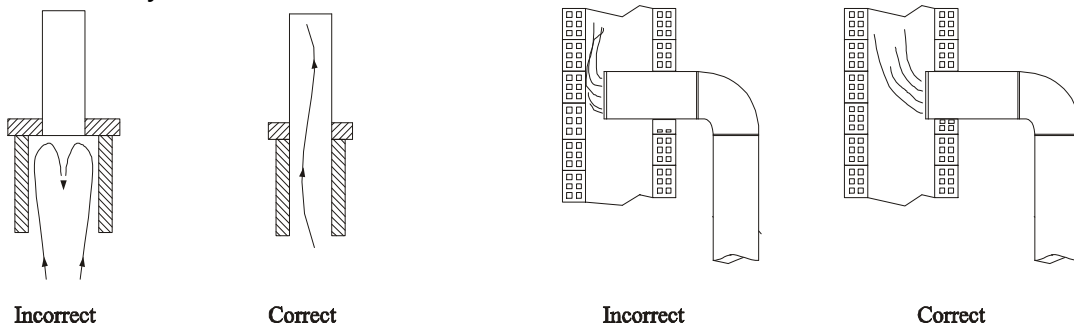


Fig.-8

e) It is very important for the tube joints to be well sealed to cover possible cracks that allow air to enter.

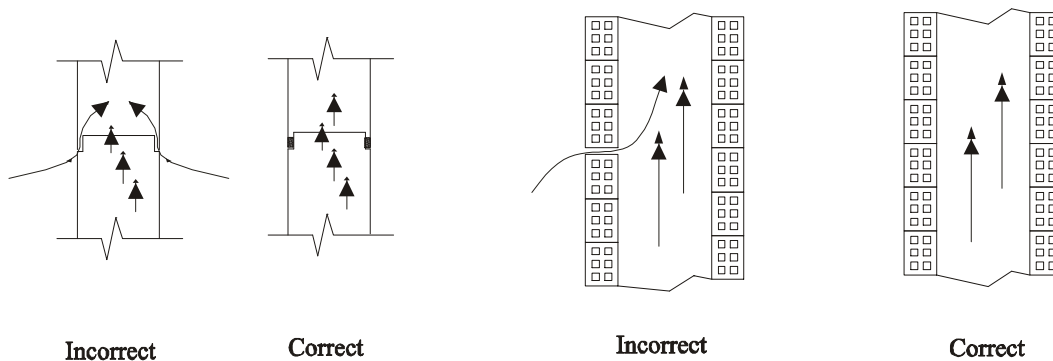


Fig.-9

f) To check the airtightness of the chimney, cover the roof end and introduce paper with damp straw into the chimney.

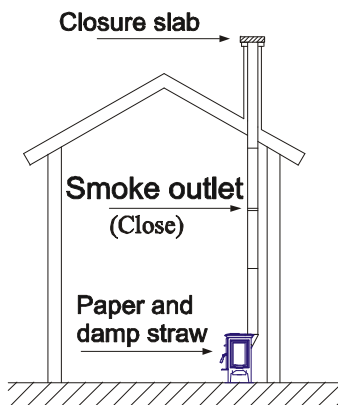


Fig.-10

g) It is very important for the chimney to stand out by more than one metre from the highest part of the house. If the draught is to be increased, increase the height of the chimney.

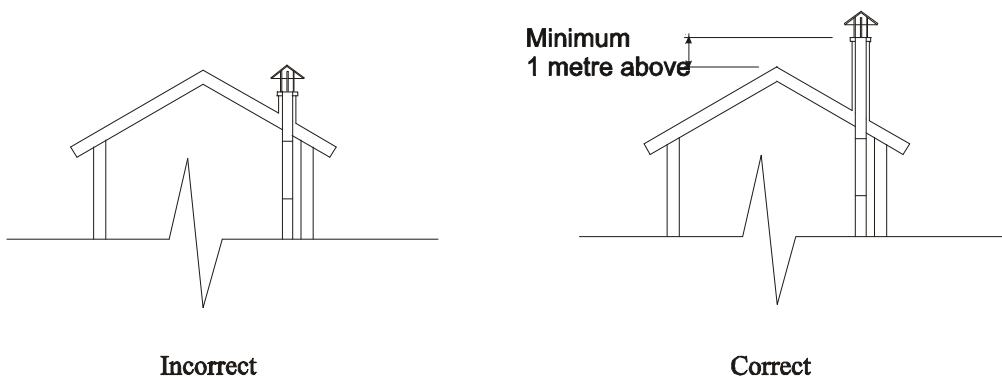


Fig.-11

h) The cowls must not hinder the draught.

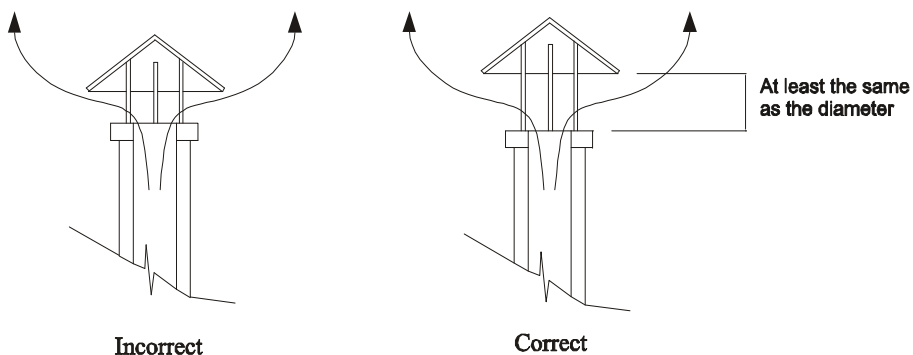


Fig.-12

- i) Clean the chimney at least once a year.

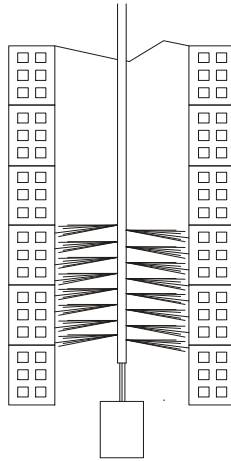


Fig.-13

j) The joints of the tubes forming the chimney, in the event of using simple metal tubes, must be sealed using refractory filler. Each tube must fit into the next to prevent any creosote from reaching the outside.

k) The exterior metal chimneys must be built with special double heat-resistant tubes for solid fuel.

1.2.7 - GENERAL ADVICE FOR INSTALLING THE HEATING APPLIANCE:

- Install the heating appliance on an insulated base.
- It is important to insulate the heating appliance from the floor to prevent the floor from absorbing a large part of the calories of the appliance.
- Place the heating appliance in a suitable place for better output.

The best location is generally the lounge, as it is a large area and generally located in the centre of the dwelling.

If the house has two floors, the best thing is to place it on the lower floor and near the staircase.

1.3 - CHIMNEY MAINTENANCE

Having performed the installation, it must be preserved, and so it is necessary to carry out periodical checks so that the chimney will work properly and to avoid its deterioration.

1.3.1 - INSPECTING THE CHIMNEY

Certain sections of special pipes and T pieces make inspection and maintenance a relatively easy task.

By removing the lower cover of the T, it is possible to clean the set of pipes from the top, using a chimney sweeping brush.

The waste coming off the inside of the pipes will be collected in a rubbish bag or bucket located at the bottom of the chimney. A mirror fixed to a bracket support enables easy inspection of the chimney.

If the chimney is made of bricks, instead of steel pipes we recommend the installation of a trap for periodical cleaning and inspection. Normally, this trap is located at the bottom of the chimney (for instance, in the basement of a house).

If the brick chimney were made without a trap or cleaning door, the inspections will be performed from the connection point between the stove and the chimney.

1.3.2 - CLEANING THE CHIMNEY

The most effective way to clean the chimney is using suitable chimney brushes. The brushes must be as close as possible to the cross-section of the chimney.

In order to delay the general cleaning, we recommend the periodical use of the HERGÓM soot product, which you can get from any of our distributors.

Periodical inspections

Perform each of the following inspections in the specified times.

Monthly:

- A visual inspection is recommended for the amount of creosote in the chimney and its manifold, depending on the use of the appliance.

At the end of each season:

- Dismantle the chimney manifold and clean it thoroughly.
- Replace all pipes that show excessive signs of wear or damage.
- Inspect and clean and repair the chimney if necessary.

1.3.3 - CREOSOTE

When wood burns slowly, tars and other organic vapours are produced, which when combined with the atmospheric damp produce creosote. The creosote vapours may condense if the walls of the chimney are cold and if the creosote catches, extremely outputful fires may result. Any creosote accumulation must be eliminated immediately.

As the creosote accumulation depends on so many variables, it is very difficult to judge the time when the chimney should be cleaned. A visual inspection is the best way to make sure that the chimney and your stove are clean.

We therefore recommend that installations be made to give easy access.

For protection against the chance of fire, the evacuation system must be installed correctly and be perfectly assured. When inspecting, immediately replace any rusted, scratched or broken component.

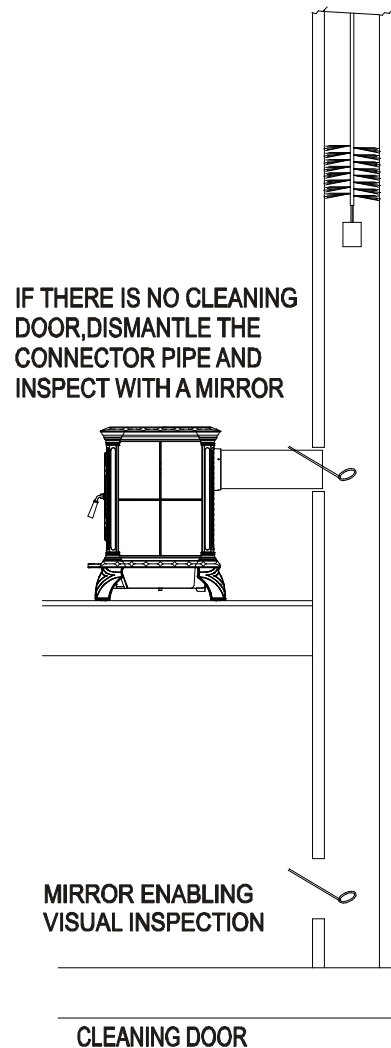


Fig. -14

MANUAL OF USE

2.1 - STOVE OPERATION

With your HERITAGE stove installed and connected to the chimney, you are prepared to light the fire.

Before lighting your stove for the first time, you must familiarise yourself with the different control systems and the physiomy of your stove, how to choose the firewood, how to light it and use it each day

Although the operation of your stove is easy, the solid fuel combustion process is complex, as many factors are involved and time and experience is needed to understand how it works.

ALWAYS REMEMBER the stove produces heat and it is therefore necessary to keep children, clothes, furniture... away from it as any contact might produce burns.

There follows some advice for you to suitably know your stove and how it works, which we would ask you to read carefully:

2.1.1 - CONTROLS AND PHYSIONOMY

Before lighting any fire, familiarise yourself with the location and operation of the controls and parts of your stove and learn how to use them (see Fig. 2 page 5)

For your own safety, do not modify these parts in any case.

FRONT DOOR CONTROL: The front door enables you to enter the stove to load firewood and for cleaning, and gives you a view of the fire through the glass. To open the door, lift the handle to 10 o'clock (position on a clock) and draught on the door. Fig. 15. To close the door, press the door against the frame, lowering the handle to 8 o'clock.

SIDE DOOR CONTROL: The side door enables you to load firewood. To open the door, lift the handle to 2 o'clock (position on a clock) and draught on the door. Fig. 16. To close the door, press the door against the frame, lowering the handle to 4 o'clock.

ASH TRAY DOOR CONTROL: Open this door when you need to remove the ash from the stove. To open the door, turn the handle to 3 o'clock (position on a clock). (Fig. 17) To close the door, press the door against the frame, lowering the handle to 6 o'clock.

PRIMARY AIR CONTROL: The primary air control enables the amount of air coming into the stove to be increased. By moving the control to the left, the entry of primary air is increased (see Fig. 18)

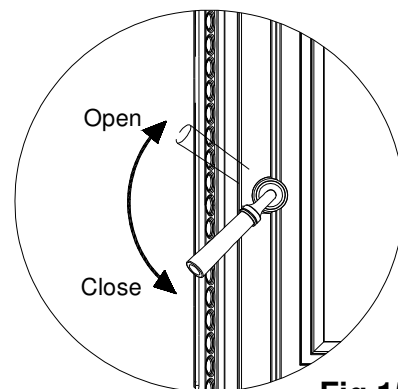


Fig.15

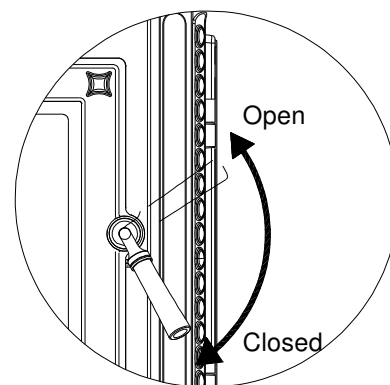


Fig.16

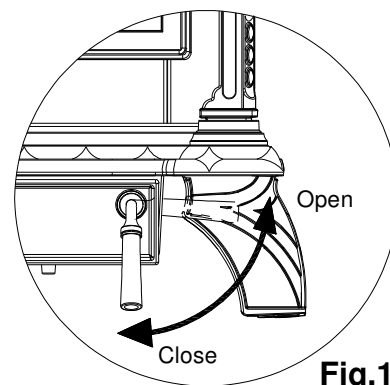


Fig.17

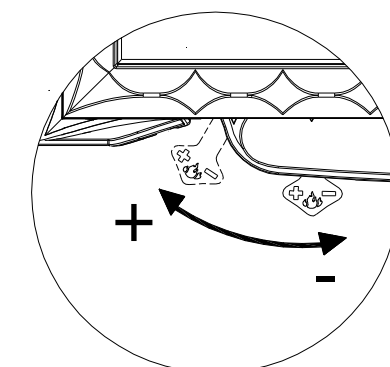


Fig.18

AUTOMATIC REGULATION OF THE SECONDARY AIR: The secondary air enters through the pipes of the deflector and is spread proportionally in the combustion chamber. The greater the combustion, the more the heat and, as a result, the better the draught and the better provision of secondary air.

GRILL SHAKER: This control is located inside the ash tray. Open the door to the ash tray and using the tool provided, (see Fig. 19.) move the lever forward and back. The upper grille will move forward and backward, opening and closing the entrance to the ash compartment and causing the ash to fall into the ash tray. When the door to the ash tray is closed, the door pushes the lever and this closes the connection between the stove and the ash tray.

ASH TRAY: The ash tray collects the hot wood in the fire and conveniently allows the ash to be removed from your stove. The ash tray is very easy to take out. When the stove is cold, push the ash through the grille in the stove into the ash tray and then remove the ash tray by sliding it out carefully. After getting rid of the ash, push the ash tray in to its position and close the door.

Warning!

Do not forget to put the ash tray back into place.

Never allow your stove to work with the ash tray and the grille open, as this could overheat and damage your stove.



Fig.19

2.1.2 - FUELS

Your HERITAGE wood stove is designed only to burn high calorie hard firewood.

For guidance, here are some types of wood with a rough classification with reference to their heating ability:

- HIGH: Apple, Black birch, Maple, Oak, White ilex, Black beech
- MEDIUM HIGH: Ash, Beech, Yellow birch, Maple, Red ilex
- MEDIUM LOW: Black ash, White birch, Elm, Norwegian pine, Teak pine, Cherry, Tamarind
- LOW: Pine, Cedar, Fir, Poplar, Linden,

The quality of the wood affects the heat produced, the duration of the combustion and the operation of your stove.

Soft wood, low in calories, generate high, fast combustions, whereas hard woods, high in calories, burn long and produce more heat.

The damp contained in the wood also plays an important role in the operation of the stove. Green woods contain a large amount of damp.

Therefore, green wood lights with difficulty and must be stored for a year to be able to used in your stove.

In order to prepare green wood, it must be chopped and stacked in order to enable contact with dry air for a year.

Store the wood on boards or blocks to keep it off the ground and cover only the top of the stack. Plastics or canvasses used to cover the sides of the wood stack retain the damp and prevent the wood from drying.

Do not stack wood close to the stove. Do so at the distances specified for combustible materials (see page 25/26)

PRECAUTION

DO NOT USE CHEMICAL OR INFLAMMABLE FLUIDS SUCH AS PETROL, NAPHTHLINE, Kerosine, GAS - OILS, OILS, PELLETS, COAL, ARTIFICIAL WOOD OR ANY OTHER MATERIAL TO LIGHT YOUR STOVE. DO NOT BURN RUBBISH.

Having understood your stove's controls and having chosen the right wood, you are ready to light the fire.

2.1.3 - LIGHTING YOUR FIRE

It is essential that the fire should be lit slowly for the first time.

The cast iron must be tempered: excessive fire on a new stove can cause cracks in the iron or damage other parts of the stove.

The volcanic stones of the walls of the stove must be heated slowly to remove any damp in the stones and in the cement joints.

When lighting your first fire, the stove will give off some smokes and gases.

This is normal due to the evaporation of the components of the paint and oils used in making your stove.

If you consider it necessary, open a window to ventilate the room. The smoke and gases normally persist for the first 10 or 20 minutes of lighting and will disappear when the stove is "cured".

The first times it is lit, other smells may be given off by the materials around the stove, which will disappear with time. To reduce the smells, open the windows and create ventilation around your stove.

FIRST LIGHTING

- h) Open the door and place a couple of lighters in the bottom. Place some twigs crossed over the lighters; place around 10 pieces with a diameter of 10/15 and a length of 25/40 cm.
- i) Open the primary air control completely by sliding the control to the left.
- j) Light the lighters. Leave the front door ajar, not completely closed, until the twigs begin to burn and the draught begins to rise.
- k) Close the door and allow the fire to light. Keep the door closed while the stove is working. Make sure the door to the ash tray is well closed.
- l) **WATCH THE FIRE ALL OF THE TIME** to keep it low. The first fire must heat the stove, but should not burn when touched. You should add some pieces of wood to the fire to achieve the right temperature for the first lighting.
- m) When the stove is warm but does not burn to the touch, close the primary air by sliding the control to the right and allow the fire to go out completely.
- n) Let your stove cool completely.

On the first lighting and the first time the stove is lit each season should be carried out as described. Your patience will be rewarded with years of good operation from your stove.

NOTE: As the temperatures of the gases were low in the first lighting, the creosote formed very fast. The glass in your door will have clouded up, and this will be cleaned by another fire.

ORDINARY LIGHTING

Before lighting for normal operation, if your stove has not been used frequently for a long time, it is best to follow the procedure for the first lighting, at least, to minimise the tensions of a hot fire on a cold stove.

Before loading the stove, make sure the door to the ash tray is closed and the ash tray is in place. If the ash tray door opens, the stove may overheat and be damaged.

Proceed as follows for normal lighting:

- a) Open the door and place a couple of lighters in the bottom. Place some twigs crossed over the lighters; place around 10 pieces with a diameter of 10/15 and a length of 25/40 cm.
- b) Open the primary air control completely by sliding the control to the left.
- c) Light the lighters. Leave the front door ajar, not completely closed, until the twigs begin to burn and the draught begins to rise.
- d) Close the door and allow the fire to light.
- e) When the twigs have caught, open the door and add trunks, small at first, to form the fire. Make sure that the wood is away from the glass so that the glass cleaning system works correctly. Keep the front door and the ash tray door closed while the stove is working.
- f) When the fire has lit well, use the primary air to regulate the required working range. Slide the control to the left to achieve a high working range and to the right for a low working range.

Note: When you open the door to load wood or move the trunks in the stove, it is best to open it only a little at first, wait a few seconds and then open it completely. This procedure will mean that the stove is smoke - free when you open the door completely, leaving the room clear. Likewise, loading on a bed of red hot cinders reduces the smoke and will start combustion rapidly.

COMBUSTION RANGES

HIGH COMBUSTION: Completely load the fire with wood on the bed of red hot cinders or on the flames and open the primary air control completely. A high range is recommendable once or twice a day to heat the chimney and the stove well, thus helping to avoid the creation and accumulation of creosote.

MEDIUM COMBUSTION: Set the cam of the primary air to half, which is suitable for the heat requirements of the area to be heated. This range is suitable when the stove is to be left unattended.

LOW COMBUSTION: Close the primary air control for slow combustion. A low range combustion for excessively long periods is not recommendable as it promotes the accumulation of creosote.

The evacuation system must be inspected frequently if the low range combustion is maintained continually.

PRECAUTION WITH EXCESSIVE FIRES

Excessive fires means that the fire is working at temperatures above those recommended previously in the COMBUSTION RANGE section. Excessive fires must be carefully avoided as they can cause damage to your stove.

The symptoms of an excessive fire, even for a short time, are creaking in the stove and the connection conduct of the chimney, and discolouring in the chimney pipe.

Excessive fires may be caused by an extreme draught on the chimney, inappropriate combustion or erroneous operation.

Correct a situation of excessive fire as follows:

- **EXCESSIVE DRAUGHT:** The depression of the draught must not exceed 2.5 mm.c.a. A draught that exceeds this value requires a draught valve in the chimney.
- **INAPPROPRIATE FUEL:** Do not burn coal, stacks of dry twigs, waxed logs or any material other than the natural wood recommended.
- **ERROR IN OPERATION:** Make sure that all the joints are in a good state. Replace all loose or compressed joints. Do not light the stove with the front, side or ash tray door open.

Controlling the temperature is the best way to determine whether the stove has excessive fire. If you suspect that your stove has excessive fire, contact your supplier immediately. The damage caused by excessive fire is not covered by the guarantee. The results of excessive fire may include: deformations or burns in the internal pieces, discolouring and deformations in external pieces and damage to the enamel.

NOTE: ANY SYMPTOM OF EXCESSIVE FIRE MAY ANNUL THE GUARANTEE!!

2.2 - STOVE MAINTENANCE

The temperature of the stove may be controlled with a special thermometer for stoves located in the centre of the top.

2.2.1 - PREVENTING AND CLEANING THE CREOSOTE.

To prevent the formation of creosote:

1. Keep the stove with the primary air open completely for 30 minutes each day to burn the creosote inside the stove and the evacuation system.
2. After reloading with firewood, keep the combustion with the primary air control fully open for 20 or 30 minutes. This form of operation ensures the operation of the secondary combustion, which, when it works, minimises the formation of creosote in the chimney.

The connector pipe of the chimney must be inspected at least once a month during the season when the stove is used, to determine whether creosote has formed. If the creosote residue has an accumulated layer of 6 mm. it must be eliminated to reduce the risk of fire.

If the glass gets dirty frequently, the temperature range of the combustion is low; this indicates the risk of the formation of creosote.

The smoke evacuation system must be inspected in its connection with the stove and at the top of the chimney. Cold surfaces tend to create deposits very quickly and so it is important to inspect the chimney at the top end as this is the coldest area, unlike the stove connection.

The accumulated creosote must be eliminated with a cleaning brush designed specifically for this use.

It is therefore recommendable that before each season when the stove is to be used, a professional should be called to inspect the whole system, clean it and repair it if necessary.

2.2.2 - SEALS

The joints normally have to be changed every 2 or 3 seasons of use, depending on how much the stove is used. If the seal on the door is lost, a new seal must be installed to improve the operation of the stove. Contact your supplier for a set of seals for your stove.

To replace the seals on the door, proceed as follows:

6. First remove the old one with a tool or the end of a knife.
7. Clean all of the channels of the seal with a wire brush to eliminate the remains of cement and fibres.
8. Apply a suitable glue for seal in the seating channels.
9. Put a new seal in place on the seal adhesive without stretching the material.
10. Close the door immediately to squeeze the joint in its place and ensure a valid seal.

The use is required of the following seals:

FRONT DOOR: 1.70 m in length, 10 mm in diameter. A low density black strip (code J38)

GLASS: 1.50 m in length and 6.5 mm. in diameter, (code J14)

SIDE DOOR : 1.25 m in length and 10 mm in diameter. Low density black strip (code J38)

ASH TRAY DOOR : 0.90 m in length and 6.5 mm in diameter (code J14)

2.2.3 - GLASS

Do not use your stove if the glass in the door is broken. Do not submit the front door to knocking or slamming.

If necessary, you can clean the glass in the door with an Hergóm glass cleaner, which will be supplied by your supplier.

Never try to clean the glass when the stove is working or when the glass is hot.

Most of the particles that settle can be cleaned by following the instructions of use of the cleaner.

To clean difficult particles, open the door by draughting upwards and removing it from the stove, leaving the hinge pins free (take care to keep the pins and the washers in order to refit the door).

Put the door on a table or working bench and apply the cleaner to the glass, leaving it to work for a few minutes.

Leave the door in a horizontal position to allow the cleaner to penetrate the surface of the glass better.

Clean the cleaner using a soft cloth.

Important: Knocking or scratching the glass will harm the integrity of the glass. Do not use blades or steel sponges or any other abrasive material as a utensil to clean the glass.

The glass in the door is ceramic, made specially for use in wood stoves.

To replace it, do not use any other glass that is not the ceramic glass manufactured for use in wood stoves. Have the supplier change the glass.

If the glass in the door is broken, it must be replaced immediately.

Contact your supplier for the glass and the parts required for repairing it.

If you repair the glass yourself, use working gloves and safety glasses.

The procedure for changing the glasses and seals is the following:

9. Open the door and draught it upwards, removing it from the stove and leaving the turning pins in the front (take care to keep the pins and the washers in order to refit the door).
10. Put the door face down on a flat surface.
11. Apply penetrating oil to the screws of the glass pins. Remove the screws and lift the clips and the ceramic fibres under them.
12. Carefully lift the damaged glass in the door and throw it away.
13. If necessary, replace the strip of ceramic fibre. Draught it out of its position and clean the remains well. Apply the special cement for seals and fit the new strip of ceramic fibre with the dimensions described before.
14. Place the glass on the seal in its position in the door.
15. Refit the glass retention screws and place the corresponding ceramic fibres under them.
16. Refit the door.

2.2.4 - ASH COLLECTION AND ELIMINATION.

The ash will be collected when the stove is cold. Use protective gloves when the ash tray is hot. Take special precautions when handling, storing or disposing of the ash.

Proceed as follows in removing the ash from the stove:

7. Open the door to the ash tray and shake the ashes to make them fall in the ash tray.
8. Sieve the remaining ashes through the grille with a scraper or another suitable tool.
9. Remove the ash tray from its housing and empty the ashes. The ashes must be poured out of the ash tray into a metal recipient with a suitable hermetic cover. Do not place any object or rubbish inside the recipient. Place the top on the recipient and allow the ashes to cool. Do not leave the recipient on combustible surfaces or vinyl floors, as it may be **very hot**.
10. While the ashes are breaking down, put the closed ash recipient on a non combustible floor or on the ground outside the dwelling, away from all combustible materials.
11. If necessary, clean the housing of the ash tray.
12. Refit the ash tray, pushing it right into its position, make sure that it is properly in place.

Otherwise, the ashes may be eliminated with a spade through the side or front door.

The ashes must be kept in the closed recipient until all the cinders are completely cold.

NEVER put the ashes in a wooden or plastic recipient, in paper or plastic bags, no matter how long the fire has been out. The cinders in the bed of ashes keep their heat for a long time when removed from the stove.

2.2.5 - CAST IRON

The external cast iron parts are vitrified with mayolic enamel.

The enamels can be cleaned with a normal glass cleaner and in most cases it will be sufficient to pass a damp cloth (do not wet the painted parts as rust will appear if they are not dried in time.)

The enamel used to treat your Heritage stove while it is working, and particularly at times of high combustion, may suffer a change in its texture and colour and fine cracks may appear that return to their normal state when the stove cools.

This is due to the different expansion coefficients of the materials used in preparing the special, high quality enamel.

2.2.6 - SOAPSTONE

The surfaces of the stones in your stove may with time show small changes and veins in the stone. This is a natural reaction of the stone and can not be controlled. It is possible that following an inspection, very small cracks might be seen on the surface; this does not affect the integrity of the stone in any way.

Cleaning and polishing is important for keeping an attractive external appearance.

As with furniture made of noble materials, you might wish to polish the stones from time to time in order to give back the stove its original shine and colour depth; we recommend a silicone atomiser applied when the stove is cold.

2.2.7 - CONTROLS

Your stove is an appliance subject to extreme temperatures and the corrosive effect of combustion waste. Its periodical maintenance is essential for achieving greater duration and better use. We therefore recommend the frequent application of the following controls:

DURING THE SEASON OF USE

a) Visually inspect the chimney. Clean the soot and the tars if they have begun to accumulate on the interior walls of the stove.

b) Make sure the doors seal hermetically, adjusting them if necessary.

AT THE END OF THE SEASON

a) Inspect and clean the chimney (see page 15/16)

b) Pass the vacuum cleaner inside your stove and inspect it. The soot and tars (creosote) that accumulate on the walls of your stove reduce its output.

c) Inspect the seals on the door. They must be replaced when they fail to ensure perfect closing.

2.3 - PRODUCTS FOR PRESERVATION

Industrias HERGÓM S.A. provides you with a series of products for preserving your stove and chimney:

Heat - resistant paint, refractory paste, Anti - soot, fire lighters, glass cleaners, etc...



Fig. 20

2.4 - SAFETY

2.4.1 - GENERAL PROCEDURES

There are certain risks that have to be borne in mind when operating your solid fuel stove, whatever the make. These risks may be minimised if the instructions and recommendations are followed that we give in this manual.

There follow a series of rules and recommendations, but above all we recommend the use of good common sense:

1. - Do not heat your stove excessively and for a long time.
2. - Keep any combustible material away from it (furniture, curtains, clothes, etc..) by at least 0.90 m.
3. - The ashes must be emptied into a metal recipient and immediately removed from the house.
4. - Never use liquid fuels to light your stove. Keep all kinds of inflammable liquid away from it (petrol, oil, alcohol, etc.,.)
5. - Make periodical inspections of the chimney and clean it whenever necessary.
- 6.. - Do not place the stove close to combustible walls.

Warning

Gas, wood or pellet fireplaces heat up when lit. As a result it is necessary to be cautious and keep a certain distance away, especially children, old people, people with special needs and pets while the fire is on.

Make sure that children and anyone else not used to the workings of a fireplace, are supervised by an older person when near.

To avoid burns and also to protect vulnerable people it is advisable to use a fireguard or screen. The use of heat resistant gloves are recommended when in contact with the fireplace.

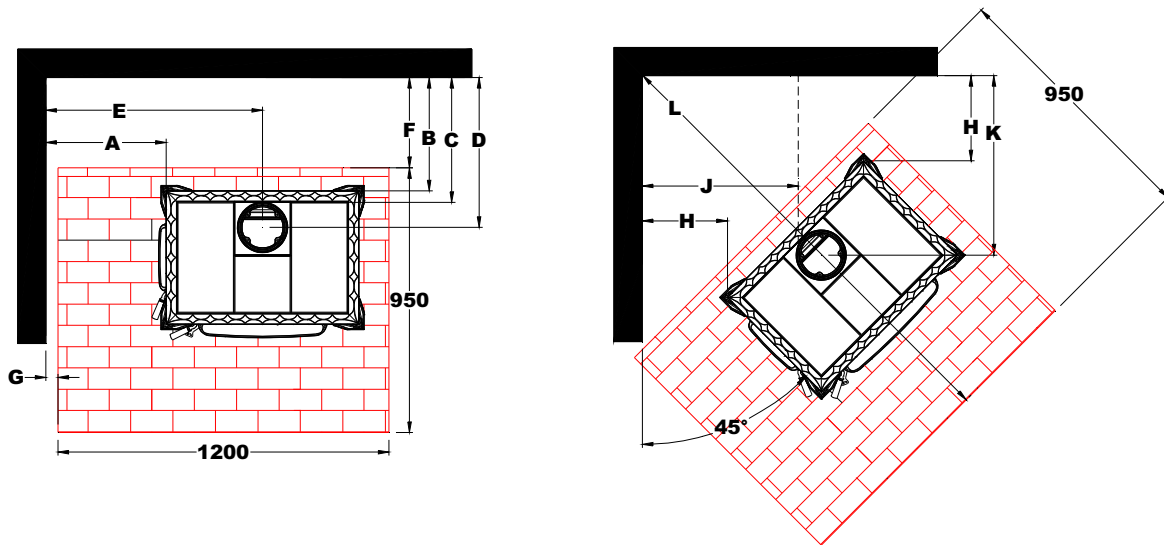
2.4.2 - DISTANCES FROM COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES

When the stove is put in place, bear in mind the necessary safety distances both of the stove and of the chimney from all combustible surfaces (wooden or papered walls, wooden floors, etc.,).

If the surfaces are protected suitably, the distances may be reduced (Fig. - 21). These minimum distances must be respected when the covering on the walls or nearby areas is liable to be damaged or deformed by the effect of the temperature (varnishes, paints, P.V.C.. etc.,)

HERITAGE

DISTANCE FROM STOVE TO COMBUSTIBLE SURFACE



DISTANCES TO SURFACES	PARALLEL WALLS							OBLIQUE WALLS			
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
SINGLE WALL CONNECTOR	430	400	460	530	770	330	50	300	560	650	1650
DOUBLE WALL CONNECTOR	430	250	300	380	770	180	50	300	560	650	1650

2.5 - PROBLEMS OF DRAUGHT.

There follows a list of the problems that are common to any kind of stove. All of these problems can be corrected and sometimes only require a small readjustment for the stove to work normally once more.

Remember that the weather affects the working of your stove.

If your stove gives off smoke into the dwelling, the most likely causes are the following:

- If the chimney is new:
 - a) The draught is insufficient.
 - b) The cross-section or height are not suitable.
 - c) The unit is strangled.
- If it is the existing chimney:
 - a) The chimney is partially blocked by soot.
 - b) There has been some internal or external breakage where the air is taken in.
 - c) It has a smaller cross-section or height than that required by the new appliance.

In the following we offer you a guide to help you solve the problems you find with your stove:

2.5.1 - TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

<u>PROBLEM</u>	<u>POSSIBLE CAUSE</u>	<u>SOLUTIONS</u>
The stove gives off smoke	Improper handling of the stove	Open the primary air completely for one minute. Then open the door.
	Cold chimney	Preheat the chimney when you light the cold stove.
	Obstructed chimney	Inspect the chimney and the connector to make sure they are not blocked or have an excessive accumulation of creosote.
	Oversized chimney	Reinstall the chimney with a suitable diameter
	Narrow chimney	Install an induced draught or replace the chimney.
	Chimney too short	Extend the chimney.
	Chimney with infiltrations	Seal the connections between the chimney and openings of dirty doors.
More than one appliance connected to the chimney	Disconnect the rest of the appliances and seal the holes.	
AIR REBOUNDS OR GAS EXPLOSIONS.	Improper handling of the stove	Completely open the primary air control of the stove one minute before opening the door and keep it fully open for a few minutes after each fuel reloading.
	Extremely low combustion range	Use your stove with the right combustion range.
	Excessive ash accumulation.	Empty the ash tray more frequently.
UNCONTROLLED OR LOW COMBUSTION	Door poorly sealed or open	Close the door properly or change the sealing strips.
	Excessive draught	Inspect the installation. Achieve a low combustion range or install a draught valve.
	Damaged sealing refractory paste	Reseal the stove with refractory paste.
	Chimney excessively long	Shorten the chimney or install a draught valve.
	Oversized chimney	Reinstall the chimney with the right diameter.
	Strong winds	Install a hood.
	Excessive draught	A draught with an excess of 2.5 mm.c.a. can be corrected with the installation of a draught valve.
INSUFFICIENT HEAT	Poor quality or green firewood.	Use only wood dried in the air, preferably for at least a year.
	Low combustion range	Operate your chimney with a higher range.
	Air filtrations in the chimney	Change to an insulated prefabricated chimney system or a brick chimney of a suitable size.
	Cold chimney exterior.	Reinstall or insulate your chimney.
	Chimney or connecting pipe oozing.	Inspect the installation.
	Too much heat lost in the house	Seal the windows, seal the openings in the house.
DAMAGE TO THE ENAMEL	Improper handling of the stove	Do not produce excessive heat in your stove. Control the temperature of your stove. Use only suitable firewood.
	Excessive draught	Inspect the draught. A draught valve may be necessary. Operate your stove with a low combustion range.

2.6 - TECHNICAL DATA

Specifications of the HERGÓM HERITAGE stove

Maximum Output	FIREWOOD (Oak, beech...)	16,3 Kw. (*)
Admits trunks with a length of:		540 mm.
Front Door:	Height	350 mm.
	Width	524 mm.
Side Door	Height	340 mm.
	Width	290 mm.
Smoke collar		150 mm. ϕ Int.
Metal chimney		150 mm. ϕ
Recommended chimney height		5 to 6 metres (**)
Minimum approximate brickwork in chimney		175 x 175 mm.
Smoke outlet		Vert. / horiz.
Primary Air Control		Manual adjustment
Secondary Air Supply		Venturi system
Weight		216 Kg.

(*) Approximate. The datum may vary depending on the particular characteristics of each installation and the quality of the fuel used.

(**) For other heights consult the Distributer or Manufacturer. (Approximate Values.)

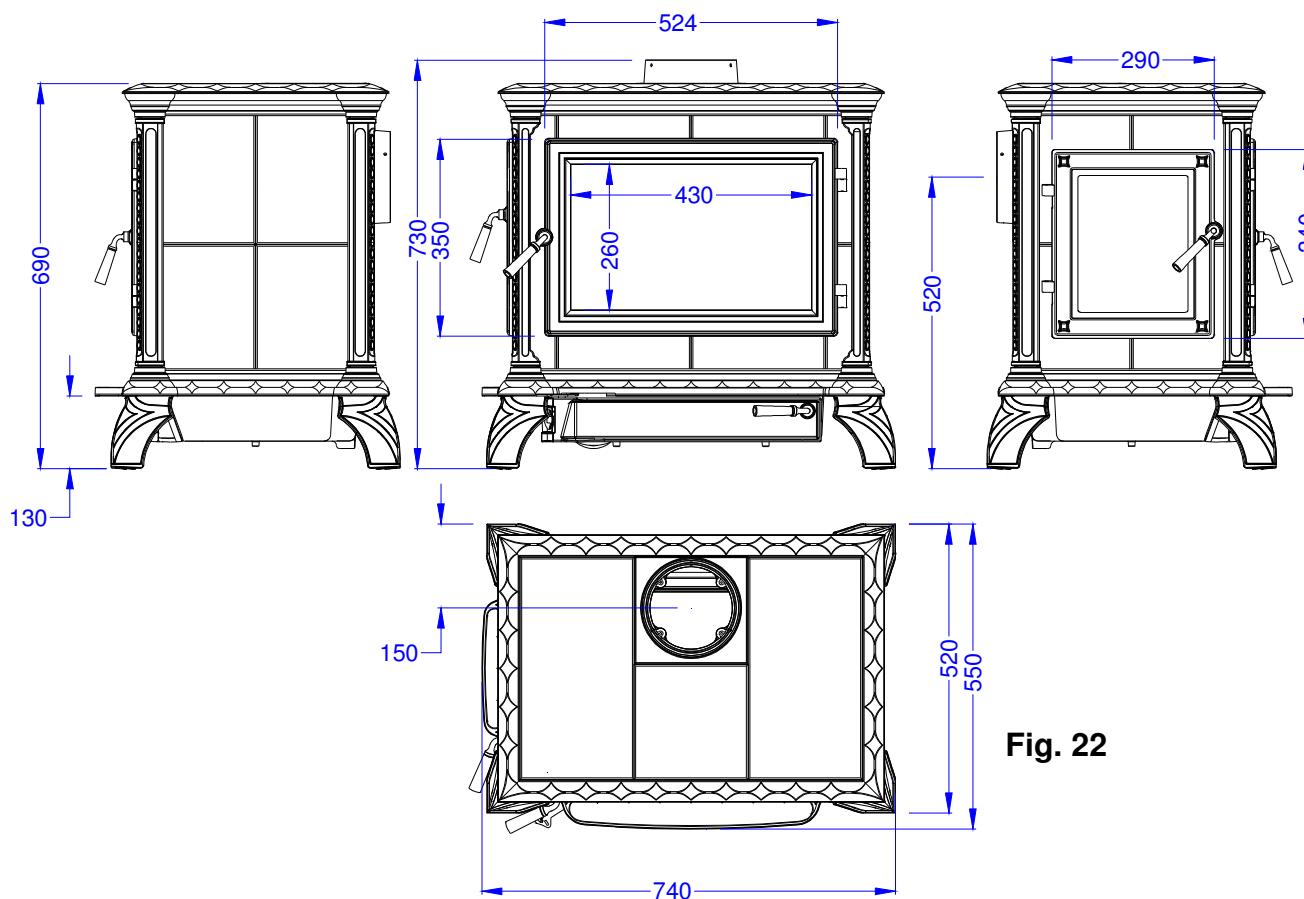


Fig. 22

INDUSTRIAS HERGÓM, S.A. accepts no liability for the damage caused by changes made to its products that have not been authorised in writing, or for faulty installations.

It likewise reserves the right to modify its products without prior notification.

Any responsibility for faults in manufacture will be subject to the criteria and checking of the technicians, and in any case is limited to the repair or replacement of the manufactures, excluding all work and damage that the said repair might cause.

2.7 - COMPONENTS OF THE STOVE

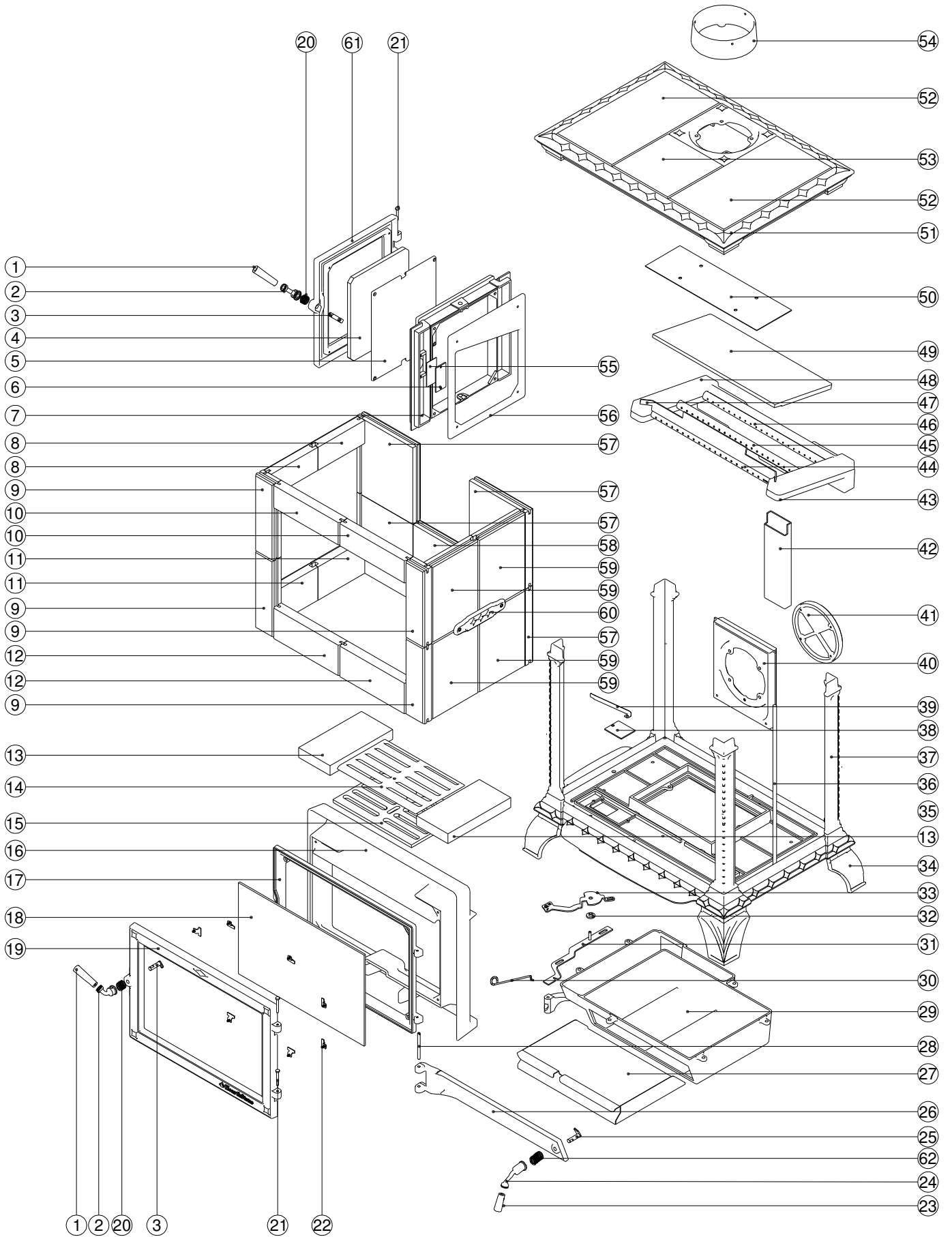


Fig. 23

Nº	CODE	NAME	EXPIRYY.
1	Q00104	CURRENT WOOD CONTROL BENN/SHELB	2
2	Q00092	BENNINGTON - SHELB - CODO DOOR CLOSE GEN/LAT	2
3	Q00165	NEW HERITAGE1 - EJE DOOR CLOSE FRONT/SIDE	2
4	Q00152	NEW HERIT 1 - STONE 213 X 260 X 11 SIDE DOOR	1
5	HP00278	NEW HERITAGE 1 - ST. RET. SIDE DOOR	1
6	CP00426	NEW HERITAGE1 - PRTECT. PLATE SIDE FRAME	1
7	HP00279	NEW HERITAGE 1 - EXT. FRME. SD. DR.	1
8	Q00153	NEW HERIT 1 - STONE 170 X 73 X 30 ON SIDE DOOR	2
9	Q00156	NEW HERITAGE 1 - STONE 240 X 66 X 30 SIDE FRONT	4
10	Q00154	NEW HERITAGE 1 - STONE 240 X 70 X 30 OVER FRONT	2
11	Q00151	NEW HERIT1 - STONE 170 X 105 X 30 UNDER SIDE DOOR	2
12	Q00155	NEW HERITAGE 1 - STONE 240 X 96 X 30 UNDER FRONT	2
13	Q00150	NEW HERITAGE 1 - STONE 228 X 114 X 30 STOVE BASE	2
14	HP00272	NEW HERITAGE 1 - UPPER GRILLE	1
15	HP00271	NEW HERITAGE 1 - LOWER GRILLE	1
16	HP00276	NEW HERITAGE 1 - PRIMERY MANIFOLD	1
17	HP00281	NEW HERITAGE 1 - FRONT DOOR FRAME	1
18	Q00162	NEOC PLATES,457 X 287 X 4NEW HERIT1	1
19	HE00282	NEW HERITAGE 1 - FRONT DOOR	1
20	Q00272	CLOSE SPRING SHORT	3
21	T316138	BOLTS,NHC RIVET:3/16" X 1 - 3/8",TURNING PIN	4
22	CL00427	NEW HERITAGE1 - INO X GLASS CLIP	8
23	Q00191	NEW HERITAGE 1 ASH TRAY WOOD CONTROL	1
24	Q00091	BENNINGTON - FRONT DOOR CLOSE ELBOW	1
25	Q00164	NEW HERITAGE1 - ASH TRAY DOOR CLOSE SHAFT	1
26	HP00269	NEW HERITAGE 1 - ASH TRAY DOOR	1
27	CP00416	NEW HERITAGE1 - ASH TRAY	1
28	Q00183	NEW HERITAGE1 HOLE D. SHAFT 1/4" x 82MM	1
29	HP00268	NEW HERITAGE 1 - ASH TRAY DRAWER	1
30	CP00421	NEW HERITAGE1 - GRILLE CONTROL HANDLE	1
31	CP00420	NEW HERITAGE1 - GRILLE CONTROL PLATE	1
32	Q00166	NHC HERIT 1 - PRIMARY AIR VALVE SEPARATOR	1
33	CP00419	NEW HERITAGE1 - PARIMARY AIR VALVE CONTROL	1
34	HE00267	NEW HERITAGE 1 - LEG	4
35	HE00270	NEW HERITAGE 1 - BASE	1
36	T38162012158	VARILL ROSC 2CAB 3/8" - 16 X 20" - 1/2",1 - 5/8"	1
37	HE00273	NEW HERITAGE 1 - COLUMN	4
38	CP00418	NEW HERITAGE1 - PRIMERY AIR VALVE	1
39	CP00417	NEW HERITAGE1 - PRIMARY AIR VALVE SUPPORT	1
40	HP00284	NEW HERITAGE 1 - REAR OUTLET FRAME	1
41	HL002850	NEW HERITAGE 1 - R. OUT. BLIND COVER	1
42	CP00422	NEW HERITAGE 1 - SECONDARY AIR NOZZLE	1
43	HP00274	NEW HERITAGE 1 - LOW SEC. MANIFOLD	1
44	CL00425	NEW HERITAGE1 - No. 3 SECONDARY AIR PIPE	1
45	CL00424	NEW HERITAGE1 - No. 2 SECONDARY AIR PIPE	1
46	CL00423	NEW HERITAGE1 - No. 1 SECONDARY AIR PIPE	1
47	CL00428	NEW HERITAGE1 - INO X DEFLECTOR SUPPORT	1
48	HP00275	NEW HERITAGE 1 - UP. SEC. MANIFOLD	1
49	J0212	NEW HERITAGE 1 - CERAMIC DEFLECTOR PLATE	1
50	CL00429	NEW HERITAGE1 - HOMESTEAD - INO X CEILING PROTECTOR	1
51	HE00287	NEW HERITAGE 1 - CEILING	1
52	Q00161	NEW HERITAGE 1 - STONE 397 X 204 X 30 SIDE CEILING	2
53	Q00157	NEW HERIT 1 - STONE 206 X 204 X 30 CENTRAL CEILING	1
54	HE00286	NEW HERITAGE 1 - CHIMNEY	1
55	J00125	NEW HERITAGE 1 - SIDE DOOR COVER SEAL	1
56	HP00280	NEW HERITAGE 1 - SIDE DOOR INT. FRAME	1
57	Q00158	NEW HERIT 1 - STONE 240 X 204 X 30 SIDE REAR	4
58	Q00159	NEW HERIT 1 - STONE 240 X 204 X 30 CENTRAL REAR	1
59	Q00160	NEW HERITAGE 1 - STONE 240 X 170 X 30 RIGHT SIDE	4
60	HP00283	NEW HERITAGE 1 - SIDE TRIM	1
61	HE00277	NEW HERITAGE 1 - SIDE DOOR	1
62	Q00223	CLOSE SPRING LONGE	1