

WARNING

This information is a copy of an original archive, therefore Aga cannot be held responsible for its continued accuracy.

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

As manufacturers and suppliers of cooking and heating products, in compliance with Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, we take every care to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable that these products are so designed and constructed as to be safe and without risk to health when properly used and installed. To this end, our products are thoroughly tested and examined before despatch.

Performance

The Rayburn MF is intended to supply heating for:—

- Cooking and domestic hot water.
- Cooking, domestic hot water and central heating

The cooker fully meets the requirements of BS. 1252 : 1981 and is fully approved by the Domestic Solid Fuel Appliance Approval Scheme.

Air for combustion within the firebox and the rate of burning is determined by the manually operated spinwheel control on the ashpit door.

Domestic Hot Water (solid fuel or wood)

When fitted for domestic hot water, the cooker will, with normal usage in 24 hours continual burning with solid fuel or wood, provide two or three hot baths at intervals and hot water for normal household requirements. The following conditions must be fulfilled:—

- Use only an indirect hot water storage cylinder of the double feed type, not less than 190 litres (40 galls) actual capacity, and to BS 1566: Part 1: DF: Type 10.
- The cylinder to be effectively lagged, and fixed vertically.
- The cylinder should be as near to the cooker as possible. In no case may 1" B.S.P. or 28mm.

- 1" B.S.P. or 28mm. flow and return pipes exceeding 5m. (15ft) each in length must be lagged.
- The draw-off pipe to the taps must be dead-leg connection from the expansion pipe.
- If burning solid fuel with 1" B.S.P. or 28mm. copper flow and pipes less than 7m (21ft.) each in length a towel rail/radiator with a surface area up to 1m² (12 sq.ft.) should be fitted and suitably valved to close off the circulation in the event of a change to wood burning.

Domestic Hot Water and Heating (solid fuel)

When fitted for domestic hot water and heating burning solid fuel the cooker will, with a burning rate to maintain an oven temperature of 205-220°C (400-430°F), also heat 9.3m (100sq.ft.) of radiator surface and pipes.

The recommended heating surface area is based on an average heat emission of 0.5kW/m (160 Btu/f h) The flow and return pipes from the cooker should be connected to a 190 litres (40 galls.) indirect cylinder and the flow be vented.

Domestic Hot Water and Heating (wood)

When fitted for domestic hot water and heating burning wood the cooker will also heat 5.0m² (53 sq.ft.) of radiator surface and pipes, but increased burning rate of the fuel must be obtained to achieve this.

The recommended heating surface area is based on an average heat emission of 0.5kW/m² (160 Btu/f² h). The flow and return pipes from the cooker should be connected to a 190 litres (40 galls) indirect cylinder and the flow be vented.

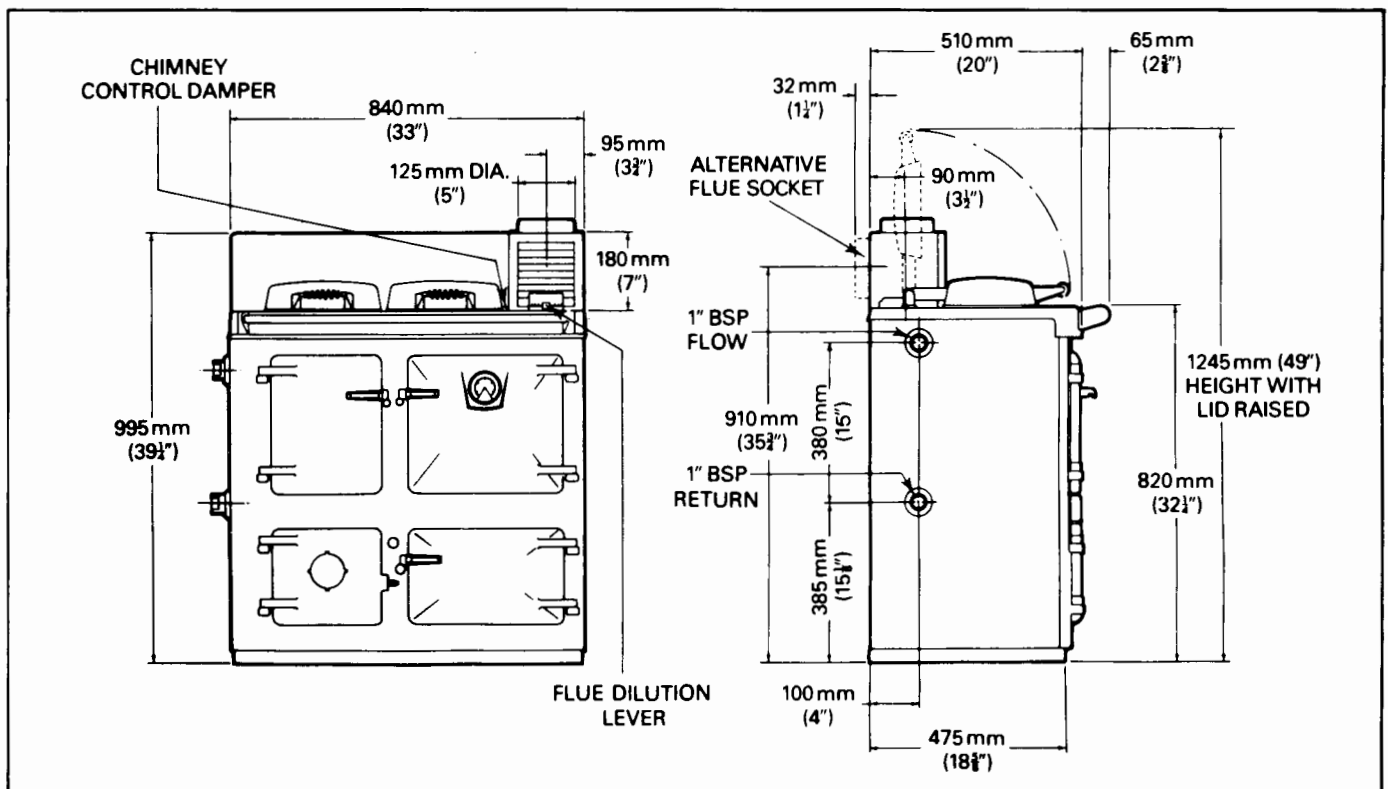
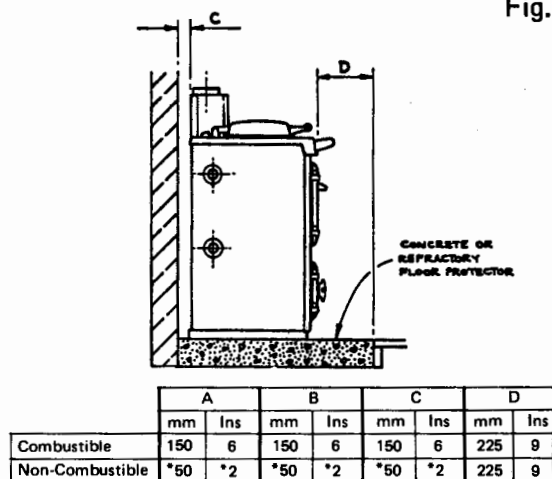
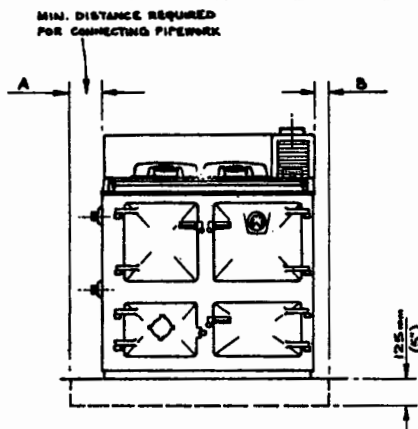


Fig. 1



	A		B		C		D	
	mm	Ins	mm	Ins	mm	Ins	mm	Ins
Combustible	150	6	150	6	150	6	225	9
Non-Combustible	*50	*2	*50	*2	*50	*2	225	9

* Dimensions 'A', 'B' and 'C' may be zero if installed against non combustible wall 200mm (8") thick or over

1. Preparation of Site

The non-combustible hearth must be solid and level and together with the walls adjacent to the cooker and chimney, conform to current Building Regulations.

The cooker and chimney flue installation should be in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the British Codes of Practice CP.403:1974 and CP.131:1974 respectively and the central heating system to BS.5449 Part 1:1977.

The boiler installation section must also be in accordance with the byelaws of the local Water Undertaking, Regulations for the Electrical Equipment of Buildings - published by the Institute of Electrical Engineers and any relevant requirements of the Local Authority.

Ensure that any electrical wiring is correctly earthed.

2. Cooker Position

When the cooker is installed in a recess it must be 'freestanding' and not built-in solid at the sides. Ensure that any combustible material e.g. kitchen furniture is spaced away from the cooker to the recommended distances shown in Fig. 1.

BUILDERS OPENING (R.H. Oven Model)

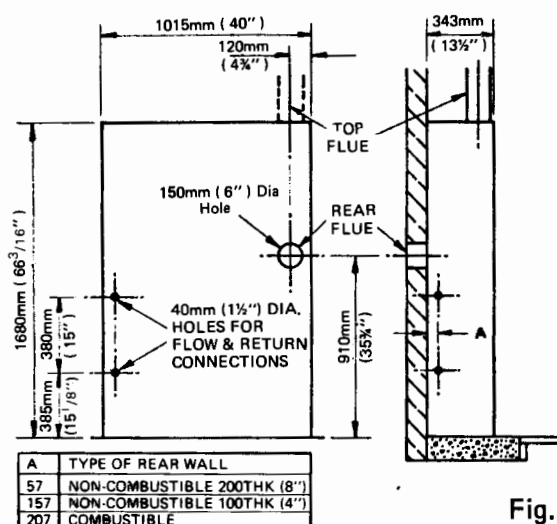


Fig. 2

3. Builders Opening

For 200mm (8 in.) thick non-combustible or new recesses, an opening of 1015mm (40 in.) wide minimum, by 343mm (13 1/2 in.) deep minimum and 1680mm (66 3/4 in.) high minimum from floor is recommended.

These dimensions provide access to boiler flow and return connections. See Fig. 2.

NOTE: WHEN A RAYBURN COOKER IS SUPPLIED WITH A PLATERACK, AN OPTIONAL EXTRA,

THE OVERALL HEIGHT FROM THE HEARTH LEVEL TO THE TOP OF THE PLATERACK IS 1395mm (54 7/8 in.). THE RECESS SHOULD BE AT LEAST 150mm (6 in.) HIGHER THAN THESE OVERALL HEIGHTS TO ACCOMMODATE DINNERS PLATES.

4. The Chimney

Checking existing chimney

The internal and external condition of the chimney should be checked **before** the appliance is installed and rectification made where necessary to prevent leakage or porosity. The soundness of the chimney which should have a minimum flue dimension of 175mm (7 in.) square or 184mm (7 1/4 in.) diameter can be confirmed by smoke testing. Advice on the test method can be obtained from the local Solid Fuel Advisory Service.

When repairing or re-using existing chimneys it is recommended that the building control officer be consulted before the commencement of work with particular attention to the chimney height and its termination.

The chimney should be swept before installation.

Erecting New Chimney

The flue through the chimney should be formed with pre-cast moisture and acid resistant liners with a minimum internal dimension of 185mm (7 3/8 in.) square and all in accordance with the current Building Regulations 1976 (England and Wales) and in Scotland the Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation) Regulations 1971 and the Codes of Practice for chimneys and flues CP131:1974. Ensure the chimney liners are free of projecting internal building jointing composition before the appliance is installed.

Factory made Insulated Chimneys

It is recommended the chimney be ceramic lined and comply with BS4543:Part 2 - 1976.

The minimum diameter for a straight chimney is 150mm (6 in.) and if offsets are fitted the recommended minimum diameter is 175mm (7 in.)

IN ALL TYPES OF CHIMNEYS THE MINIMUM HEIGHT FOR CORRECT OPERATION OF THE COOKER IS 5.5m (18') AND SHOULD TERMINATE ABOVE THE ROOF IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGIONAL STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS AND THE APPLIANCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED AND CONFORM TO THE CURRENT CODES OF PRACTICE FOR INSTALLATION OF DOMESTIC HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES BURNING SOLID FUEL - CP403:1974.

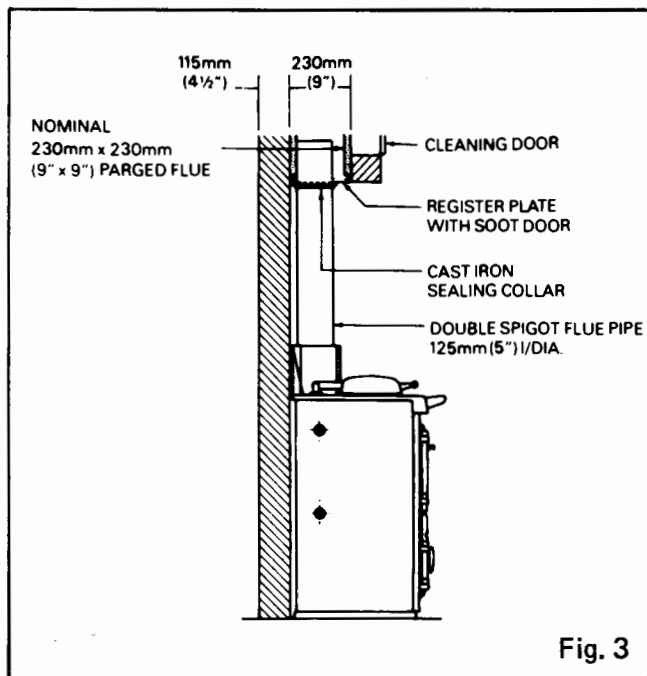


Fig. 3

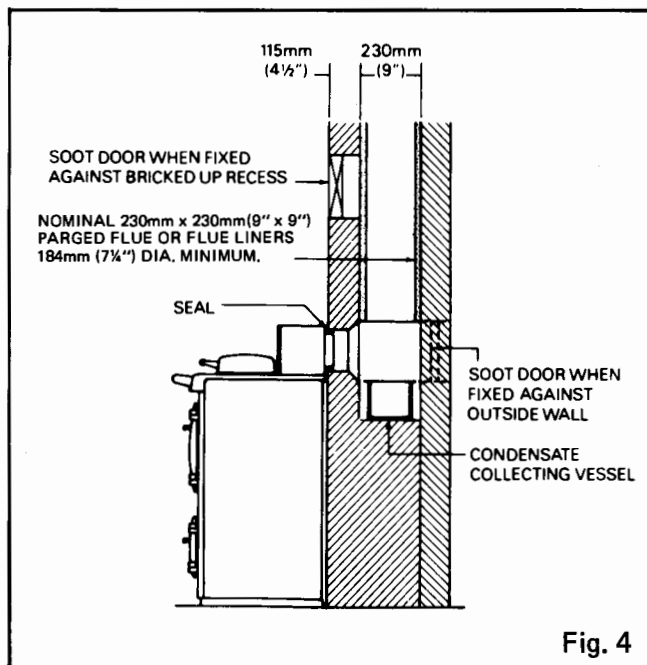


Fig. 4

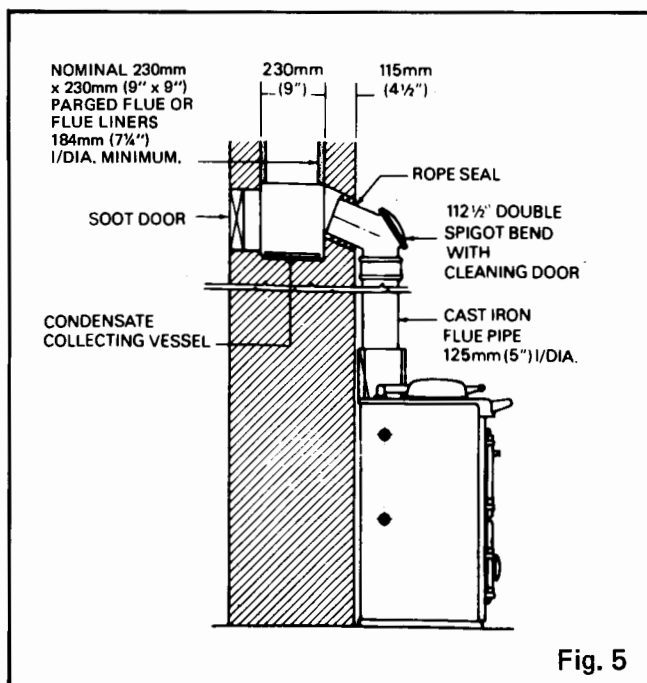


Fig. 5

ALWAYS ADVISE THE USER TO CLEAN THE COOKER FLUES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND TO HAVE THE CHIMNEY SWEEP ANNUALLY.

5. Cooker Flue Connection

The position of available types of flue layouts are shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the cooker flue chamber is adaptable to provide either top or back flue outlets, by means of the reversible loose socket.

a) Rear Flue Outlet

This must only be used where there is a brick flue immediately behind the cooker. Provision must be made for a condensate collecting vessel and cleaning door. See Fig. 4

NOTE: EXTENDED REAR FLUE PIPE AND BENDS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED WHEN BURNING BITUMINOUS COAL ONLY, BACK OUTLETS SHOULD NOT BE USED AND ONLY TOP FLUE OUTLETS SHOULD BE INSTALLED.

b) Top Flue Outlet

The cooker should be connected to the main flue via a 125mm (5 in.) minimum diameter cast iron flue pipe or appropriately internally/externally vitreous enamelled mild steel pipe and be sealed to the cooker flue chamber with soft rope and fire cement. Any bends in the flue pipe must be not less than 135° (45° from horizontal) and be complete with a cleaning door.

6. Flue Layouts

In Fig. 3 the cooker is installed in an existing recess. There must be a clearance of not less than 150mm (6in) between the top of the flue pipe and any overhanging brickwork.

Any cavities or pockets above the register plate should as far as possible be filled and if necessary the flue pipe should be extended into the throat of the chimney and a soot door provided for chimney sweeping.

If a flue liner or insulated chimney is used, the size should not be less than 185mm (7 3/8 in.) square or 225mm (9in) diameter, and 175mm (7in) diameter respectively.

In Fig. 4, the cooker is connected direct to a brick flue. Horizontal pipe runs between cooker and brick flue must not be used.

In Fig. 5 the cooker is connected to an existing brick flue with a length of flue pipe. Square bends and horizontal runs must not be used. There must be a cleaning door at every bend.

NOTE: WHATEVER METHOD OF INSTALLATION IS EMPLOYED, AIR MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE CHIMNEY EXCEPT THROUGH THE COOKER. ALL JOINTS MUST BE AIR-TIGHT.

If the chimney is unlined, and there is any doubt about its condition, it should be lined in accordance with Building Regulations 1976, L6.

PROVISION MUST ALWAYS BE MADE FOR SWEEPING THE CHIMNEY

IMPORTANT: ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES AND FITTINGS MUST NOT BE USED WITHIN 2m (6ft) OF COOKER. CHIMNEYS OF PLAIN PIPE ARE NOT RECOMMENDED BUT CERTAIN PROPRIETARY MAKES OF INSULATED CHIMNEY ARE SUITABLE.

Typical Central Heating/ Hot Water System.

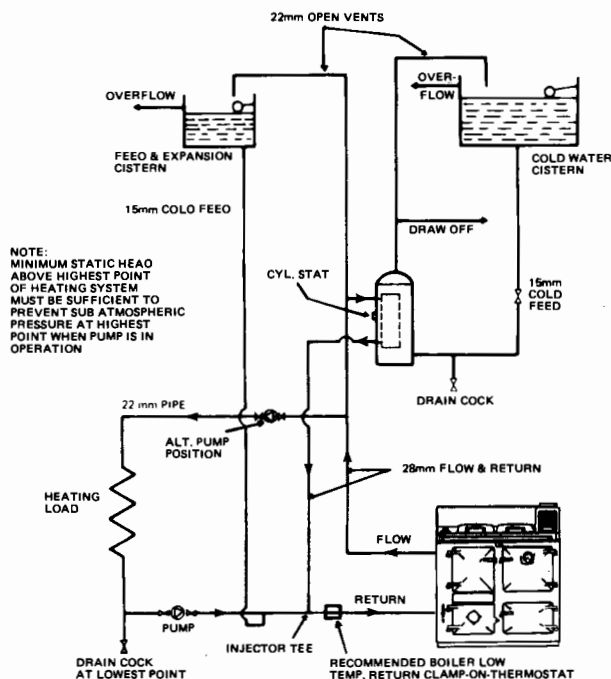


Fig. 6

Typical Wiring Diagram.

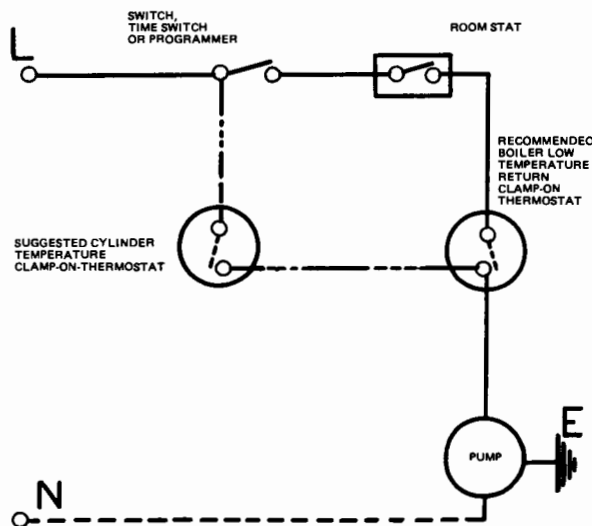


Fig. 7

7. Air Supply

Provision must be made for a permanent unobstructed air vent having a minimum effective area of 126.5cm² (19.6 sq. in.) communicating directly to outside air or an adjacent room which itself has a permanent air vent of at least the flue size direct to outside air.

8. Effect of Extractor Fan

Avoid if possible the installation of an extractor fan in the same room as the cooker. Compensating extra air inlets must be introduced equivalent to the capacity of the fan when fitted.

9. Central Heating and Hot Water System

It is recommended that a 190 litre (40 galls) indirect hot water storage cylinder of the double feed type, complying with BS.1566 Part 1:DF Type 10 should be lagged and fixed vertically as near as possible to the cooker.

The 28mm minimum diameter primary flow and return pipes must not exceed 10m (30ft) in length and pipes longer than 5m (15ft) must be lagged. Ensure that the flow pipe has an open vent and rises continuously from the boiler to the cylinder to ensure good gravity circulation.

In combined systems, the water draw-off pipes to the taps must be dead leg connection from the vent/expansion pipe.

The heating flow and return pipes may be 22mm, the return pipe being connected to the primary return with a proprietary brand injector tee and the tee outlet be connected to the boiler return pipe.

NOTE: IF THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF BOILING TAKING PLACE A REVERSE ACTING THERMOSTAT (SUCH AS THE SATCHWELL TYPE 5A) SHOULD BE FITTED TO THE CYLINDER OR PRIMARY FLOW PIPE AND ELECTRICALLY CONNECTED TO THE CENTRAL HEATING WATER CIRCULATOR. THIS WILL SWITCH ON THE WATER CIRCULATOR TO PREVENT BOILING.

There are only two boiler tappings on this cooker and a typical design layout is shown in Fig. 6. An injector tee must be fitted to ensure adequate primary flow circulation when the water circulator is operating otherwise there may be a lack of domestic hot water.

All installations must be fitted with a drain tap at the lowest point of the system.

10. Boiler – Recommendation

Water circulators which are continually operative will in conjunction with prolonged burning under banked conditions create cool boiler surfaces within the firebox. This in turn will encourage boiler surface condensation followed by surface oxidation and reduced life span of the boiler. To minimise this incident we strongly recommend a water pipe clamp on thermostat eg. EBERLE Type 8750 or SATCHWELL SUNVIC TYPE PA fitted to the Heating Return pipe and sited between the Injector Tee and the cooker as shown on Fig. 6 – Typical Central Heating/Hot Water System. The thermostat should be electrically connected to the water circulator as indicated on the "Typical Wiring Diagram" Fig. 7 and the adjustable dial should be set at a temperature of 50°C (122°F). A fall in the Return Pipe water temperature below 50°C interrupts the power to the water circulator which will then not operate until the temperature exceeds 50°C and power is restored.

11. High Updraughts

Tall chimneys may develop excessively high updraughts which prevent the appliance operating correctly.

It is recommended that a proprietary brand adjustable flue draught stabiliser having an openable cross sectional area of 182.5 sq. cm. (28.25sq.in) be fitted above the flue pipe connection, either in the brickwork or into a right-angle 'T' fitting in the flue pipe position that will not inconvenience appliance operation or maintenance.

12. General — Firebrick Positions and Replacement

The Rayburn Supreme is delivered complete including a set of boiler removable firebricks where positional location determines the amount of hot water supplied in winter and summer seasons. The oven side and firebox front firebricks are permanently fixed with fire cement whilst the two boiler face side bricks are located for the summer season thereby providing domestic hot water only. For winter use or central heating facilities, the boiler face side bricks are removed. See diagram 8/9. The firebricks fitted to Rayburn Cookers are of first quality manufacture, and providing the cooker has been installed and used correctly will have a reasonable life. They are, however, expendable items and in time will require renewal. The renewal of firebricks is not a major operation and can be carried out by the average handyman. Replacement bricks either in sets or singly can be obtained from your Rayburn distributor. Quote the serial number which will be found on a brass plate inside the roasting oven.

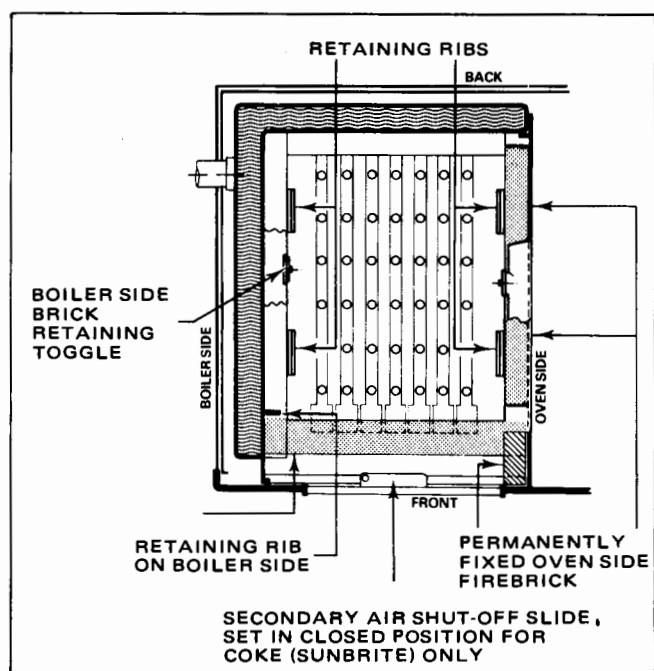
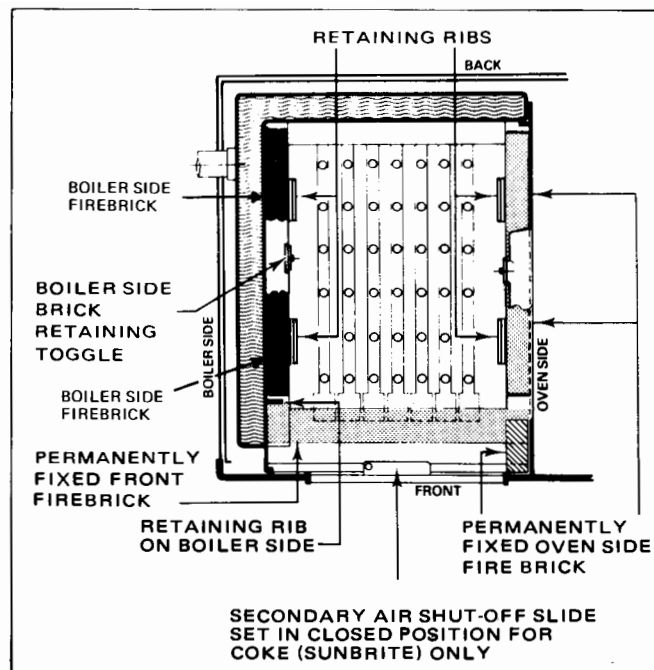
13. Installation

Place the cooker in the intended position and lift out the surface ground hotplate, checking that the joint between the underside of the hob and the top of the cooker are intact. Any joints which have opened should be made good with fire cement provided. Check that the boiler/cooker flueway dampers operate correctly by turning the knob on the front plate adjacent to the top left hand corner of the roasting oven door.

NOTE: IT IS NOT VISUALLY POSSIBLE TO SEE THE BOILER DAMPER AND THIS SHOULD BE CHECKED BY FEELING THROUGH THE HOT-PLATE APERTURE TO THE BACK OF THE COOKER. THE COOKER DAMPER SPINDLE OPERATES THE BOILER DAMPER WHICH CAN BE FELT BY INSERTING HAND INTO BOILER FLUEWAY.

Replace the hotplate making sure that it is seating evenly on the soft rope and that it is approximately 1.5mm (1/16in) proud of the enamelled top plate, with an equal space all round.

1. Connect pipework to boiler flow and return tappings.
2. Fit the Flue Chamber which should be given a 1mm smear of fire cement on the underside then screwed to the cooker. Make sure there is a good seal between the flue chamber and the cooker top (if there is an ingress of air it can effect the flue draught and proper working of the cooker). Before the fire cement hardens remove any surplus with a damp cloth then polish with a dry cloth. Failure to do so can result in the enamel surface being permanently marked.



3. Open the firebox and ashpit doors and check that the reciprocating bottomgrate bars are in position. Operate the riddling lever to ensure correct bottomgrate operation.
4. Turn the boiler thermostat knob at the rear left hand corner of the top plate from No. 1 (low) to No. 8 (high).

NOTE: THE HIGHER THE NUMBER, THE HIGHER THE WATER TEMPERATURE.

14. Testing And Commissioning

After completing the installation, the Heating Contractor should demonstrate to the user, the operation of the appliance and the routine flue cleaning method.

Check that the system is full of water and free from air locks. When lighting pull the flue chamber damper open to maximum, add paper and sticks with a small quantity of fuel through fuelling aperture onto bottomgrate and close the firebox door. Open ashpit door, ignite fuel and close ashpit door when fuel is well alight with boiler thermostat knob or spinwheel on ashpit door at required setting. Allow the cooker to heat up gradually at first time lighting.

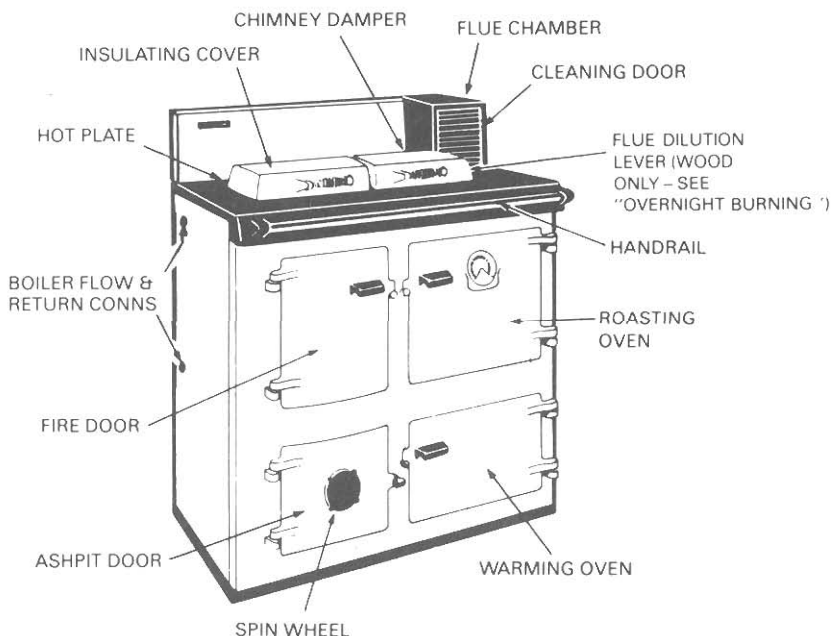
The **RAYBURN** Cooker

MODEL M.F.

Solid Fuel and Wood

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

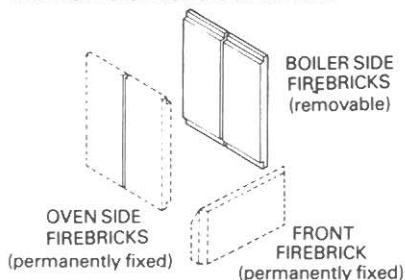
Later models with Internal Riddling



Later models with Internal Riddling

The Rayburn Cooker is delivered complete with a full set of firebricks, and depending on which bricks are used the Cooker is suitable for domestic hot water and heating with solid fuel or wood.

The firebricks fitted are as follows:—



The boiler side firebricks are supported on a frame on the boiler sides and are held in position by a retaining toggle at the top.

The front plate protection firebrick is held in position by a retaining nib on the boiler side.

The boiler side firebricks are not made in with fire cement and can be removed and refitted quite simply.

FIREBRICK ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOLID FUEL AND WOOD BURNING

Solid Fuel and Wood Burning – Domestic hot water only

Use the Cooker as supplied with boiler side firebricks in position.

Solid Fuel and Wood Burning – Domestic hot water & heating

Release the retaining toggle and lift out the boiler side firebricks.

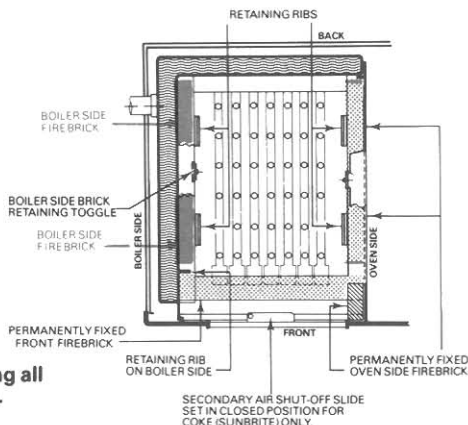


Fig. 1. Plan view showing all bricks in position.

Note The firebricks can be removed and refitted through the fire door in the Cooker front. If preferred, greater access can be obtained by lifting off the hot plate. If this is done, ensure that the hot plate seats down properly on the sealing rope when it is refitted.

When the Cooker is fitted up to provide domestic hot water and heating with either solid fuel or wood, it is only necessary to refit the boiler side firebricks for the provision of hot water only in the Summer and vice versa.

FUEL AND FUELLING (Wood)

The cooker will satisfactorily burn wood logs, blocks or peat briquettes but wood should be perfectly dry in order to obtain the best cooker performance, response and minimise creosote deposits. In addition, wet logs may provide overnight banking problems and the following hints are recommended.

1. If possible, burn dry soft woods in the daytime and dry hard woods overnight.
2. Avoid if possible using 'green' wood on overnight banking as creosote deposits are increased.
3. Using hard wood in the daytime gives prolonged burning but heating response is slower.
4. DO NOT remove oven side or front firebricks other than for replacement purposes.
5. Wet kitchen refuse should not be burned.

Before fuelling, open the chimney damper to its full extent and fill the firebed up to the bottom of the firedoor opening with the fuel line sloping upwards to the firebox back.

FUEL (Solid Fuel)

The recommended fuels are:—

Anthracite Stove Nuts, Anthracite French Nuts, Dry Steam Coal (Large Nuts), House Coal Trebles/Large Nuts or Doubles/Nuts, and manufactured fuels such as Sunbrite Singles, Sunbrite Doubles, Coalite, Phurnacite, Rexco and Royal.

Fuel smaller than 1 inch does not give satisfactory results. Fuel should be stored under cover, particularly coke, which must be kept dry. Wet kitchen refuse should not be burned.

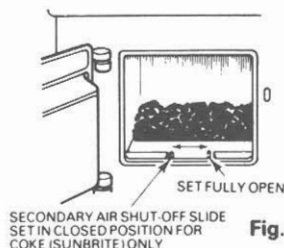


Fig. 2.

LIGHTING THE FIRE

Open the chimney damper, firedoor and ashpit door. Kindle with paper and sticks in the ordinary way closing the firedoor but leaving the ashpit door open until the fire is well alight. Close and lock the ashpit door pushing the chimney damper back to the position which has been found from experience to give the best results. A gas poker may be employed instead of paper and sticks. The gas poker can be inserted through the ashpit immediately above the grate bars.

NOTE: If there is dead fuel in the grate, drop the bottom grate to remove the fuel unless a gas poker is going to be used—See under "To dump the grate."

FUELLING

1. The ashpit door spinwheel does not require to be open more than:

(a). Coke—Five complete turns.

(b.) Other recommended fuels—Three complete turns

during cooking periods.

2. Ensure the chimney damper is fully open prior to re-fuelling and the secondary air slide is set in the permanently open position (all fuels except coke).

3. With the firedoor only open, fill the firebox to the recommended level of the bottom firedoor opening (not above) and close the firedoor.

A deep bed of newly charged fuel on a low fire will take time before the heat reaches the oven, hotplate and boiler. When burning coal or Anthracite, allow several minutes for the new charge to ignite before changing the damper setting.

4. Once re-fuelling has been completed, close the firedoor immediately and open only for re-fuelling charges.

RIDDLING

Open the chimney damper to its full extent and the ashpit door. Engage the operating tool into the riddling lever which projects through the ashpan front and push/pull the lever in a back and forth motion to de-ash.

Remove ash from ashpit at regular intervals (in winter with increased burning rates for solid heating this may be 2/3 times daily). If ash is allowed to accumulate until it touches the underside of the bottom grate, the bottom will quickly burn out. Use the tool as an ashpan lifting handle. Replace ashpan, close and lock the ashpit door and reset the chimney damper after riddling. Fig. 3.

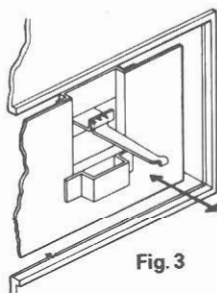


Fig. 3

OVERNIGHT BURNING (Wood)

The cooker is designed for continuous slumbering overnight for up to a maximum of 12 hours depending on the type of dry wood being used.

Last thing at night, open the chimney damper, riddle the fire, empty the ashpan and refuel as described under "Fuelling." Ensure that the ashpit door is securely closed, the spinwheel is closed tightly and the damper is closed to its No. 1 setting.

Turn the pivoted flue dilution lever (on the bottom front flue chamber door) Fig. 4, from left to right hand side so that the door opens at the bottom and minimises the burning rate and chimney condensation.

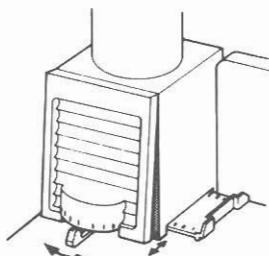


Fig. 4

NOTE: The precise amount of opening depends on the chimney draught and may take 2 or 3 days to ascertain in conjunction with the type/condition of wood being burnt.

1. If the fuel in the firebox is exhausted prematurely, the overnight chimney draught must be reduced by further opening of the flue chamber door.
2. If the fuel does not burn but "dies out" the draught should be increased by partly closing the door. In the morning, close the flue chamber door, open the spinwheel and damper and fuel the fire. Immediately the new fuel has caught alight, riddle the fire and close the damper.

OVERNIGHT BURNING (Solid Fuel)

The cooker is designed for continuous burning and the best results will only be obtained if it is allowed to burn overnight. It is no more expensive in fuel.

Last thing at night open the chimney damper, riddle the fire, empty the ashpan and refuel. Do not overload. See that the ashpit door is securely closed. Close the spin wheel and reopen it a quarter of a turn.

The best position for the chimney damper can be found only by experiment, but for a start try closing it to No. 1 setting.

In the morning open the spin wheel and damper and riddle the fire. When it is burning brightly, close damper. If the hotplate is required immediately, do not refuel before use.

CONTROL

The fire is controlled by using the spin wheel on the ashpit door to govern the air supply. The chimney damper in the flue chamber is for reducing the chimney draught, and the more the damper can be closed the easier the cooker is to control. It is marked to enable you to repeat the best setting you find suits your chimney. No. 1 is closed position and No. 6 when fully open.

Do not try to obtain a quick increase in temperature by opening the chimney damper to its full extent. This results in most of the heat being wasted up the chimney.

Avoid excessive fire temperatures with solid fuel – they are not necessary and may do serious harm to the cooker. The first sign that the cooker is being overheated is the formation of clinker (melted ash), and clinker will damage the fire bricks. Damaged fire bricks should be repaired with fire cement or if necessary replaced as soon as possible.

Keep the ashpit door securely closed with catch provided.

THE ROASTING OVEN

The correct adjustment of the spinwheel and chimney damper to obtain the oven temperature required varies with the chimney draught, and can be found only by experiment. The following is a suggested method only, and may need modification to suit local conditions.

Suppose an oven temperature for roasting is desired, and that the cooker is idling.

Thoroughly de-ash the fire as described in the "Riddling" paragraph, and refuel. Set the chimney damper to No. 3 setting and open the spinwheel as described under item 1 of "Fuelling". As soon as the fire has become nicely red all through, close the chimney damper. Do not allow the fire to become white hot.

The temperature of the oven should now rise steadily. When it reaches a point about 30°C (50°F) below that required, close the spinwheel to approximately one turn open. Thereafter control the temperature of the oven by adjusting the spinwheel.

NOTE: This method should prove successful in almost all cases, but if closing the chimney damper causes the fire to smoke, it should be opened gradually until the smoking stops.

To reduce top heat in the oven, place the sheet metal shelf on top pair of runners.

The oven may be cleaned with a stiff wire brush, when it is very hot.

OVEN TEMPERATURES:—	Hot	200°-260°C (400°-500°F).
	Moderate	150°-200°C (300°-400°F).
	Slow	90°-150°C (200°-300°F).

THE HOTPLATE

The best results can only be obtained by using machined base utensils. The hottest part of the hot-plate is immediately above the fire, the other end is for simmering.

The plug in the hot-plate at the flue chamber end is for flue cleaning and should not be removed for cooking.

Keep the hot-plate clean with a wire brush.

Note: In order to obtain optimum hot plate performance for fast boiling or hot plate cooking, fuel the firebox to the bottom edge of the fuelling aperture to a horizontal level (See Fig. 2).

FLUE CLEANING

When burning coke, anthracite and other smokeless fuel, logs or peat, the flue should be cleaned once a month. The use of coal may call for weekly cleaning. The procedure is illustrated in Figs. 5 & 6 and 7

Allow the fire to burn out, or it may be done with a low fire. Open the chimney damper to its maximum. Remove the flue chamber cleaning door. Brush the soot from the flue pipe, letting it fall on to the top of the oven. Remove the plug from the hot plate, rake the deposits forward, and push it into the firebox (Fig. 6). Replace parts removed.

Riddle the bottom grate thoroughly, clear the ashpit and relight the fire.

NOTE: The cooker is designed and intended to be under continuous firing and when not in use, ashpit and flue chamber doors should be left open to ensure free passage of air through the appliance and so avoiding problems arising from condensation.

Sweep the chimney every year, inspect the soot box at the base of the chimney every 3 months and remove any accumulation of deposit.

CLEANING ENAMEL

Surface blemishes caused by spillage are easier to remove when cooker is cool, and a damp cloth is usually all that is necessary. This should not be done whilst the cooker is hot.

The matt black finish is best cleaned with liquid soap on a damp natural sponge. Do not use a cloth.

THE WARMING OVEN

This oven is primarily intended for heating plates and keeping food warm.

NOTE: Take care when closing the oven and fire doors to lift them on to the catch. The doors should not be slammed shut, or this will wear away the metal retainer catches.

FIREBRICK REPLACEMENT

The firebricks fitted to the Rayburn Solid Fuel and Wood cookers are of first quality manufacture, and providing the cooker has been installed and used correctly will have a reasonable life. They are, however, expendable items and in time will require renewal.

Replacement bricks either in sets or singly can be obtained from your Rayburn distributor. Always quote the Serial number shown on the brass plate inside the roasting oven.

The Serial number should be quoted if any question arises in connection with the Rayburn Solid Fuel and Wood Burning Cooker.

HOT WATER SERVICE

The cooker has been designed to provide a satisfactory supply of domestic hot water with or without a limited amount of heating with a normal day's cooking providing the cooker is kept alight overnight and the system complete with lagged cylinder conforms to the installation instructions.

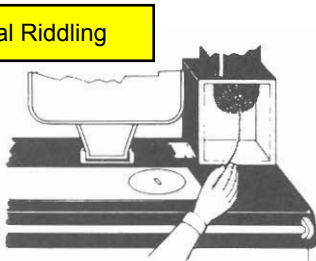


Fig. 5

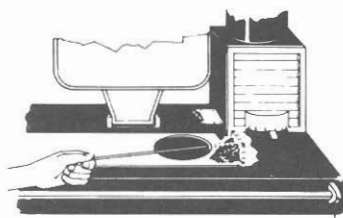


Fig. 6

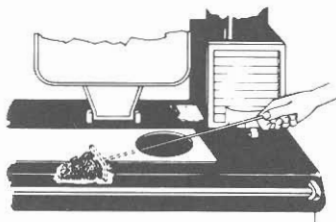


Fig. 7

TO DUMP THE GRATE – CLINKER REMOVAL

1. Open the ashpit door and remove ashpan.
2. Insert wire tool into locating sockets of grate frame (See Fig. 8) lifting hand holding end of tool upwards until grate frame is free of its supports. Taking the weight of grate frame, gently lower front of grate assembly until it rests on ashpit bottom plate.
3. Remove clinker from sloping bottom grate either by raking poker or tongs.
4. Lift tool upwards and replace front of grate in reverse manner described in 2 ensuring the grate frame is securely supported and located.
5. Check that the reciprocating bars operate by push/pulling the riddling lever with the tool.
6. Replace the ashpan and lock the ashpit door securely.

Later models with Internal Riddling

TO REPLACE GRATE BARS

1. Dump the grate assembly as described in 1, 2 and 3 above.
2. Lift up and draw forward the firebar in question and replace new firebar in reverse manner.

TO REPLACE GRATE BAR SUPPORT FRAME

1. Dump the grate assembly (as described in 1, 2 and 3 under 'TO DUMP THE GRATE – CLINKER REMOVAL').
2. Lift up and withdraw all the grate bars from the cooker.
3. Lift the support frame from its rear pivot support and withdraw until clear of ashpit.
4. Insert new frame ensuring it is pivot/supported at rear.
5. Replace firebars ensuring they are in correct order.
6. Lift grate assembly (as described in 4 & 5 under 'TO DUMP THE GRATE – CLINKER REMOVAL').

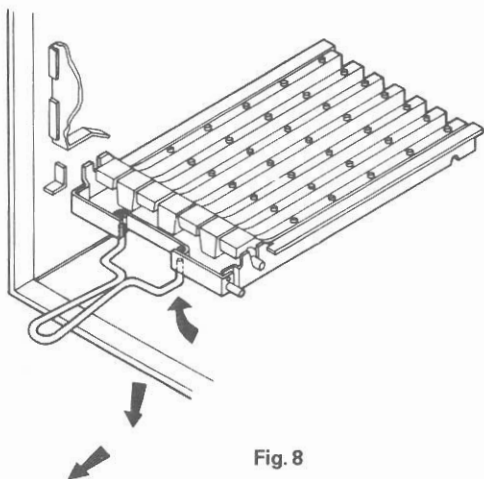


Fig. 8