

Peanut by Saltfire



Peanut®



INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS.

INTRODUCTION

SAFETY

Safety is the most important consideration when using and installing your stove. If not installed and used correctly, a house fire could result. Installation must comply with relevant national and local Building Regulations and fire safety standards.

IN THE EVENT OF CHIMNEY FIRE, EVACUATE THE PROPERTY AND CALL THE EMERGENCY SERVICES.

Your stove will be heavy, and care needs to be taken when lifting - 2 people will normally be required to lift.

UNPACKING

Your stove will have several of its components stored inside the stove itself for transportation.

The flue spigot can also be bolted to the flue outlet – the stove has two options for flue outlet – one on the top and one at the rear. - Most people use the top outlet but depending on where you intend to position the stove in relation to your chimney, you may wish to use the rear outlet – in this case, remove the blanking plate at the rear and secure into the top outlet instead.

Underneath the stove will also be an ash-pan which sits underneath the grate and will require regular emptying.

You will also find a glove which must be used when opening the door or when adjusting air vents when the fire is hot.

INSTALLATION

Installation of your stove must comply with relevant local and national Building Regulations and fire safety standards.

TECHNICAL

Parameter	Peanut 3	Peanut 5	Bignut	Peanut 8
Heat Output Range, kW:	2-5	2-6	3-8	3-10
Nominal Heat Output, kW:	4.7	5.0	5.0	7.9
Efficiency at Nominal Output, %:	82.7	79.9	80.1	77.9
Mean CO emission (at 13 % O ₂), %:	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.09
Mean flue gas temperature, °C:	239	260	269	325
Flue gas mass flow, g/s:	3.7	4.5	4.2	6.0
Mean CnHm emission (at 13 % O ₂), Nmg/m ³ :	87	80	87	52
Mean NO _x emission (at 13 % O ₂), Nmg/m ³ :	105	96	91	100
DIN Plus particulates (at 13 % O ₂), Nmg/m ³ :	24	22	19	17
Minimum distance to combustible Back Wall, mm:	150 (or 75 if twinwall)	400	450	500
Minimum distance to combustible Side Wall, mm:	550	450	450	500
Suitable for 12mm hearth	✓	✓	✓	✓
DEFRA Exempt for burning wood in Smoke Control Areas	✓	✓	✓	✓
EcoDesign 2022 Ready *	✓	✓	✓	✓

*The Peanut models have all passed the testing standard required for EcoDesign when burning wood logs.

The stove must not be installed within the specified minimum distances to combustible materials as shown in the table above. Adjacent walls should be of non-combustible materials and construction, preferably masonry or brickwork.

When installed inside a fireplace recess (with solid non-combustibles walls) we recommend a minimum 50mm clearance at the sides and rear of the stove to allow good air circulation and achieve best performance.

Note: The Peanut 3 and Peanut 5 models have been designed to fit safely inside a 16" (406mm) wide fireplace opening. In this case the clearance will be less than the 50mm suggested above, but this is still acceptable on these models.

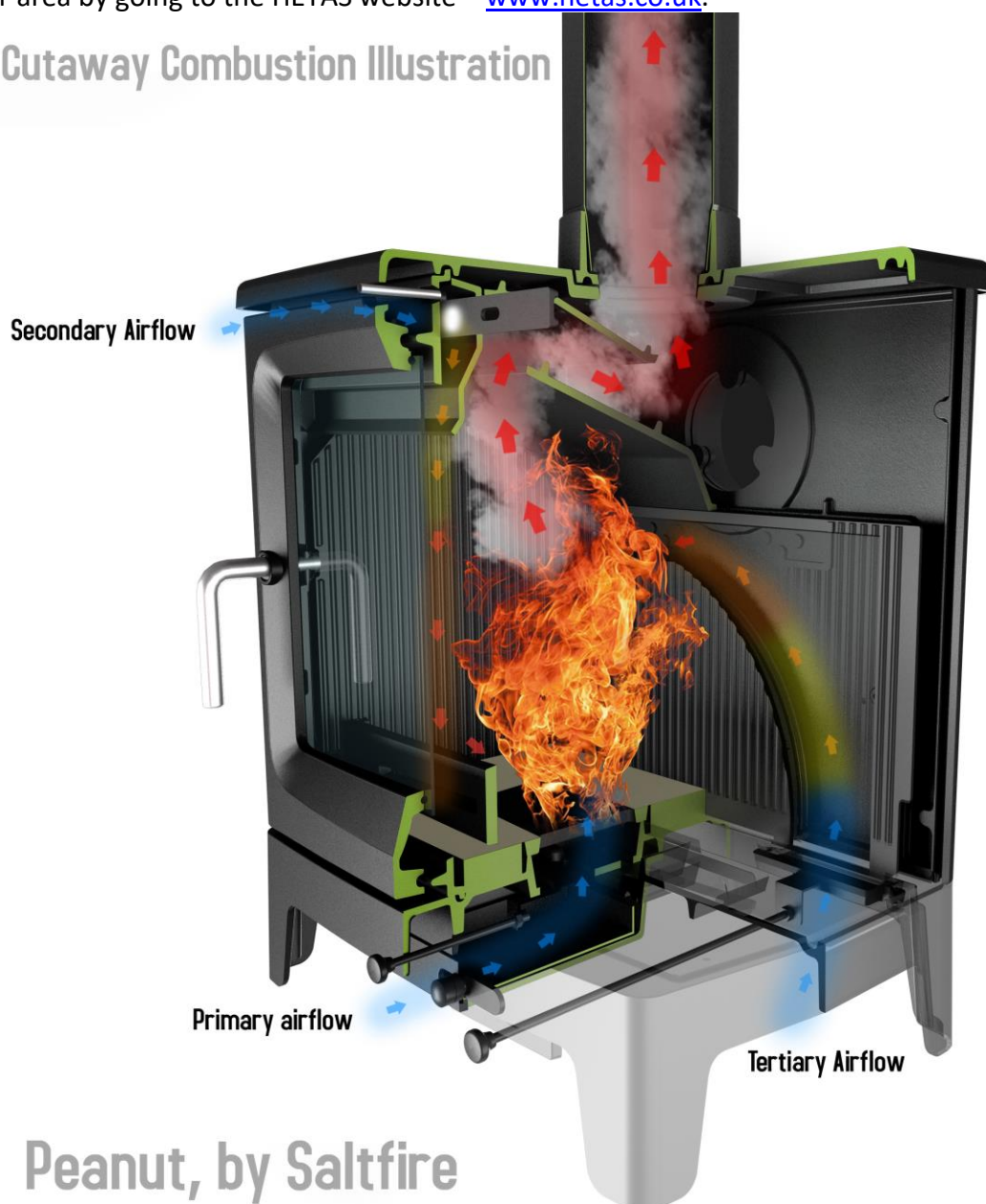
- Your stove will require a constant air supply and should not be used at the same time and in the same room/space as extractor fans or any device which may draw air supply away from the stove.
- The stove should be installed on a level floor with adequate load bearing capacity.
- The stove needs to stand on a hearth of non-combustible materials not less than 12mm thick conforming to Building Regulations.

A Carbon Monoxide detector must be fitted in the same room as the appliance.

- NOT suitable for installation in a shared flue system.
- If installed in a standard type chimney, a register plate needs to be fitted inside the chimney.
- When purchasing flue pipe, 5" diameter is required for the Peanut 5, Bignut and Peanut 8. The flue pipe must be fitted INSIDE the flue spigot and sealed with a generous amount of Fire Cement.
- Note: Peanut 3 has a 4"/100mm flue outlet. In a home under Building Regulations the connecting pipe can be 4" diameter but the chimney liner or twinwall flue must step up to 5" diameter. In a cabin / boat / garden building 4" flue can be used all the way.
- Access should be provided for cleaning the flue gas connector and chimney flue to ensure that the passageways for exhaust gases remain free from obstruction.

We recommend that you have a qualified fitter install your stove. You can find a HETAS qualified installer in your area by going to the HETAS website – www.hetas.co.uk.

Cutaway Combustion Illustration



Peanut, by Saltfire

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

“The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas”

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

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

In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

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

“The Saltfire Peanut 3 / Peanut 5 / Bignut 5 / Peanut 8 has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood.

Refuelling on to a low fire bed

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

Fuel overloading

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

Operation with door left open

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

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.

FUEL

Wood- All types of wood are suitable provided they are well seasoned, UNTREATED, and have a moisture level between 12% and 20%. For soft woods, typically they will need to have been left in suitable storage for 9+

months in order for the moisture to evaporate. For hardwoods, this will usually be 18 months+. It is recommended that logs should be no more than 4" or 125mm in diameter. If you are unsure of the moisture content of your fuel, then you can buy a moisture meter which will indicate the moisture levels in your fuel.

Liquid fuels must NEVER be used.

WARNING: Wet timber should not be used as this will create excess tar deposits in the chimney and stove and could increase the risk of chimney fire. Timber which is not of a suitable moisture content will also create more smoke and harmful emissions.

Never use your stove as incinerator to burn waste or rubbish. Never burn Petro-Coke.

AIR INLET CONTROLS



Your stove has three air inlet controls – see *diagram above*.

The upper vent provides air supply for the **air-wash system** and allow air into the higher areas of the fire box – this is called the **Secondary air** – When this vent is open, the door glass is kept clean by high speed air rushing downwards across the inside of the glass. By moving the Secondary vent knob to the left, airflow into the stove is increased. Move it to the right to reduce airflow. This vent is fitted with a mechanical stop to prevent it from being fully closed. Once the fire is established, this will be your main control over burn rate and heat output.

The central knob below the door provides **Primary air** from underneath the grate – this is the primary source of air supply for combustion. Pulling this knob out away from the stove increases the amount of Primary airflow into the stove. This vent will normally be open when first lighting the stove. Once the fire is well established (see instructions below) this vent must be closed (when burning wood).

-NEVER leave the Primary vent open when burning wood other than on start-up and for a maximum of 3 minutes when re-fuelling.

(Note: there is also a vent on the face of the ash tray – this needs to be open when the Primary air is open too.)

The third air inlet is located underneath the stove and controlled by the knob to the right of the Primary knob. This is known as the **Tertiary control**. Pulling the knob out away from the stove increases the airflow into the stove. The air is then channelled through a chamber on rear of the stove and to the rear of the firebox and enters the firebox via a series of small holes in the in the back wall of the stove. This air inlet helps to ensure thorough and clean combustion. – If you find the fire is burning too quickly, this vent can be shut down almost completely, though it is designed to always ‘bleed’ a minimal amount of air in for clean burning.

The Entire Stove Will Become HOT!

The glove is provided for adjusting the air inlets and for opening the door when the stove is hot, as these knobs will heat up when in use.

NOTE – all parts of the stove will become hot during use and care needs to be taken to avoid injury through burning.

LIGHTING THE FIRE

- Prior to lighting the fire for the first time, ensure that-
- Installation and building work is complete.
- The chimney is suitable and sound and has been swept and free from obstruction.
- Adequate ventilation and provision for combustion air has been made.
- That the stove installation has been carried out in accordance with Building Regulations and any applicable local regulations as well as these installation instructions.
- That chimney draw has been checked and within specification. (The stove has been tested at nominal output with a flue draught of 12 Pa)

ESSENTIAL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USE – It is essential to follow these ‘**tempering-in**’ instructions in order to avoid serious damage to your stove. The castings of your stove require very gentle ‘normalising’ to release stresses in the metal formed during the casting process. The high temperature paint finish also requires curing: -

Initial paint curing:

Note: NEVER wipe the stove in the early stages (prior to paint fully curing), as the paint will be very soft and will damage easily. NEVER attempt to clean or wipe the paint surface when warm or hot. Please read the following and follow thoroughly.

The stove is finished in specialist high temperature coating which is air-dry but not yet cured. The stove should be brought up to temperature gradually over the course several fires to complete this process. If the stove

gets too hot or not hot enough during this process, then the curing process can fail causing issues with the paint surface.

1) For the first three fires (all on the same night), use KINDLING ONLY, with each burning for 15-20 minutes and each fire using approx 500 grams of kindling. Start the second and third kindling fires whilst the fire is still warm from previous fires, but with around 30 minutes cooling time in between. Once the three kindling fires have burnt through, and whilst the stove is still warm, but slightly cooled, light a normal fire with three dry logs weighing around 1.2 kgs in total. This fire should burn for between 45 and 60 minutes. Now allow to FULLY COOL naturally. The paint should now be cured.

2) Once the curing process has been completed satisfactorily, normal fires can be lit -

Next Stage - stove tempering:

For the first 3 hours burning use just small wood fires, then for the next 15-20 hours, total burn time, fires must be very gently increased in temperature and log size and load and NO SOLID FUELS (products other than wood) must be used during this period. A stove thermometer will be a valuable tool in helping you to achieve this and to ensure an efficient burn rate in future. After these small fires, gently increase fires over the course of a week or so. Starting a large fire too soon is likely to damage the stove in which case will not be covered by the warranty.

ENSURE THAT YOU HAVE READ AND UNDERSTOOD THESE INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE LIGHTING THE FIRE, AND THAT YOU ARE CONFIDENT THE STOVE HAS BEEN INSTALLED CORRECTLY.

ALWAYS WEAR A PROTECTIVE GLOVE WHEN REFUELLING YOUR STOVE.

Ignition (FOLLOW INITIAL TEMPERING INSTRUCTIONS FIRST TO AVOID DAMAGE)

- Ensure the ash-pan is in place.
- Ensure all air inlets are fully open
- Construct a pile of kindling in the middle of the grate using approximately 1kg of kindling wood
- Light with a single chemical firelighter
- Partially shut the door but leaving it cracked open slightly
- After about 5 minutes or when the fire is well established, shut the door
- After a further 3-5 minutes as the fire starts to die, add a further three larger pieces of wood weighing approx 1kg.
- Once these logs are alight, and after about 7 minutes or so, a normal load of 2 or 3 logs weighing up to 1.1kg for the Peanut 3 or 1.2kg (Peanut 5 or Bignut) or 2kg (for the Peanut 8) in total can be added **(ONLY AFTER THE INITIAL TEMPERING PERIOD HAS BEEN FOLLOWED – SEE ABOVE)**
- Once this load is burning well, the **Primary air vent should be closed**, with the Secondary and Tertiary vents left open, as much as necessary to achieve the desired burn rate.

Refuelling

- Open the Primary air vents
- Add up to 1.1kg for the Peanut 3 or 1.2kg (Peanut 5 or Bignut) or 2kg (for the Peanut 8) of wood

- After about 2 to 3 minutes or when flames from the fresh fuel fully established, close the Primary vents
- At high power output, your stove will require refuelling approximately every hour.
- It is important to follow these instructions in order to achieve clean burning and to maximise the efficiency of the stove
- Do not leave the fire unattended until flames are well established on the newly charged logs
- Always refuel onto hot embers.
- If the fire has died out at the point of refuelling, use kindling to re-establish the fire and follow the “Ignition” procedure above.
- It is important that the stove is not overloaded with fuel.
- Reduced burn rates can be achieved by reducing the openings of the Secondary and Tertiary air vents.
- Operation with the door open can cause excessive smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the door left open except as directed in the instructions above.

UK Clean Air Act 1993 - Smoke Control Areas

The Saltfire Peanut wood-burning stove is suitable for use in smoke control areas when used in accordance with these instructions.

WARNING- The high temperature paint covering the stove will give off some fumes during the initial few uses of the stove. The fumes are non-toxic, but some people may find them unpleasant – Ensure the area is well ventilated during this period.

The higher nominal output rating of this stove is based on around 1.2kg (for the 5kW models) or 2kg (for the 8kW model) of seasoned logs which would require refuelling every 50 minutes.

This stove is suitable for intermittent burning and should not be used constantly for extended periods. Not suitable for overnight burning.

Under certain abnormal weather conditions, e.g. down draughts, it may be difficult to get sufficient draw through the appliance to achieve good combustion. When this happens, the stove should not be used.

IMPORTANT: -

As of October 2010, it is a legal requirement to use a Carbon Monoxide Detector in the same room as the stove. This needs to incorporate a battery which lasts the life of the detector.

CLEANING/MAINTENANCE

Regular cleaning of the stove is essential for safety and efficiency. The ash-pan should be checked/ emptied at least after every use, and during use if burning for longer periods. Extra care must be taken when removing warm or hot ashes.

Step by step maintenance instructions:

- 1) A minimum of once per year the flue system should be cleaned/swept by a qualified chimney sweep or suitably qualified stove installer. The servicing of the appliance can usually be carried out at the same time. Whether the system needs sweeping more frequently than this will depend on use.
- 2) Baffle plates should be removed and checked for debris once or twice a year as a minimum depending on use. (*see following diagram for instructions on removal of baffles*). Warped/misshapen baffle plates can be a warning sign that the stove has been over-fired (allowed to excessively heat on one or more occasions).
- 3) Once removed, brush the baffles using a stiff brush or wire brush to remove any deposits. Clear any debris from the upper parts of the stove above where the baffles normally sit.
- 4) Inspect firebricks on both the sides, rear and base for cracks - (thin cracks in vermiculite are normal and not a fault. Nor are they detrimental to the workings of the stove, however it is good practice to be aware as any develop and over time if they worsen, they may need replacing). Vermiculite firebrick material (on the Bignut 5) is delicate so handle with care. Minor cracks can be patched with fire cement.
- 5) Vacuum or brush out the inner stove box thoroughly.
- 6) Visually check that the glass is still making a good seal against its rope on the inside of the door frame and that it's retaining clips remain firmly in place to the touch.
- 7) Check that the door is making a good seal with the body of the stove all around (over time the rope will flatten out and lose some flexibility - when this happens and when it is no longer sealing fully all the way round, it needs to be replaced). The rope size used here is a 10mm-Soft type.
- 8) Blemishes or scratches to the paintwork can be touched up using a suitable high temperature stove paint in a spray can. Ensure the stove is cool and clean before applying and follow the paint manufacturer's instructions. Contact Saltfire Stoves directly if you are unsure which paint to use.
Throughout the season, it is good practice to keep the stove in generally good clean order which will prolong the life of serviceable components and enhance the experience you have with your fire.
- 9) NEVER wipe the stove in the early stages (prior to paint fully curing), as the paint will be very soft and will damage easily.
- 10) To keep the outer body clean, simply dust over with a clean soft duster when cold.
- 11) Do not wipe your stove with anything wet or use water on it. If water is spilt or drips on the stove dry it off straight away. The paint is not water-proof, if water sits on the stove it will get through the paint and potentially rust the iron underneath.
- 12) Regularly vacuum soot and dust from around the inside of the door and around the glass and rope seals.
- 13) If glass gets dirty on the inside from soot, clean with liquid 'stove glass cleaner' and a soft cloth OR with an "Atmosfire Dry Wiper", produced by Schott, (manufacturers of stove glass), and available online. Do this as soon as possible once the soot appears, but only when the fire is completely cool. Never use newspaper or soot or any other abrasive or cleaning method on the glass.

Diagram showing how the upper baffle plate is secured:

To Remove for cleaning/ flue access:

- 1- Lift out front fuel retaining bars
- 2- (*Step 2- Applies only to Bignut-5*) Remove bolts securing vermiculite side panels, and gently take out each panel from the stove
- 3- Lift up lower baffle with one hand and hold it there

- 4- With the other hand, lift out the left & right-side cast-iron plates one at a time.
- 5- Remove the lower baffle from the stove
- 6- Using both hands, take the weight of the upper baffle and push it away from you. It can then be lowered down and out of the stove.
- 7- Once cleaning/ inspection is complete, replace all parts in reverse order.

Baffle Position Diagram



8-

If the glass becomes stained from the inside, the air-wash vent may need opening more during use. (See 'troubleshooting guide' for other possible causes).

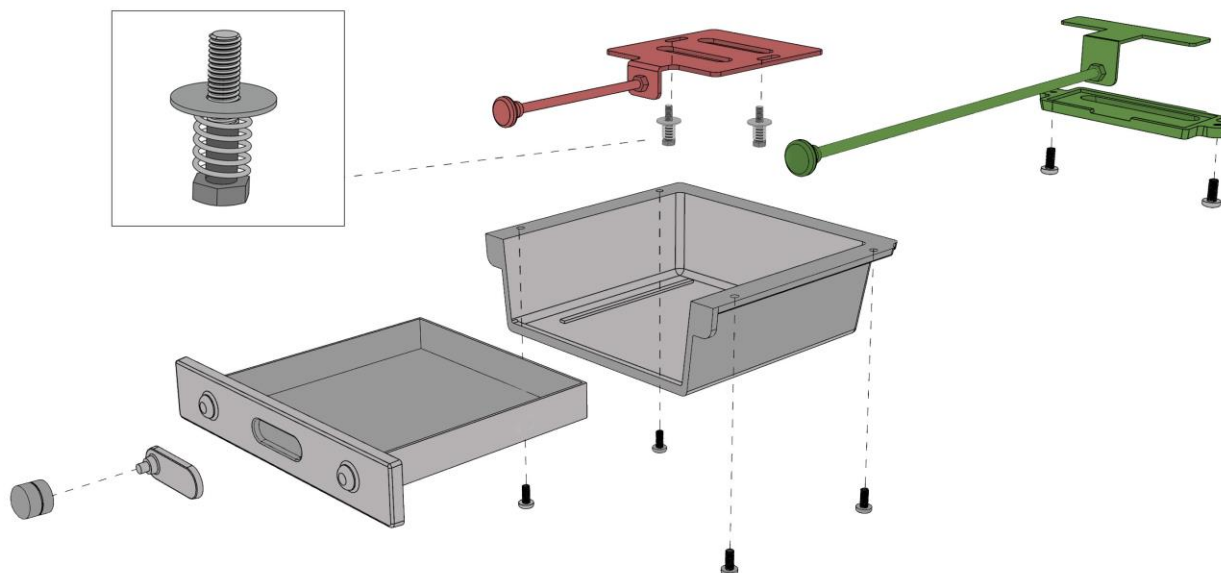
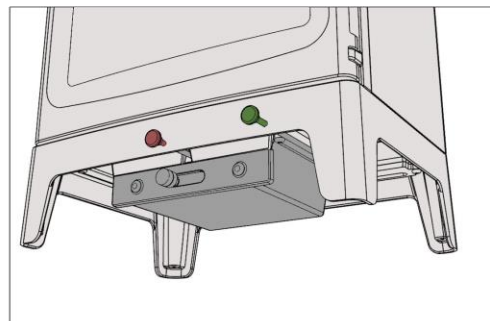
The high temperature paint which your stove is finished in should last several years with normal use, but when it does eventually require re-finishing, black heat resistant paint in spray cans can be purchased from most hardware stores. – Do not use regular paint which is not high temperature resistant.

After prolonged periods of not using the fire, the stove and flue system should be checked for blockages prior to re-lighting.

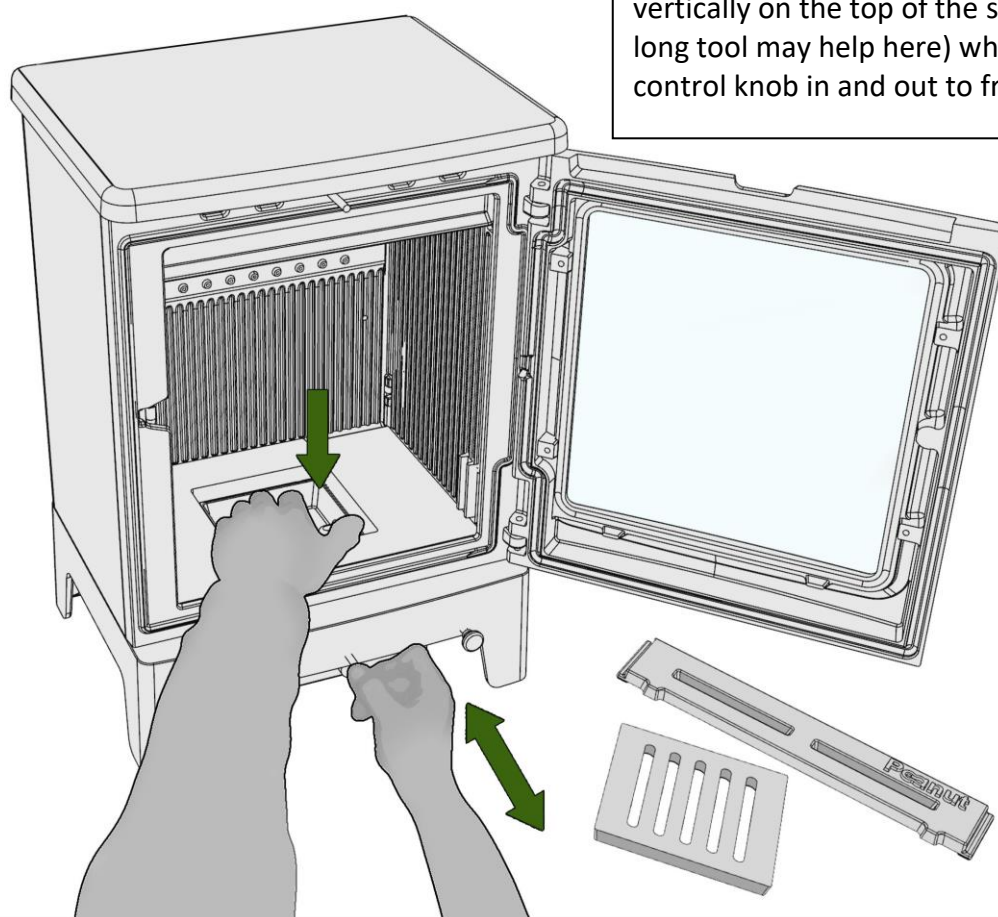
We recommend regular servicing and safety checks are carried out by a qualified engineer.

There must be no unauthorised modification of the appliance. Use only replacement parts recommended by the manufacturer.

Peanut
Primary & Tertiary air vents diagram



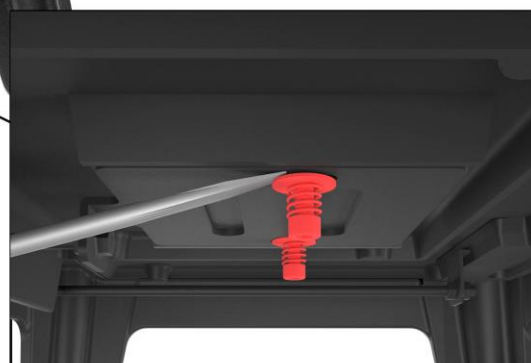
IMPORTANT – the Primary Vent plate (shown in Red above) can over time become stiff due to ash/debris and heating/expansion of the metal. If this happens lift out the cast iron grate as shown below and push down vertically on the top of the sliding plate (a screwdriver or long tool may help here) whilst pulling/pushing the control knob in and out to free it up.





Peanut Stove - Sticking Primary Vent Fix

1. Remove ashtray.
2. Use a flashlight under the stove to identify 2x fixings and washers.
3. Insert flat-end of a screwdriver between washer and steel plate.
4. Gently tap the handle of the screwdriver with a hammer to separate washer sticking to vent plate.
5. Repeat for 2nd fixing if necessary.



This exploded view diagram illustrates the assembly of a refrigerator. The components are numbered as follows:

- 1**: Refrigerator body (main cabinet)
- 2**: Condenser coil
- 3**: Refrigerator door
- 4**: Door hinge
- 5**: Door hinge pin
- 6**: Door hinge pin
- 7**: Door hinge pin
- 8**: Door hinge pin
- 9**: Door hinge pin
- 10**: Refrigerator door
- 11**: Refrigerator door
- 12**: Refrigerator door
- 13**: Refrigerator door
- 14**: Refrigerator door
- 15**: Refrigerator door
- 16**: Refrigerator door
- 17**: Refrigerator door
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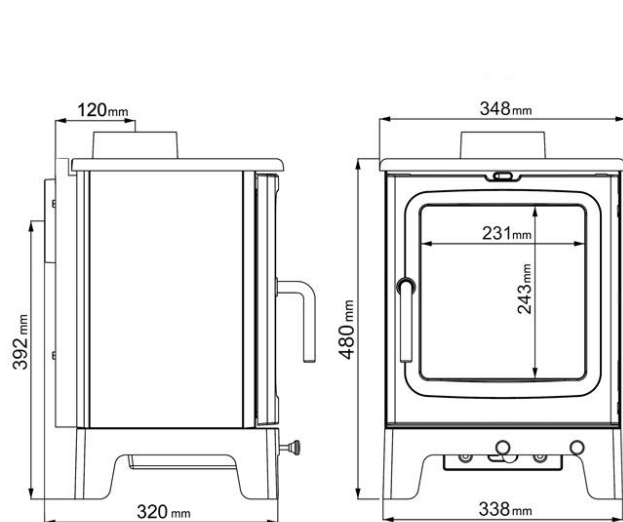
- 1 Door Handle
- 2 Handle pin
- 3 Door
- 4 Door glass
- 5 Glass retained
- 6 Glass retained
- 7 Front log retained
- 8 Secondary air
- 9 Channel Plate

Dimensions

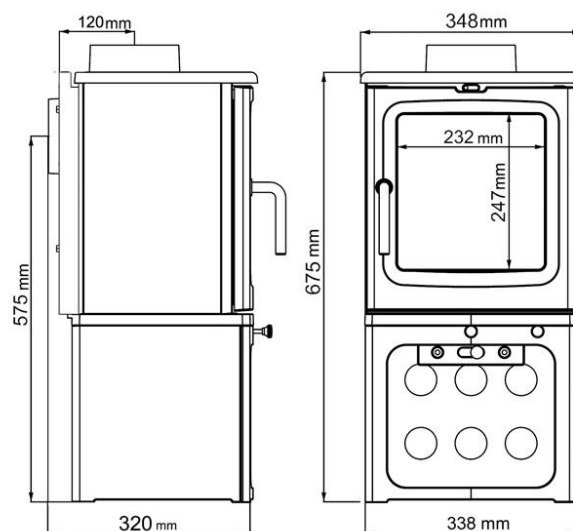
Note: Peanut 3 has a 4"/100mm flue outlet. In a home under Building Regulations the connecting pipe can be 4" diameter but the chimney liner or twinwall flue must step up to 5" diameter. In a cabin / boat / garden building 4" flue can be used all the way.

The Peanut 5, Bignut and Peanut 8 all have 5"/125mm flue outlets.

PEANUT 3

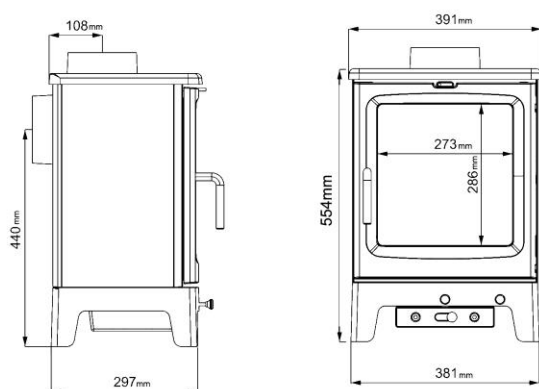


PEANUT 3 TALL



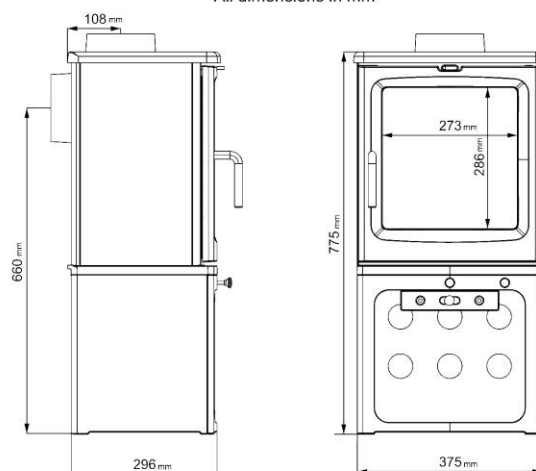
PEANUT 5

All dimensions in mm



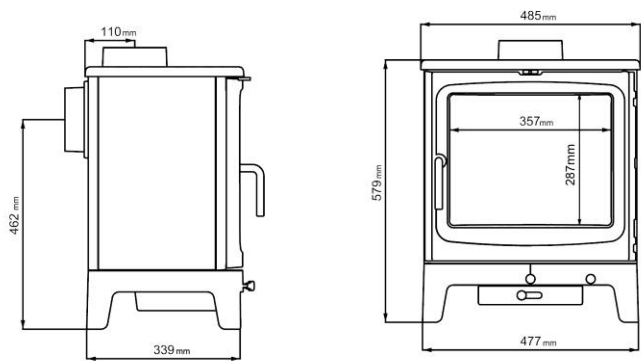
PEANUT 5 TALL

All dimensions in mm



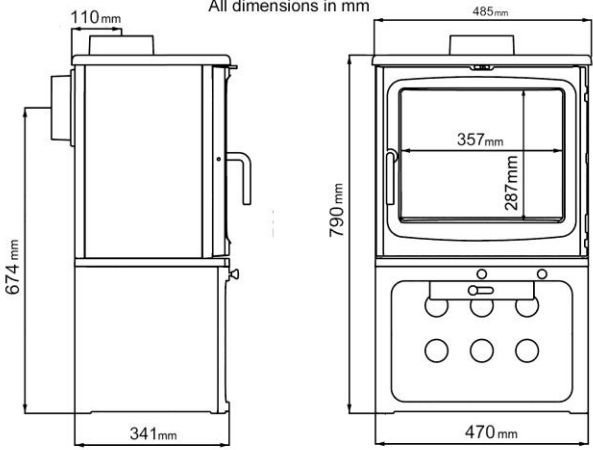
BIGNUT 5

All dimensions in mm



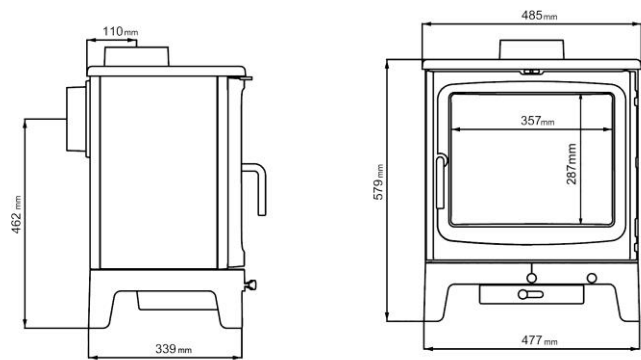
BIGNUT 5 TALL

All dimensions in mm



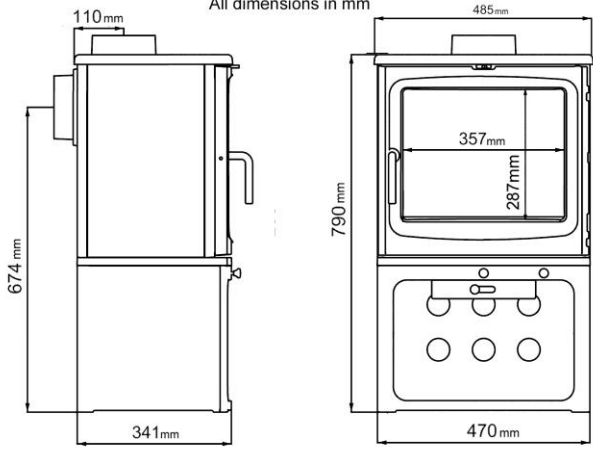
PEANUT 8

All dimensions in mm



PEANUT 8 TALL

All dimensions in mm



Troubleshooting Solutions For Stove Problems

Installed and used correctly your stove will provide years of warmth with little effort but used incorrectly will be difficult to achieve the results you expect and can be damaged.

Combustion is a complex chemical process with many variables, all of which need to be correct for your stove to burn correctly. Taking the time to understand these variables and the combustion process will make your life with your new stove a happy one.

1. Stove is difficult to light / keep lit

Common causes:

- a. **Damp fuel** – Wood should be maximum 20% moisture and ideally 12-15%. We strongly advise purchasing a digital moisture meter to test your logs. Always split logs in half and test the centre of the log.
- b. **Poor draught and chimney strength** – Your chimney needs to pull through adequate air for combustion. Flue draught should be between 12Pa and 18Pa – if in doubt consult a local expert.
- c. **Logs too big** – Always start fires small and gradually build them up. Begin with paper or solid firelighters, building a small fire with kindling (small sticks of wood) until the kindling is well alight and hot. Then gradually build the fire with your wood logs (not too thick). (Splitting the logs will increase the surface area allowing more thorough burning). Once the firebox is up to temperature, slightly larger logs can be added.
- d. **Chimney/flue blocked** – Excessive soot should not be allowed to build up in the flue – flues should be professionally cleaned when required and, in any case, at least once per year, or more if your chimney / fuel type is causing excessive soot build up.

2. Fuel burns too quickly

The rated output on your stove is based on burning dry seasoned hardwood and re-fuelling every hour. By turning down the vent controls the fuel will burn slower and last longer.

Common causes:

- a. **Excessively strong chimney draught** – If by turning down the vents the fire still burns too quickly, this is normally due to excessively strong draught on the chimney. This will lead to over-firing of the stove which is inefficient, losing excessive heat into the chimney and pulling too much cold air through the house. A flue damper fitted into the first section of flue pipe can help to calm a chimney draught.
- b. **Fuel type/size** – try experimenting with different types of wood/fuel and different sized logs. Larger logs will burn slower. Softwood such as pine will burn particularly fast. Ideally always use seasoned, naturally dried logs (hardwood) where possible.

3. Smoke comes back into room

A small amount of smoke entering the room when you open the stove door is normal but should stop after a few seconds....

If smoke ever leaks constantly into the room stop using the fire immediately, shut down all vents on the stove, open windows and exit the room. Do not use the stove until a local expert has established the problem.

Common causes:

- a. **Insufficient air supply into the room** – do you have an air brick of sufficient size to feed the stove with air?
- b. **Blocked chimney** – have the chimney swept and checked by a registered chimney sweep.
- c. **Insufficient chimney draught** – can be due to a variety of reasons – please refer to previous text under “Poor draught and chimney strength”
- d. **Rapid condensation of the gases** - causing them to slow down and back up in the chimney – this can be due to too broad a chimney/flue, relative to the size of the appliance or the flue not being adequately insulated. You may need a flue liner and/or insulation in the chimney.

4. Glass gets dirty quickly

Common causes:

- a. **Top vents not open** – Your stove has a top vent this controls the Airwash system – the top vent needs to be constantly open adequately to ensure enough air is coming into the stove. No Airwash will work fully when the stove is burning very slowly (slumbering).
- b. **Primary Vent left open** – Primary vent when left open will interfere with the operation of the Secondary (Airwash), causing blackening of the window. Always shut Primary once fire is established, and only ever open as much as necessary to get the fire going or to give a short ‘boost’ to new wood when refuelling.
- c. **Poor fuel** – wet wood or softwood (e.g. pine) will produce a lot of tar, creosote and soot, dirtying the glass and eventually blocking the flue.
- d. **Insufficient chimney draught** – see previous note under “Poor draught and chimney strength”.
- e. **Baffle plates incorrectly fitted** – see previous diagram for correct positioning of baffles.
- f. **Fuel loaded too close to window** – The wood needs a good clear distance away from the glass – otherwise it will produce thick black marks on the glass and interfere with the Airwash airflow.

5. Not enough heat being produced

Common causes:

- a. **Poor quality fuel** – logs should be dry well seasoned hardwood.
- b. **Poor draught and chimney strength** – see previous notes.
- c. **Excessive draught** – too much heat being lost up the chimney – try a damper in the flue.
- d. **Insufficient air supply** - Check air supply is sufficient / vents on stove are clear. Does the room have a vent?

e. **Not enough fuel being burned** – the rated output of your stove is based on burning beech wood (typical of most hardwoods), refuelling once per hour. 1kg of this wood has approximately 4-5 kw hours of energy.

f. Larger stove / stove with higher output required for room size.

6. Too much heat in room

Common causes:

- a. **Excessive chimney draw** – try fitting a damper unit in flue
- b. **Too much air supply** – close down primary vent, then if still too hot reduce tertiary and secondary vents.
- c. Stove may be too large for room size.

7. Grate deformed / Baffle plate deformed

Your stove will have been designed to operate correctly for many years with a relevant quantity of fuel and re-loading times. The grate and baffle plate can over time start to bow/deform – this can only be caused by very high temperatures. Using Solid Fuel products can accelerate this process but burning wood at too high a temperature can also cause damage to internal parts.

Common causes:

- a. **Excessive chimney draw** – try a damper in the flue.
- b. **Excessive primary air supply** – close down primary vents.
- c. **Incorrect fuel** – NEVER use Petroleum Coke, Bituminous fuel, or any un-authorised fuel.
- d. **Stove overloaded** – excessive burning of too much fuel.

The baffle plate and the inner linings of the stove, and the grate all designed to be replaceable parts – call us if you need to order new ones.

8. Vent control sticking

See diagrams on Page 11 and 12.

What to do in the event of a chimney fire:-

- cut off the air supply to the stove, i.e. close the primary and secondary air supplies
- move any combustible materials well-away from the stove
- get everyone out safely
- make sure that the fire brigade has clear access
- call 999

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the safe use of your stove, please contact us: - Saltfire Stoves Ltd, Station Works, John's Road, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4BG, 01929 555211, enquiries@saltfire.co.uk

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Warranty

When purchased new from either Saltfire Stoves directly, or an Authorised Saltfire Retailer your new stove includes an Extended 5-year limited warranty on the main body of the stove.

Details of Authorised Retailers can be found at www.saltfire.co.uk

Your warranty needs to be registered within 30 days of purchase and will be effective from date of purchase.

Failure to register on time will reduce warranty period to 12 months.

To register, you will need to provide us with two documents:

You will need to send us a copy of your HETAS installer OR Building Control Certification, along with proof of purchase (or simply an invoice number if you purchased directly from Saltfire Stoves Ltd). Copies of these documents can be posted to our address (Saltfire Stoves Ltd, Johns Road, Wareham, Dorset, BH20 4BG), or emailed to: enquiries@saltfire.co.uk. We will confirm your registration by email, so if posting your registration, please ensure to include your email address.

If you do not register in time or have not purchased through an Authorised Retailer don't worry - our stoves are built to last and you are unlikely to have any issues. In the unlikely event you do encounter any problems, we will still be here to help.

The Warranty is valid for the first owner at the first installed location only (not transferable).

To qualify, the appliance has to be installed to the relevant Building Regulations standards by a suitably trained competent person (such as a HETAS installer in the UK).

Original Certificate of installation and the commissioning report needs to be kept for reference in the event of warranty claim.

Any use of the appliance contrary to any instructions in this manual will invalidate the warranty.

The 5 year Extended Warranty guarantees the main stove body be free of manufacturing defects for this period.

Excluded from any warranty are:

- 1) Paint finish discolouration can occur normally and is not considered a fault. Paint which has failed to cure properly due to initial over or under firing is excluded from warranty.
- 2) Consumable items including but not limited to internal firebricks, glass, baffle plates, grates, log retaining bars, paint and surface finishes, door and glass rope seals.
- 3) Damage caused by incorrect use, incorrect/ non-recommended fuel, over-firing or poor maintenance will not be covered and will invalidate the warranty.
- 4) Damage caused by unauthorised modifications or repair.
- 5) Faults or defects caused by local specific conditions such as draught problems or chimney defects.
- 6) Damage caused by corrosion due to the appliance being stored in unheated damp environments or by excessive moisture ingress via flue system.
- 7) Warranty claims are limited to the repair or supply of replacement parts or entire appliance where necessary (to be determined by Saltfire) including shipping costs of the replacement/ repaired part (UK mainland), and fitment of the replaced or repaired part if required, at the Saltfire factory. This is not an 'onsite' warranty and any installation or removal costs, or incidental costs will neither be covered nor accepted. The customer is responsible for returning the damaged part to our factory when requested to do so
In the event of a successful warranty claim Saltfire reserve the right to either replace, repair or refund the purchase price of the goods in question.
- 8) Replaced or repaired parts are covered for the remainder of the Warranty period.

Should you encounter any problems with your system and if there is any doubt as to the cause of the issue, first contact your installer. If the appliance is suspected to be at fault, contact your Saltfire Retailer from whom you purchased the appliance - They will be able to help you quickly or contact us at Saltfire on your behalf. You will need to provide a copy of your original sales receipt, installation certificate (i.e. from HETAS)/or Building Control Certificate, and Service Record.

Installer Name and HETAS no.
Enter Model Name.....
Enter Installation Date.....
Enter Installation Address.....



Service Records (to be completed by Service Engineer)

1st SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

2nd SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

3rd SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

4th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

5th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

6th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

7th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

8th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

9th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number:

10th SERVICE

Date of Service:.....
Next Service Due:.....
Details of Service work completed:

Signed:.....
Dealer's Stamp/HETAS Registration Number: