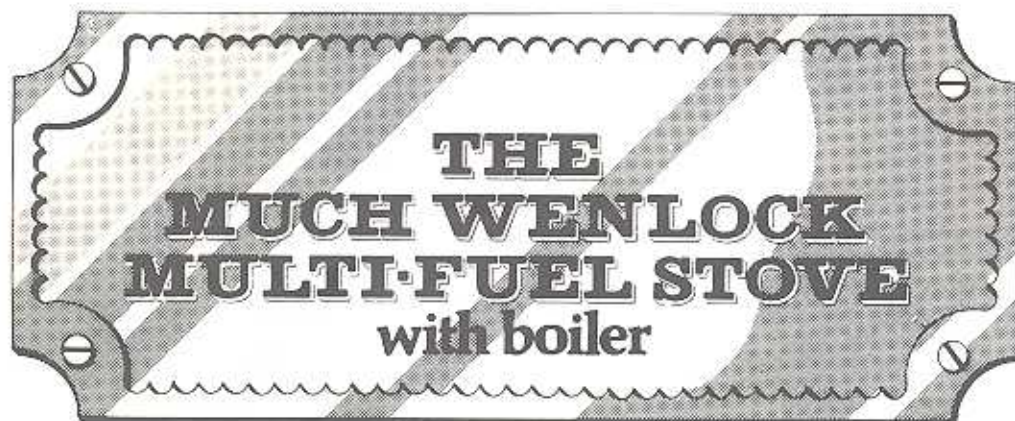


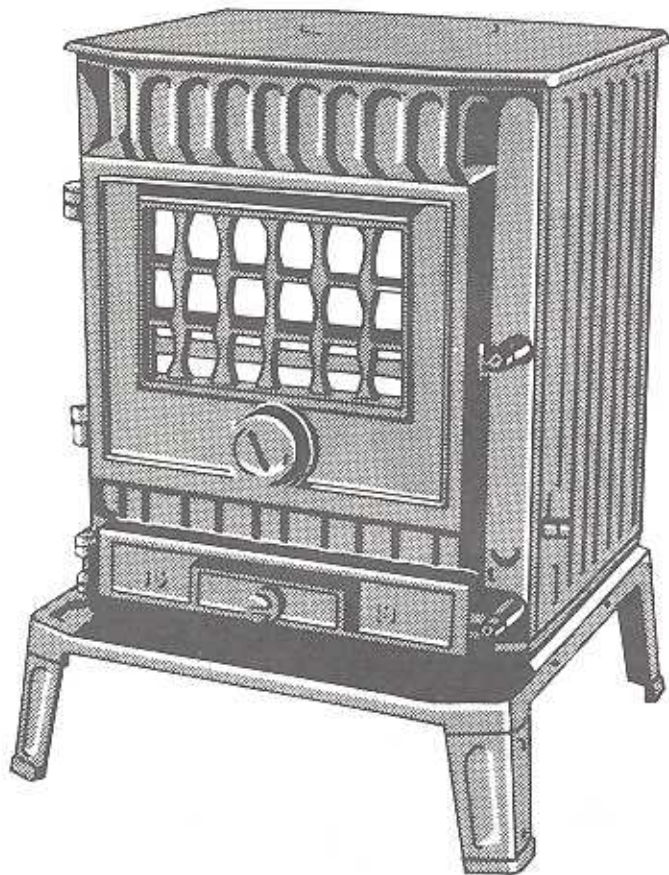


Installation & Operating Instructions



The Coalbrookdale Company
Excellence in Iron Craft since 1709





The Much Wenlock Multi-Fuel stove has been tested and approved in accordance with the Domestic Solid Fuel Appliances Approval Scheme.

HEALTH & SAFETY

The installer is reminded of his responsibility under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974, particularly the caustic nature of fire cement, the dangers of asbestos dust, and the need for appropriate protective clothing for the person(s) carrying out the installation.

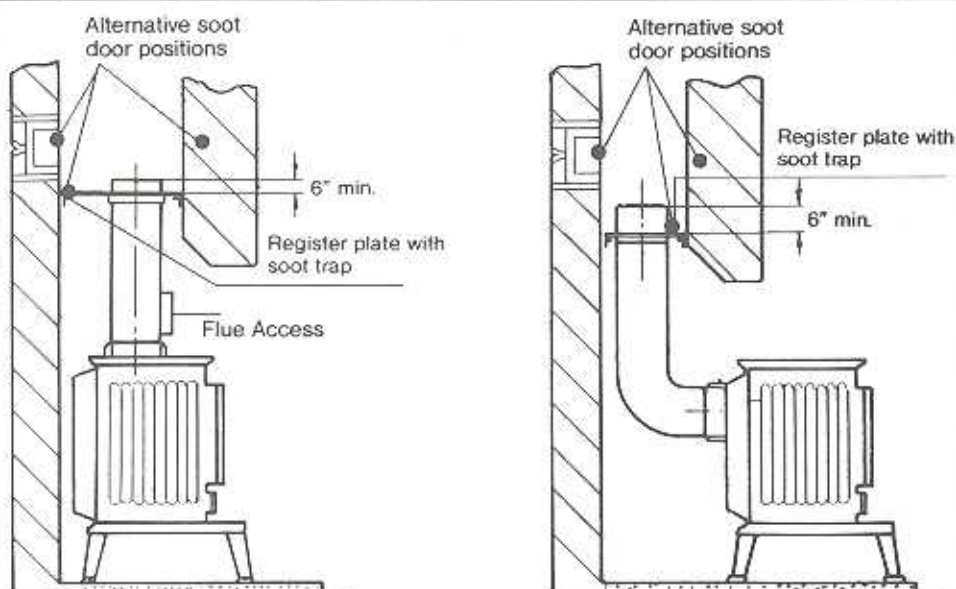
INSTALLATION

The Much Wenlock stove needs to be sited in a position which provides the most benefit to the stove user.

Location is most important, and therefore it is necessary to consider the factors which will effect that choice of location.

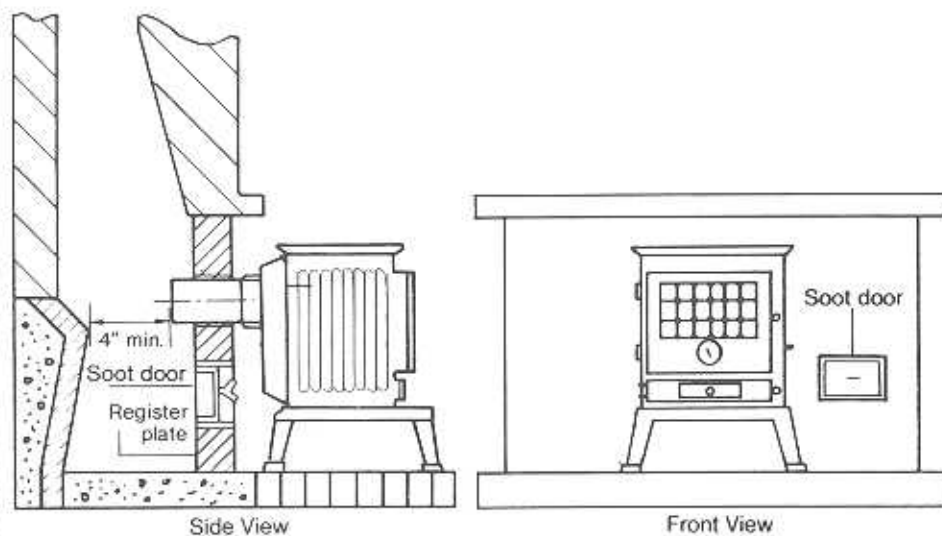
The stove is most easily installed where a fireplace and chimney are already in existence. If it is decided to install the stove in a room where no existing chimney is available, it will be necessary to construct or install a proprietary chimney from kits which are readily available from your stockist. The heat radiated from the Much Wenlock will have greater effect the more the stove protrudes into the room.

Some ideas for installation are shown in the diagrams and range from simple installation in an existing fireplace to others which involve a greater degree of work.



TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

Note: Seal all joints with fibre rope and fire cement



NOTE: The hearth must allow 12" to 18" at the front and 9" to 12" either side to catch loose ash, and conform to Building Regulations. The drawings show various installations against non-combustible materials. All flue pipes and bends should be 6" cast iron for durability. Minimum recommended chimney flue size 6" diameter or equivalent.

The following points are of particular importance:

The fitting of an extractor fan in the same room as the stove could result in flue reversal, and should be avoided.

When the stove is connected to an existing chimney, the flue pipe from the stove must be sealed to the chimney with a register plate made of metal or asbestolux. This is to allow the stove to function with good draught characteristics, and thereby obtain high efficiency.

Provision must be made to sweep the chimney either by having a removable register plate, or by having an access door into the chimney itself.

In some installations the chimney flue can be swept by removing the access plug in the boiler, and passing the flue brush through the stove into the chimney flue. (For access plug removal see Flue Cleaning).

Prior to connecting the Much Wenlock stove to an existing brick chimney, it is essential that:

1. The chimney is thoroughly swept and clean.
2. The chimney flue is checked to be clear of obstruction, and in sound structural condition.
3. The correct size cast iron flue pipe and bends are used to make the flue connection between stove and chimney.

In all cases of installation, whether it be into an existing new brick-built factory-made chimney, the relevant codes of practice (particularly CP 403), Building Regulations & Local Bye-Laws must be observed.

Reputable builders will be conversant with these requirements.

The stove must be placed on fireproof materials, i.e. brick, tiles, metal, etc., and should not be placed close to inflammable materials such as plasterboard, wallpaper, wood and curtains. 36" minimum clearance to inflammable materials is recommended. It is possible to reduce this clearance if a suitable heat shield is used to protect inflammable surfaces.

On completion of installation it is important to check the stove under fire for soundness of joints/seals, and to ensure the flue functions correctly by venting all smoke and fume to atmosphere.

Should a joint or seal leak, wait until the fire has gone out and the stove is cold and smear some of the fire cement provided onto the suspect area. Refire and recheck joints.

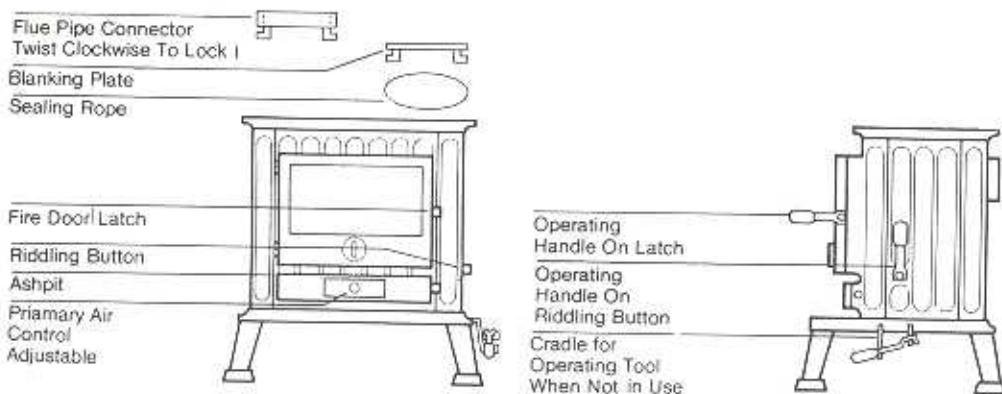
STOVE ASSEMBLY

Before assembling the stove, ensure all packaged parts have been removed from inside the stove, and inspect the stove to ensure no damage has occurred during delivery. If there is a problem please contact your local Stockist.

The Much Wenlock stove is supplied with a blanking plate and flue collar, which will enable installation with either a top or back outlet. Care must be taken to ensure that both of these items are fitted and sealed correctly.

The only other part which requires assembly on site is the cradle for holding the operating tool. Two screws hold the cradle to the base of the stove at the right hand side.

Although the fire door glass has been toughened for safety, care should be taken when handling the stove to prevent accidental damage.



BOILER FLUE OUTLET POSITION

If a back flue outlet is required, the flue collar must be fitted to the 150mm/6" diameter hole in the back of the stove by placing the flue collar into position and turning in a clockwise direction until the lugs on the flue collar grip firmly on the small lugs on the inside face of the back plate. The 150mm/6" diameter hole in the top of the stove must then be sealed in a similar manner, but by using the blanking plate provided. Rotation of the plate can be achieved by placing the drive lug on the operating tool into the blanking plate and turn as required.

When a top flue outlet is required, the flue collar and blanking plate positions are interchanged, i.e. flue collar on the top and blanking plate at the rear of the stove.

Top outlet installations must incorporate an access door in the flue pipe near to the top of the stove for flue cleaning.

BOILER CONNECTION

The Much Wenlock stove is provided with a special high performance cast iron boiler which has been designed to give greater fuel efficiency by providing domestic hot water and a central heating capability.

When installing the stove it is recommended that an indirect system be used, and the following safety procedures must be adhered to:

1. One boiler flow connection (preferably that to the cylinder), must have an open vent. The connections to the boiler must be such that air cannot be trapped in the boiler. Any pipe size reduction must be made on the vertical pipe.
2. As well as the indirect domestic hot water cylinder, the gravity circuit should include a radiator of 0.9 - 1.4 sq. metres (10 - 15 sq. ft.) heating surface, or a reverse acting cylinderstat to activate the space heating circulating pump in the event of overheating.
3. The system must be filled with water before lighting the fire, and the system must allow for the boiler section to be full during normal operation.
4. Never light the fire if the water system is frozen.

Failure to comply could result in permanent damage to the stove.

It is advisable to obtain qualified advice regarding the installation of a boiler model, and this service should be available from your local Stockist.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

It is advisable to allow the stove to operate at no more than medium heat outputs for the first few days in order to allow time for drying out of the various joints made during the installation, and to final-cure the heat resistant black coating. During this initial period some fume may be evident, as the stove settles down for a long period of service.

The stove must not be used at any time without the firebricks, ashpan and grate bars, in position.

Lighting the Fire

Light the fire in the same way as an open fire by using paper and small pieces of wood, (alternatively fire lighters could be used) topped with small pieces of solid fuel. Ignite the paper, close the door and open fully the primary air control shown in the installation. When the fire is well established, the primary air control can be adjusted to control the burning rate required.

Fuelling

Fire door is opened by releasing the door catch with the hand tool provided. It is then a simple matter to charge the fire box with a recommended fuel.

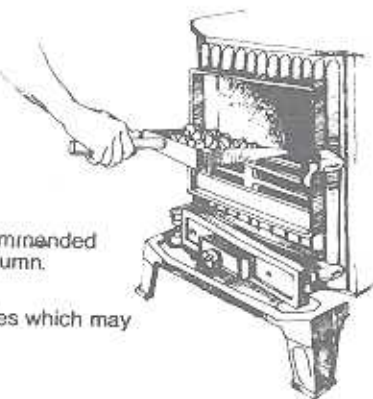
Recommended Fuels:

Coalite and Coalite Nuts, Phumacite, Rexco and Rexco Nuts, Royal, Sunbrite doubles and Sunbrite singles, Anthracite stove nuts, Welsh dry steam coal large and small nuts. Dry wood can also be burnt efficiently.

Where two sizes of smokeless fuels are stated, it is recommended that the smaller size fuel be burnt during Spring and Autumn.

Fuel must be stored under cover.

Regard must be taken for any local environmental statutes which may prohibit the use of certain fuels.



Should the stove performance be affected by the type of fuel burnt, qualified advice can be obtained from your Local Authorised Fuel Stockist.

Wet wood should not be used, as creosote and tar-like deposits are increased to a level which can give rise to adverse operating conditions.

Controls

The primary air control and the sealing surfaces of the door are precision machined in order to ensure efficient operation and long life.

In operation the fuel door and the ashpit door should be closed securely by means of the individual door catches. The only air control is the primary air control mounted in the centre of the ashpit door. Adjustments of this control directly influence the burning rate.

Individual conditions involved in the stove installation will determine the precise number of turns needed to achieve the particular results required, and this will only come about by some experience in actual operating conditions. Small control openings reduce the air flow and create slow burning conditions. As the control is opened the air flow and burning rate is increased. More fuel will be consumed at greater air control openings.

The secondary air inlet located in the fuelling door is permanently set and requires no adjustment on site. This setting has been determined by exhaustive tests to ensure efficient operation of the stove at all rates of burning.

Warning

Failure to keep the ashpit door closed can result in overheating, and in extreme conditions result in damage to the stove.

Overfiring

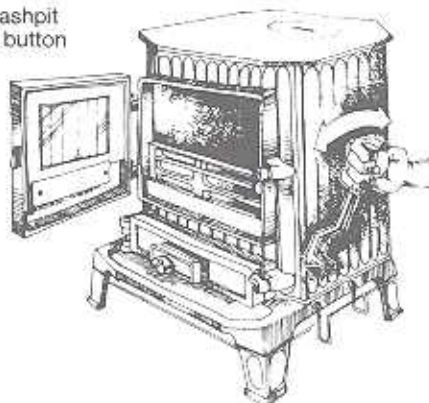
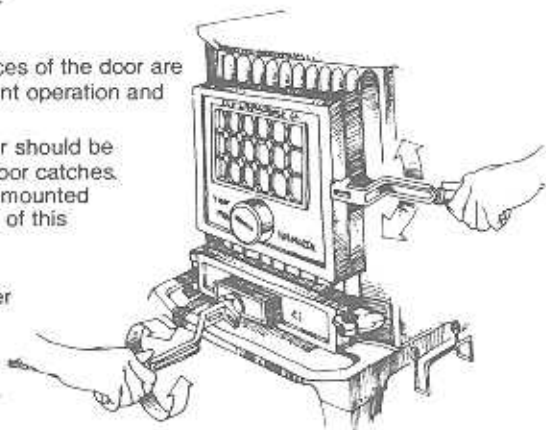
If the fire appears to be out of control ensure fire door and ashpit doors are securely closed, and completely close the primary air control to starve the fire of oxygen.

Overnight Burning

To achieve satisfactory overnight burning, the stove should be de-ashed and charged to the level of the top of the front bars onto the existing hot fire. Allow the new fuel to be ignited (approximately 10 minutes), and then adjust the primary air control to half a turn open. This setting should only be used as a guide. Small adjustments either side of this setting may be necessary to achieve the low burning rate require.

De-Ashing

Always de-ash before refuelling with the fire door and ashpit door closed. Place the operating tool onto the riddling button at the bottom right hand side of the stove, and move vigorously backwards and forwards. For safety the operating tool has been designed to fall away from the riddling button when released. Clinker or stone that clog the firebox after de-ashing should be removed by opening the fire door as previously described, and withdraw the clinker/stone by using coal tongs or similar implements. Place the unwanted material into a non-flammable container for disposal.

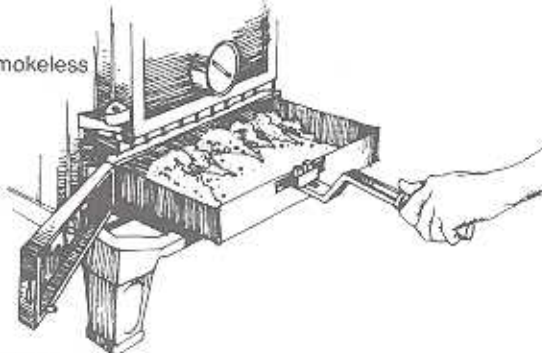


Removal of Ash

To obtain satisfactory results when burning smokeless fuel or coal, the ashpan should be emptied regularly. Usually once per day. This period may be extended when wood is used as the main fuel.

It is recommended to empty the ashpan before de-ashing the fire.

Ash build-up under the firebed should be avoided when burning solid fuel, as the residual heat will greatly reduce the life of the grate bars.



Warning

Ash must be cooled before disposing into plastic bins or liners.

Chimney & Flueway Cleaning - General

The amount of flue cleaning required depends on an individual installation. In any event the chimney and flue pipe should be cleaned at least twice per year, the internal flueways and outlet of the stove once per month. To minimise the frequency of cleaning, the stove should be allowed to burn for at least 20 minutes twice per day with the air control well open.

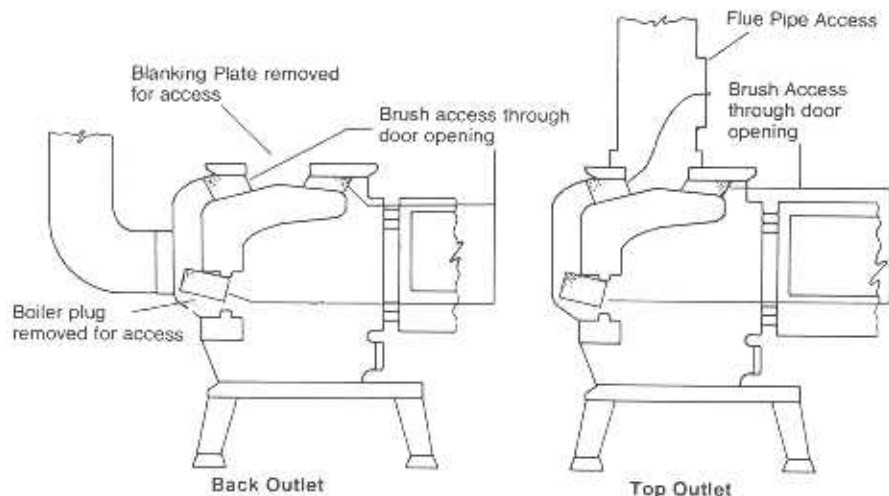
Continual 'smoking back' from the stove when the fire door is opened is a good indication that the chimney requires sweeping.

Back Outlet Installation

For flue brush access to the rear flue outlet and rear boiler flueways, remove boiler plug located at centre back of firebox, which is also the front of the boiler. Clear soot deposits around plug with a knife or sharp instrument, then use a hammer and a piece of hard wood to tap the plug in an anti-clockwise direction (marked OPEN) for approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. The plug should then be loose and easy to withdraw by hand.

Access is now available to clean the back outlet and rear boiler flueways by passing the flue brush provided through the fire door and boiler access hole.

When replacing the plug, no sealant is required. Insert plug so that the locking lugs on the plug pass through corresponding slots in the boiler back, and then turn approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ turn in a clockwise direction (marked CLOSED).



To clean over the top of the boiler use the flue brush provided. Access can be achieved through the fire door opening, and by removing the blanking plate on the top of the stove (by reversing the assembly procedure as described previously under Stove Assembly).

Top Outlet Installation

Flue brush access to top outlet and top of the boiler can be achieved by removing the access door incorporated in the flue pipe close to the stove. Additional access is gained through the fire door opening.

Remove boiler plug as previously described (See Back Outlet Installation) to clean space between boiler and stove back plate.

Chimney Cleaning (including Flue Pipe)

For some rear outlet installations it is possible to sweep the chimney and flue pipe through the appliance after first removing the boiler plug (See Back Outlet Installation). Otherwise, access for chimney sweeping will be through a suitably placed soot door (See Typical Installation Diagrams).

The flue pipe should be swept using a flexible flue brush of adequate length, i.e.

(a) Back Outlet

Through the appliance after removing the access plug.

(b) Top Outlet

Through the flue pipe after removing access door.

Always clean the appliance outlets and flueway after sweeping the chimney and flue pipe.

IMPORTANT DO'S AND DON'TS

Do always de-ash before refuelling

Do, after de-ashing, push red hot fuel level on fire bars with poker/raker

Do always refuel to top of front fire bar

Do let the fire burn down to $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ fuel before refuelling

Do operate refuelled stove on high fire for 10-15 minutes before setting for prolonged low fire

Do keep flueways clean

Don't run with the ashpit door open

Don't allow ash to build up under fire bars

Don't put non-combustible materials on fire - they can block the flue

Don't use a poker/raker other than when refuelling

Don't attempt to light a fire or freshen up with paraffin or similar liquids

WARNING

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur.

Persistent fume emission must not be tolerated.

If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate actions should be taken:

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate room
2. Let the fire out or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance
3. Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required
4. Do not attempt to relight fire until cause of fume has been identified. If necessary, seek professional advice.

CLEANING STOVE

To clean stove a proprietary brand of stove cleaner should be used. Cans of heat resisting paint can be obtained from your Stockist in order to restore an 'as new' look when required.

After long periods of low fire, residue may build up on the inside of the fire door glass. To clear, build a high firebed and open the air control to maximum for approximately 20-30 minutes.

Should the user decide to manually clean the glass, proprietary brands of stove glass cleaners are on the market, and available from your local Stockist.

NOTE: Do not use a damp cloth on the glass whilst it is hot.

MAINTENANCE

Fire Door Adjustment

The fire door hinge pins are set at the factory, and under normal circumstances should not require re-setting. If, however, refitting is necessary, the hinge pins can be adjusted for close fitting. Adjustment is achieved to both top and bottom hinges by slackening the grub screws in the hinge blocks and rotating the hinge pins by inserting a 'cranked' screwdriver into the slot in the underside of the pin. Rotate as required, and tighten grub screws to secure hinges.

Firebar Replacement

Remove front bar by lifting off location lugs on front casting. Firebars (8 of one type and 7 of another) can now be lifted off front cam and rear support. Remove through fire door.

Replace firebars by reversing removal procedure, ensuring firebar types are fitted alternatively, and reciprocate freely when assembly is complete.

SPARES

The Much Wenlock stove has been designed to provide your heating requirements with the minimum part replacement. After long service, or even accidental damage, some component part replacement is unavoidable. To assist in that replacement the following list is provided for ease of identification.

SPARE PARTS LIST

Part Number	Description
MW 209	Front Bar
MW 210	Leg
MW 211	Glass retaining frame
MW 212	Fire bar upper
MW 213	Fire bar lower
MW 214	Baffle plate
MW 215	Rocker bar
MW 216	Fire bar carrier
MW 217	Flue outlet
MW 218	L.H. Spacer and baffle support
MW 219	R.H. Spacer and baffle support
MW 200	L.H. Firebrick and bar carrier support
MW 221	R.H. Firebrick a bar carrier support
MW 222	Blanking plate
MW 223	Bar carrier centre support bracket
MW 224	Ashpit door air vent
MW 226	Top protection plate
MW 227	Control knob
MW 228	Riddling pin
MW 229	Primary air control shaft
MW 230	Primary air vent guides
MW 231	Air deflector plate
MW 240	Operating tool
MW 241	Fire door hatch
WB/500/8/1	Ashpit door catch
MW 200 RHT	Top brick R.H.
MW 200 LHT	Top brick L.H.
MW 200 RH/B	Bottom brick R.H.
MW 200 LH/B	Bottom brick L.H.
MW 200 F	Front brick
MW 200 B	Back brick
WB/500/9	Air inlet spinner
	Ashpan
	Firedoor glass
	Gasket for firedoor glass
	Fire door hinge pin
	Ashpit door hinge pin

Spare parts are available from your local Stockist.

To ensure you receive the correct component to fit your stove, quote stove serial number, component description and part number.

SAFETY

In operation, closed stoves are generally more safe, more efficient and economical than open fires.

As with all heating appliances producing radiant heat, it is necessary to use a fire guard to prevent small children touching a hot surface.

GUARANTEE

All parts are guaranteed for 12 months after delivery of the stove. And defective parts will be replaced or repaired free of charge.

This guarantee applies where the stove has been correctly installed, and not subject to misuse or unauthorised modification.