



ASSEMBLY AND USER INSTRUCTIONS

SEDGLEY BLACK COUNTRY STOVE Model Sedgley



**WARNING - Observe these instructions to
avoid personal injury and damage to property**

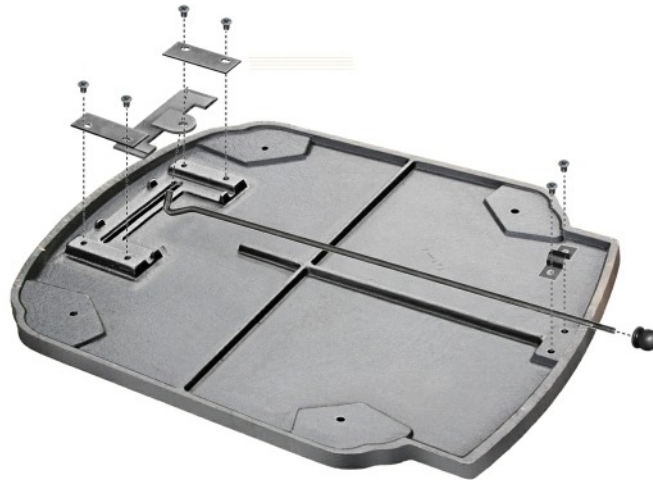
HOT Burn risk

Images are only an indication of the general appearance and design. Specific aspects may change from time to time.








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Air-vent Latch Assembly Instruction



Part list

REF	Description	Illustration	QTY
A	BODY		1
B	Flue Collar		1
C	Legs		4
D	Paint		1
E	Brush		1
F	Screw		4
G	Through Bolts		4

REF	Description	Illustration	QTY
H	Air vent Latch		1
I	Handles		1





ASSEMBLY

Keep plastic bags out of the reach of children and dispose of safely.

Please read the safety recommendations before use.

Keep these instructions in safe place for future reference.

Before starting read these instructions carefully. Please note that because of the nature of cast metal, you may find roughness on the surface and the design. This "one of a kind" look enhances the beauty of the product and is not a defect.

Assembly should be done by two people: one person to hold the pieces while the other fastens the bolts.. The stove is heavy and cannot be lifted by one person alone.

Do not fully tighten any nuts and bolts until all pieces are assembled.

Lay out all pieces before assembly.

1. Connect the Legs (C) to the Stove Body (A) using the Through Bolts (G), and securing them in place with the nuts and washers provided.
2. Assemble the Air Vent Latch (H) as shown in the diagram on page 2.
3. Slot the Flue Collar (B) into place at the back of the stove.
4. The Handle (I) provided is used to help safely manipulate the stove.

It is recommended that installation be carried out by a licensed professional.

An incorrectly installed stove can cause serious accidents and poses a serious health risk.



Installation

THE FLUE PIPES ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS WITH REGARD TO FIREPLACE SAFETY.

THEY MUST BE INSTALLED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS AND KEPT AWAY FROM ANY FLAMMABLE MATERIAL.

IN ADDITION, LOCAL BUILDING REGULATIONS AND SAFETY STANDARDS MUST BE RESPECTED.

1. Choose the location for the stove. If your floor finish is wood, carpet, plastic or any other flammable material, you must place a steel (or other non-flammable material) base plate under the stove.

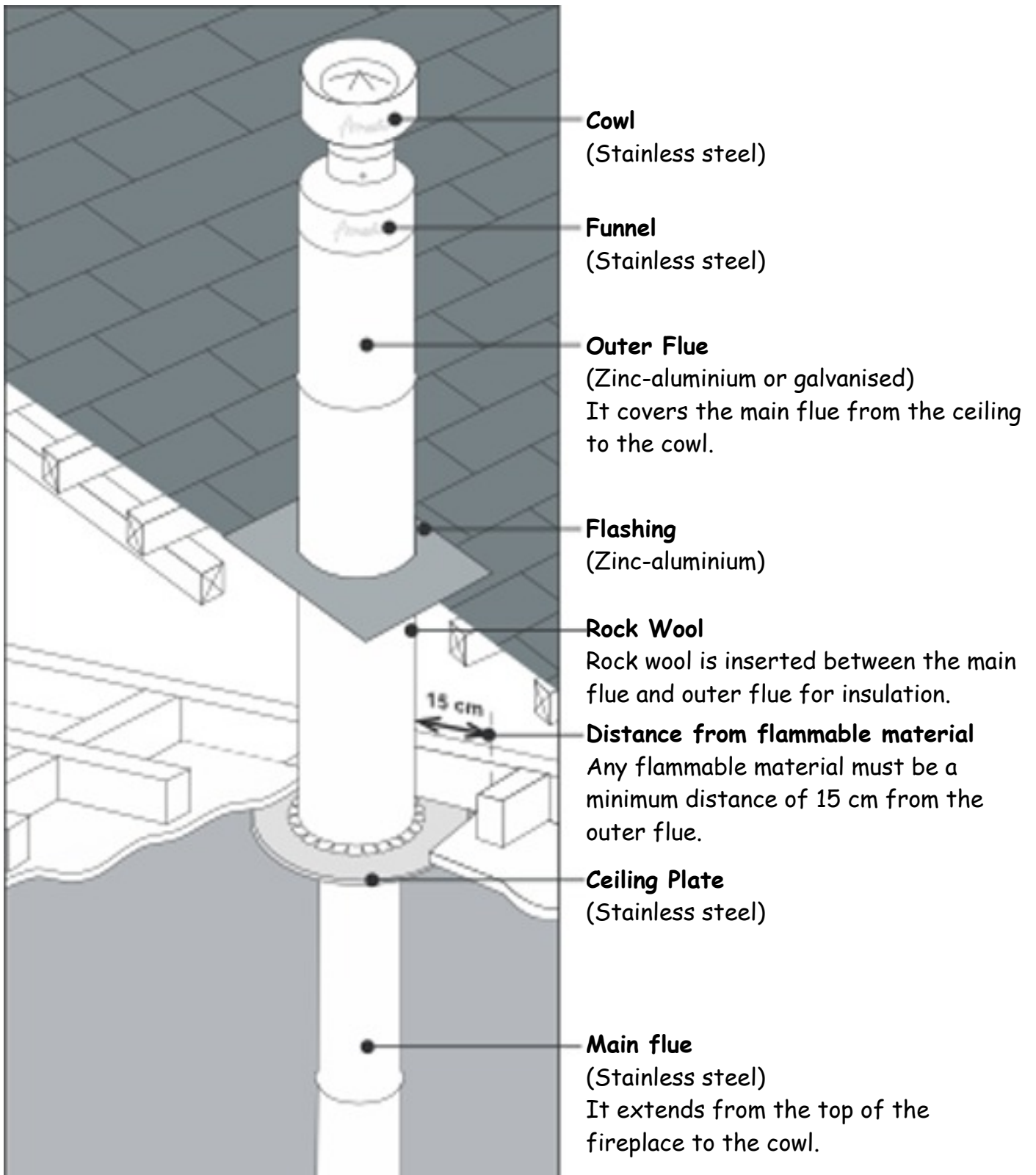
If the wall is made of a flammable material, you must apply the minimum distances shown in the table below. If you want to position the fireplace closer to the wall, you need to protect the wall with a metal or non-flammable plate, 10 cm wider and 30 cm higher than the fireplace itself, and separated from the wall by 3 cm in order to allow free circulation of air.

Distance to Walls (cm)			
Installation	Flue distance	Side distance	Corner distance
With protection	14	7	5
Without protection	28	20	15

2. Locate the centre of the main flue in the ceiling and drill a hole through it and roof. Based on the Flue Kit diameter that you are using, follow the instructions in the table below:

Flue Kit Diametre	Outer Flue	Hole Diametre in Outer Roof	Hole Diametre in Flammable Ceiling	Hole Diametre in Non-Flammable Ceiling
5"	8"	21 cm	50 cm	21 cm
6"	10"	26 cm	55 cm	26 cm

If the roof is made of wood, the hole must be covered by a sheet of non-flammable material (fibre cement or similar, not included in the Flue Kit). Otherwise, follow the guidelines in the table above closely for the diameter of the holes in the ceiling and roof. In the attic section, place the outer flue over the main flue and fill the space between the main and outer flue pipes with the rock wool supplied. No flammable material should be within a 15 cm range of the outer flue. The outer flue should rest on the ceiling plate and be supported by the roof structure with steel bracing (not provided).



3. The flue pipe should be as straight and vertical as possible. If required, you can use up to two 135° bends. The vertical path should be twice as long as the horizontal. All bends should be after the first length of flue and before the outer flue commences. To ensure optimal performance, the length of the main flue should be between 4 meters and 11 meters in length. Do not place any turnbuckles or regulators on the main flue, since they can alter the fireplace's performance.



4. The main flue, cowl and funnel must be made of high grade stainless steel. The outer flue and the flashing must be made of zinc-alum or galvanized. The main and outer flue sections must be fastened together with stainless steel screws or rivets; use three rivets/screws at each join on both the main and outer flue.

IMPORTANT: The main flue pipe unions must be done in such a way that the upper section(s) fits inside the lower one(s). The outer flue section(s) should be done inversely, with the lower section inside the upper.

5. The cowl, funnel and the upper edge of the main flue must be screwed or riveted to one another (provided on inside cover of box). The funnel must be free from the outer flue to allow for thermal expansion.

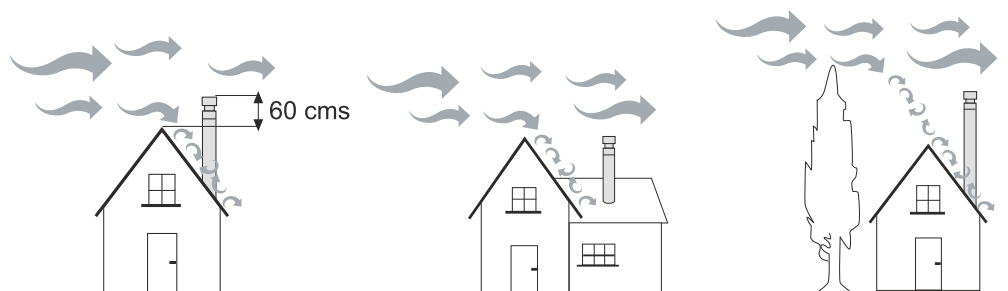
This union must not be screwed/riveted.

6. You must thoroughly waterproof the flashing where it meets the roof sheeting and where the outer flue goes through the flashing. Consult your hardware or specialist waterproofing company for the most suitable products and techniques. If the outer flue extends more than one meter above the roof,

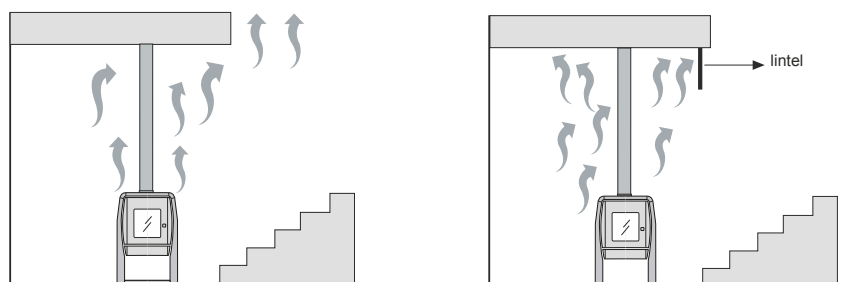
or if the area is use tension wires to fasten the outer flue to the roof.

USEFUL HINTS

DOWN DRAFT: If wind collides with an obstacle, there will be turbulence that can cause smoke to blow back down the flue (down draft). To correct this situation, increase the length of the flue so that it projects over the turbulence area.



STAIRCASE: If the fireplace is positioned near a staircase, the heat will flow towards the upper levels and will not sufficiently heat the lower level. This can be corrected by fixing a lintel above the staircase, thereby distributing hot air around the lower level ceiling.





Technical Data

Nominal output in Kw	6
Appliance efficiency in %	70.5
Pipe Diametre in mm	120
Firewood hourly consumption in Kg/h	1800
Refuelling interval in minutes	60
Measured CO (at 13% oxygen content)	0.3 4 %
Flue gas mass flow - Exhaust gas emission	8.37
Flue gas temperature in degrees C	304°
Minimum draught at rated thermal input in H2O/PA	12
Dimensions (HxLxD) in mm	882 x 560 x 470
Weight in Kg	70
Minimum clearance from combustible material in mm	1000
Accessories	Glove and small shovel
Heated surface (approx) in mq	55/60

NB These data are sourced from testing in controlled conditions.

Manufactured according to law: CE-EN 13240:2001 +A2 2004

Safety Precautions

- Make sure that your stove is installed according to the instructions provided.
- Keep flammable objects away from the stove. This includes furniture, fuel, firewood, matches, plastic, clothes, etc.
- Be careful when loading fuel inside the stove. Do not load fuel when the fire is burning vigorously.
- Use only dry fuel. Avoid using wet fuel or green firewood.
- Never use gasoline, paraffin, wax, or any other flammable liquid to light or strengthen the fire.
- Do not burn paper or other material that could cause an extremely hot, rapid fire.
- Do not operate your fireplace with the door open, except when lighting it.
- Make sure the door gasket is in place and that the door closes completely.

NOT OBSERVING THESE PRECAUTIONS CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO OBJECTS AND/OR THE FIREPLACE, THEREBY VOIDING THE WARRANTY.



Lighting the Stove

When using coal as a fuel:

- Loosely ball up some easily flammable material such as newspaper in the centre of the fire box.
- Open all the air vents: the front screw vents and the rear vent to provide an unobstructed airflow to the fire.
- Lay small twigs and small branches on top of the paper.
- Place some small and large lumps of coal on top of the branches.
- Close the door of the stove.

When using wood as a fuel:

- Loosely ball up some easily flammable material such as newspaper in the centre of the fire box.
- Open all the air vents: the front screw vents, and the rear vent to provide an unobstructed airflow to the fire.
- Lay small twigs and small branches on top of the paper.
- Lay one or two logs on top of the small branches.
- Light the paper and close the door of the stove.

It will take time for you to familiarise yourself with your fireplace. Do not expect quick responses from air vent regulation.

Fuel Use

It is recommended to only use wood or high grade anthracite (a form of coal) in this stove.

Green or wet wood will reduce the heat output of the stove, and will cause a buildup of creosote on the inside of the stove and flue.

It is recommended to use hardwoods such as oak, ash, or elm as a fuel instead softwoods such as pine. Extended use of softwood will eventually block the exhaust flues.

Never use scrap or treated wood. These may contain toxins which will vapourise when heated, potentially posing a health risk.

Do not use low grade anthracite as a fuel: it will clog the air vents

Do not use coking coal as a fuel: this exceeds the thermal rating of the stove and may cause the stove walls to warp and break.

Use of the disallowed fuels will void the warranty on the stove.



Stove Operation and Maintenance

Do not overload the stove. This can either put out the fire or cause the walls to warp and break through overheating.

Ensure that no accessories or tools have been left inside the stove.

The first firing may produce some unpleasant smells. This is normal and is completely harmless.

Leave the door closed when in use. Only open the door to add more fuel.

For the first few firings only half-fill the combustion chamber and fire the stove for 6-8 hours continuously with the air vents on low.

When using the stove try to keep it going for as long as possible to avoid thermal stress to the stove.

Avoid loading too much fuel at once: this may cause thermal shock and damage the stove.

Do not rapidly cool the stove using any means. This may cause thermal shock and damage the stove.

Do not burn household waste, garden waste or flammable fluids in the stove.

It is recommended to install carbon monoxide detectors at the same time as the installation of your stove.

You should have your flue regularly swept by a professional. Contact your local sweep organisation for full recommendations.

The stove does not need to be taken apart for cleaning.

Clean the stove before lighting it after the summer. Rust, dust and soot can accumulate in the stove and make it difficult to light.

Potential Problems and Solutions

The stove will not light.

- Check that all vents are open and that there is sufficient airflow within the stove.
- Ensure you are using dry fuel.
- Ensure your fuel is not too tightly packed, this can stop air from getting to the fire.
- If there is no air flow in the room the fire may not light. Ensure vents to the room are open.
- Ensure that the stove is clean when you build your fire.

Smoke comes out of the stove.

- Check there are no leaks from the join between the stove and the flue.
- Check that the rear air vent is fully open
- Ensure there is no blockage due to ash or other residue.



Chimney Fires

Combustion gasses can deposit debris such as soot, ash and creosote on the inner walls of the main flue which, under certain circumstances, can cause a fire in the flue. A chimney fire can reach very high temperatures, which is why flue liners must be capable of resisting these temperatures.

What to do in case of a Chimney Fire?

- Keep Calm. A chimney fire will last until the deposited material has been consumed by the fire. This can last up to 20 minutes.
- Close the stove door. Do not open it for any reason, not even to extinguish the fire or remove the logs.
- Close all air vents.
- Remove anything moveable near the flue. If any material around the flue starts smouldering or blackening, cool the material down with a damp cloth.
- Watch the flue outlet on the roof. If any sparks start coming out, soak the roof around the flue.

How to avoid Chimney Fires?

- Use only dry fuel.
- Never leave the stove door open for long periods of time while a fire is burning.
- Avoid low, smoky fires. Ensure the fire is burning vigorously before setting the fire to extended combustion.
- Clean the flue at least once a year, more if you use coal or softwood.



CONDITIONS OF LIMITED WARRANTY

1. What is covered in this limited warranty?

GARDECO warranties that all the parts in the fireplace, referring to the materials and manufacturing, will be free of defects. Aesthetics like paint and finishes are excluded.

2. Who is the beneficiary of this warranty?

GARDECO offers this warranty to the original buyer of each fireplace only. In order to validate and secure the benefits of this warranty the client must complete and post the Warranty Registration Form plus a copy of the purchase invoice to the designated address within 10 days from the date of purchase.

3. For how long is this warranty valid?

From the date of purchase this warranty will be valid for 24 months.

4. Action in the case of a defect occurring under normal use of the equipment?

GARDECO obligates itself to repair the defective part, keeping the option of replacing the defective part or replacing the whole unit.

5. Exclusions to this warranty.

The warranty does not cover the following defects and damages:
- Any damage caused to the fireplace through misuse of the fireplace, use of incompatible accessories and/or inadequate installation. It is strongly recommended this product is installed by a professional (Consult your hearth professional, building officials and owner's manual for the specific installation needs of your appliance).

- Any consequential damages to property, damages for loss of use, damages for loss of time, damages for loss of profit or income, any other incidental damage.

- The fireplace has not been installed in accordance with the installation instructions.

-The fireplace has not been operated in accordance with the operating instructions.

-Any component repaired or exchanged by anyone other than the person or company authorised.

- The fireplace has been continuously used with wet wood and/or low grade anthracite.

6. What must the customer do to claim on this warranty?

The manufacturing or material defect must be reported, in writing, to the distributor where the equipment was purchased.

If this is not possible, the customer must contact Gardeco Ltd by email. The email should contain the following:

- Name, telephone number, address, and/or email address of the customer.

- Invoice, name and address of the shop where the unit was purchased.

- Stove model, serial number, date of purchase, delivery and installation.

- Name of installer, company, qualification, address, and telephone number.

The customer must send the defective parts to Gardeco or the designated distributor prior to Gardeco being able to replace them.

7. Transport costs and labour.

Gardeco is only responsible for the transport costs of sending the replaced or repaired parts to the client. The customer is responsible for the costs for sending the damaged parts to Gardeco or to the distributor. Any other costs (transport, labour, or other) not related to the defect or damaged part are payable by the customer.

8. Inspection costs.

Customer visits for inspection or maintenance will be at the cost of the customer, even during the warranty period.

First Name:		Surname:	
Address:			
Town/City:		Postcode:	
Email address:			
Telephone number:			
Date of purchase:		Invoice number:	
Date of installation:		Stove model:	
Stove serial number:		Purchased from:	
Name and number of installer:			