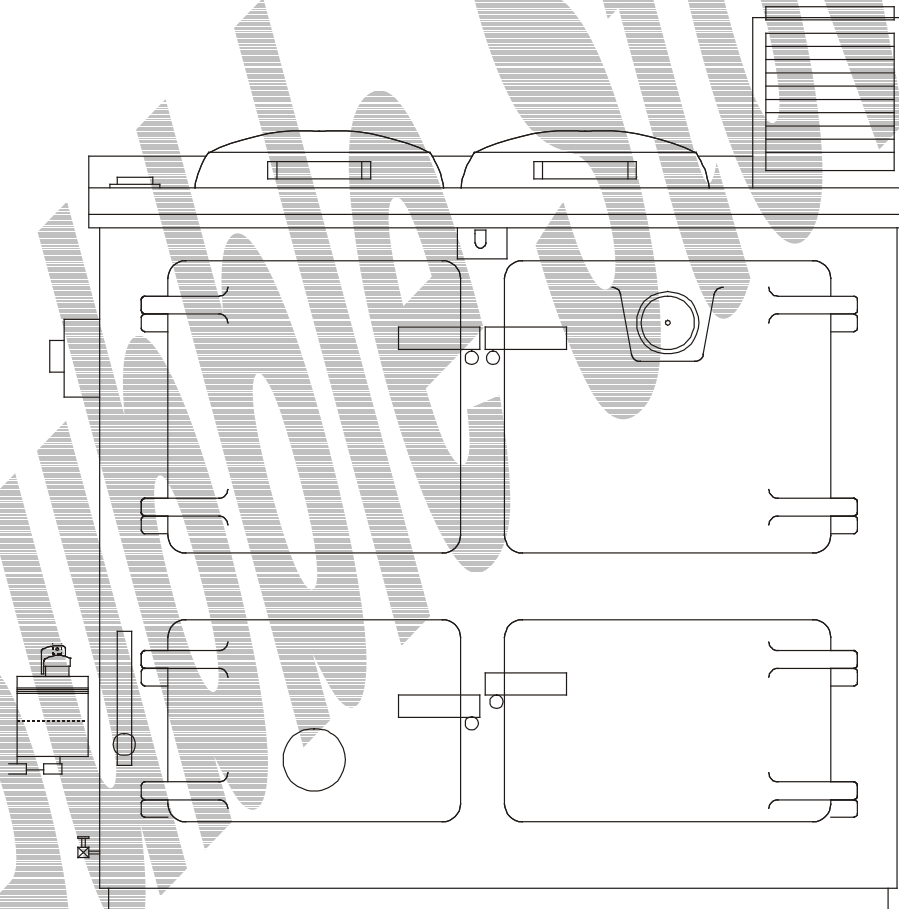




## VAP. CONVERSION

Rayburn Supreme/Nouvelle/355m/s 24-04-04  
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](mailto:sales@oilstoves.co.uk)

Web site [www.oilstoves.co.uk](http://www.oilstoves.co.uk)

### 3. HOW TO APPROACH THE JOB

The job starts on the first visit to your customer, take a tick list and make sure you cover all the points raised in the following notes, if you miss anything which will result in a unhappy customer, invariably you will finish up with the bill.

Carefully discuss with your customer and make sure you do an accurate calculation of the heating system B.T.U,s per hour load.

Make sure that you clearly explain how the conversion will work.

Make sure that you clearly explain how the appliance will be controlled and how the controls can effect cooking, especially with regard to room stats.

Here's the tick list check out

**1 CUSTOMER**  
requirements

**2 CHIMNEY**  
Performance

**3 EXISTING HEAT LOAD**  
(35,000 B.T.U's Max)

**4 OIL SUPPLY LINE AND TANK**  
LOCATION

**5 ELECTRICAL**  
(Nearest Supply)

**6 VENTILATION**

### 4. INTRODUCTION

The conversion system is carefully designed, balanced and tested to operate at its best on system loads of 35,000 B.T.U's, maximum under wintertime conditions.

The burner is designed to run continuously.

Upon starting from cold, the burner should run until it gets either the oven or hot water up to the temperature as set on the stats, when this is achieved the burner will modulate in line with the demands of the system.

The rate of modulation thereafter will depend to some extent on the system size and the use of appliance controls.

The burner is supplied with a water stat linked to a flexatemp control unit, which will automatically control the water temperature.

Oven temperature control stats are available as an extra item as illustrated on our retail price list.

Care will be required in setting up the correct heat balance for the appliance, here is a list of items which may require adjustment to achieve the correct set up.

The fuel flow rate selected. (From 1 - 6)

The chimney vacuum

The amount of oven side casting either insulated or not.

The baffle system.

The appliance controls (thermostat and cook - heat lever)

Many Supreme's and Nouvelle's are installed on systems which are much too large, if conversions are carried out on these systems selective heating only is available, meaning that selected radiators are turned on and off as required, to keep the total maximum system load within our stated requirement of 35,000 BTU,s.

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

## **5. 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, see fig 18.

Before any work is carried out the installer must check the existing chimney vacuum whilst it 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 .07" 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 extra 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 any remedial work is carried out by a suitably qualified person.

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

### **CHIMNEY LINING SIZES**

Size the lining according to the height of the chimney.

1. On chimneys above 30 feet use 5-inch dia linings

2. On chimneys less than 30 feet use 6-inch dia linings.

On exposed chimneys built into end gables backfill with loose fill vermiculite to help prevent condensation and improve the flue draught stability.

### **ACCESS FOR CHIMNEY CLEANING**

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

### **CHIMNEY TERMINATIONS**

See fig 18.

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 ANTI DOWNDRAUGHT COWL.

#### **FLUE PIPE**

The flue pipe used must not be less than 6" 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**

Before starting the conversion, make sure that the total heat load on the appliance is not too high.

If there is excess load ( more than 35,000 B.T.U.s to water which will include 20 pipe losses and an 8,000 B.T.U domestic allowance) the burner will struggle to keep up with the demand.

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 installed.

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 min.) and adequate gravity circulation.

If there is any possibility that the primary system is slow, it is essential that it should be converted to " fully pumped " otherwise the burner will not run long enough on full output to heat the oven or the hot plate, but make sure that there is a heat leak provided of 10,000 B.T.U's minimum.

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

### **7. OIL FEED AND STORAGE**

See fig 17

#### **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.

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 a 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 10 mm but this is dependant upon the length of run.

A remote acting fire valve such as a Teddington KBB C 150 deg F with suitable length capillary must be fitted with the phial bulb being mounted near to the appliance with the valve body being 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.

The 230 volt electrical supply to the converted cooker can be turned on via a manual on off switch or an automatic time clock capable of switching the central heating pump on or off.

(A neon-fused switch with a 3-amp fuse should be fitted prior to the time clock or manual on off switch.)

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 is 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 65 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.

Minimum requirement is 55 sq cm extra.

(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

1 Clean chimney, check and adjust the chimney vacuum (0.02" - 0.07" w.g.) and provide a cleaning access (min diameter 5" for linings.)

2 Check out the existing system

2A Install fuel tank and run a fuel line up to the left hand side of the appliance.

2B If necessary modify the electrical supply and fit suitable time control system, run the cabling to the pump and the left hand side of the appliance for later connection to the flexatemp control.

2C Fit suitable ventilation into the appliance site.

### APPLIANCE

Remove the hot plate

Remove the clinker clean out door.

Remove the fire bars

Remove the rear bar carrier

Unscrew the chrome-riddling lever

Remove the l.h side panel access cover to reveal the existing thermostat assembly

Remove the ash pit door and the ash pit door heat shield attached to it.

To ensure that there is adequate air for combustion, fully open the chrome rotary air inlet spin valve, and lock it in the open position by the use of either a lock nut or a drilled hole and split pin.

**Make sure that the user can't close the spin valve.**

Remove the ash pan

Remove the front grate support and its carrier bush, bolted to the l.h. side of the ash pit.

Remove the flexi drive to the existing stat and remove the stat, capillary and phial. allow the drive to hang loose. SEE fig 15

Remove the oven side firebricks to expose the inner oven side casting making sure that the groove into which the firebricks fit is thoroughly cleaned out, remove any summer time fire bricks

Remove the fuel-loading door and remove the cast iron protection plate attached to it via two slotted screws.

*If the two securing screws do not undo, drill the heads off, remove the casting and use stillsons to remove the stubs.*

Clean the door inner surface and paint it with heat resistant matt black paint.

Remove the 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 front secondary air chamber casting which is situated behind the front firebrick.

(This casting is secured by two setscrews, one at either side of the casting, which may be difficult to remove (7/16" ringer)

Fig 1



Remove the vitreous enamel cover plate at the rear left top of the hob to reveal the clean out door access plate of the rear boiler flue ways.

Fig 2



Scrape and wire brush all the internal boiler surfaces including the back flue ways, and thoroughly clean all the internals of the cooker/boiler, if there are any large deposits of scale or vitrified coke chip it off and leave the appliance surgically clean.

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

Using the hole saw Mark out and drill the access panel as per fig 10 at the bottom left hand side of the panel, one hole at 16mm dia. for the power in. (small strain)

### **CLOSURE PLATE AND BOARDS**

The closure plate is supported by a rear angle plate and a left side channel plate.

Clean the rear and left hand plates on to which the closure plate support angles are to be fitted.

Loosely position each support.

*You may need to use a little fire cement to hold them in place as per fig 3.*

Fig 3



Loosely position top plate and fix it to the rear support with 6mm fasteners.

Fig 4



Loosely fasten the left hand plate to the top plate through the three slots and make sure that it is level in both directions.

Fit the front trim angle to fill the gap between the top of the closure plate and the top of the ash pit opening.

Tighten everything up, check that the top plate is still level,

and then proceed to fit the pot.

Fig 5



Slide the pot into the ash pit with the descaling device to the front and lift it up into position securing with the stainless m5 nuts, making sure that the gasket is correctly fitted.

Fit the 12.5mm fibreboards to the rear vertical and right hand side of the closure plate.

Fit the top closure plate board making sure that it is fitted flat down onto the closure plate.

Fig 6



Fit the first front board

Fig 7



Fit the second front board

Fig 7a



Fit the fuel-loading door masking plate and using it as a template mark out and cut a circle through both boards to accommodate the barometric damper.

Fig 7B



Fig 7c Shows the damper neatly fitted into the fuel loading door masking plate.

Note the edge of the plate can be neatly sealed off to the door aperture casting by the use of silicone sealant.

Fig 7c



All of the air drawn into the appliance must go through the outer skin of the vaporising burner, it is therefore essential that there are no gaps around any boards, where air can leak past the burner or into the combustion chamber.

To facilitate this requirement it is important to fire cement the whole of the closure plate boards and the fuel loading door boards permanently into place pushing the cement firmly into all the gaps and smoothing off both above and below the closure plate making sure that the closure plate is completely sealed.

#### TO FIT THE OIL CONTROL VALVE

After fitting the pot, it will be possible to fit the oil control valve bracket.

Measure the 20 mm from the bottom of the pot and make a mark on the pot.

Fig 8



Measure from the floor to the 20mm mark on the pot and transfer this total dimension round to the left hand side of the appliance.

Fig 9



Mark out and fit the oil control valve bracket by lining the oil level notch on the side of the bracket with the transferred mark.

Fig 10



Fit the oil control valve to the bracket and check that everything lines up.

Fig 11



Level the oil control valve in both directions and carefully pipe up to the burner pot as per the illustration, making sure that the pipe work is accurate so as not to transfer any lifting or twisting moments on to the oil control valve or pot, subsequently disturbing the now established levels,

## 12. CONTROLS FIGS 15 AND 15A

There are three possible levels of control -:

1. A water temperature-sensing thermostat. Fig 15

2. An oven temperature sensing thermostat. Fig 15a
3. A combined water temperature and oven temperature thermostat arrangement.

#### Options 1 & 2

The required temperature is set and the burner will respond on full fire until the temperature is achieved after which the burner will automatically switch to low fire and then modulate from high to low in line with the demands of the system.

#### Note

***If the water temperature stat is satisfied it will not be possible to increase the oven temperature.***

#### Option 3

With a combined arrangement either the oven or water temperature can be controlled separately as described above.

***This type of control is limited in as much as the oven temperature stat will not respond if the appliance boiler is up to temperature.***

Control of the appliance is achieved via the following equipment-:

The oil control valve ( set from 1 to 6)

The thermostat or stats.

The Flex a Temp control unit.

The cooking / heating lever.

Room stat if fitted

Power is supplied to the flexatemp from a manual on - off switch or a single function automatic time switch through the stat or stats, which will put the burner into high fire until it has reached the set temperature.

If the stat is not energised the burner will run on low fire.

#### **WATER STAT FIG 15**

The water temperature sensing thermostat has a sensing bulb and a small diameter partially insulated, soft copper 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

The thermostat is mounted in the same place as the old solid fuel stat on the special bracket provided and secured by the fastener provided.

Drive to the new stat is exactly the same as before using the existing flexi and the small brass drive adaptor provided with the conversion, which fits into the spring retained drive of the flexi and onto the spindle of the new stat.

If the existing drive is stiff, lubricate it with WD40, when you are happy with the drive, synchronise both the dial and the new stat by turning the dial to zero, and the new stat fully anticlockwise, at this stage glue the brass drive adaptor onto the new stat spindle

(2 part epoxy) and leave it to set.

Some installers prefer to drill through the bush and fit a split pin rather than gluing.

The new thermostat controls the flexatemp control which in turn puts the burner from high to low fire and visa versa.

Normally the user will achieve the running temperature required by setting the control knob as required.

### THE OVEN STAT FIG15A

The oven stat is wired in series with the water stat and mounted in a plastic enclosure fitted to the top left hand side panel as illustrated on the front cover of this publication and fig 15a.

The installer has to drill a 5mm dia hole in the top front corner of the left hand side of the top oven to allow the phial and capillary to be fed into the oven and fixed to the bracket as illustrated in fig 15a.

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.

Fig 12



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 front board above the cut out for the swinging barometric damper.

When the damper and plate are fitted it should cover the bundi conduit tube.

## 13. COMMISSIONING

Oil Control Valve O.C.I. WITH FLEX A TEMP

Oil Flow Rate 4cc - 20cc  
(Vacuum Dependant)

Burner Gross Output 2 - 12 kW  
(Vacuum Dependant)

Heat output 1.6 - 10kW  
(Vacuum Dependant)

Flue Gas Flow .0025 m/s.

NOTE

Commissioning takes the form of two separate activities as detailed -:

Lighting and setting up the burner to give good combustion.

Setting up the appliance to perform as per the customer's requirements.

(Heat balancing)

#### **BEFORE LIGHTING**

Before lighting remove the barometric damper and tape (gas tape) a piece of ceramic glass up to the damper opening in the front of the fuel loading door so that you can see the flames through the ignition and commissioning process.

Check that the oil supply line has a suitable-:

Filter

Fire Valve

Make sure that the oil line does not have the potential for air locking.

Carry out electrical safety tests in line with ieee and oftec requirements.

Polarity,

Short-circuiting.

Earthing.

#### **TO TEST FIRE**

Turn on the oil supply to the oil valve.

Turn on the electrical supply.

*We supply more than one type of oil control valve with conversions and normally we supply a separate specific booklet relative to the valve fitted.*

*Refer to this booklet for all information relative to the operation, servicing and adjustment of the valve.*

Remove the-:

Hotplate.

Baffle system.

Burner inners so as to be able to see into the base of the pot.

Make sure that the valve is activated and turned on to allow oil to flow at its lowest setting.

Wait a few minutes until fuel starts to flow into the pot.

Look through the hot plate aperture to see if the oil is running into the pot.

Make sure that the oil is running towards the bottom of the lighting port tube.

**(It must gather in a small pool, at the bottom of the lighting port tube, no bigger than a small biscuit,)**

When you can see the pool is formed turn the oil off, refit the burner inners

Tubular catalyser body

Conical catalyser cover

Catalyser ring on top of the cover.

Fit the baffle kit and refit the hot plate.

Remove the lighting port plug and impale a small piece of fire lighter onto the spike.



Remember that there is a skill involved when lighting oil burners, you must make sure that the pot stays alight during the lighting process and you must also carefully control the flow and build up of oil in the pot.

If there is a decent chimney vacuum, oxygen in air will be drawn into the pot to keep it alight, if there is no or very little chimney vacuum there is a possibility that the burner could rapidly go out by consumption of available oxygen in the pot and consequently extinguish itself.

If this occurs turn the oil off to the pot and start again after the pot has cooled down.

### **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RE LIGHT A HOT STOVE.**

Therefore the skill is -:

**Make sure that there is a chimney vacuum.**

**Make sure that the oil is in the right place.**

**Make sure that there is not too much oil in the pot.**

Turn the oil on to the first position via the flow control knob and when oil can be seen to trickle into the pot turn it off so as not to allow an excessive build up.

Make sure that the oil is running towards the bottom of the lighting port tube.

***It should gather in a small pool, at the bottom of the lighting port tubes, no bigger than a small biscuit.***

When the oil has formed the small pool, turn the oil **off**.

Fit a small piece of firelighter on to the lighting port plug spike, light it and push it down into the oil at the bottom of the lighting port tubes making sure that it drops into the oil.

Look through the ceramic glass and watch for signs of flames.

You should be able to see small yellow flames in bottom of the pot.

When you are sure that the pot is alight, turn the fuel flow on again at the lowest setting for 30 seconds and then, turn it off again.

Allow another 30 seconds to elapse and when you are sure that the pot is alight turn the oil **on** to the pot and let the flame establish on low fire.

When the pot is running on low fire gradually turn the oil flow up to setting 3 and let the chimney warm up.

When the pot is running on setting 3 and the chimney has warmed up check the chimney vacuum and make sure that it is between .03" W.G. minimum and .07"W.G. maximum

When you are happy with the flame picture check the high and low fire running.

### **LOW FIRE ADJUSTMENT**

When the burner has been running for five minutes on position 1 LOW FIRE the lower catalyser will be glowing dull red, with blue flame hovering above the catalyser, if this is not the case adjust the low fire screw accordingly.

## HIGH FIRE ADJUSTMENT

When you are happy with the low fire running turn the burner slowly and progressively up to full fire, this should produce a conical wispy blue flame with just the odd touch of yellow. If there is excessive yellow reduce the high fire accordingly.

When you are happy with the flame picture on high and low fire you must then check the action of the APPLIANCE TEMPERATURE CONTROL mechanism.

When you are happy that everything is in order, turn the burner off and let it cool down.

Rebuild the appliance and explain to the customer how it all works.

## SHUTTING DOWN

Turn the oil flow control knob fully clockwise until it is in the "0" position

Raise the safety lever of the regulator to cut off the oil flow.

Turn the power off to the appliance.

## 14. FAULT FINDING

Fault finding details are supplied under separate cover.

*The main cause of complaint on these installations is lack of blue flame combustion mainly brought about by installers not reading the relevant info on chimney vacuum and correct sealing of closure plates.*

## OPERATING FLOW RATES

Flow rates are shown in cc per minute.

Min max

4cc 20cc

To achieve optimum burner performance at these flow rates you will need to have matching flue vacuums as stated.

If the chimney does not generate enough vacuum the flow rate will have to be adjusted so that the burner maintains equilibrium, i.e. blue flame combustion.

This will result in lower output from the appliance.

## 15. SERVICING

NEVER TRY TO RELIGHT A HOT BURNER, WAIT UNTIL IT HAS COOLED DOWN.

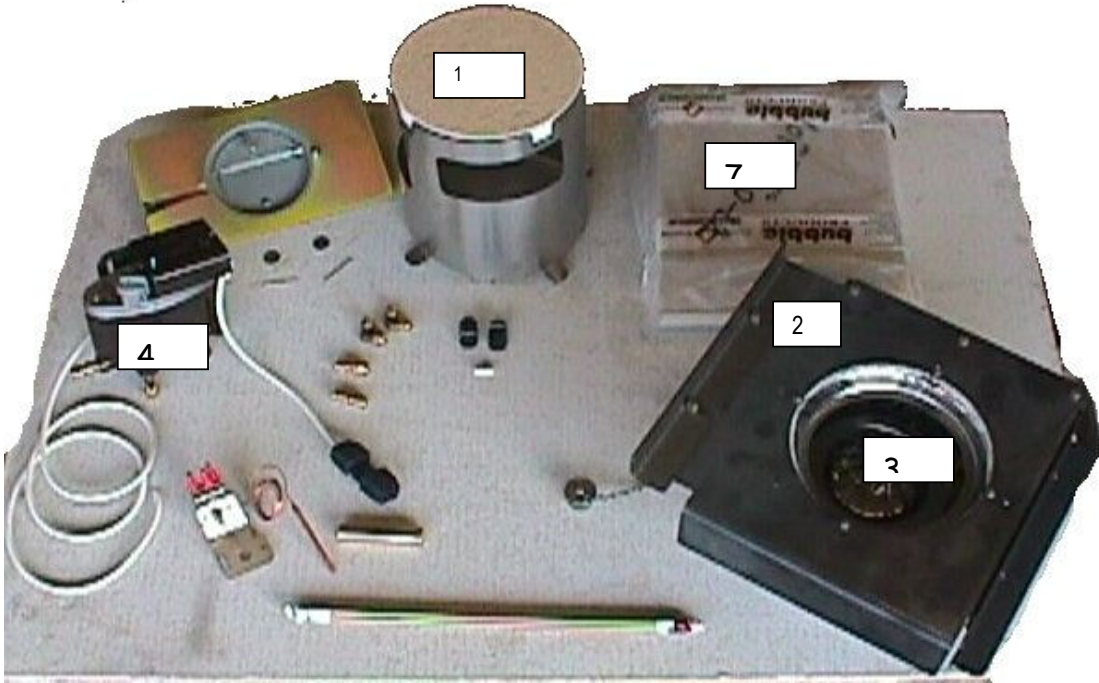
Servicing should be carried out at six monthly intervals.

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

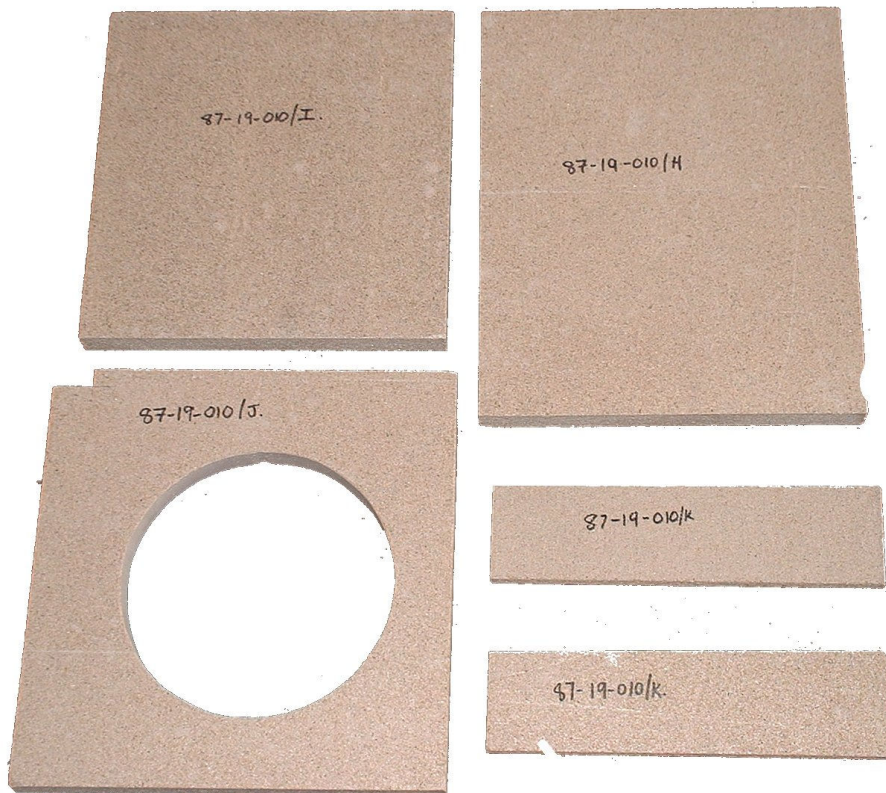
Schedules will also be available from our web site




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

## 16. PACKING LIST MAJOR ASSEMBLIES



### VAP BOARD KIT



Item No	Description	PART NUMBER	Qty	Check
1	Circular Baffle Kit complete	87-01-010/3	1	
2	Plate Kit Complete	87-08-010/B	1	
3	Pot Assembly Complete	87-08-010/C	1	
4	Oil Control Valve Assembly Complete	87-08-010/D	1	
5	Water Stat Assembly Complete	87-08-0101E	1	
6	Oven Stat Assembly	87-08-010/E	1	
7	Board Kit Complete	87-05-010/1	1	
8	Sundries Pack	87-08-010/G	1	

## 17. PACKING LIST SUB ASSEMBLIES

Item No	Description	PART NUMBER	Qty	Check
1	Burner Pot	105486/B	1	
2	Catalyser Body	194402/B	1	
3	Catalyser cover	194401/B	1	
4	Descaling Attachment	78-01-100	1	
5	Burner ring	198205/B	1	
6	Oil Control Valve 4/20 x 1.8	78-01-011	1	
7	Thermal Relay	78-01-015	1	
8	8mm x 8mm straight compression	77-01-717	2	
9	Self Tapping screws	77-02-151	4	
11	3 core cable x 2 meters	Elec030/A	1	
12	Oil Control Valve Support Bracket	87-01-501/16	1	
13	M8 Setscrews	77-02-028	2	

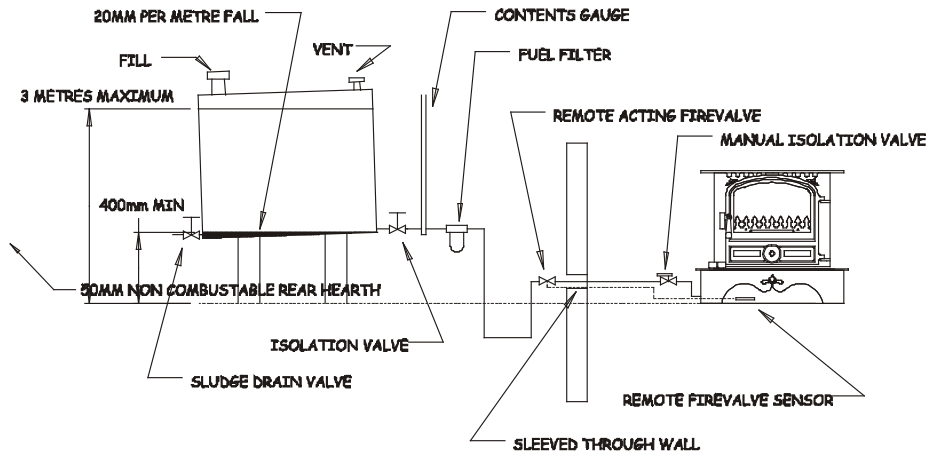
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14	Repair Washer	77-02-111	2
15	Primary Front Insulation Board	87-19-010H	1
16	Secondary Front Insulation Board	87-19-010I	1
17	Insulation Board Base closure	87-19-010F	1
20	Flexi Drive bush adaptor	87-01-010FDB	1
21	Brass make up bush for Bi Pole stat phial	77-01-201	1
22	Closure plate	87-08-010TP	1
23	Back support plate	87-08-010BP	1
24	Left side channel plate	87-08-010SP	1
25	Front cover plate	87-08-010FC	1
26	Circular Baffle Kit complete	87-01-010/3	1
29	Cable Strain for fuel supply	77-01-023	1
30	Cable strain for electrical supply	RS392-056	1
31	Fire Valve	77-07-004/C	1
32	User instructions		1
33	Installer instructions		1
34	General Vap Service and Fault finding book		1

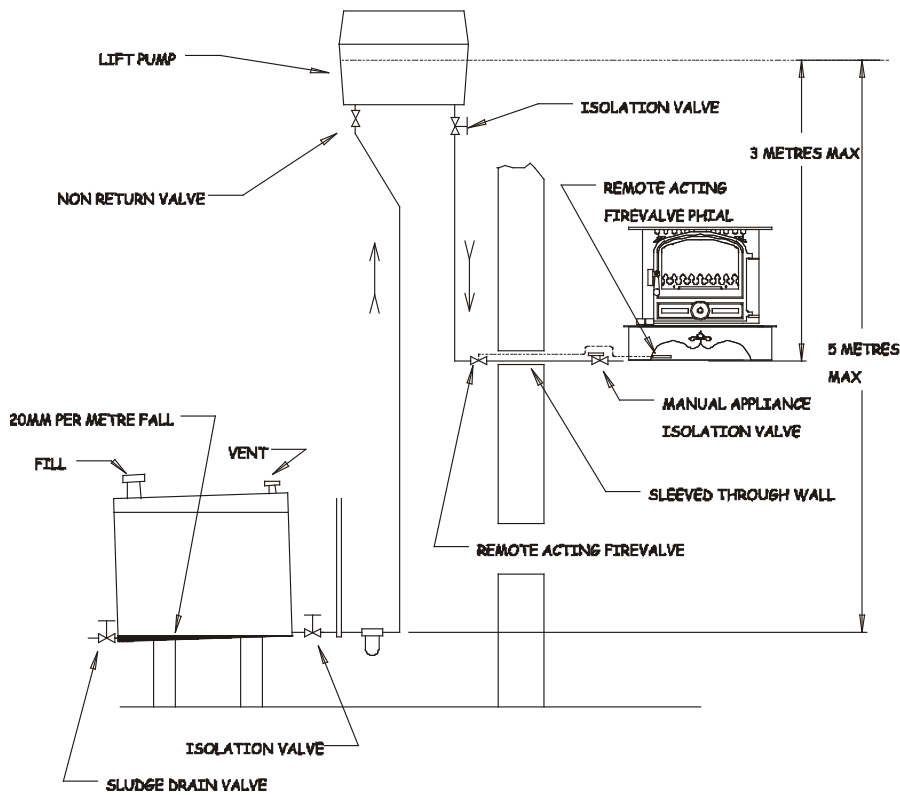
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# 18. ILLUSTRATIONS

**FIG13 AND 14 OIL FEED DETAILS  
STOVE POSITIONED LOWER THAN OIL TANK**

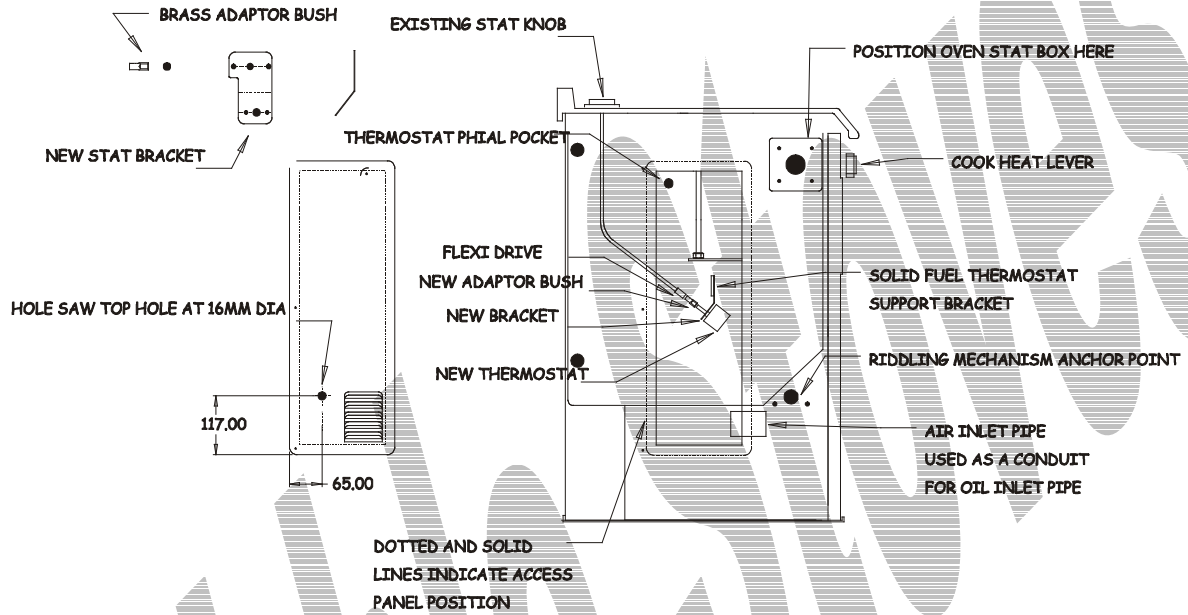


**STOVE POSITIONED HIGHER THAN OIL TANK**

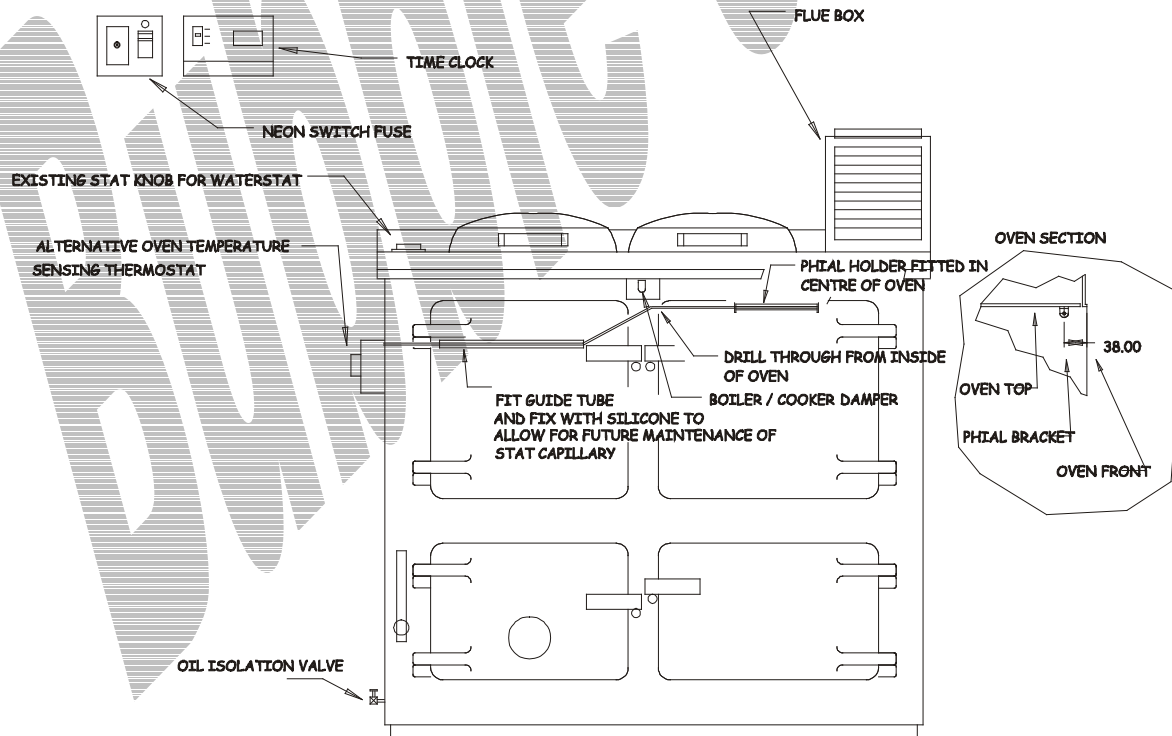


**FIG 15**

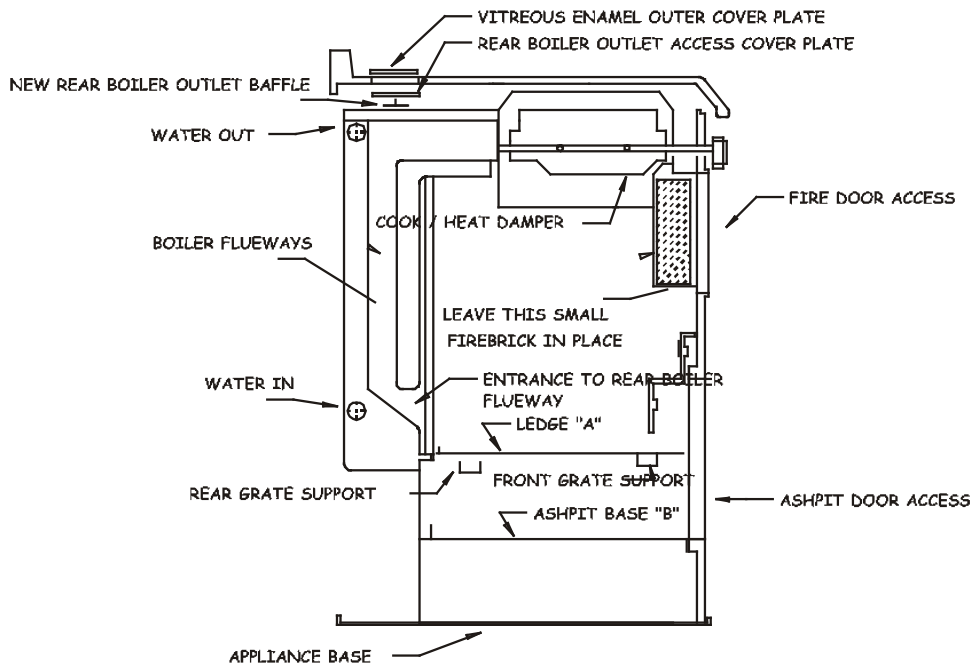
View looking at the left hand side panel.



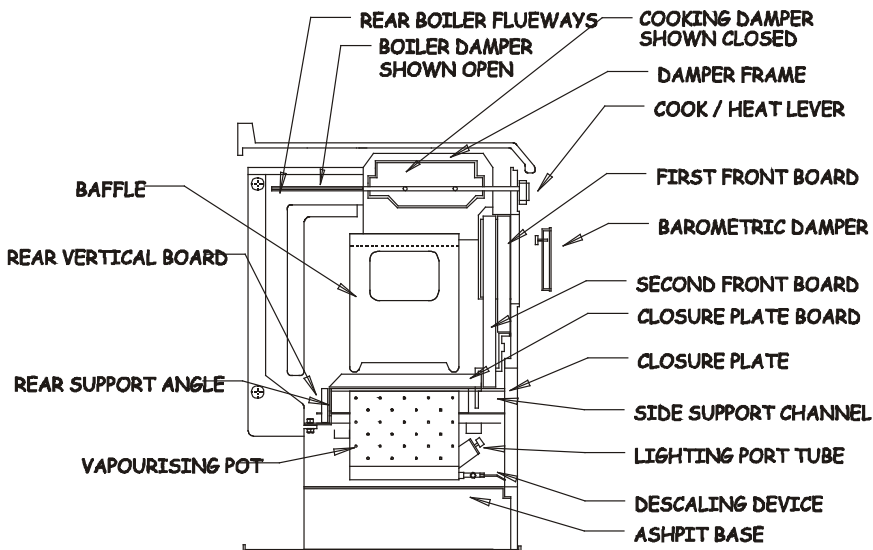
**FIG 15A**



**FIG 16**

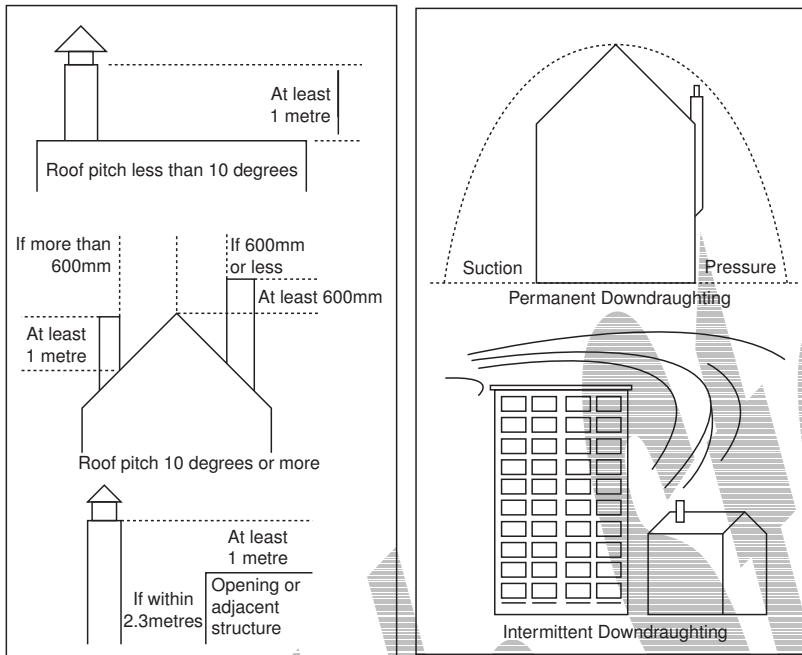


**FIG 17**



**FIG 18 CHIMNEY TERMINAL DETAILS**





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

## 19 AMENDMENT LIST

05-03-04 1. Bracket fastening instruction removed. 2. Service and Fault finding supplied under separate cover item 34 in packing list. TH

08-03-04 1. Changed closure plate description. TH

24-04-04 1. Installer complaint, info on fire cement sealing of closure plate not clear. Text modified. TH

## 20 MESSAGE TO INSTALLERS

If you have any suggestions regarding improvement of the instructions please phone or email details to us.

Note the amendments list is a tracker of improvements already implemented.