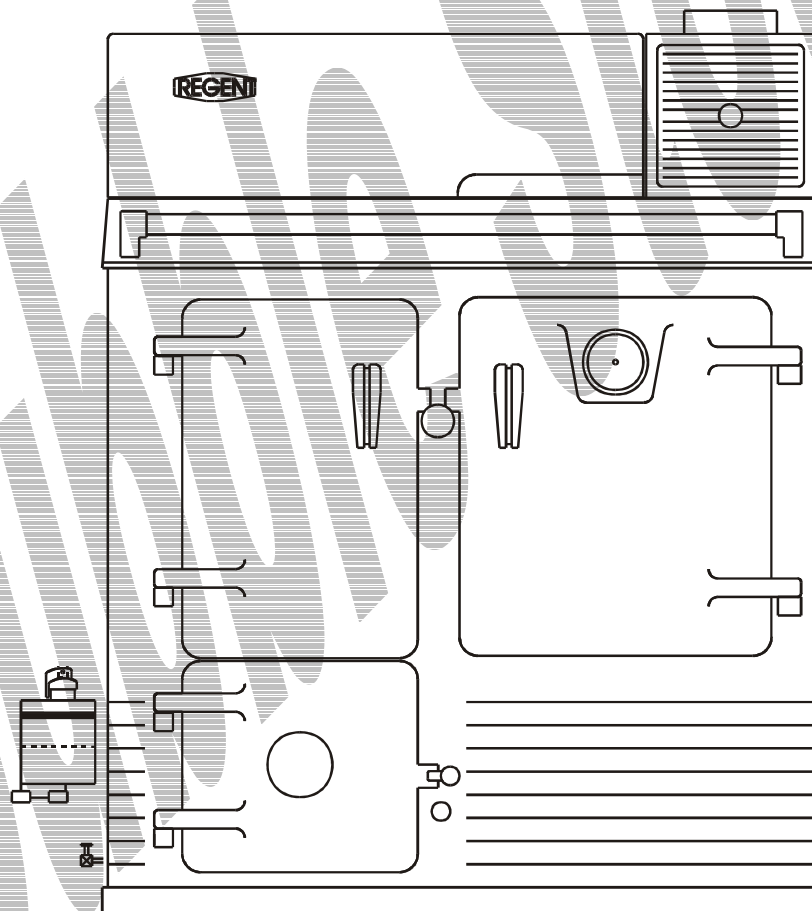




Mk 2 PJ. CONVERSION ©
Rayburn Regent 11-05-04
INSTALLATION INFORMATION ©



<http://www.oilstoves.co.uk/>

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1. HEALTH AND SAFETY.

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES.

Take great care when handling materials such as insulation boards, glass fibre ropes, ceramic wool, artificial fuel, kerosene and diesel oil, they are all irritants and suitable protective clothing such as disposable gloves dust masks and protective goggles should be worn.

Wash off thoroughly after handling any of these materials.

Carefully dispose of redundant or surplus materials and always vac up after service or installation work.

2. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

The installation of oil fired BUBBLE © equipment must be carried out by a technically competent person, who is experienced in both solid fuel and oil fired installation.

The competent person must be capable of installing, commissioning and servicing to the current requirements of the relevant local building and other statutory regulations.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

In England and Wales these are J 1-2-3 Provision for introduction of air supply and discharge of products of combustion. Provision for protection against fire and heat.

In Scotland Part F sec 3.

In Northern Ireland Part L. In Ireland Part J.

ELECTRICAL REGULATION.

British IEEE wiring regulations, latest edition.

Codes of practice which apply in the UK are -:

BS5410 OIL FIRED SPACE HEATERS.

Installation of oil fired space heating and hot water supply Part 1, boilers of rated output not exceeding 44kW

BS4543 CHIMNEY SPECIFICATIONS.

Specification for chimney for oil fired appliances. Part3.

BS5449 CENTRAL HEATING.

Central heating for domestic premises Part 1 Forced circulation hot water systems.

BS 5601 BS8303.

BS6461 Pts 1 & 2 1984.

BS7566 PARTS 1 TO 4.

OFTEC REGULATIONS.

Installers must have successfully completed OFTEC courses, OFT101 and OFT105.

Failure to comply with the relevant requirements listed above can be hazardous and could lead to prosecution under the law.

If you have any difficulties please phone our sales department on

PHONE 01302 742520. (3 lines.)

FAX 01302 750573

Email sales@oilstoves.co.uk

Web site www.oilstoves.co.uk

When you visit your customer, take a tick list and make sure you cover all the points raised in this document.

As manufacturers of this product, customer complaints are generally made to us.

We will assist customers wherever we can, to resolve any problems.

In general most problems are brought about by failure to observe one or in some cases many of the points raised in this document.

These installation instructions will form the basis of any faultfinding assistance, which we will give directly to customers if installers are not willing to help.

3. HOW TO APPROACH THE JOB.

Here's the tick list check out all the following points and make sure that the customer understands them.

1 CUSTOMER.

When you arrange to go to visit the customer make sure that the appliance is running and if it has a hot water system make sure that it is working satisfactorily.

Although pressure jet burners can be much more economical to run than vaporising burners they can be noisy, especially in large voluminous kitchens with hard tile floors, make sure that you explain this to the customer.

Make sure that you explain how the conversion will work and how the converted appliance will differ in relation to being fuelled by solid fuel.

Make sure that you explain how the appliance will be controlled.

Make sure that the appliance hasn't been modified with the addition of a larger, none standard boiler.

Make sure that customers are aware that the appliance will need to be serviced in line with the schedule.

2 CHIMNEY.

Performance (will it do the job) under all conditions.

Make sure that you check the chimney terminal position and ask questions about previous or prior chimney problems, if there is any doubt about the suitability, height or terminal position do not take the job on.

Make sure that the chimney is high enough to generate a steady reliable vacuum.

If you line the chimney make sure that you explain to the customer about the possibility of cross wind noise ducting down the liner

3 HOT WATER.

If the appliance has a boiler it was only originally designed to heat a hot water cylinder and a heat leak radiator or towel rail.

If the appliance has a large boiler conversion fitted you will not be able to fit one of the kits as standard.

Note.

Solid Fuel stoves should always produce good quantities of hot water because the fire runs continuously and at high temperatures.

This is not the case with converted appliances and it is therefore important to make sure that the hot water side of the system is adequate.

Take care with indirect systems, which have been running for a long time on solid fuel systems.

Because water temperature control is not all it should be, many of the cylinders and boilers have been exposed to excessive and continuous high temperature calcification.

This can result in major post conversion heat exchange problems and consequent lack of hot water.

If the primary pipe work does not look adequate, modify it.

It is not possible to use the oven independently from the water heating.

4 OIL SUPPLY LINE AND TANK LOCATION.

Can you install the oil tank and oil line in compliance with all the latest regulations?

Where new oil storage tanks are to be installed make sure that they comply with the latest OFTEC rules and Building Regs

5 ELECTRICAL.

If you need it is there a convenient supply.

6 VENTILATION.

7. EFFECTS OF EXTRACTOR FANS.

If an extractor fan is fitted in the same room as the appliance or if there is an open fire in an adjoining room then extra compensatory air must also be made available for both these extra requirements.

Minimum extra requirement for extractor fans is 55 sq cm and it is preferred if the extra air supply can be positioned in such a way as it can supply air to the extractor fan without the air stream passing the stove.

4. CHIMNEY PROBLEMS.

Before starting this installation you must make absolutely sure that the chimney does not have a history of down draughting either intermittent or permanent.

Before any work is carried out the installer must check the existing chimney vacuum whilst the appliance is running at a normal operating temperature.

It is most important that all or any existing chimney faults are established and corrected before the conversion work is carried out.

Hot and cold condition chimneys must have a vacuum of not less than .02" W.G. when COLD or more than .06" W.G. when HOT.

If there are any problems such as: -
Occasional down draught.

Excessive up draughts.

Fume leaks.

Regular blockages.

If you are unsure about the condition of the chimney, have it thoroughly cleaned and checked by a suitably qualified person.

If there is a history of excessive or intermittent updraughting it may be necessary to fit an additional automatic flue draught regulator to allow for extra control of these conditions.

This should be fitted as near as possible to the appliance generally in the open branch of a suitable tee.

Make sure that a suitably qualified person carries out any remedial chimney work.

The chimney should terminate 2 feet above the ridge of the main or highest roof, in compliance with relevant legislation and our instructions.

If the chimney is a part of a stack of more than one chimney, the terminal should not be lower than the other adjacent chimneys.

1. CHIMNEY LINING SIZES.

1. Use 5-inch dia linings designed for use with whatever fuel the appliance is to be fired with. (28second kerosene or 35 second diesel oil)

2. On exposed chimneys, which are built into end gables, it may be necessary to backfill with loose fill vermiculite to help prevent condensation and improve the stability of the flue draught.

2. ACCESS FOR CHIMNEY CLEANING.

Provision must be made to allow adequate and easy access into the chimney for cleaning purpose.

3. CHIMNEY TERMINATIONS.

Do not fit gas cowls; rain cowls will suffice, where there is no history of down draughting.

If there is any history of down draughting always fit a VEDETTE or similar ANTI DOWNDRAUGHT COWL.

4. FLUE PIPE.

The flue pipe used must not be less than 5" diameter and must comply to one of the following -:

Acid resistant vitreous enamelled flue pipe to BS 1344 Part 2.

Stainless steel to BS1449 Part 2.

Cast iron to BS41.

6. EXISTING HEATING SYSTEM.

It is most important that all or any existing heating system faults, (particularly on the plumbing side) be identified and rectified before conversion is carried out, it is the responsibility of the installer to assess this situation and make adequate recommendations to the customer.

Because this is an existing solid fuel system it should have been installed to BS5449 part one.

A double feed indirect hot water storage cylinder to BS1556 part one, should have been used and in order to prevent the build up of scale and corrosion a suitable inhibitor should have been used.

All pipe work in the primary circuit must be 28 mm diameter and the pipe work must be installed to provide a suitable heat leak source (10,000 BTU, s.) and adequate gravity circulation.

Do not convert to pressurised systems, only open vented are suitable.

Make sure that old boilers are not blocked or heavily calcified.

Original Rayburn boilers should be removed and inspected via the de sludging access panel on the rear of the boiler, if you intend to carry this work out make sure that you have a new sludge door access plate gasket available.

7. OIL FEED AND STORAGE.

NOTE

Installation of all oil feed pipe work and storage equipment should be in line with -:

OFTEC requirements book T3 July 1995 rev.7.95.

28 Second Commercial Kerosene to BS2869 Part 2: 1988 Class C2 or 35 second gas oil BS2869 class D is suitable for use with this burner system but different oil control valves will be needed and you will have to provide a suitable chimney liner to accommodate the selected fuel type.

Steel oil storage tanks to BS799 Part 5, if there is any doubt consult the manufacturer.

Plastic oil storage tanks with B.B.A. approval.

Minimum size storage tank should be 250 gals.

The burner can be supplied with oil via gravity or pumped oil feed system.

The burner must not be installed on a negative head oil supply system.

If a gravity system is used the base of the tank must not be less than half a metre or more than three metres above the burner.

A 100-micron filter must be fitted and the minimum fuel line diameter is 8 mm but this is dependant upon the length of run.

Two remote acting fire valves such as a Teddington KBB C 150 deg F with suitable length capillary must be fitted.

One at low level and one at high level.

The low-level phial bulb being mounted near to the appliance.

Both valve bodies must be fitted at the point where the fuel line enters the property.

(This is a statutory safety requirement of the building regs.)

There must also be a stop valve fitted by the side of the appliance in a conveniently accessible place.

8. ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS.

The converted cooker must be earthed.

A neon-fused switch must service any supplies taken to the cooker with a 3-amp fuse fitted.

When the appliance is not in use the electrical supply must be isolated.

9. VENTILATION.

Air Supply To The Burner

It is most essential that a permanent free air supply be established, as the burner cannot function correctly without it.

Provision for an adequate FREE air supply in to the room where the appliance is fitted is required.

This will take the form of a purpose designed, NON hit or miss, air vent of 30.5 sq cm cross sectional area.

If an extractor fan is fitted in the same room as the appliance then provision for extra compensatory air must also be made.

(This is a statutory safety requirement of the building regs.)

10. REGULATIONS.

After CONVERSION, the completed system must comply with the current requirements of the relevant local building regulations,

In England and Wales these are J 1-2-3 Provision for introduction of air supply and discharge of products of combustion.

Provision for protection against fire and heat.

In Scotland Part F sec 3. In Northern Ireland Part L.

In Ireland Part J.

British IEEE wiring regulations, latest edition.

Codes of practice which apply in the UK are -:

BS5410, installation of oil fired space heating and hot water supply Part 1, boilers of rated output not exceeding 44KW

BS4543, Specification for chimney for oil fired appliances. Part3.

BS5449 central heating for domestic premises Part 1 Forced circulation hot water systems.

11. FITTING THE KIT.

REMOVE THE HOTPLATE.

CHECK THE HOT PLATE SEAL.

Make sure that the ceramic rope seal, on to which the hotplate sits, is in good condition and not over compressed, if it is not forming a good airtight seal with the closure plate, renew it.

REMOVE THE FUEL LOADING DOOR

Remove the fuel-loading door and then remove the cast iron protection plate on the inner side of the fuel-loading door.

(It may be necessary to drill the heads of the fasteners off and remove the stubs with Stilsons)

When the lining plate is removed clean the door inner surface.

REMOVE THE ASH PAN.

REMOVE THE ASH PIT BASE PLATE.

This is generally held in place by a single fastener in the front centre of the plate.

Clean and vac out under it.

REMOVE THE FLUE BOX DAMPER PLATE.

Remove the sliding damper in the flue box and seal the opening left by the sliding damper with fire cement.

LOCK THE AIR VALVE OPEN.

Fully open the spin valve which is located in the ash pan access door and lock it permanently in this position by use of either a lock nut, or a (suitably positioned) drilled hole and split pin.

It is essential that as much cooling and combustion air as possible be allowed to circulate around the burner.

A permanent free air supply must be established, as the burner cannot function

SEAL THE RIDDLING LEVER.

Push the riddling lever fully in and apply fire cement to the mechanism to prevent any further movement.

CHECK FIREBRICKS.

Check on the condition of the, sham (opposite oven) side firebricks and if necessary replace the upper one, a new lower one comes in the board kit supplied with the conversion.

REMOVING THE FIREBRICKS.

Remove the thick front firebrick beneath the fuel-loading door.

(This is a time consuming job, don't rush and take care not to apply too much pressure as the front casting of the appliance is only thin and can be easily broken.)

Remove the oven side bricks.

Remove the lower sham (opposite oven side) side brick and this will then allow access to the cast iron plate fitted over the riddling grate, which can now be removed.

Fig 1

Shows bricks and riddling grate removed but the cast iron grate carrier still in place



Fig 2

Shows the oven side castings, riddling grate, ashpit base and the grate carrier removed.



Ashpit Base Remove and Clean

Fig 3



FITTING THE BOARDS AND BURNER COMPONENTS.

Before permanently fitting the boards, try a dummy run, to make sure everything fits before final permanent fitting and fire cementing.

It may be necessary to trim some of the boards to fit.

Fit Ash pit Base Oven Side Lining Boards

These boards will have to be cut out to the dimensions on the drawing supplied.

Fig 4

VAC THE DEBRIS OUT.

Thoroughly vacuum out all the dust and debris. from the appliance, the ash pan area must be free from all traces of ash.



Use silicone to attach the boards to the side castings.

Fit Closure Plate Support Boards

Fig 5



Fit Closure Plate

The closure plate is fitted with the angles down and the burner hole offset to the rear of the appliance.

Fig 6



The closure plate has retaining angles attached to the underside, these are used to hold the support boards in situ.

View from above showing closure plate fitted with offset to the rear of the appliance.

Fig 7

These are held in place by the angle brackets on the underside of the closure plate.



Fit Primary Closure Plate Cover Board

Fig 8



Fit the two pieces of 200 mm long x 20 mm dia rope at the front and rear of the primary closure plate board to fill the gaps.

Make sure that the holes in the closure plate boards are concentric to the hole in the closure plate.

Fit Primary Front Board

Fig 9



Trim out the face of the board to accommodate any casting or fastener protrusions to make sure that it fits snugly up to the front casting.

Fig 10



Fit Side Boards and Secondary Closure Plate Board

This photo does not show the sham side bricks in situ, but they must be fitted.

Fig 11



Fit Secondary Front Board

Fig 12



When the secondary front board is fitted, fix it to the front board by the use of 4 x 35mm wood screws. Screw through from the front board into the secondary board.

Fit the stainless angle plate with two screws up to the inner front board.

Fig 13



Fit the fuel loading door access cover plate and use it as a template to mark the centre of the viewing port.

Remove the plate and drill through with a 60mm diameter hole saw.

Using the viewing glass as a template, mark a further concentric circle around the 60mm hole.

Using a sharp chisel, countersink a flat bottomed recess, to accept the depth of the glass.

Silicone the glass panel into the socket and screw the stainless cover plate to the front board to sandwich the glass panel into place.

Neatly seal around the edge of the stainless cover plate with silicone to finish off.

Fig 14



Fit Burner Base Plate With Fan Attached

Fig 16



The burner base plate has a levelling screw in each corner, make sure that the plate sits flat on the base of the cooker.

Push the burner base plate tight up to rear left hand side of the ashpit base.

Fit Combustion Head with the high pressure flexi oil pipe fitted and connect the Air Hose

Fig 17



Fig 18

View from under side of closure plate



Fit Upper Support Plate

Fig 19



The upper support plate is fastened to the burner base plate by two M5 fasteners.

It is pushed up to the right hand side of the ash pit and used to support the pump and control module and also lock the whole assembly in place.

Fit Fuel Pump

Fig 20



Fit the fuel pump and connect the flexi oil feed to the solenoid outlet.

Fig 21 Tighten the fuel hose.



Fit Control Module

2 x M5 fasteners.

Fig 22



Before fastening the control module onto the upper support plate connect:-

1. HT leads
2. The fan motor connector
3. The fuel pump connector
4. The solenoid connector
5. Plug the Photo Cell into the combustion head.

Lay the connected wiring as neat as possible.

Fix in place with 2 x M5 fasteners.

WHEN YOU ARE HAPPY WITH THE DUMMY RUN, PROCEED AND FIT EVERYTHING PERMANENTLY, FIRE CEMENTING THE BOARDS IN PLACE AND FILLING ANY GAPS WITH FIRE CEMENT OR ROPE AS YOU GO.

12B. SERVICES INTO THE BURNER.

1. OIL FEED.

To get the oil feed pipe work through the side of the appliance it will be necessary to mark out and drill through the inner and outer skins of the appliance, this is an awkward job requiring some patience.

Hole saw through the outer panel and then self tap the adaptor plate to the side panel.

Mark through onto the inner cast iron panel and drill through to gain access for the oil feed, power, and stat link.

The KBB fire-valve phial will have to fitted on the inside of the ashpit door via a suitable clip.

The ashpit door cast sealing face will have to be ground away to provide access for the phial capillary.

Note to make the drilling easier, drill a small pilot hole first and follow through with a larger diameter drill.

Fig 23

Adaptor plate fitted



Fig 24 is a view showing access holes drilled through the inner casting.

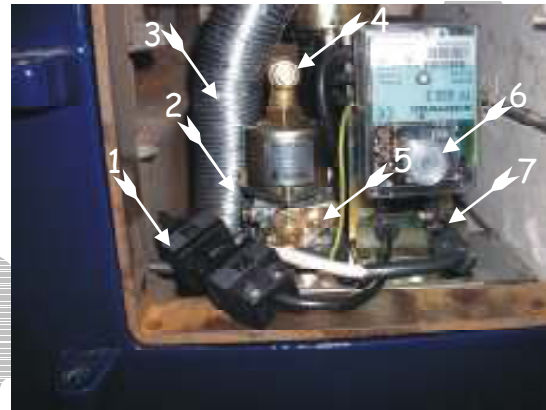
Fig 24



Fig 25 is a view showing some critical items

1. Power in plug
2. Oil bleed tap
3. Flexi air hose.
4. Fuel pressure test point
5. Fuel pressure adjuster screw.
6. Controller lock out reset button.
7. Thermostat live link out.

Fig 25



Fit the flexi oil feed pipe and the remote fire valve phial and capillary through the cable support in the lower plastic plug ready to connect up.

2. OIL ISOLATION VALVE.

Fit the oil isolation valve prior to the KBB firevalve.

3. OIL PIPEWORK TO PRESSURE JET BURNERS.

Fig 26



Because there is a motor and a fan in the burner unit, some vibration may be transmitted through the pipework.

If the pipework is in contact with any sharp edges fretting can occur, to prevent this apply silicone sealant at any potential hazard points.

Check that the oil supply line has a suitable filter, firevalve and does not have the potential for air locking.

4. POWER IN.

Fit the mains feed cable through the cable support ready to connect up to the plug supplied.

5. FIT THE BAFFLE KIT.

The baffle kit comprises of two components.

1. A circular stainless steel tube with a ceramic board lid and cut outs in the vertical sides of the tube.

The cut outs allow hot gasses to be directed to the oven side and boiler side.

It is fitted concentrically over the flame tube and the spikes are pressed down into the top board to prevent movement.

It can be rotated to a variety of different positions relative to the users requirements.

2. A simple angle plate designed to stop the flue gasses going diagonally across the oven top and directly up the chimney.

The plate is fitted in the right angle corner of the hot plate cut out closest to flue outlet; it diverts the flue gasses towards the front of the appliance and then out of the appliance.

FIT OVER OVEN BAFFLE



13. COMMISSIONING.

Commissioning takes the form of three separate activities:-

1. Setting the burner up.
2. Heat balancing the appliance to the users system.
3. Final check of the complete installation.

1. SETTING THE BURNER UP.

- 1a. Nozzle .3 x 60 Deg solid
- 1b. Pump Pressure 9 Bar
- 1c. Gross Output 12 kW
- 1d. Net Output 8.5kW
- 1e. Flue Gas Flow .0027 m/s.

2. HEAT BALANCING THE SYSTEM.

Adjusting the position of the round baffle to give the correct distribution of heat between the boiler and oven.

If there is no boiler fitted then adjust the baffle to get the balance between the hot plate and oven.

3. LIGHTING.

Make sure the appliance is fully assembled, do not fit the baffle box as it is necessary to view the flame.

Carry out electrical safety tests in line with IEEE and OFTEC requirements

Polarity.

Short circuiting.

Earthing.

Turn the oil on and check for oil leaks.

3.1. TO BLEED THE PUMP.

1. Take great care when bleeding the pump, It is a single cylinder reciprocating device and if repeated lockouts occur, due to lack of fuel caused by air locking, it can soon be damaged.

If the pump runs without oil it will make a quite loud and rapid rattling noise and permanent damage in the form of a subdued rattling will occur.

2. Turn the oil on and make sure that the isolation valve and KBB fire valve are turned into the on position.

3. Turn the operating stat down so that it is not calling.

4. Go to the burner and undo the bleed tap 2 Fig 25.

5. You will need an assistant to turn the power on and quickly off at your command.

6. Put plenty of tissues around the bleed tap and ask your assistant to turn the power on but be ready to turn it off quickly.

7. Turn the power on and watch until oil is vented off through the tap.

When this occurs quickly power off and tighten the bleed tap.

Mop up any spillage.

3.2. SET THE CONTROL STAT.

Turn the stat fully off.

3.3. SET THE TIME CLOCK.

Make sure that the time clock is calling.

3.4. CHECK THE BURNER AIR SHUTTER.

The burner air shutter has been set at the factory and should be satisfactory for test firing.

To adjust the burner air the control module will have to be eased out of the ashpit to allow access for you hand into fan assembly.

The air slide is locked in place with a m5 plastic headed screw on the side plate.

3.6. IGNITE THE BURNER.

The viewing port is plugged with ceramic wool which should be removed to view the flame during commissioning and replaced after.

Turn the stat ON and viewing through the port you will see the burner go through an ignition sequence and ignite.

Failure to ignite will cause the flame failure button on the controller to illuminate, after a short time push the button in to reset the controller and repeat the process again until ignition occurs.

3.7. FIT THE BAFFLE BOX.

When you are happy with the flame picture, turn the burner off and isolate the mains electricity before you fit the baffle box.

Make sure that the baffle is set up to suit the users requirements.

The baffle is fitted over the flame tube as illustrated.

There are two rectangular cut outs in the vertical sides of the baffle which can be positioned to point to -:

1. The rear and left hand side for intensive water heating or wintertime running

Or

2. The front and right hand side for intensive cooking or summer time running.

Or

3. To the right and rear for intermediate running.

It can be set up to bias the flame to the oven or the boiler or an intermediate position.

3.9. TO SET FOR GOOD COMBUSTION.

Because of the oven vent allowing excess air into the flue gasses it will be difficult to take accurate flue gas analysis readings.

Coupled with this, these appliances are not air tight and further air will ingress into the flue gasses.

The best plan is to use a smoke pump and set the burner at between 0-1 smoke.

3.10. COMBUSTION AIR.

Combustion air is adjusted via the air control damper on the fan unit which when set can be locked in place.

Because the burner is a tight fit in the ashpit area it will be necessary to ease the control module out of the ashpit on to a suitable temporary stand to allow access in to adjust the air slide.

3.11. TO ADJUST THE PUMP PRESSURE.

There are two type of pump fitted to Flexaflame burners.

Nippon and Taisan

The oil pump pressure on the Nippon pump is adjusted via the screw to the left of the fuel entry position. The burner is set at the factory at a pressure to suit the appliance being converted.

Fully in and three quarters of a turn out is equal to 10 Bar, each quarter of a turn out is equal to one bar reduction. If you lose your position with the adjustment, get back to the 10 bar start point.

Taisan

The oil pump pressure on the Taisan pump is adjusted via the setscrew and locknut to the Right of the fuel entry position.

The burner is set at the factory at a pressure to suit the appliance being converted.

4. FINAL CHECKS.

Commissioning checks should be carried out on the following-:

4.1. FUEL TANK.

Check for leaks-stability-height-position-vent.

4.2. FUEL.

Fuel- check for correct grade

4.3. FILTER.

Is it fitted?

Check for function and leaks.

4.4. SITE GLASS OR TANK GAUGE.

Check for function and leaks.

4.5. OIL LINE.

Check for function, positioning, material suitability and leaks.

Make sure that a leak test is carried out after the burner has been running for at least half an hour, make sure that there is no oil dripping from the combustion head.

4.6. FIRE VALVES.

Check for function and leaks.

4.7. THROUGH WALL SLEEVING.

Check that it is fitted and sealed

4.8. ISOLATION VALVE.

Check for function, convenience of positioning and leaks.

4.9. ELECTRICAL.

Check for correct fusing, location and specification of any isolation devices.

4.10. VENTILATION.

Make sure that adequate ventilation is provided.

4.11. CHIMNEY SYSTEM.

Chimney system should be checked to make sure that it complies with the relative standards, regulations and all other instructions given.

4.12. CHECK CONTROLS FUNCTION.

Check correct hot condition functioning of water heating system and all controls.

4.13. Instruct User.

Ensure that the customer is instructed on the basic use of the appliance, timers, controls and oil / electrical isolation devices if fitted.

The importance of regular maintenance and regular checking for oil leaks.

Commissioning should not be signed off unless the commissioning engineer is satisfied that all the work done complies with the relative standards and regulations detailed within this document.

4.14. VENT THE ASHPAN DOOR.

This work should not be carried out unless the customer is 100% happy with the conversion.

Once the work has been carried out it is not possible to convert the appliance back to solid fuel, should the need ever arise.

The objective of the activity is to allow a cooling stream of air to pass vertically up behind the ashpit door and stop the build up of hot air in the ashpit.

This will have a beneficial effect on the longevity of the burner as it will be operating in a much cooler environment.

The door should be removed and placed upon a bubble pack support to prevent damage to the enamel surface.

Using a 4inch disc grinder set up with a flap wheel, grind away an area as detailed in Fig 13 and refit the door.

14. WARRANTY .

Ensure that the warranty registration documentation is returned to

Harworth Heating Ltd.

It will not be possible to deal with any warranty claims unless we hold on our Data Base, details from a correctly filled in warranty commissioning form.

The form must arrive back at our works within two weeks of the burner being correctly commissioned.

When the warranty form is received at our works details from it will be entered on to our warranty registration Data Base.

This information will form part of a record of the installation and will be the first point of reference by our staff, for any claims made under the equipment warranty.

The warranty covers **PARTS ONLY** for a period of **ONE YEAR** and is conditional upon all the requirements of our installation and commissioning instructions being fully adhered to.

ITEMS NOT COVERED UNDER THE WARRANTY

LABOUR.

TRAVELLING TIME.

CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE.

NOZZLES.

BAFFLE KITS AND INSULATION BOARDS.

Damaged due to faulty installation and or faulty commissioning of the appliance.

DAMAGE TO THE FUEL PUMP.

Caused by air locks in the fuel line or lack of fuel.

If the fuel pump runs without oil it will make a loud and rapid rattling noise.

If this occurs permanent damage in the form of a subdued rattling will occur.

15. FAULT FINDING.

Fault finding procedures are covered under a separate sheet.

16. SERVICING.

Servicing should be Carried out at six monthly intervals

Service engineers should request a copy of the servicing schedule from our sales desk.

Schedules will also be available from our web site.

www.oilstoves.co.uk

18. ILLUSTRATIONS

Additional information follows in the form of illustrations

FIG 27 SECTIONAL DETAILS

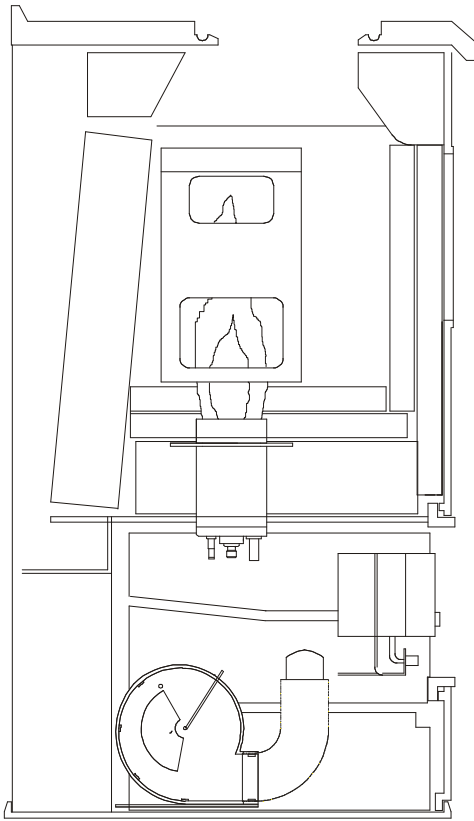


FIG 28 BOARD DETAILS

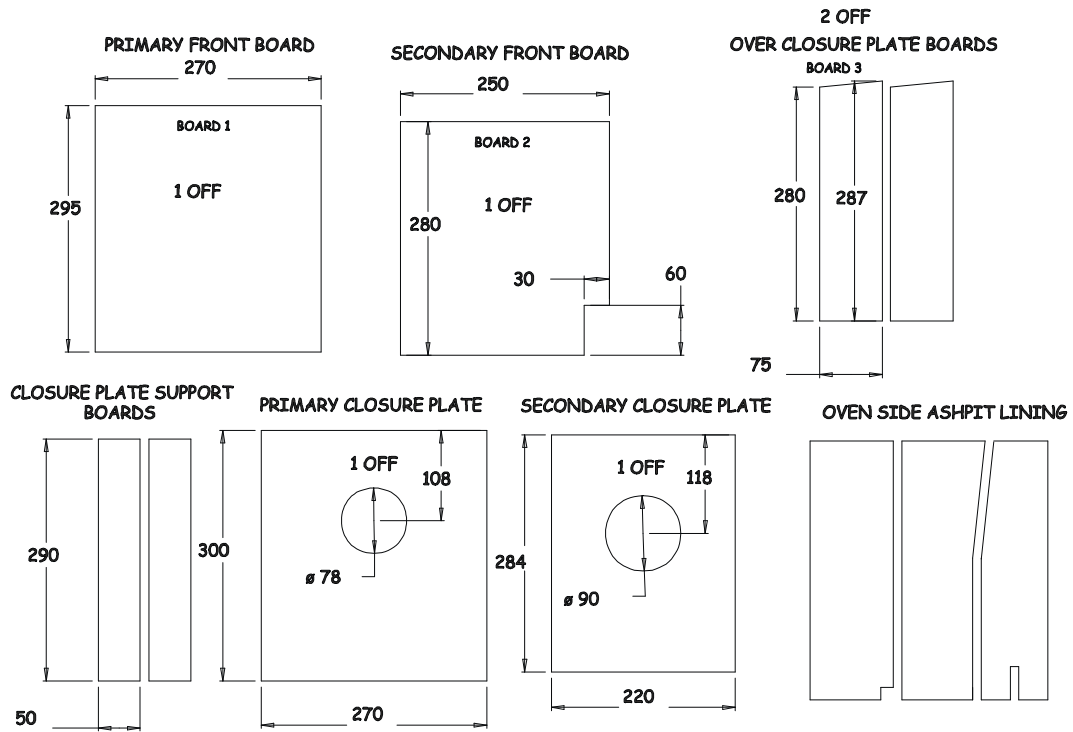
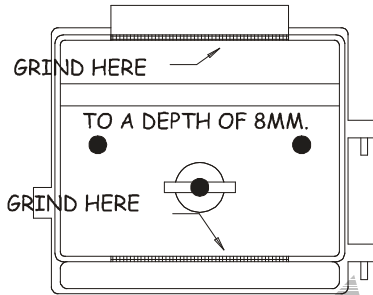


FIG 29 GRIND DOOR

NOTE

DO NOT CARRY OUT THIS OPERATION UNTILL THE APPLIANCE HAS BEEN RUNNING FOR TWO WEEKS AND THE CUSTOMER IS HAPPY WITH THE JOB.

DETAIL OF REAR OF ASHPIT DOOR SHOWING CROSS HATCH AREAS TO BE GROUND AWAY



OVEN STAT DETAILS

The oven stat is wired in series with the water stat (if it is fitted) and mounted in a plastic enclosure fitted to the top, opposite oven, side panel.

Note

(A water stat would be fitted if the appliance has a hot water boiler fitted, if the appliance does not have a water boiler then an oven stat only would be required.)

The installer has to drill a 5mm dia hole in the top front corner of the appropriate panel (*Cookers can be right or left hand oven.*) to allow the phial and capillary to be fed across the fuel loading door opening and into the oven via the top front corner.

The front cover shows a left hand oven cooker with the oven stat fitted on the upper left hand panel.

The phial is held in place by the small stainless steel bracket provided

The oven stat has a sensing bulb and a small diameter capillary tube which should be carefully unwound and neatly fitted, making sure that the capillary tube and bulb cannot be bent, trapped or damaged.

Remember damage to the tube or bulb will prevent the thermostat from functioning.

Obviously the bulb is fitted in a support bracket at the front of the oven as illustrated below in Fig 30.

The capillary runs across the front of the appliance through a guide tube located across the front of the refuelling door.

Care must be taken when fitting the guide tube which is positioned so as to allow the subsequent, convenient replacement of the stat should it ever fail.

The bundi guide tube is fitted into a trough, which the installer has to cut into the rear of the primary front board.

Note

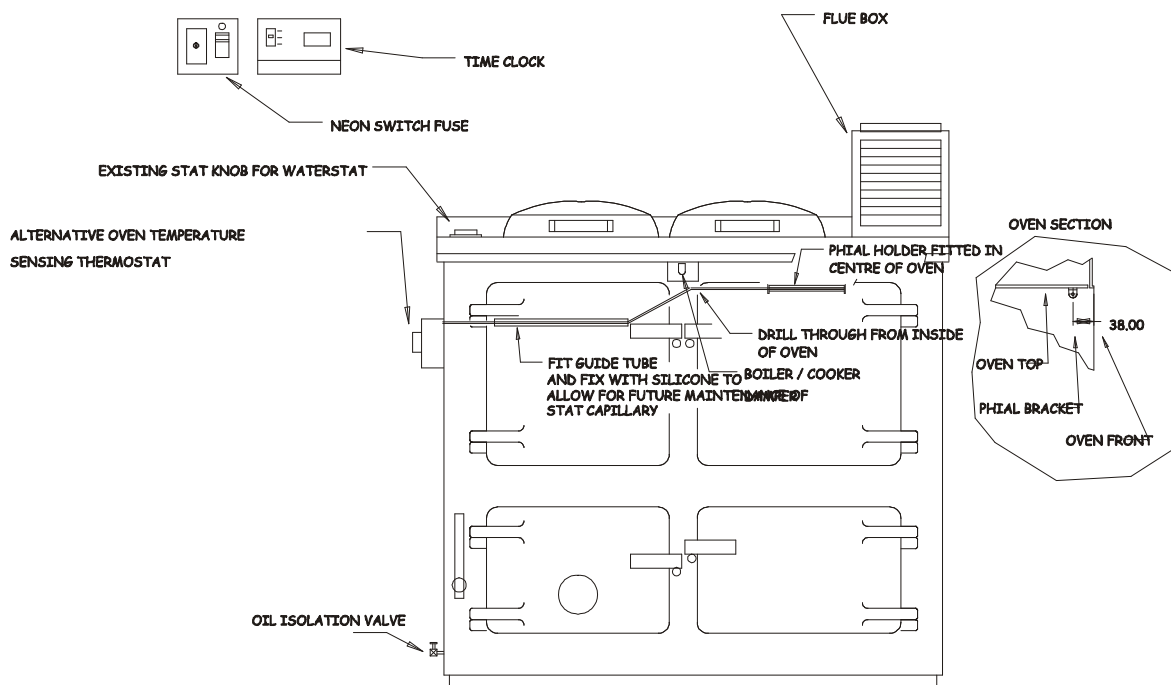
FIG 30 OVEN STAT SENSING POSITION.

This photo shows the oven stat mounting bracket fitted in the top front of the oven.

The cooker in the picture is a Rayburn Supreme.

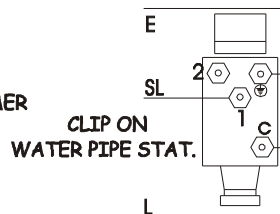
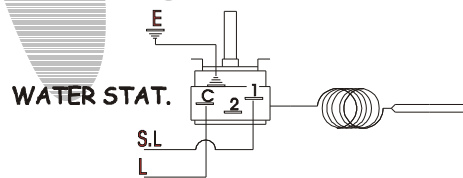
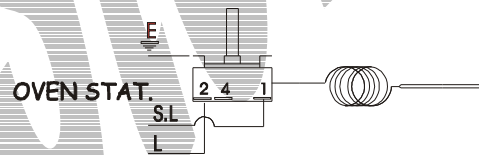
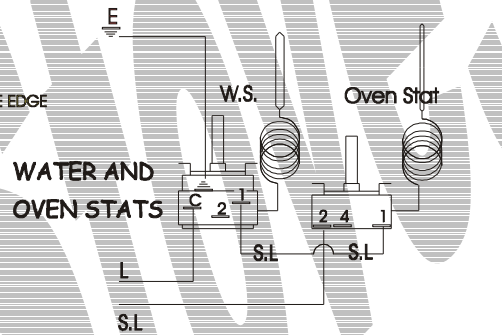
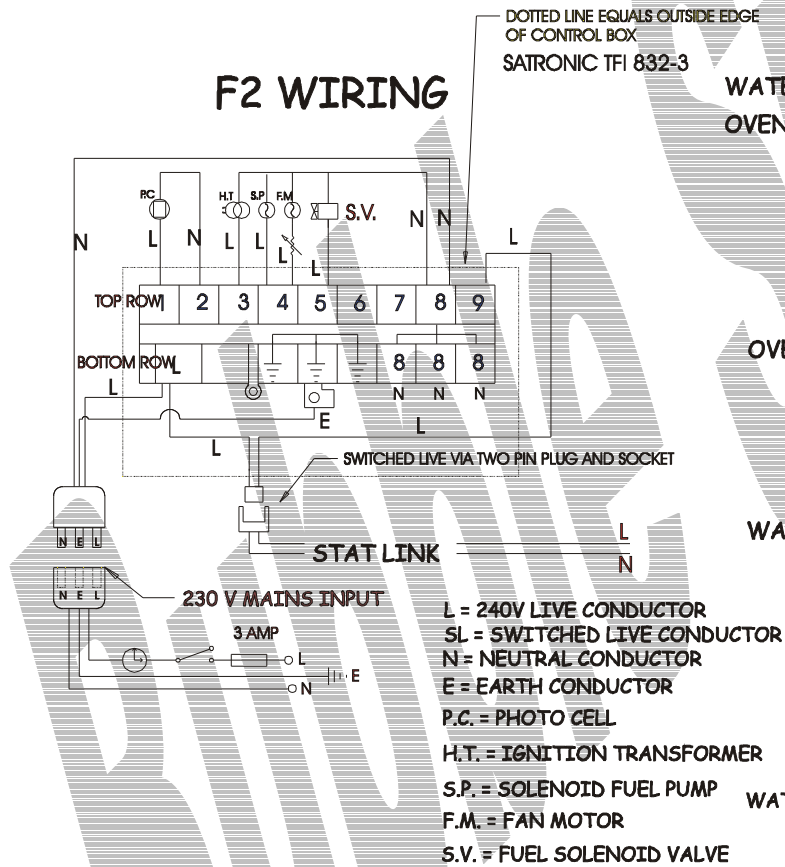


FIG 31 WIRING AND CONTROL LAYOUT

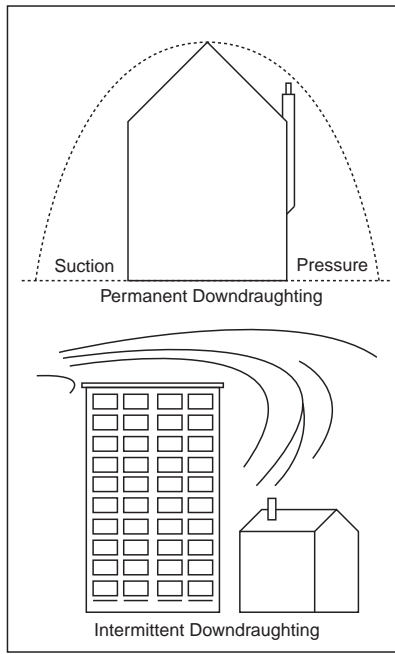
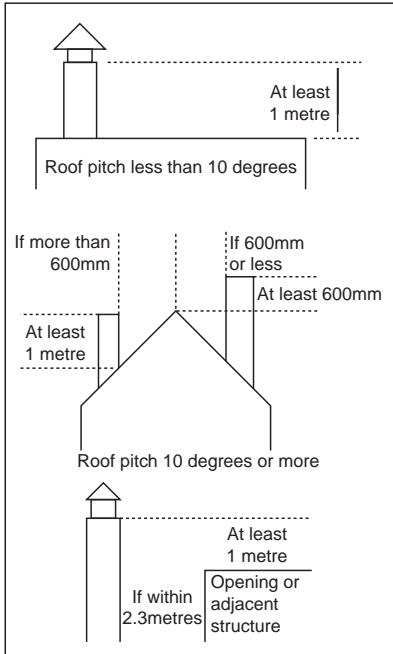


WIRING DIAGRAMS (ALL STAT DETAILS)

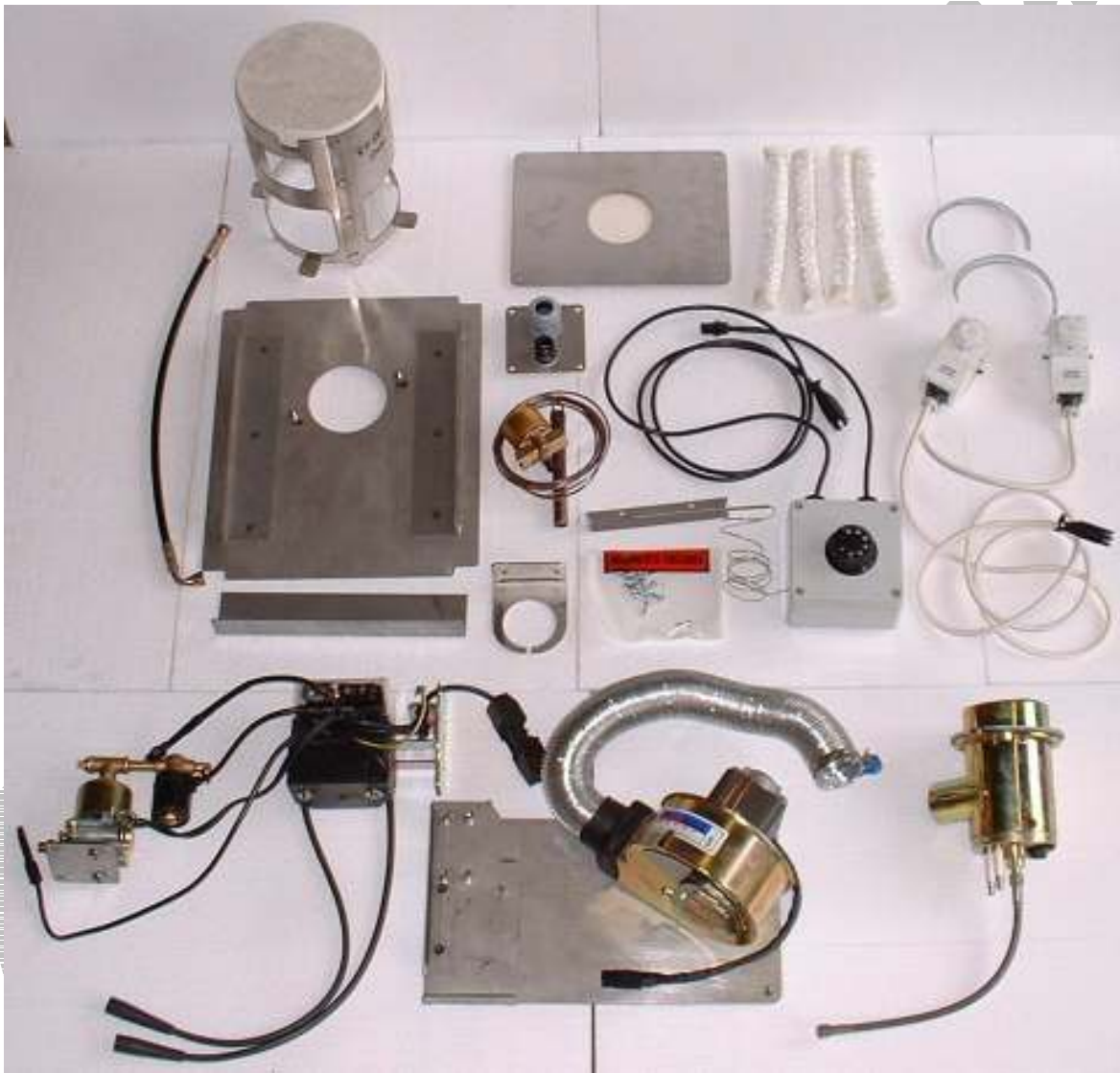
F2 WIRING



CHIMNEY TERMINAL DETAILS.



19. PARTS AND PACKING LIST



Item No	Description	PART NUMBER	Qty	Check
1	Burner assembly complete	77-01-101	1	
2	Circular Baffle Kit complete	87-01-001/B	1	
3	Closure plate with fasteners	87-18-100/1	1	
4	Sight Glass Plate Assembly	87-18-100/6	1	
5	Over oven baffle	87-01-001/OB	1	
6	Stainless Angle support plate	87-17-010TP	1	

7	Cable entry plate	87-18-100/7	1	
8	Fire valve bracket	87-18-100/8	1	
9	Boxed oven stat assembly inc phial bracket	77-01-005/F	1	
10	Clip on pipe stat assembly	77-01-005/A	1	
11	Long Life Flexi oil supply pipe 1/8"	87-18-100/108	1	
12	Fire Valve	77-07-004/G	1	
13	Cable Strain for fuel supply	77-01-023	1	
14	Cable strain for electrical supply	RS392-056	1	
15	20mm dia x 200mm long ropes	77-01-928	4	
16	Self tapping screws		14	
17	Fan connection cable extension 300mm M/F		1	
18	Primary Front Insulation Board	87-19-100/1	1	
19	Secondary Front Insulation Board	87-19-100/2	1	
20	Over closure plate boards	87-19-100/3	2	
21	Closure plate support boards	87-19-100/4	2	
22	Primary closure plate board	87-19-100/5	1	
23	Secondary closure plate board	87-19-100/6	1	
24	Oven side ashpit boards	87-19-100/7,8 & 9	3	
25	User instructions		1	
26	Installer instructions		1	
27	Flexaflame service burner book		1	

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This product is subject to continuous development and improvement and it is consequently acknowledged that due to this process there may be some omissions and errors.

This publication is intended only to assist the reader in the use of this product and therefore Harworth Heating Ltd shall not be liable for any loss or damage whatsoever arising from the use of any information, error or omission found in this guide.

Only approved personnel, WHO HAVE BEEN SUITABLY TRAINED, may carry out maintenance on this product.

Product Guide