

CHURCHILL 5 CONVECTION DUAL CONTROL

USER INSTRUCTIONS AND INSTALLATION



CHURCHILL 5 CONVECTION
LOGSTORE

CHURCHILL 5 STANDARD

Version 1 05/12/23
Contents of manual may be updated without notice.
For the latest version of this manual please refer to
our website : www.livingfire.com.au

PAUL AGNEW

DESIGNS

 **ATTENTION:**

Your wood heater must be installed by a qualified person whose work conforms with local council regulations, Australian standards & manufacturers recommendations. Failure to do so will void your warranty and could possibly void any home insurance.

This appliance is tested and certified as per relevant Australian and New Zealand standards. However, check your local council requirements (eg: permits) as there may be additional rules and regulations applicable in your locality. When installing, operating and maintaining your wood heater, follow the guidelines presented in these instructions, and make them available to anyone using or servicing the wood heater.

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SAFETY WARNINGS

- Never place combustible items such as but not limited to fabric, furniture, aerosols or wood within the specified clearances to combustibles.
-

- Glass and other surfaces are hot during operation as well as during the cooling down period. Precaution should be taken and young children must be supervised at all times. This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.
-

- The burning of wood may release gases which can be extremely dangerous. Wood heaters are designed so that under normal operating circumstances these gases pass up the flue chimney system and cannot escape into your home, however it is important that your flue system is properly installed and that you check all joints regularly to ensure that there are no cracks or gaps, check the door sealing rope and replace when damaged/worn. We recommend a smoke alarm to be fitted in rooms where wood heaters are installed. Do not use your wood heater in a room where negative pressure conditions exist. Negative pressure environments can cause products of combustion to be drawn from the fireplace into the room. Caution should be taken when using any form of extraction in a room where a wood heater is installed.
-

- Creosote and soot may accumulate in your flue pipe and chimney. This may ignite, causing a chimney/flue fire. If you suspect a chimney/flue fire close down the air controls on the wood heater, if the fire persists evacuate people from the building and call the fire brigade. To prevent the accumulation of soot or creosote, check flue and chimney regularly and clean as necessary. Good burning, hot wood heaters will generally cause a lot less build-up than slow burning wood heaters, likewise dry wood will cause less build-up than wet wood. We recommend a fire extinguisher be available where wood heaters are in operation. In the event of a chimney/flue fire, do not re-light the wood heater until the heater and the chimney/flue system have been thoroughly checked and repaired/replaced as necessary.
-

- This appliance is designed to specifically burn dry hardwood. Do not burn rubbish, driftwood, flammable liquids or any substance containing salts or corrosives.
-

- Never over-fire your wood heater. If external parts of your wood heater are glowing red then the wood heater is over-firing and your primary air settings should be reduced. Never interfere with the draught mechanisms or adjust your air settings outside those limits set when the wood heater is manufactured. Never use a secondary fan to supply or extract air to the wood heater.
-

- Never use the wood heater if any parts are missing or damaged, only use genuine parts as replacements. Never modify your wood heater.
-

- All users of the wood heater should be aware of the contents of this manual. Please leave this manual where it is accessible to wood heater users and do not allow anyone to use the wood heater that is unfamiliar with its correct operation.
-



ATTENTION:

It is important that you read the safety warnings before the appliance is installed and operated. If you have any concerns, please do not hesitate to contact your nearest authorised dealer.

INSTALLATION PREREQUISITES

Please consider following requirements are met prior to the installation of your appliance.

CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

It is extremely important that you comply to required installation distances and that you respect local installation regulations. The manufacturer is not responsible for the product, if it is not installed according to these recommendations. These clearances may only be reduced by means approved by the regulatory authority. A combustible surface is anything that can burn (i.e. plaster, wall paper, wood, fabrics etc.) These surfaces are not limited to those that are visible and also include materials that are behind non-combustible materials. If you are not sure of the combustible nature of a material, consult your local fire officials.

ADEQUATE AIR INTAKE

In order for the appliance to perform efficiently and safely there should be an adequate permanent air supply into the room in which the appliance is installed to provide combustion air. This is particularly necessary if the room is double-glazed or a flue draught stabiliser is operating in the same room as the appliance. The provision of air supply to the appliance must be in accordance with current Australian/New Zealand Standard 2918:2018. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose. Air inlets must be positioned in such a way that they cannot be blocked. An air inlet may be a vent (the vent must be open and the capacity for the vent sufficient when the appliance is lit).

FLUE SYSTEM

The outlet from the chimney should be above the roof of the building in accordance with the provisions of AS/NZS2918:2018. If installation is into an existing chimney then it must be sound and have no cracks or other faults which might allow fumes into the house. Older properties, especially, may have chimney faults or the cross section may be too large.

PAD recommend the use of a solid fuel flue lining system for all installation into existing chimneys. All chimney systems must be used in accordance with Australian/New Zealand Standard 2918:2018.

If an existing chimney is used the chimney must be clear of obstruction and be swept clean immediately before installation of the appliance. The chimney should be tested to confirm the chimney will provide the correct chimney pressure for the appliance. If the appliance is fitted in place of an open fire the chimney should be swept one month after installation clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the appliance and the open fire. If there is no existing chimney then either prefabricated block chimney in accordance with AS/NZS2918:2018 or twin walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 1856-1. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building regulations. A single wall metal flue pipe is suitable for connection the appliance to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney. The connecting flue pipe must have a minimum diameter of 150mm and its dimension should be not less than the size of the outlet socket of the appliance. Registered smoke exempt models with a 125mm collar burning wood only can be installed on a flue of 125mm throughout. Any bend in the chimney or connecting flue pipe should not exceed 45°. 90° bends should not be used other than within 150mm of appliance rear flue outlet.

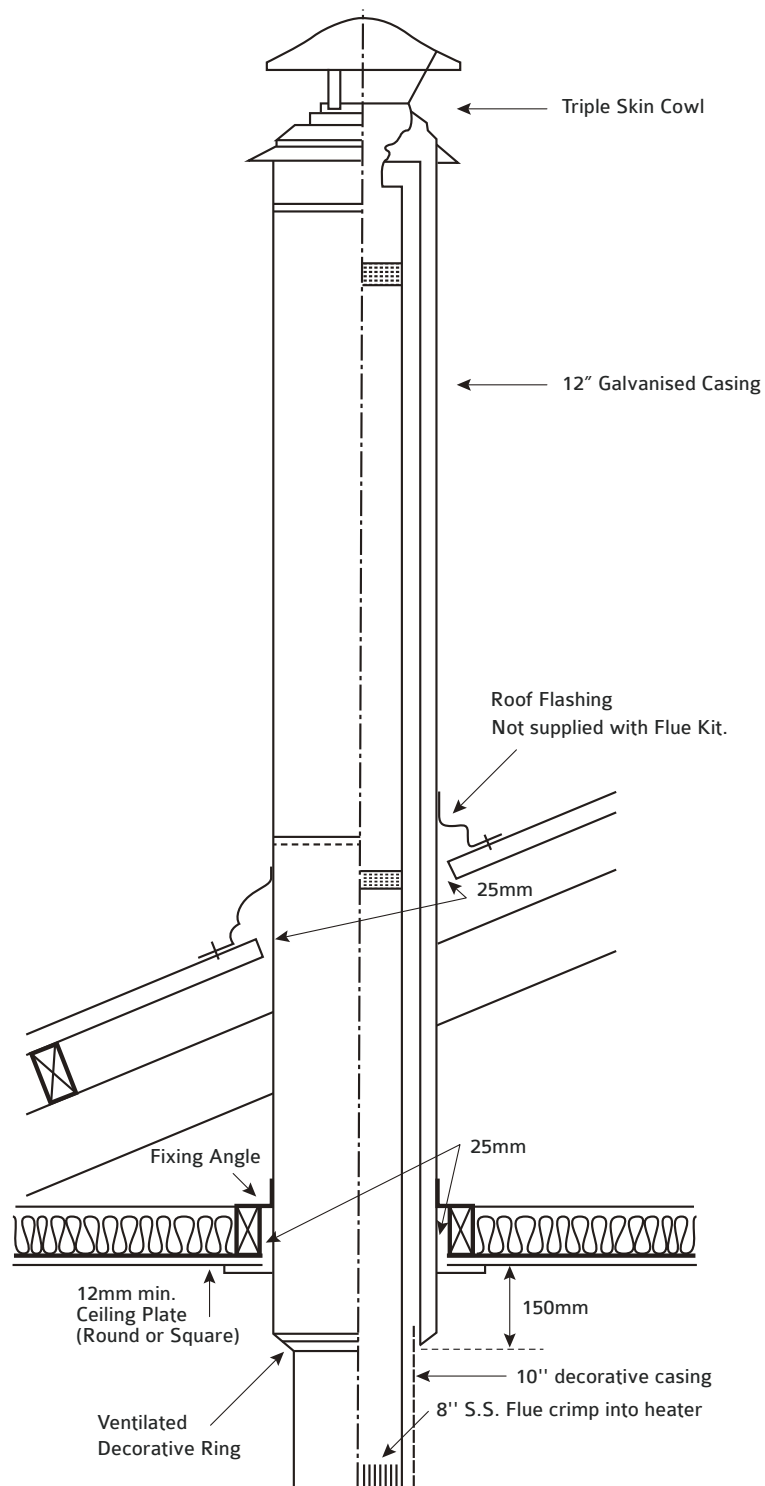
A chimney height of not less than 4.6 metres measured vertically from the outlet of the appliance to the top of the chimney should be satisfactory.

If it is found that there is excessive draught in the chimney then either an adjustable flue damper or alternately a draught stabiliser should be fitted. The adjustable flue damper should not close off the flue entirely but should in its closed position leave a minimum continuous opening free area of at least 20 % of the total cross sectional area of the flue or flue pipe. A d e q u a t e provision.g. easily accessible soot door or doors must be provided for sweeping the chimney and connecting flue pipe.

Your appliance needs to be maintained routinely, the throat plate/baffle should be cleaned regularly (monthly). The flue pipe can be cleaned using a flexible brush. Only Use a dry cloth on external surfaces. Over time the glass may become dirty, clean with a damp cloth and polish off with damp cloth. If the appliance has not been used for some time the flue should be checked for blockages before use. Do not modify the appliance; only use spares authorised by the manufacturer.

INSTALLING THE FLUE

Flat Ceiling

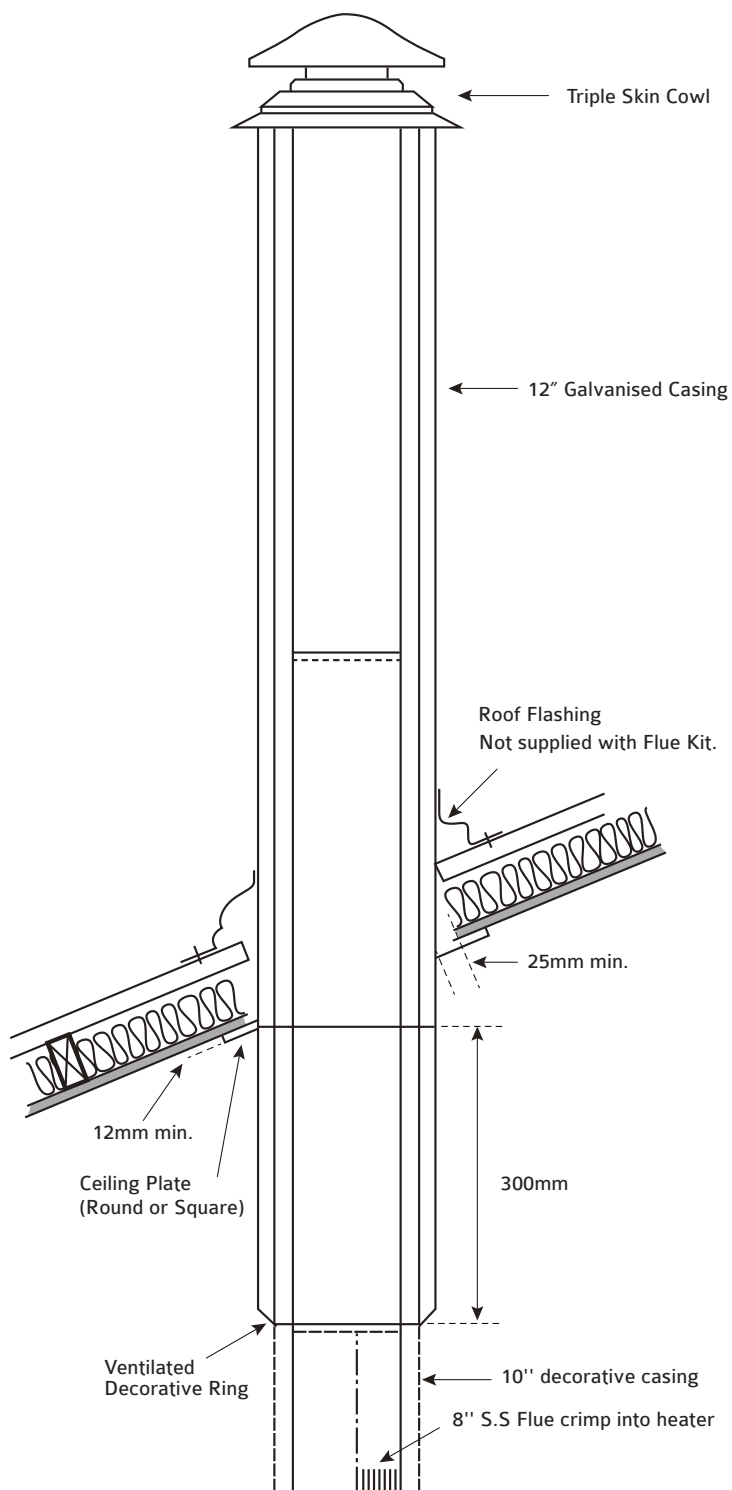


The following drawings are meant as a guide only. Your wood heater must be installed by a qualified person whose work conforms with local council regulations, Australian/New Zealand standards (AS/NZS 2918:2018) & manufacturers recommendations.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE CEILING:
For freestanding installations where the ceiling height is less than 2.5 metres from the hearth, a non-combustible board must be used on the ceiling and must extend 1000mm in all directions from the flue outer casing, unless forming an abutment with a wall. This can be made of a minimum 9mm cement sheet or equivalent.

INSTALLING THE FLUE..Continued

Pitched Ceiling



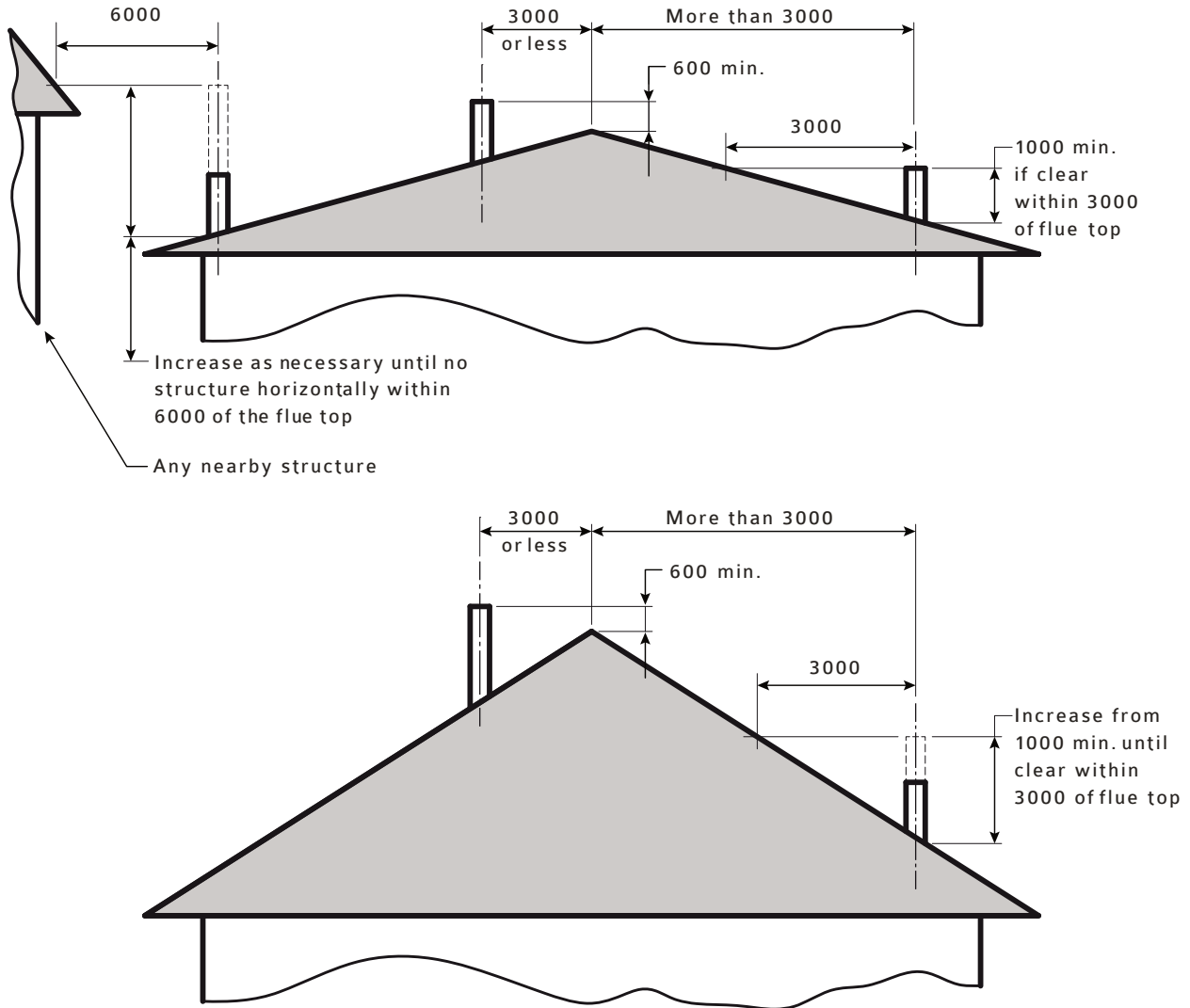
If the appliance is connected to a masonry chimney, it is recommended a chimney register be installed above any installation into a masonry fireplace minimizing heat loss up the chimney.

Any chimney should be fully intact with no holes or missing bricks. The top of the chimney must be sealed using a chimney plate which should be sealed in place with a mortar mix.

Active flue should be trimmed in line with the top of the chimney if it meets the minimum height requirements under AS/NZS 2918.

If additional lengths are required to fulfill this requirement, these lengths must be cased. The flue should always be finished with a cowl and cone.

EXTERNAL INSTALLATION CLEARANCES

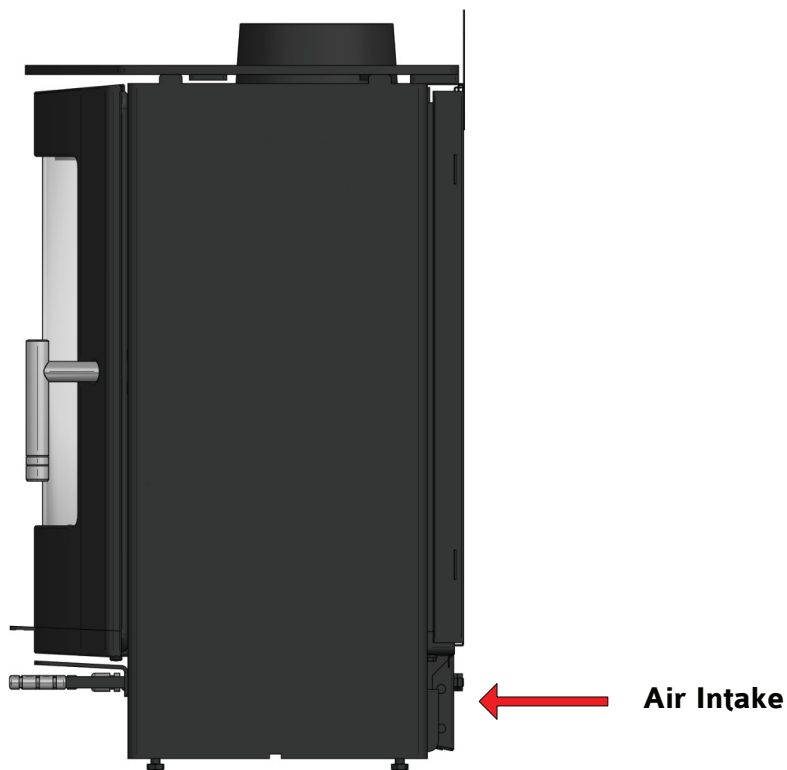
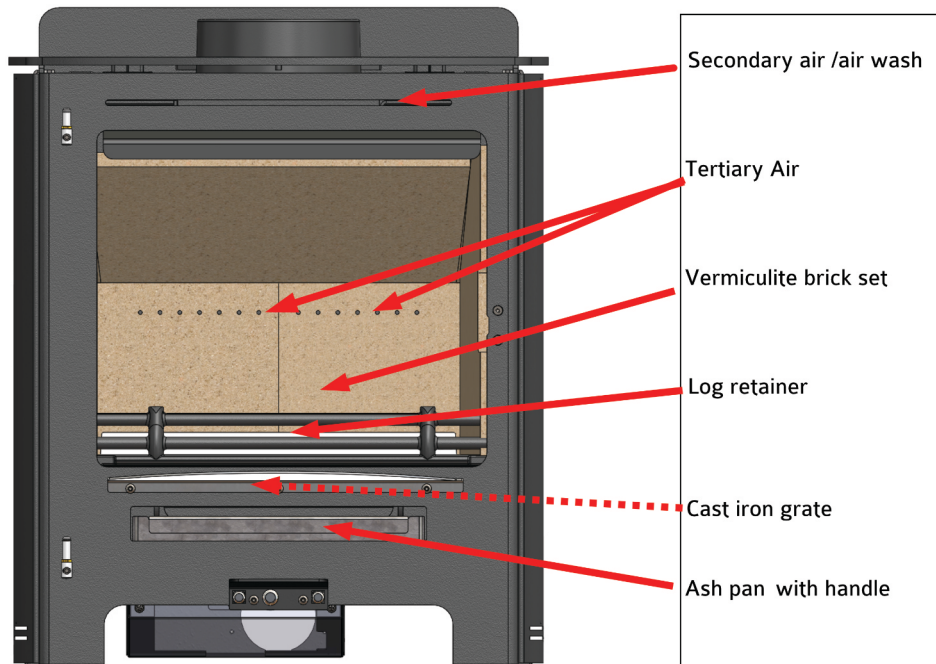


LOCATION OF MECHANISMS

APPLIANCE PARTS, COMBUSTION CHAMBER, ASSEMBLY

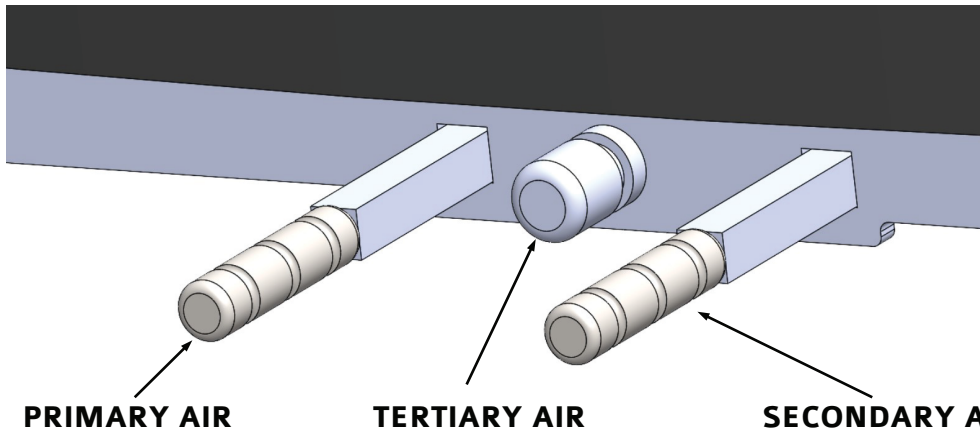
This section shows the parts contained in your appliance, each appliance has over 80 spare-parts and, each part is detailed. When new parts are required the section will allow spares to be recognised and ordered.

COMBUSTION CHAMBER



LOCATION OF MECHANISMS ..Continued

THE CHURCHILL 5 APPLIANCE HAS THREE AIR CONTROL LEVERS TO REGULATE YOUR APPLIANCE'S AIR FLOW.



PRIMARY AIR
Air control: Pull out to open, push in to close.

TERTIARY AIR
Pull out for less air, push in for normal air.

SECONDARY AIR
Air Control: Pull out to open, push in to close.

Air regulation, the three control levers perform differing tasks in regulating the combustion air on your appliance:

Primary air: this is generally used when starting the fire or re igniting the fire. Primary air comes from below the grate.

Secondary air: this is commonly known as air wash, preheated air flows in a continuous thin stream down the glass and into the very heart of the wood fire, when burning wood this should always be open to enable cleaner combustion.

Tertiary Air: this is injected into the rear of the fire chamber above the logs, enabling re-combustion of already hot gases and improving the quality of combustion. **If the appliance is to be operated in a Smoke Control Area then this control MUST remain pushed in at all times.**

LOCATION OF MECHANISMS ..Continued

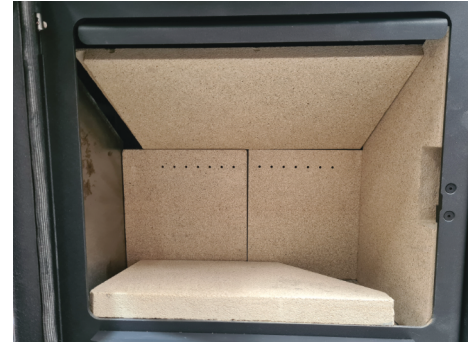
HOW TO REMOVE THE WOOD BURNER INTERNAL PARTS



To remove the vermiculite brick set take the following steps:

Lift out rear brick spacer fuel retaining bars. Lift out the 2 base bricks next to the grate.

Remove the left hand vermiculite side brick by lifting the top baffle brick and pulling the side brick down from the top.



It is now possible to remove the top baffle brick by lifting up the left side and sliding it to the left then dropping it down.

The right hand side brick can be removed by gently pulling it down from the top.

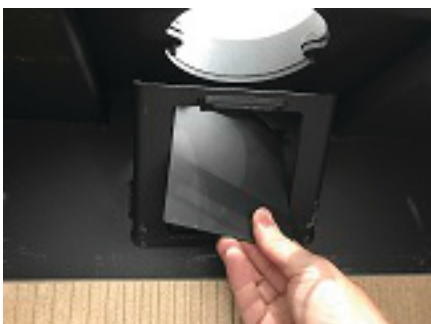
You may find it easier to remove the cast iron grate Before finally removing the rear brick.



To remove upper steel baffles/turbulence plates

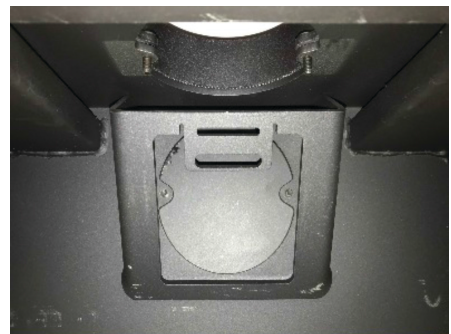
Firstly lift the upper, ribbed, turbulence plate, slide forwards towards the front of the appliance.

This will create enough space to allow the plate drop down so that the baffle can be removed.



To remove rear steel baffle is Simply push this away from the holding frame, which it rests on, and twist it to fit through the opening.

You now have access to the flue system, whether the collar is situated on the top or to the rear of your appliance.



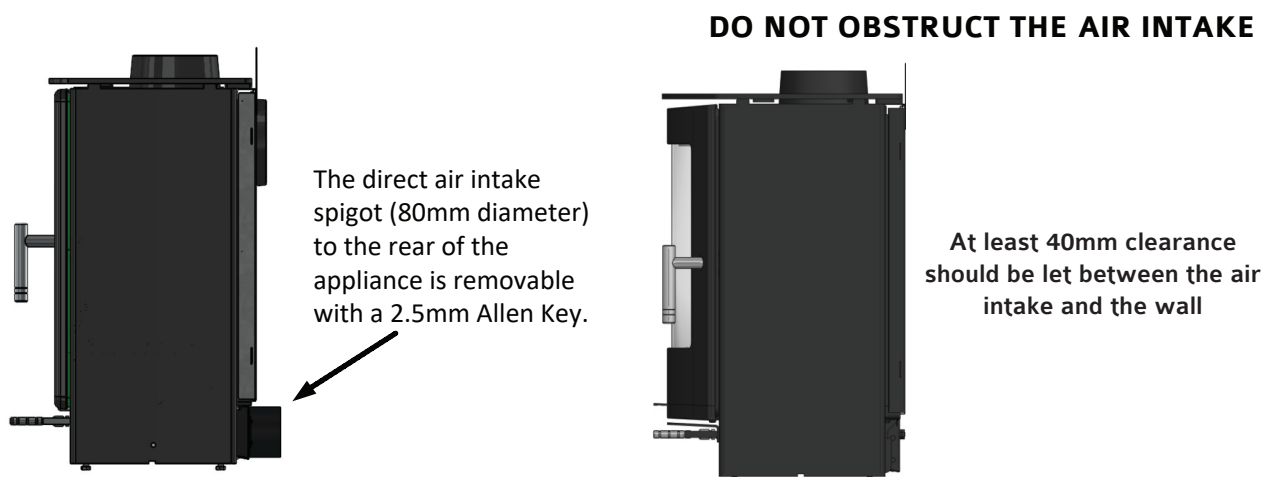
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

COMBUSTION AIR & PERMANENT AIR VENT

In order for the appliance to perform efficiently and safely there should be an adequate permanent air supply into the room in which the appliance is installed to provide combustion air. This is particularly necessary if the room is double-glazed or a flue draught stabiliser is operating in the same room as the appliance. The provision of air supply to the appliance must be in accordance with current AS/NZS2918:2018. An opening window is not appropriate for this purpose. Air inlets must be positioned in such a way that they cannot be blocked. An air inlet may be a vent (the vent must be open and the capacity for the vent sufficient when the appliance is lit).

Churchill 5 models take all combustion air (primary, secondary & tertiary) from a single 80mm port at the bottom rear of the appliance, with the door closed the air port supplies all combustion air for the appliance. This port can be connected to the outside via a 80mm pipe so the appliance does not draw combustion air from the room. However as this appliance needs the door to be ajar when lighting and combustion air is taken from the room when reloading. PAD Appliances recommends the use of an additional air vent as laid out in AS/NZS2918:2018.

The appliance requires a permanent air vent to the room . This is to provide adequate air supply in order for the appliance to operate safely and efficiently. In accordance with current AS/NZS2918:2018 the installer may have fitted a permanent air supply vent into the room in which the appliance is installed to provide combustion air. This air vent should not under any circumstances be shut off or sealed.



COMBUSTION CHAMBERS

PAD Appliances are fitted internally with vermiculite heat deflection panels and baffles, these panels are designed to ensure the maximum efficiency and are an integral part of the clean burn process of the appliance. These baffles should not be removed other than for cleaning the appliance. Any defective panels should be replaced, (small hairline cracks do not need replacement) however they can develop during long term use to a larger crack, if this passes through the vermiculite to the appliance body then the panel must be replaced. When refuelling your appliance place the wood fuel into the chamber (wearing a glove), impact from logs can cause the heat deflection panel to crack.

Connection to chimney

PAD Appliances are built with a top flue outlet as standard, this can be altered to a rear connection by removing the top collar, rear cover plate then exchanging collar and plate. Care should be taken to ensure an airtight fit when refitting collar and plate. When installing a rear flue exit model please remove rear cleaning steel plate inside the flue collar box.

A decorative cover plate is included in each appliance to cover the hole in the convection top plate. This collar allows connection to either a masonry chimney or a prefabricated factory made insulated metal chimney.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ..Continued

OVERNIGHT BURNING

PAD appliances are designed to maximise burn times as well as to meet strict Australian and New Zealand efficiency and emissions standards. Although our modern appliances may not give a lengthy burn time compared to old appliances, by using good fuel and cleverly maintaining the combustion air intake, you can achieve longer burn times.

Make sure you have a good strong coal bed of glowing coals and the heater is hot before loading the logs. Place a load of dry wood on the strong base fire and coals, close the door and leave primary air fully open for about 20-30 minutes before bringing the air control to the desired slow burning setting.

LIGHTING YOUR APPLIANCE FOR THE FIRST TIME

Before lighting your appliance for first time make sure you have read this manual fully and acquaint yourself with the controls of this appliance.

Ensure that you have allowed sufficient time for the heat resistant sealant to cure.

The heat-resistant paint on your appliance will cure and harden the first time you light your appliance.

The curing process produces a good deal of smoke and odour, it is therefore important that the first time you light your appliance the room should be well ventilated.

During the process **it is important to open and close the appliance door periodically** (every 30mins) during the first couple of firings therefore preventing the door seal cord around the door from sticking and coming away from the door. Once the heat resistant paint has hardened the smell will disappear.

Your appliance is NOT designed to be used with the door open, the appliance door must be kept closed except when lighting the appliance, adding firewood or removing ash in order to prevent flue gases from escaping.

Use of Fire lighters

Quality Firelighters should be used when lighting your appliance. (Never use methylated spirit, petrol or other flammable liquids). Lighting your appliance with firelighters will be more reliable and easier than using paper. Lighting your fire with paper results in excess smoke, more ash and possible blackening of glass.

HOW TO LIGHT YOUR WOODBURNING APPLIANCE

1.



Note: If the chimney is externally fitted or the appliance has been installed on a larger diameter clay chimney liner then on cold days it may be necessary to warm the flue using firelighters prior to lighting with wood.

1. Place two small dry split logs (¼ split) on the fire bed. Kindling stacked as in the picture which allows combustion air to flow freely and will aid ignition.

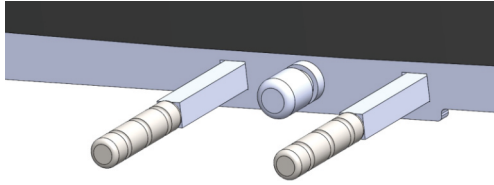
On top of the kindling two or more non toxic firelighters.

Arrange your Kindling & Logs as shown

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ..Continued

HOW TO LIGHT YOUR WOODBURNING APPLIANCE

2.



Full Primary and Secondary Air

2. Open fully Primary and Secondary air by pulling out the levers. This provides the appliance with a mix of primary and secondary air to help establish the fire.

3. Light the firelighters and push door to closed position, latch in 1st position so the door is open 2 mm. (see picture) This provides additional combustion air for start up and reduces condensation on the door glass.

3.



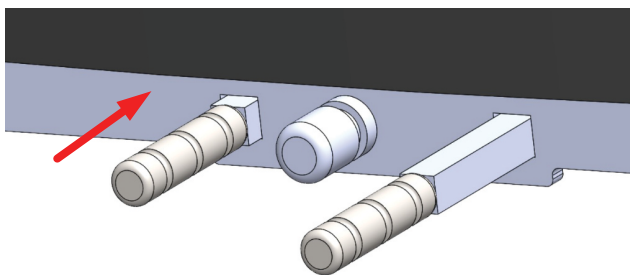
Door Ajar to Aid Start-up

4. Once the flames from the logs are fully established, this can take up to 10 mins. The door can now be closed. Slide the Primary air inwards to the closed position. If the appliance flames begin to falter and generate smoke in chamber, pull out primary lever again to re-establish the fire. It may be necessary to unlatch the door again until the fire is fully established.

5. Once the fire bed is established close primary air, slide the secondary in by 50%. For the appliance to burn cleanly, plenty of secondary air is needed. Do not be tempted to shut the fire down too early as this may cause smoke. At nominal heat output, expect to refuel your appliance approximately once an hour.

Use the glove when operating air controls and door.

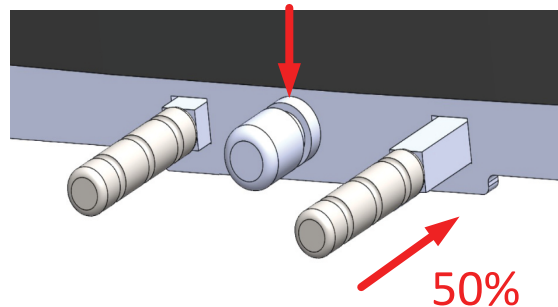
4.



Push in Primary Air Lever Fully

5.

For optimum combustion efficiency the tertiary air control should be pushed in.



Reduced Secondary Air Supply

**The appliance will get very hot during use, therefore due care must be exercised.
Please use the glove when operating air controls, door and ash pan.**

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ..Continued

WOOD FUEL

Good quality wood is the most important factor in your appliance working efficiently and cleanly. Always use dry split hardwood firewood (moisture content of 20% or less). The dryness of the firewood plays an important role because the use of wet wood results in poor fuel economy and may cause a tarry sooty film on the internals of the appliance.

Newly cut wood contains 60–70% water, making it totally unsuitable for use as firewood; it should be stacked and air dried under cover for two years before being used as firewood.

Do not burn liquid fuels, driftwood, finished, sawn wood, pallet wood, chipboard/plywood, varnished wood, plastic coated wood, wood treated with preservatives, or house hold waste.

**TAKE CARE NOT TO OVERLOAD THE APPLIANCE.
DO NOT RUN AT FULL OUTPUT FOR EXTENDED PERIODS OF TIME.
DO NOT BURN HOUSE COAL. DO NOT BURN HOUSEHOLD WASTE.
THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT AN INCINERATOR.**

PAD APPLICANCES RECOMMEND THE USE OF A FLUE THERMOSTAT TO CHECK YOUR APPLICANCES IS NOT OVERHEATING. PLACE FLUE THERMOSTAT DIRECTLY ABOVE COLLAR OF APPLICANCES AND SMOKELESS COAL, HOUSE COAL AND PETROLEUM COKE ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR USE ON THIS APPLIANCE; ITS USE WILL INVALIDATE THE GUARANTEE.

WARNING NOTE

Properly installed, operated and maintained this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from deashing and re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:

- a. Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.
- b. Let the fire go out.
- c. Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required
- d. Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary, seek expert advice.

The most common cause of fume emission is flue way or chimney blockage. For your own safety these must be kept clean at all times.

CO Alarm

Your installer should have fitted a CO alarm in the same room as the appliance. If the alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions given under "Warning Note" above.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS ..Continued

Aerosols

Aerosols are flammable and therefore dangerous to use around a lit appliance. Do not use aerosols sprays near your lit appliance. The use of any aerosol is dangerous and care must be taken in handling aerosols.

REFUELLING WHEN BURNING WOOD

Adding fuel to your appliance when you only have glowing embers, and the flames have died down, is the cleanest way to refuel your appliance.

1. Before refuelling, open both the Primary and Secondary controls fully.
2. Unlatch the door to equalise the pressure inside the appliance with that of the room.
3. Then, open the door gently.
4. If it is necessary, use a poker to create a level bed before adding a piece of wood below the level of the tertiary air ports (please check weight table page 6).
5. Now, close the door.
6. Once the flames are fully established, close Primary air fully and close Secondary air to the nominal position halfway in (50% air supply).

For optimum combustion efficiency the tertiary air control should be pushed in.

Please regard these instructions as guidelines because each installation will be slightly different. Experience will determine the settings that produce best results. To prevent overheating your appliance we recommend that you use a flue thermostat (placed on a non insulated section of pipe directly above the collar of the appliance).

The efficient operating temperature range is between 180°C and 250°C

These appliances are not designed to run overnight or for long periods unattended.

INCOMPLETE COMBUSTION

Incomplete combustion may lead to a build-up of hard, shiny soot on the inside of your appliance and glass. It is generally the result of an insufficient air supply to the combustion chamber. If you find that this build-up is occurring to your PAD Appliance, you should:

1. Increase the amount of secondary air used when running the appliance, ensure tertiary air control pushed in fully.
2. Check that the fuel you use is suitable and dry (less than 20% moisture content).
3. Check that your flue system (chimney) is producing sufficient draught.

It is important to check the draft conditions before lighting your appliance. This may be done, for instance, by crumpling a piece of newspaper, placing it in the combustion chamber and lighting it. The draft conditions are good if the smoke is drawn away through the chimney.

Refuelling onto a low fire bed

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

Fuel Overloading

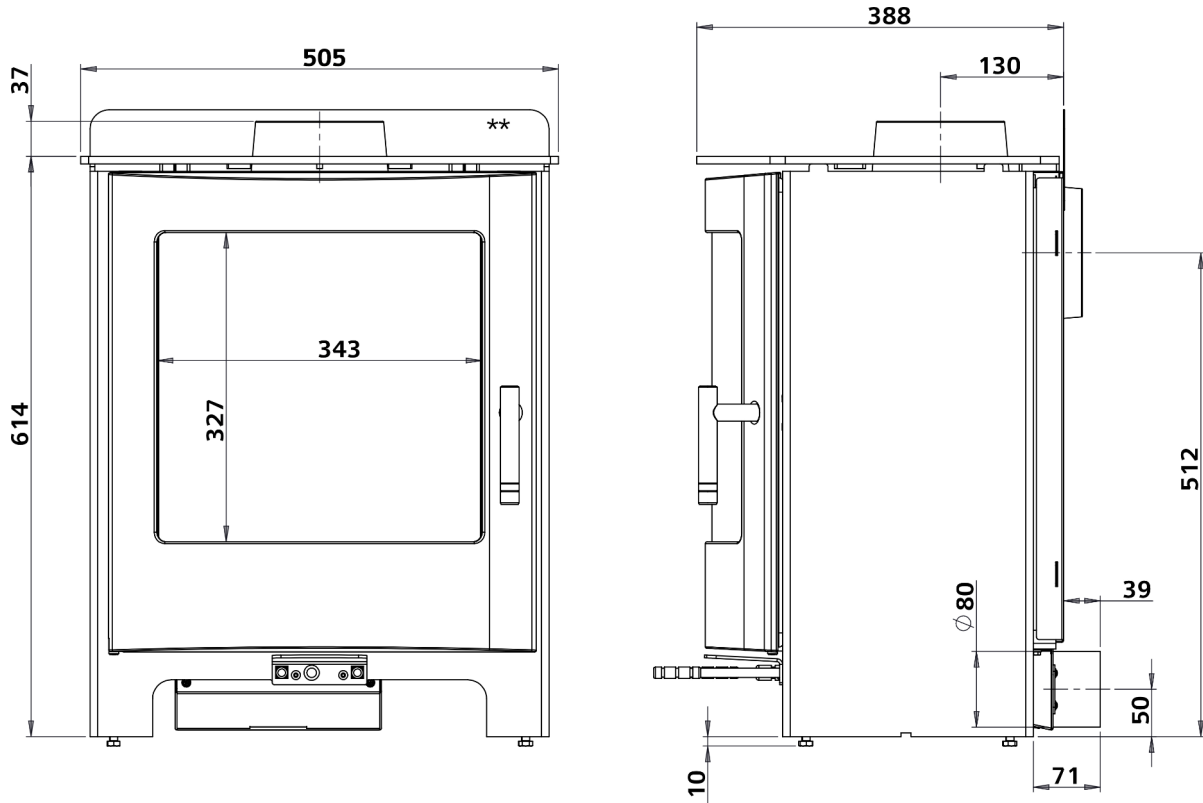
Take care not to over load the appliance, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Air controls & doors left open

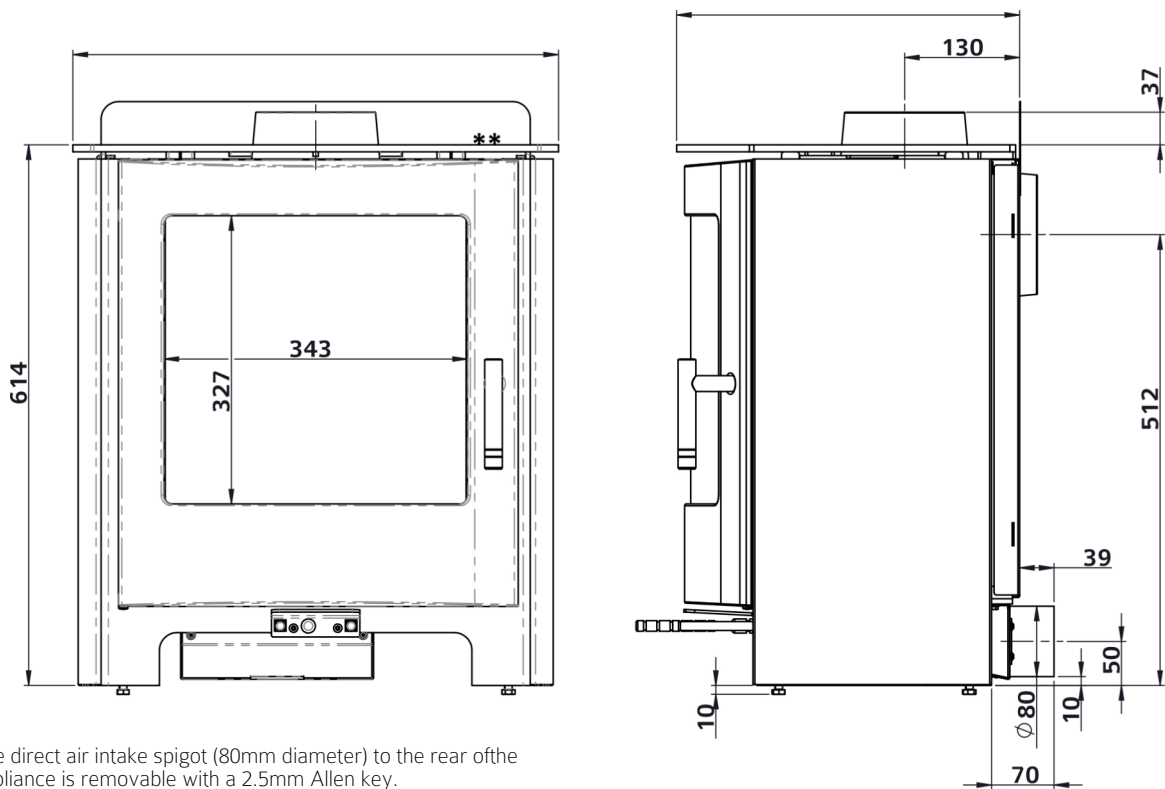
Operation with the air controls fully open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls, appliance dampeners or the door left open except as directed in the instructions.

APPLIANCE DIMENSIONS (mm)

CHURCHILL 5 STANDARD



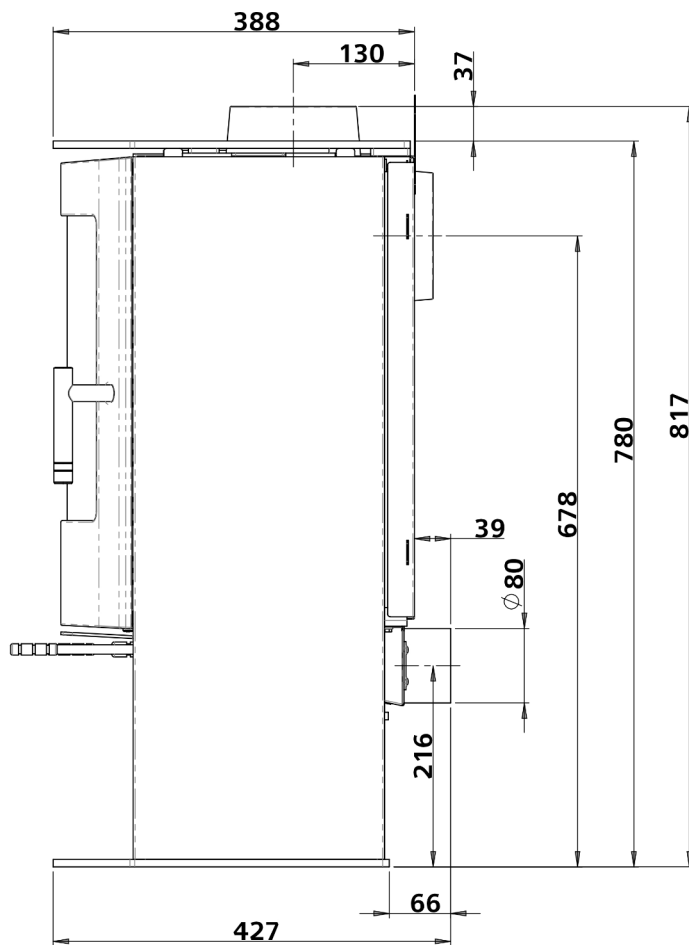
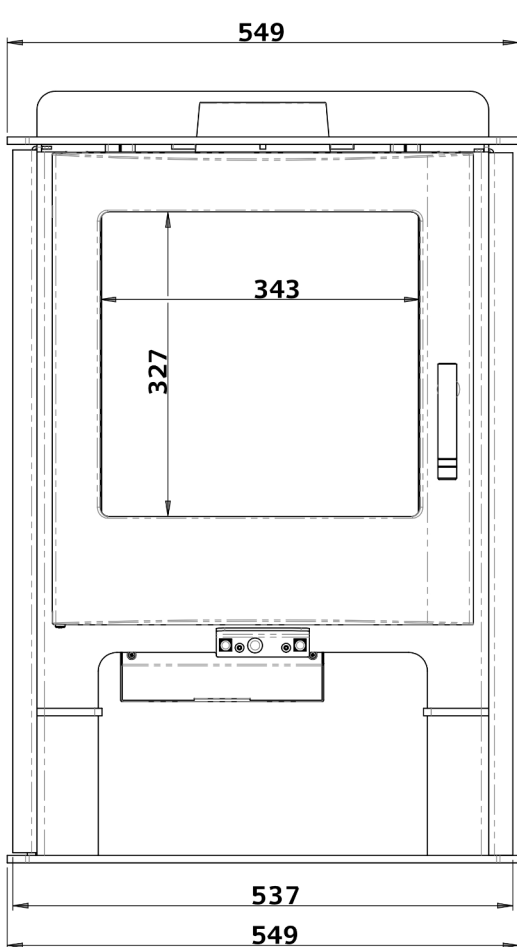
CHURCHILL 5 CONVECTION



The direct air intake spigot (80mm diameter) to the rear of the appliance is removable with a 2.5mm Allen key.

APPLIANCE DIMENSIONS (mm)

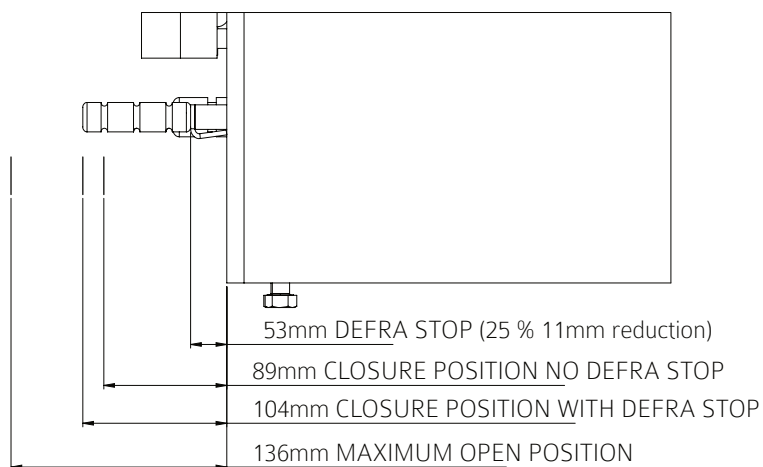
CHURCHILL 5 CONVECTION LOGSTORE



** The additional, top flue rear convection panel (supplied loose within the stove) needs to be used when installing the stove 100mm from a combustible wall; this slots over the rear convection panel and provides additional radiant protection from the flue collar.

THE INTERNAL DIAMETER OF THE FLUE COLLAR IS 125mm

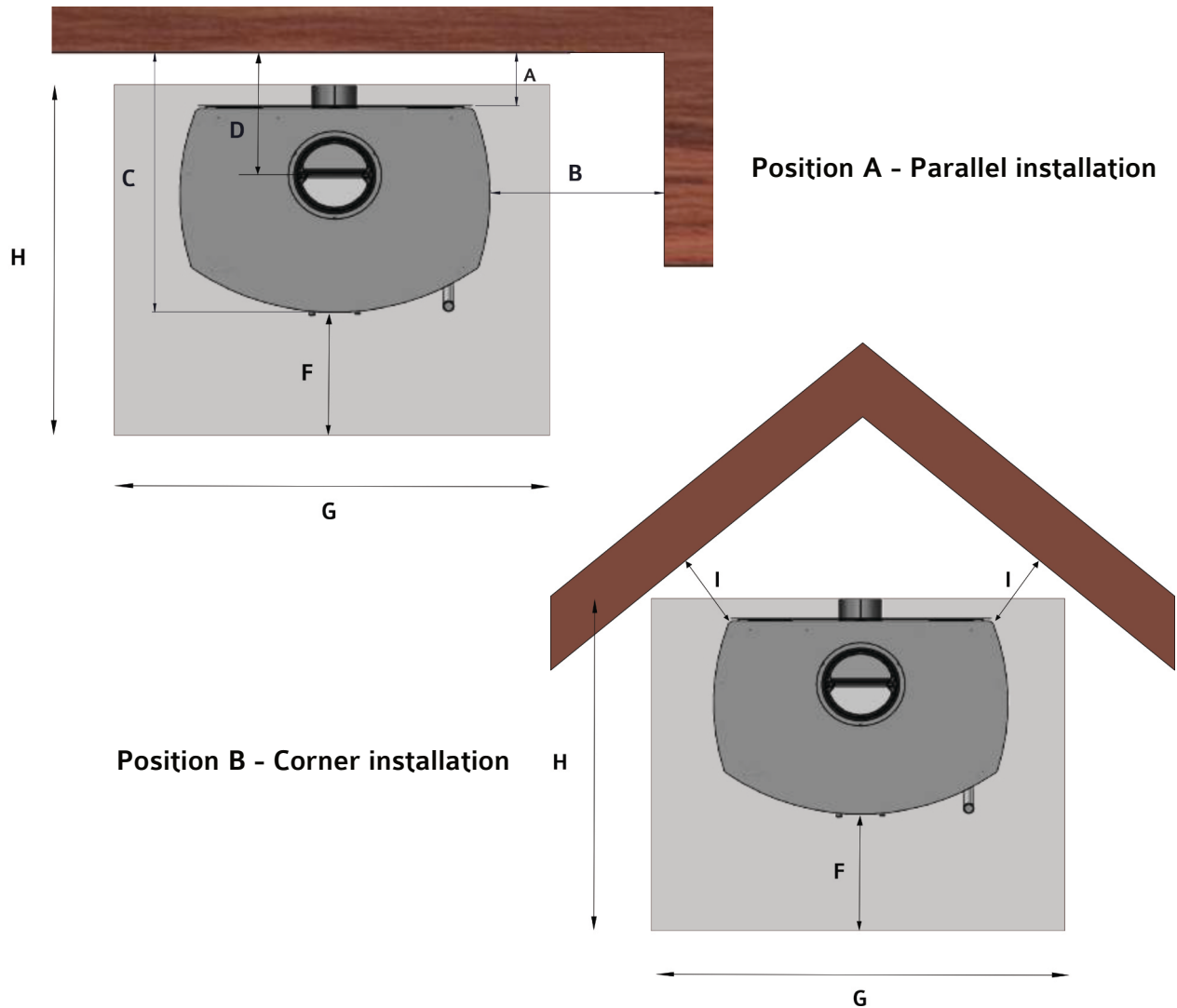
The convection appliances include a modified air control to prevent closure of the secondary air control beyond 25% open



The direct air intake spigot (80mm diameter) to the rear of the appliance is removable with a 2.5mm Allen key.

CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

CHURCHILL 5 STANDARD

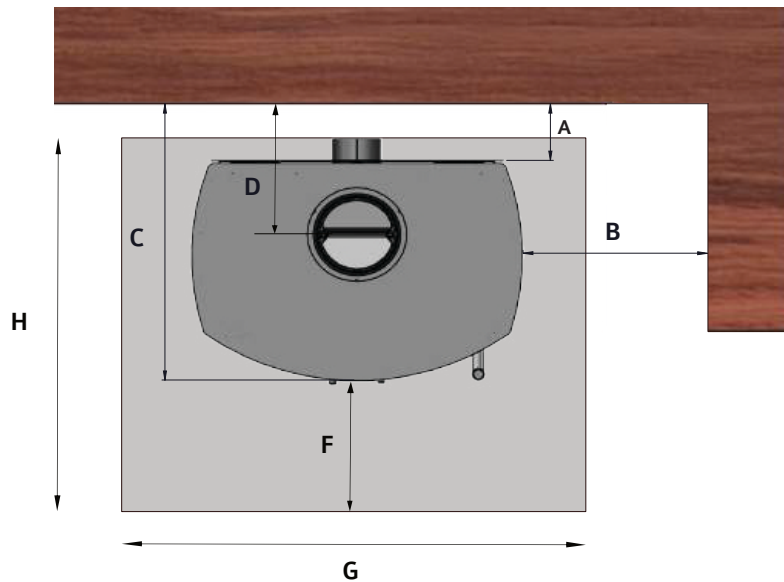


		Dimensions in mm
A	Rear of heater to rear wall	125**
B	Side of heater to side wall	575
C	Rear of wall to front of the unit	513
D	Centre of flue to rear wall	255
F	Hearth extension from the glass opening	450
G	Width of hearth	795
H	Depth of hearth	835
I	Corner wall	325
	Thickness of the hearth (compressed Board)	30

**additional 900mm high x 180°stainless steel rear flue shield fitted between the solid casing and the active flue

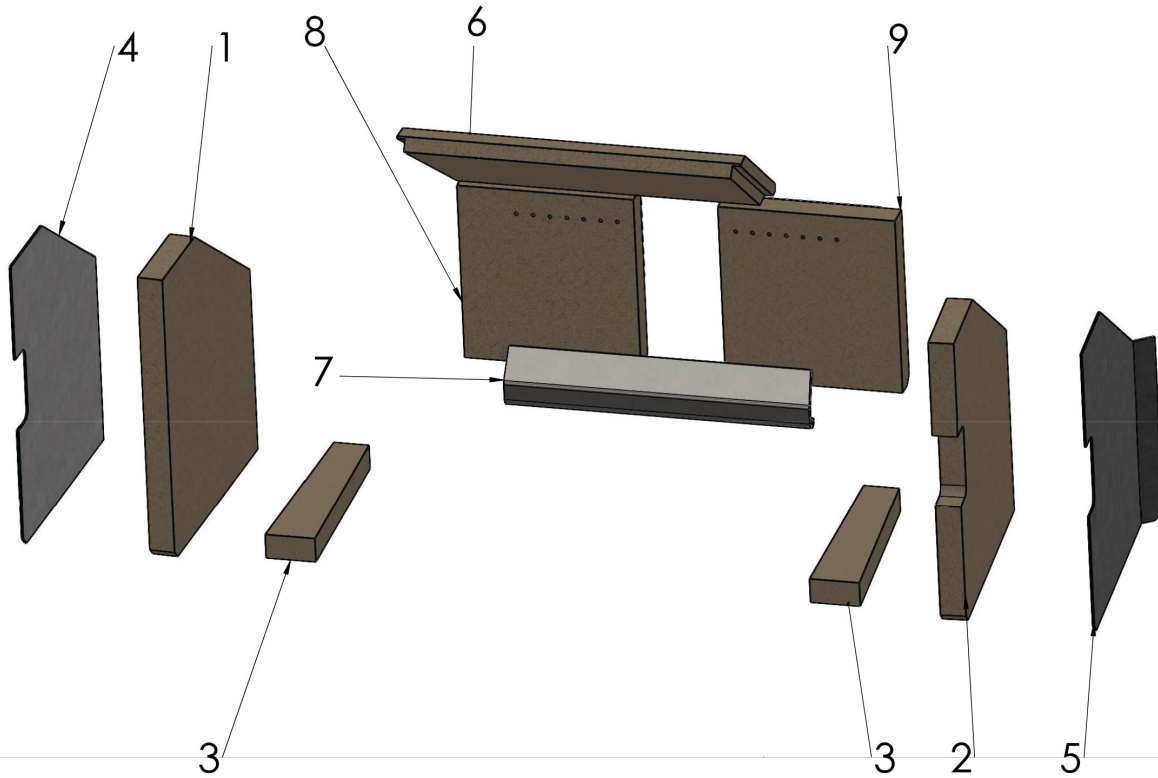
CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES ..Continued

CHURCHILL 5 CONVECTION LOGSTORE



		Dimensions in mm
A	Rear of heater to rear wall	50
B	Side of heater to side wall	500
C	Rear wall to front of the unit	438
D	Centre of flue to rear wall	180
F	Hearth extension from the glass opening	450
G	Width of hearth	795
H	Depth of hearth	835
	Thickness of the hearth (compressed Board)	6

VERMICULITE BRICK SET PART NUMBERS



Item	Number	Description	Quantity	Weight (G)
	ES-800-400-3	COMPLETE BRICK SET	1	6322
1	ES-800-415-1	LH SIDE BRICK	1	484
2	ES-800-414-1	RH SIDE BRICK	1	468
3	ES-800-417-1	BASE SIDE BRICK	2	127
4	ES-800-421-0	LH SPACER (METAL)	1	1490
5	ES-800-422-0	RH SPACER (METAL)	1	1490
6	ES-800-425-0	BAFFLE	1	432
7	ES-500-430-0	REAR BRICK SPACER (METAL PART)	1	1280
8	ES-500-431-0	REAR BRICK LH	1	212
9	ES-500-432-0	REAR BRICK RH	1	212

APPLIANCE MAINTENANCE

PAD recommends that your model needs to have the ash removed from the appliance at regular intervals (weekly if used daily). Allowing the ash pan to over flow can impede the function of the appliance and can cause possible damage to the appliance grate and ash pan. To remove ash pan, use heat protecting glove provided. Lift and pull out of firebox chamber. Take care to support ash pan during movement. Make sure the appliance is completely cold before cleaning out ash (embers can remain hot for over 24 hours). Ash must be stored in a non-combustible container and must not be mixed with other combustible waste.

Annual service

The appliance should be serviced by a registered dealer once a year. The appliance, the flue pipe connection and the chimney should be checked regularly by a qualified engineer. The chimney should also be checked for blockages before relighting the appliance if it has not been used for an extended period of time. Insulating fire bricks checked for wear and replaced if necessary door and ashpan rope seals should be changed annually, glass clamps & glass should be checked making sure glass is correctly positioned.

To clean the inside of the appliance, remove all ash, soot and tar residue from the combustion chamber. Remove insulated chamber panels and baffle, dirt and soot will collect behind it and this must be cleaned out. The paint can wear thin in exposed places due to overheating. This, and other lacquer damage, may be repaired using PAD paint spray available from your PAD dealer. To clean the outside of the appliance use a dry cloth.

Your appliance should be serviced annually by a registered dealer as a condition of the extended warranty of the appliance, failure to maintain a service record will invalidate the extended warranty on your appliance.

Prolonged non use (summer)

If the appliance is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time (e.g. over the summer) then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable good flow of air through the appliance, to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls fully open.

It is important that the flue connection, any appliance baffles or throat plates and the chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

Spare parts & unauthorised alterations

Only the manufacturer's own components, or replacement parts recommended and approved by PAD, shall be used for appliance servicing and repair. Any unauthorised alterations will invalidate the appliance warranty and compliance with EN13240.

SWEEPING YOUR CHIMNEY & CHIMNEY FIRES

Ensure that your appliance, flue ways and chimney are swept regularly. This can be incorporated in the service regime of your appliance. Regular sweeping is essential and means at least once a year for smokeless fuels and a minimum of twice a year for wood. If a throat plate is incorporated, it is essential that the throat plate is removed and cleaned above, all ash and debris should be removed. Ensure adequate access to cleaning doors where it is not possible to sweep the chimney through the appliance.

Where a chimney has served an open fire installation previously it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation of the appliance.

Chimney Fires

If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur turn the air control setting to the minimum, and tightly close the doors of the appliance. This should cause the chimney fire to go out in which case the control should be kept at the minimum setting until the fire in the appliance has gone out. The chimney and flue ways should then be cleaned. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately.

After a chimney fire the chimney should be carefully examined for any damage. Expert advice should be sought if necessary.

TROUBLESHOOTING

If you believe your appliance is not working the way you think it should, we expect you to speak to your installer first, they can help you with issues such as burning too much or too little wood, smoke in the room when you open the door, blackened glass or build-up of creosote during use. A professional installer can also provide guidance on whether the problem is a manufacturing issue, in this instance we will work with the contractor to resolve any issues as soon as possible for you. It is important to remember that the appliance and flue installations must be compliant with Australian Standards. Failure to do so will result in the product performing in a different way to what has been advertised by the manufacturer.

Please follow the instruction below to troubleshoot the appliance prior to contacting your installer or the manufacturer.

DIFFICULTY GETTING A STABLE FIRE

POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Incorrect primary air setting	Make sure the primary air slides are fully open and the sliding mechanism is still functional
Flue system	Make sure the flue system is clean and there are no major restrictions
	Check to see the open end of the flue is above the height of any nearby obstructions
	Make sure the flue system is not too short and meets the Australian standards and manufacturer flue length requirements
Room is well-sealed	Make sure that there is a sufficient air supply into the room and that this supply is not being taken by an extractor fan
Incorrect or non-seasoned fuel	Make sure you are using recommended fuel (hard wood only) and logs are properly dried

GLASS BLACKENING

POSSIBLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Incorrect primary air setting	Make sure the primary air slides are fully open and the sliding mechanism is still functional
Flue system	Make sure the flue system is clean and there are no major restrictions

WARRANTY

WARRANTY PERIOD

PAD Fires warrants to the original purchaser ('the purchaser') of this PAD Fires wood burning appliance, that the appliance will be free from defects or faults in materials and/or workmanship for 12 months from the date of purchase ('the Warranty Period').

PART	WARRANTY PERIOD
Firebox	10 Years
All other parts	1 Year

WARRANTY CONDITIONS

Subject to the following conditions, if a defect or fault in parts or workmanship is found during the Warranty Period, PAD Fires will replace or repair the appliance or part of it (at its option) without charge to the purchaser.

The purchaser must retain the original purchase docket and produce it to PAD Fires at the time of making a claim under this Warranty

PAD Fires may undertake any repairs or nominate an authorised repair agent to do so

The Purchaser must report any potential fault and/or defect to PAD FIRES as soon as possible after discovery of the potential fault and/or defect

The requirement for repair or replacement of the appliance must have arisen solely from faulty and/or defective materials and/or workmanship and must not be due to misuse, neglect, accidents, improper/unauthorised installation, unauthorised modification, unauthorised attempted repair, failure to comply with the appliance instruction manual and/or markings on the appliance or other abuse which, in the reasonable opinion of PAD Fires, was caused by the purchaser or any agent or employee of the purchaser

PAD Fires is not liable for any transport costs incurred in connection with a warranty investigation or service of the appliance within the warranty period

PAD Fires reserves its right to invoice the purchaser for any investigation or service (including parts and labour) which is found not to be connected to a warranty issue

The warranty will be excluded where the firebricks, top baffle or fibre glass seal have not been replaced after becoming damaged or worn

PAD Fires is not liable for any surface rust which may occur in transit, storage or use.

This includes installations in close proximity to coastal areas and salt water which may cause rust to the appliance.

CLAIMING UNDER THE WARRANTY OR CONSUMER GUARANTEES

Please contact PAD Fires as soon as possible after discovery of a potential defect and/or fault with the appliance to arrange for it to be tested and/or serviced.

All warranty enquiries and/or claims should be directed to your authorised dealer:

Postal address: Paul Agnew Designs Pty Ltd, 148-150 Cochranes Rd, Moorabbin VIC 3189

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Distributed By:

PAD Fires

**Please contact your
authorised dealer**