



TFG 5 & TFG 8 WOODBURNING STOVES

5 & 8 kW Nominal Outputs

Installation and Operating Instructions

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when the installation is complete. Leave the stove ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance and operation of controls.

Important: – These products must be installed by a suitably qualified installer.

Clean Air Act Exemption

The **TFG 5** and **TFG 8** stoves have been recommended for exemption under the Clean Air Act 1993 to burn seasoned wood logs in designated smokeless zones in the UK. This is subject to the correct fitting of the air limiter bracket(s) maintaining the air control(s) above a minimum setting at all times (part(s) and fitting instructions are supplied with the stove). **Instructions for wood burning MUST be followed in order to ensure compliance at all times.**



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PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS IN FULL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION

For safety reasons it is essential that your stove is correctly installed and operated. FDC (UK) Ltd cannot accept responsibility for any fault or consequential problems arising through incorrect installation or operation.

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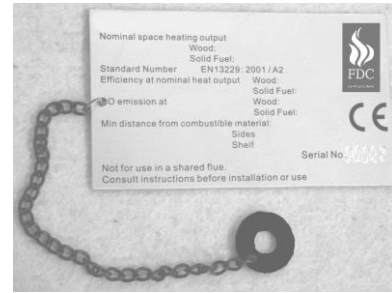
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1. List of Components

- 1 x Stove assembly
- 1 x Cast iron spigot
- 1 x Baffle plate
- 1 x Fuel retainer
- 4 x Stove legs with fixings
- 1 x Ash pan and tool
- 1 x Data plate (on a chain)
- 1 x Glove
- 1 x Air limiter bracket(s)

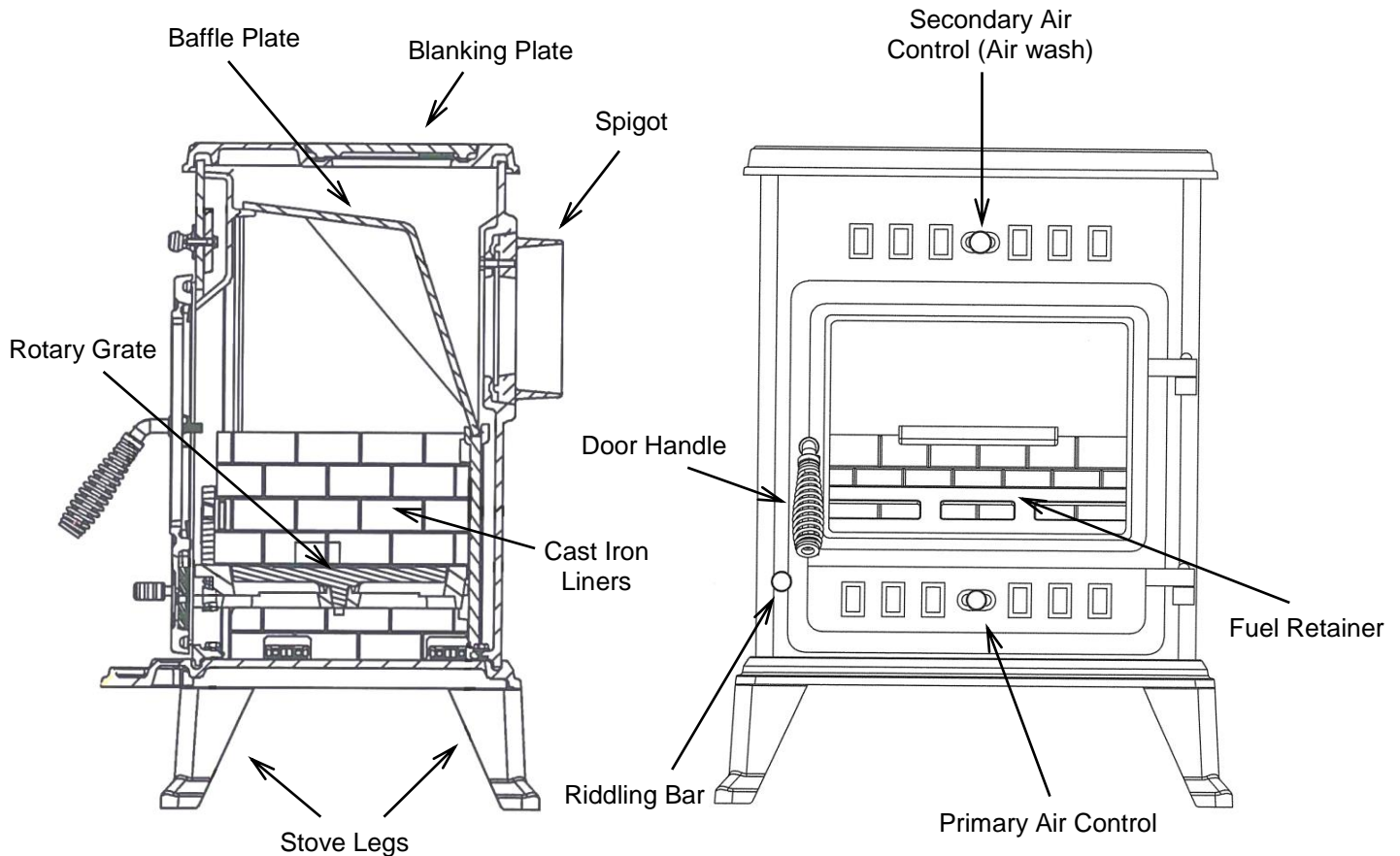


Operating Tool



Data Plate

TFG 5 and TFG 8 Stove Assembly and controls



2. Unpacking & assembling the stove

- 2.1 Carefully cut the straps and lift the crate off the pallet base. Remove the outer plastic bag and open the stove door to remove all the contents. Refer to the 'List of Components' and check you have everything.
- 2.2 Place the stove on its back and attach the four legs using the fixings supplied. Ensure the legs are squarely located and the bolts are fully tightened before standing the stove upright. Please attach the data plate to the left rear levelling bolt at this point.
- 2.3 Attach the cast iron spigot to the required outlet ensuring there is an air tight seal. If may be necessary to remove the blanking plate to achieve the desired spigot orientation. Refit the blanking plate to the unused outlet ensuring it is sealed.

Now proceed to install the stove according to section 4 of these instructions and current installation standards or HETAS advice.

3. Warnings and Important Safety Information

3.1 READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current local regulations including Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations including UK or EU standards referred to as they affect the installation of the stove. Approved Document J is particularly important for England and Wales and can be downloaded for no cost at: www.planningportal.gov.uk/buildingregulations/approveddocuments/partj/. Also of importance are Approved documents L1 A and B conservation of fuel and power. The Domestic Heating Compliance Guide will also be found useful. In addition to these instructions the requirements of BS 8303 and BS EN 15287 must be fulfilled. The installation is a notifiable building works as defined in the building regulations and that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation 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.

3.2 Important Chimney Warning

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

3.3 Extractor Fan Warning

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.

3.4 Cleaning and Chimney Sweeping

The appliance, flue & chimney must be cleaned and checked internally and externally when regularly in use and especially after a period of disuse (e.g. after summer). Lift down the baffle on a regular basis to check for buildup of soot or debris above it. Remove the baffle and check that the flue spigot and flue way is fully clear at regular intervals. The chimney and flue way must be swept at least annually, more often when used with sooty fuels or damp wood. Any loose, broken or leaking joints or flue ways **MUST** be repaired immediately.

3.5 Fuels

Only use recommended fuels. The appliance can be damaged by burning petroleum coke, liquid fuels or general rubbish and this will invalidate your warranty and risk your personal safety. **The appliance must not be used as a rubbish incinerator.**

3.6 Maintenance

Annual checking and servicing of the appliance and flue by a competent engineer is recommended.

3.7 Ventilation

Adequate ventilation is ESSENTIAL for the safe and efficient operation of any solid fuel or wood burning appliance. Ventilation MUST be provided where required by the stove output or flue under-performance. Keep all ventilation clear and free of blockage. See paragraph 4.2 in the following section.

3.8 OVERFIRING WARNING

It is possible to over fire a stove by letting too much air into the firebox when the stove is alight. The most common cause of this is having the primary and secondary air controls too far open. This will cause overheating and potential damage to parts such as the grate, the baffle, firebox liners and fuel retainer. **IF ANY METAL PART OF THE STOVE GLOWS RED, IMMEDIATELY REDUCE THE AIR CONTROL SETTINGS UNTIL THE OVERHEATED PARTS OF THE STOVE COOL AGAIN.** Failure to do so will damage the stove and invalidate any warranty. Parts damaged by overheating, thermal cracking or melting are **NOT** covered by any warranty.

Health And Safety Precautions

Special care must be taken when installing this stove to meet all requirements of the Health & Safety at Work act.

3.9 Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for unloading and site handling. Our stoves are heavy so always ask for assistance when lifting and positioning the appliance.

3.10 Fire Cement

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

3.11 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.

3.12 Metal Parts

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

4.0 Installation Information

4.1 Chimney

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. Minimum chimney height is 4.5m. Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 200mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method. The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove.

Where the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from the stove may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local stockist or chimney specialist. If there is no existing chimney then either a solid fuel compatible prefabricated block chimney or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

4.2 Ventilation

Purpose provided ventilation is not required in England and Wales if the appliance is rated at 5kW or under and the property was built prior to 2008. For appliances rated over 5kW additional ventilation of 5.5cm² (550mm²) is required for every kW of output above 5kW. For example an 8kW appliance will require 16.5 cm² of additional ventilation. For properties built in or after 2008 or older properties that have been made more airtight, additional ventilation will be required. Normally this is 5.5cm² (550mm²) per kW of appliance output.

In any case, if difficulty in starting the fire or any fuming is experienced, ventilation must be put in place as required to eliminate these flue problems. If a flue draught stabiliser is fitted then extra ventilation is required. See Document J of the Building Regulations for detailed guidance.

4.3 Flue Draught

A flue draught of minimum 1.2mm to a maximum 2.5mm water gauge (12 to 25 Pascals) is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and, if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled to prevent over-firing.

4.4 Connection to the Chimney

This appliance is **not** suitable for use in a shared flue. This appliance requires a direct flue connection to the spigot.

An existing fireplace opening can be sealed with a register plate and a length of flue pipe with a minimum 125mm internal diameter (150mm minimum where the flue spigot socket is 150mm diameter) may then be used to connect the stove to the register plate in the chimney. This flue pipe should conform to Building Regulations. Ensure that the pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear chimney walls. Alternatively the chimney can be lined with a flexible metal flue liner appropriately designated in accordance with BS EN 1856-2:2009 with a minimum 150mm internal diameter which is attached via a suitable adapter (not supplied) directly to the flue pipe.

It is **essential** that all connections between the stove and chimney/ flue are sealed and made airtight. Recommended materials include sealing rope, clamping rings, fire cement or heat resistant mastics.

Both the chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ANY parts of the chimney cannot be reached through the stove (with baffle removed), a soot door must be fitted in a suitable position to enable this to be done.

4.5 Material Clearances

Distances from combustible materials:

	Rear	Sides
TFG 5	600mm	500mm
TFG 8	700mm	800mm

In addition it is strongly recommended that any furniture or other combustible materials are kept at least 900mm clear from the front of the stove.

Due to the fact that combustible shelves, timber fireplaces and beams have potentially hundreds of possible configurations in conjunction with stoves outset, partially inserted or fully inserted into chambers, it is not possible to give definitive dimensions to these features. As a guideline, materials that are in 'line of sight' to the stove are more likely to overheat than materials that are not in 'line of sight' (e.g. when the stove is fully inside a chamber) due to direct radiation from the stove body. Materials above the stove are more likely to overheat than materials alongside or below. A guideline limiting temperature for solid timber (not surface finishes) is approximately 80-85 degrees C with a normal ambient room temperature. Temperatures of combustible materials can be substantially lowered with a simple heat shield constructed of a non-combustible material and small air gap between the shield and combustible material.

Distances from NON-combustible materials:

The stove can be recessed in a suitably sized non-combustible fireplace opening but a permanent free air gap of 150mm must be left around the sides and top and at least 50mm at the back of the stove for access to the stove for removal and maintenance. This also ensures that the stove will not overheat and give a satisfactory heat output. All non combustible walls closer than 400mm to the stove should be at least 75mm thick. The walls of the fireplace recess and the hearth must be made of non-combustible material.

4.6 Hearths

The **TFG 5** stove **does not require** a constructional hearth beneath it as it does not cause the floor temperature to exceed 100 degrees C.

The **TFG 8** stove **does require** a 125mm thick non-combustible constructional hearth beneath it to protect the building; this can include any solid non-combustible floor.

In both cases a non-combustible superimposed hearth forming an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side must also be provided. The superimposed hearth must not be less than 12mm thick and must have a clearly defined edge (change of level) to discourage the placing of any combustible materials on or partially over it.

The appliance must be installed on a surface with adequate load-bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this requirement, suitable measures (e.g. a load distributing plate) should be provided to achieve it.

4.7 Commissioning and Handover

A carbon monoxide (CO) detector must be fitted in the same room as the stove according to current standards or codes of practice. Advise the customer of the importance of this device.

Upon completion of the installation, allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out. A small fire may then be lit to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to the atmosphere.

We recommend that only two or three small fires are lit before operating the stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and will ensure that the paint finish lasts for the expected period of time. During this curing process you may notice an unpleasant smell whilst the paint finally cures. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

Explain that the stoves can provide much more or less than their rated heat outputs depending upon how they are burnt and the type of fuels and fuel loads used. **Warn the customer that using excessive air (having the air controls open too wide for too long) can over-fire and irreparably damage the stove. Damage caused by over firing is NOT covered by any warranty.**

On completion of the installation and commissioning, check that all parts are correctly fitted and ensure that the operating instructions, ash pan tool and glove are left with the customer. You must be sure 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 on what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted into the room from the stove – see **Safety Notes** section. The user should be warned that they **MUST** use a suitable fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly and infirm persons.

5.0 Technical Data

MODEL	TFG 5	TFG 8	Notes
Appliance gross weight (packed) (Kg):	71	93	
<u>When burning Beech</u>			
Efficiency (%)	75.0	79.0	
Declared nominal output (kW)	5	8	
Tested re-fuelling interval (h)	0.75	0.75	
Flue gas mass flow (g/s):	5.6	5.2	
*Flue Temp: (Deg C)	256	315	*at nominal heat output
Max Log Length:	280mm 11"	305mm 12"	

6.0 Operating Instructions

This appliance is not designed for open operation and therefore should **not** be operated with the door open.

This stove is designed to burn wood cleanly with high efficiency. For this product to work properly it must be installed and used correctly. Only the recommended fuel should be burnt. If these criteria are adhered to the stove glass will remain clean during normal operation.

It is **essential** that the stove has an adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. The primary and secondary air inlets must be kept clear from obstruction.

Warning! This appliance will be very **hot** when in operation and due care should be taken when operating the controls. A leather glove is provided to assist safe operation.

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

6.1 The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

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

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern

Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.

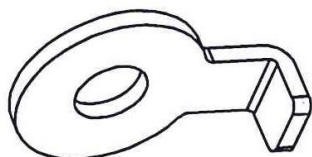
The TFG 5 and TFG 8 have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. This is conditional upon fitting the supplied air limiter bracket(s) and following the wood burning instructions precisely.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: www.smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/. Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements

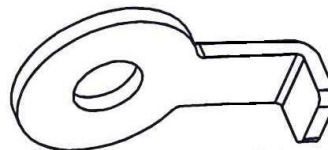
6.2 TFG 5 Smoke Control Air Limiter Bracket

The purpose of the air limiter brackets are to prevent the user from inadvertently closing the primary and secondary air controls below a preset minimum limit whilst burning seasoned wood logs in a smoke control area. The primary air must remain at least 10% open and the secondary at least 50% open.

The air limiter brackets are 1.5mm thick steel washers with an extended leg. The leg length differs between the washers to achieve the required minimum openings on each air supply (see drawings below).



Primary Air Limiter Bracket



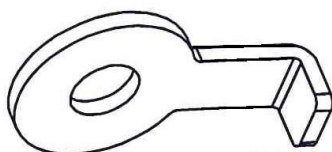
Secondary Air Limiter Bracket

Unscrew the primary air control knob and place the shorter of the two washers over the threaded rod with the leg facing to the left. The folded return locates into the slot on the stove door and prevents full closure of the air supply. Re-attach the knob and check free operation of the air control. Repeat the above procedure on the secondary air control using the remaining washer with the longer leg.

6.3 TFG 8 Smoke Control Air Limiter Bracket

The purpose of the air limiter bracket is to prevent the user from inadvertently closing the secondary air control below a preset minimum limit whilst burning seasoned wood logs in a smoke control area. The secondary air control must remain at least 25% open.

The air limiter brackets are 1.5mm thick steel washers with an extended leg (see drawing below).



Secondary Air Limiter Bracket

Unscrew the secondary air control knob and place the washer over the threaded rod with the leg facing to the left. The folded return locates into the slot on the stove door and prevents full closure of the air supply. Re-attach the knob and check free operation of the air control.

6.4 Door Handle

The stove door is opened and closed by turning the nickel plated wire handle.

6.5 Rotary Grate

This stove is fitted with a rotary grate assembly to support the fuel and allow a bed of ash to build up underneath the logs. The grate assembly comprises a rotary grate and grate base, both of which are made from cast iron for strength and durability. The rotary grate sits inside the grate base and rotates freely within it by means of a riddling bar. This is operated by pulling and pushing the cast iron knob positioned bottom left of the stove door. Wood burns better on a bed of ash however excessive ash build up is not to be recommended.

6.6 Ash Pan

It is important that you empty the steel ash pan regularly. Use the raised end of the ash pan tool to lift the ash pan out of the stove.

6.7 Ash Pan Tool

The ash pan tool has a cast upstand which is used to lift out the ash pan.

6.8 Air Controls

Keep air controls clean and free from ash or debris at all times.

Primary Air

Primary air is provided through the six lower vents in the stove door and is controlled by moving the centrally positioned cast knob from left to right. Loosen the knob and move it to the desired position and then retighten to lock it in position. Moving it to the right increases the air flow into the stove and moving it to the left decreases the air flow until it reaches the fully closed position. **IMPORTANT: Primary air should be closed when burning wood fuel**, other than if absolutely necessary to maintain combustion or to assist in lighting the appliance.

When used in smoke control areas the correct fitting of the primary air limiter bracket (TFG 5 model only) will restrict closure of this control to 10%.

Secondary Air

The secondary air is also referred to as the "air wash". This air supply to the stove is provided through the six upper vents in the stove door and is controlled by moving the centrally positioned cast knob from left to right. Loosen the knob and move it to the desired position and then retighten to lock it in position. Moving it to the right will increase the burn rate whilst moving it to the left will reduce it. To keep the glass clean you should leave this control partially open whilst the stove is alight. If it is fully closed the fire will die down and the glass will become discoloured. Re-opening the secondary air will revive the fire and start the glass clearing process but in some cases the glass may not completely clear.

When used in smoke control areas the correct fitting of the secondary air limiter bracket will restrict closure of this control to 50% (TFG 5 model) and 25% (TFG 8 model)

PLEASE ENSURE YOU WEAR A GLOVE WHEN USING ANY OF THE ABOVE FEATURES WHEN THE STOVE IS LIT

6.9 Cleaning

Glass: Despite the air wash system provided, the glass will still need cleaning from time to time depending on the fuel quality and burning rates used. Never clean the glass when the stove is hot. Always use a proprietary stove glass cleaner and follow the instructions provided with the product. As an alternative, use a wet cloth with some wood ash but be very careful to use very clean ash so as not to scratch the glass.

Stove body: The stove body simply needs to be wiped over with a dry lint free cloth from time to time. Occasionally the paintwork may need re-furbishing. Only use high temperature paint recommended by your stove retailer.

Cast iron firebox liners: Brush the firebox liners clean from time to time to check the integrity of the cast iron. The liners are made from durable cast iron and should give many years of service but may require replacement dependant upon the type of usage experienced. The liners can be repainted as required but due to the high temperatures achieved in the stove the paint does not have much effect before being burnt off.

Fuel Retainer: This should be brushed clean from time to time to remove any build up of soot. This part can be repainted as required but due to the high temperatures achieved in the stove the paint does not have much effect before being burnt off.

Baffle: It is important to check the top of the baffle plate for any build up of soot and ash on a regular basis when in use and after a long period of no use. From time to time remove the baffle plate and check that the spigot and flue way entrance is clear of debris

6.10 Fuels

The appliance has been tested and approved to burn dry, well-seasoned logs. This is the recommended fuel. For all other fuels please contact the manufacturer for advice.

Warning! - Petroleum coke fuels or household waste must not be burnt on this appliance. Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local approved fuel merchant.

6.11 Notes for Wood burning

With a full load of wood and burning at a moderate rate, the stove will typically need to be refuelled approximately every hour but this is entirely dependent on fuel quality and burn rate. Wood can be stacked in the stove but care must be taken that logs do not touch the baffle or glass. Wood burns most efficiently with the primary air control closed and the secondary (air wash) control open. Carefully adjusting the secondary air control and fuel load will control the burn rate of the stove. **Always make sure that flames are visible above the fuel bed after re-fuelling for cleanest burning. Open the air wash fully for 3 to 5 minutes or until the logs have caught alight and full flames are visible above the fuel.**

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally. **If the grate is completely clear, place a few handfuls of ash into the slots in the grate to help the firebed build up.**

Burn only dry, well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked (under protection from rain) for at least 12 months with free air movement around the sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output.

Wood that is not properly dry ('dry' is considered to be less than 20% internal moisture content) uses up energy from the burn process to evaporate the water inside the wood thus creating very poor conditions for combustion. The main cause of combustion problems with wood stoves is caused by excessively damp wood. Wood can appear perfectly dry on the outside but still contain 40-50% water on the inside. A moisture meter can be purchased from your retailer if you wish to check the suitability of your wood.

6.12 Lighting the Stove

Open the primary and secondary air wash controls fully and load the firebox with plenty of paper, dry kindling sticks and/or firelighters. Light the fire at the base leaving the air controls fully open. Leave the door slightly ajar for 10 minutes to enhance initial starting and reduce smoke emission – DO NOT leave the stove unattended if the door is left ajar.

Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually by adding small sticks, well split logs a few at a time. Once you have a good fire bed established across the grate, further fuel can be added step by step as required. Don't be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls too much until the fire is really well established for some time. Once the ignition period is well under way, gradually reduce the air control openings to establish the burn rate you require. For wood burning the primary air control should be fully closed.

6.13 Re-fuelling

When burning wood, the fire will die down as the fuel is consumed. When the flames disappear and the remainder is breaking down into glowing embers it is an appropriate time to consider re-fuelling. **NOTE: If the flames disappear and there are still lumps of solid wood left this indicates excessive internal moisture in the wood or insufficient air supply/flue draught.**

To eliminate unwanted smoke emission after loading new logs on to the fire, open the air wash control up fully for 3-5 minutes or until the logs have caught alight and flames are visible above the fuel. When flames are well established, reduce the air wash to the setting required.

Loading 3 to 4 medium sized logs will produce a good output with reasonable burn time, generally small logs will burn up quicker producing a high output for a short time and a large log will take longer to burn and produce less output over a given time. We recommend that the maximum log length and diameter shown below should not be exceeded and if necessary logs should be split to reduce their size for burning;

TFG 5 Max. Log Length 280mm (11") Max. Diameter 100mm (4")

TFG 8 Max. Log Length 305mm (12") Max. Diameter 100mm (4")

6.13.1 Refueling on to a low fire bed

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

6.13.2 Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded. Overloading can cause excess smoke and potentially damage the appliance and will invalidate any warranty.

6.13.3 Dampers left open

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

6.14 Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself as the fuel is consumed. In order to shut down the stove for other reasons, close the primary air controls, then close the secondary air control. If the controls are left in this position, the fire will eventually burn out. If you want to revive the fire it is recommended that the primary air controls are opened first, and then open the secondary air controls.

Warning! - The stove will remain **very hot** for a considerable time after the fire has died down or been extinguished.

6.15 Advice for prolonged periods of disuse

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. It is important to maintain a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage. This is achieved by leaving the air controls fully open. It is important that the flue connection, appliance baffle and the chimney are swept prior to lighting the stove after a prolonged shutdown period.

7.0 Safety Notes for your guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS Always use a fireguard to BS 8423 in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.

DO NOT perform modifications to the appliance as this could seriously compromise safety in operation.

DO NOT OVERFIRE If any part of the stove starts to glow red, the fire is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a reduced and safe setting – careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

IN THE EVENT OF FUME EMISSION

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur which is not normally of serious concern.

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 die out, or remove and safely dispose of the fuel from the appliance.
- Check the flue / chimney for any blockage.
- Do not attempt to re-use the stove until the cause has been identified and corrected.

If necessary, seek professional advice from chimney or stove specialists.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE

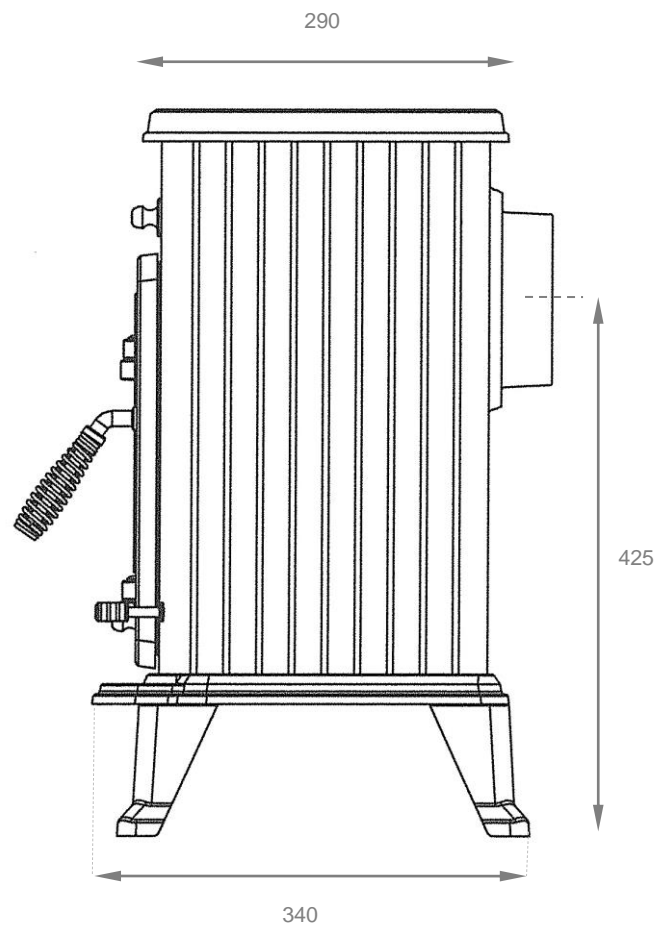
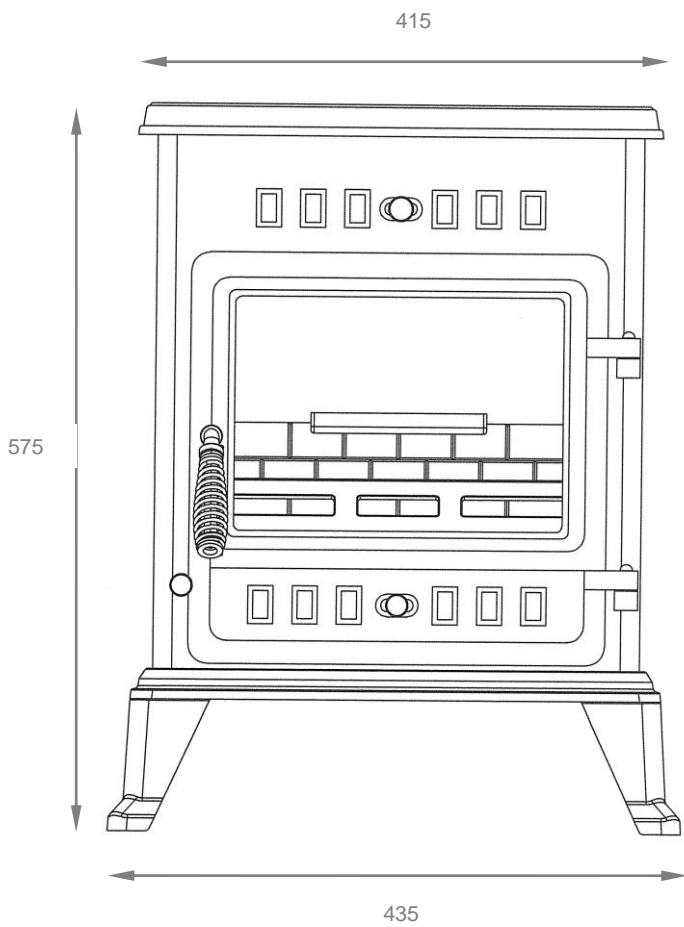
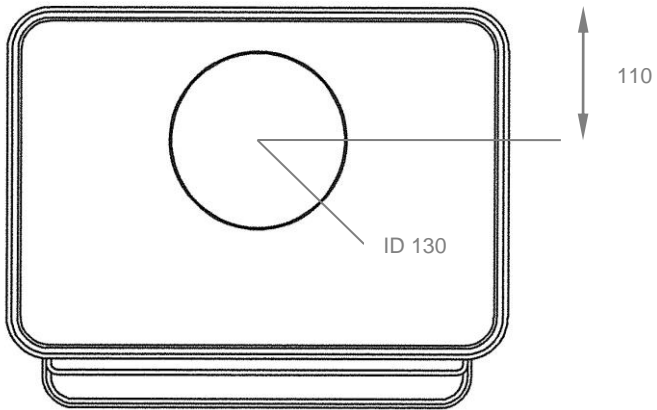
- Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.
- Call the Fire Service
- Shut down the appliance by closing both air controls fully.
- Move furniture and rugs away from the fireplace.
- Place a fireguard or spark guard in front of the stove.
- Do not re-use the stove until the chimney and flue ways have been examined by a professional.

IN THE EVENT OF THE CO ALARM SOUNDING

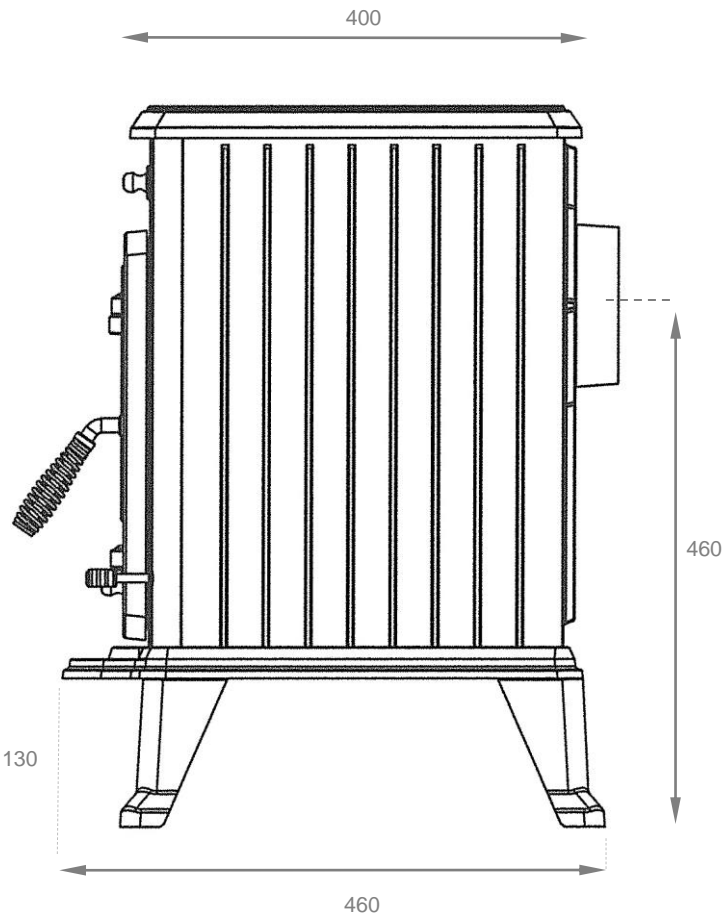
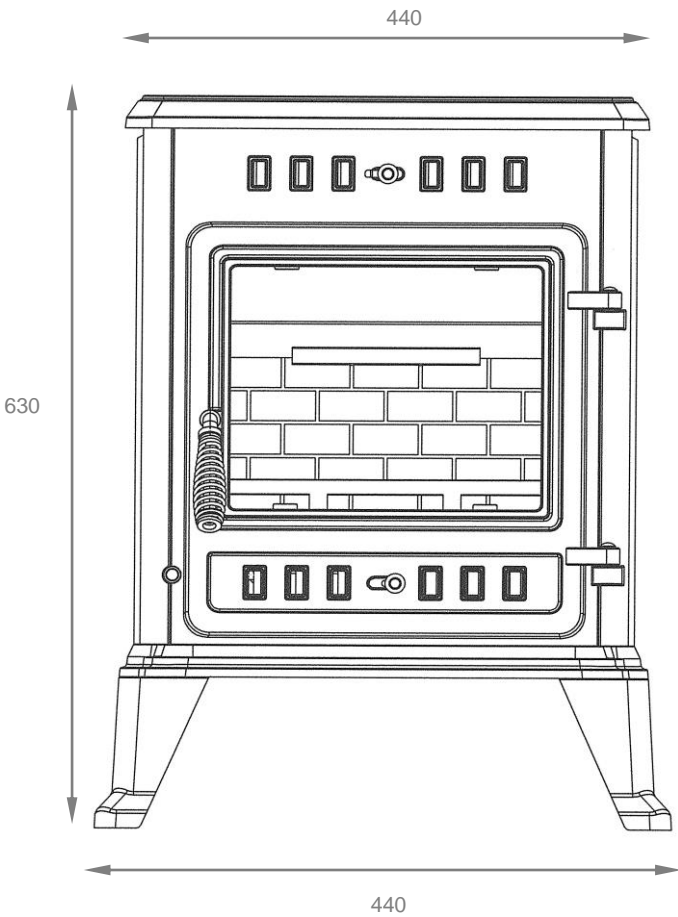
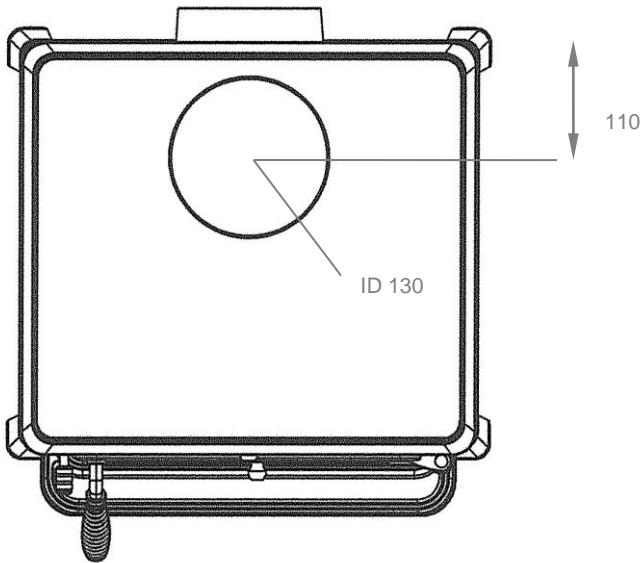
If the alarm sounds, follow the instructions below:

- Open all doors and windows to ventilate the room.
- Leave the premises.
- Let the fire go out.
- Do not re-use the stove until the chimney and flue ways have been examined by a professional.

8.1 TFG 5 Dimensions



8.2 TFG 8 Dimensions



9.0 Frequently Asked Questions

1 Do stoves require a chimney? All our stoves require a connection to a chimney or professionally installed flue system.

2 How do I clean the chimney? The chimney can be swept through the front of the appliance. We recommend using a suitably qualified chimney sweep.

3 Who should install my stove? We strongly recommend that your stove is installed by a HETAS approved installer.

4 How do I regulate the heat output? Heat output can be regulated using the Primary and Secondary air controls. It can also be affected by the amount of fuel you are loading and also the quality of the fuel you are using.

5 What warranty do I get? We will replace, free of charge, any working part that fails (under normal operating conditions) within 2 years of installation. This is subject to the warranty card being completed and returned. Consumables such as glass, stove rope and adhesives are not covered. Flue pipe, liner and adapters are also excluded from this warranty. **A call out charge will apply if our engineer attends any stove problem that is not related to product failure.**

6 Where can I get spare parts? Your local stove retailer will be pleased to supply spare parts and to provide any other information you require. Alternatively contact us directly for assistance.

7 Can the doors be left open while burning? No.

8 Why is the stove smoking when lit? Please see sections 6.10 & 6.11 for further information. In addition to this a flue with back draught problems is almost certainly the cause of a smoking stove. The fitting of an Anti-downdraught cowl may remedy this problem. Also check adequate ventilation is present. If the problem persists, please contact a HETAS approved installer for further assistance.

9 Why should I "Run in" my stove? The stove is finished with a heat resistant paint. We recommend that only two or three small fires are lit before operating the stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure and will ensure that the paint finish lasts for the expected period of time. During this curing process you may notice an unpleasant smell whilst the paint finally cures. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open. The finish can be renovated with stove paint available from your local stove retailer. If the stove is not "run in" correctly, this may cause the paint to discolour and flake prematurely.

10 What is Over Firing? Over firing can be caused by over loading the stove with fuel or burning with the air controls too far open. If any part of stove glows "red" your stove is over firing and your air controls should be adjusted immediately.



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