

INSTALLATION AND USER MANUAL

Wood Burning Free Standing Stoves Tiverton and Stirling

BS EN 13240:2001+Amd 2:2004 - Eco-design Wood Stove - UKCA Approved – DEFRA Exempt

USER GUIDE

PLEASE RETAIN THIS GUIDE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Please read this user guide carefully before you assemble, install, operate and maintain your stove. If you have any more questions, please contact your local dealer.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

APPLIANCE LOCATION

The appliance must be located at specific distances from its surroundings. This is to prevent damage to products & furnishings within the vicinity of the appliance. Adequate space should be provided for servicing the appliance.

We recommend furnishings should always be kept 1.1m away from Tiverton and 1.3m away from Stirling, to avoid heat degradation over time. There must be a minimum clearance away from non-combustible materials of 100mm to each side and 100mm to the back of the appliance, with 350mm clearance above and in front of the appliance (Hearth), to provide sufficient space for heat to dissipate to room space. See below for suggested distance to combustible materials.

Distance to combustibles	Front	Side	Back	Hearth Temp
Tiverton	1100mm	500mm	275mm	>100°C
Stirling	1300mm	350mm	350mm	>100°C

VENTILATION

Your stove requires ventilation to supply it with air for complete combustion. Ventilation is also required for proper operation of flues and chimneys to ensure that the products of combustion are safely dispersed to the outside air. Please ensure the stove has sufficient ventilation for operation – See ADJ page 29, Table 1 for guidance.

Extraction fans lower the pressure in a building which can cause spillage of combustion products from an open-flued appliance. This can occur even if the appliance and the fan are in different rooms. If mechanical extraction is unavoidable in the same room as your stove, then seek specialist advice to ensure safe operation of the appliance.

A direct external air supply adaptor comes with this stove. This is to be retro fitted to the stove if required. This allows fresh air to pass directly into the stove via a suitable 100mm diameter duct (by others). This duct should be kept as short and as straight as possible. Installers **MUST** follow HETAS Technical Note 0020 – External Air Supply Guidance.

Safety Advice

Handling

Necessary facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling. (see stove weight on Pg 7)

Metal Parts

Be careful of personal injury when installing and maintaining this appliance.

Other possible injuries

The stove contains no harmful materials, but if there is a possibility of using any dangerous materials in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Important Warning

This appliance **MUST NOT** be installed into a chimney that is shared with any other heating appliance. If there is an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove, this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room, Specialist advice should be sought.

It is a legal requirement to install a Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detector in the same room as the stove. This needs to incorporate a battery which lasts the life of the detector. This alarm must be permanently fixed in the correct position, as per building regulations. In the event of the CO alarm being activated, when the appliance is working, then safe evacuation of the property should take place immediately. The appliance must not be used again, until a qualified person has inspected, tested and confirmed the system is in working condition. The CO alarm should be tested weekly and vacuumed clean each month.

Chimney

The chimney must be fitted in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and the relevant part of the Building Regulations. The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations and all local regulations, including those referring to National and European standards. Minimum chimney height is 4.5m. Check that the existing chimney is in good condition, dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The chimney must be swept and examined for soundness and suitability before the appliance is installed. Remedial action should be taken if required, seeking expert building advice if necessary. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 125mm (spigot diameter) at any point and not greater than 200mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method. The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove. When using a liner, a 125mm diameter flexible flue liner is permitted to be used on these appliances providing that the user only burn's, well-seasoned or kiln dried wood logs with the air limiter fitted in full accordance with the wood burning instructions. A 150mm diameter liner is always better where it is possible to use one. Where the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from the stove 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. If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local HETAS approved installer or registered chimney sweep. If there is no existing chimney then either a solid fuel compatible prefabricated block chimney or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel system chimney to BS EN 1856-1 can be used. These system chimneys must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

In the event of a chimney fire, Please complete the following steps - Close off the air supply to the stove, Move any combustible materials well-away from the stove and get everyone out of the building and Call 999.

Flue Draught

A flue draught of minimum 12pa to a maximum 25Pa may keep the appliance in good performance. If the flue draught exceeds 25Pa a draught stabilizer could be installed in order to control the rate of burning and prevent overfire. You should check the flue draught with a suitable draught gauge approx. 30 mins after lighting the stove. Ideally the flue pipe test point should be within the first 250mm off the outlet spigot.

Chimney Connection

You should brick up or seal an existing fireplace opening with a register plate. A short length of flue pipe of a minimum 125mm internal diameter may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney. This flue pipe should conform to Building Regulations. The existing fireplace must be filled so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flue way. The length of any horizontal run of flue pipe must not exceed 150mm (A suggestion clearance of at least 100mm between flue pipe to the side or rear Fireplace/chimney walls). It is essential that all connections between the stove and chimney-flue are sealed and made airtight. This appliance is not suitable for installation in a shared flue system. Both the chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if any parts of the chimney cannot be reached through the stove (with baffle removed), a soot door must be fitted in a suitable position to enable this to be done.

Air Supply

A permanent, unobstructed air opening is essential for the room or space containing this appliance. The air opening could be at least 4250mm² when a draught stabiliser is installed. Due care for air requirements will need to be taken if any other appliances are permitted to work in the same room and space. This should be only carried out by a competent stove installer. Air supply calculations must be completed as per current Building Regulations.

Material Clearances

It is workable for the appliance to be recessed in a prepared fireplace, but a suitable free air gap must be left around the sides, top and back of the appliance to reach maximum heat output and for access to the rear of the stove. In all instances the back wall of the fireplace recess and the hearth should be made of non-combustible material. The hearth on which the stove is to be placed should not be less than 12mm thick and should be in accordance with the current building regulations. Care should be taken to level the stove using the adjusting screws in the feet. The appliance shall be installed on a floor with adequate load-bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this prerequisite, suitable measures (e.g., load distributing plate) should be taken to achieve it.

Commissioning and Handover

An appropriate period of time for fire cement and mortar to dry out upon completion of the installation must be left in order to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to the atmosphere, a small fire should be lit first. Do not run the stove at full output for at least 24 hours. Finishing the installation and commissioning, the operating instructions and tools for your stoves should be kept to hand. It is also important to know how to use the stove properly and use only the recommend fuels for this appliance. The user should know how to have smoke or fumes emitted properly from the stove and be warned to prevent injuries in case of the presence of children, aged or infirm persons. A competent approved installer should complete all necessary smoke tests to confirm suitability of the flue system and appliance seals.

Operating Instructions

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open. Incorrect operation of the air controls or appliance flue dampers close can cause excess smoke and CO to enter the room.

Important Information

All local regulations, including those referring to National and European Standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance. This appliance is not suitable for installation in a shared flue system. The firebox and ashpit cover should be kept closed except during ignition, refueling and removal of residue material to prevent fume spillage. It is important to use this appliance correctly to achieve best results. When using the stove in situations where children, elderly or infirm persons are present, a fireguard must be used to prevent accidental contact with the stove. The fireguard should be manufactured and installed in accordance with British Standard.

Air Controls

Warning! Parts of the appliance, especially the external surfaces will be hot when in operation and due care needs to be taken e.g., Protective gloves should be used during operation.

It is essential for the appliance to have sufficient air supply for combustion and ventilation.

Primary Air

Primary air is controlled through the assembly on the bottom of the door. The control knob to the left provides a conventional air draught which passes through the fuel bed. The primary air intakes can be adjusted to control the fire in the combustion chamber.

Secondary Air

The appliance is fitted with an air wash system which can keep the heat-resistant glass of the fire door clean. This secondary air is controlled through the right control knob at the bottom of the stove. This controller has an air limited to ensure secondary / tertiary is always present.

Grate

The fire bed is wood burning only vermiculite board

Burning Wood

The refueling intervals at nominal heat output will be approximately 50 minutes. Wood or logs are not permitted to touch the baffle plate. Wood burns most efficiently with the primary air controls closed and the secondary control partially open. Moving the secondary control will control the burn rate of the stove. Wood burns best with a layer of ash, approx. 25mm thick on the fuel bed, care should be taken to only remove surplus residue from the stove. Only use dry, seasoned wood as fuel; the wood should have been cut, split and stacked for at least one year in a circulating air surround to dry out. **Only wood logs with a moisture content of less than 20% can be used.**

Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create excess smoke emissions, high levels of carbon monoxide, tar deposits in the stove / chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. Chimney fires can also occur due to poor fuel choices, Wood fuel purchased from an approved source may still require some drying out to remove surface water before use. A moisture meter can be used to test for wood moisture

Refueling Wood

If there is insufficient burning material in the fire bed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refueling 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

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this user guide should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke. We suggest that you refuel every 45 minutes to 1 hour, dependent on fuel.

The recommended maximum dimensions of wood logs are as specified below:

Model	Max fuel load	Max log length
Tiverton	2.8kg	290mm
Stirling	3.5kg	290mm

Lighting the stove

- Open the door and ensure the secondary/ air-wash control lever is fully opened. This is the control on the right.
- On first lighting, we recommend using 2 - 3 firelighters along with wood kindling built in a pyramid above the firelighters to obtain a good fire bed. Ignite the firelighters then close the stove door and allow the firelighters and wood kindling to ignite to the point where the embers are glowing.
- Add your fuel of choice and control the stove as advised. Burn small loads initially in your new appliance before full fires are used, to allow paint & fitting cement to cure.

NOTE. These initial fires may produce an acrid smell and smoke, windows should be left open to clear.

Controlling Stove

Burning wood:

- Air-wash/secondary air lever (The control knob to the right) - Use this to control the fire when burning wood.
- Primary air control lever (The control knob to the left) – This should be closed as wood does not need air from below to burn effectively.
- Avoid overloading your appliance as this may cause damage to the product and cause unstable burn conditions. See maximum fuel load stated in 'Fuel overloading' section on the previous page.

Recommended Fuels

- Split and dried logs properly seasoned with less than 20% moisture content (max. fuel load on page 4 should not be exceeded).
- Eco Logs – Follow instruction supplied – DO NOT overload, this will damage the stove.
- 'Ready to Burn' scheme approved fuels for wood burners.

Maintenance

Stove body

Use a soft brush to clean the stove; cleaning must ALWAYS be done after it has cooled down. The finish can be renewed with proprietary stove paint. Wear Suitable PPE

Baffle plate

Remove and clean the baffle plate once a month to avoid soot or fly ash.

Failure to do this could block the flue ways within the stove.

Wear Suitable PPE

Fireproof glass

Use a proprietary glass cleaner to clean the glass when cool. Any material that may damage the glass should not be used to clean the panel. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels and care should be taken.

Wear Suitable PPE

Ceramic rope

Ceramic or fiber glass rope is used on the stoves. Inspect the rope around the door and glass. If rope is becoming detached, use a proprietary rope glue to reattach it. Ensure you replace the rope in the case of it being in poor condition. Wear Suitable PPE

Flue & Chimney

Keep the chimney, flue way and any connection flue pipe swept regularly. As a minimum the chimney should be swept at least once a year, your chimney sweep may recommend more dependent on stove use. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire, then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and an open fire.

Keep all chimney sweeping certificates for stove, flue, chimney warranties & house insurances purposes.

Troubleshooting

Problem	Probable Cause	Recommended Action
Fire difficult to light	Green/Wet wood	Use recommended fuels
	Insufficient air	Open air controls
	Insufficient draft	Check flue is not obstructed, sweep if needed – Check air vents for blockages.
	Fuel too large	Use kindling/small logs to start fire
Fire burn's too quickly	Too much air	Reduce air controls Use Stove/Flue Thermometer
	Excessive draft	Install draft stabiliser/damper
	Insufficient Seal	Check condition of rope seal around glass
Smokes upon initial lighting	Cold flue pipe	Burn firelighters/small fuel loads to preheat flue prior to using larger fuel
Smokes while burning	Insufficient draft	Check flue is not obstructed Check air vents for blockages.
Glass blackening	Insufficient Air	Open air-wash control
	Damp fuel	Use recommended fuels
	Insufficient seal	Check condition of rope seal around glass
Glass crazing (minute splinter marks on glass)	Cold liquid hitting warm glass	Replace glass
Low heat output	Poor quality fuel	Use recommended fuels
	Insufficient Seal	Check condition of rope seal around glass

Technical information

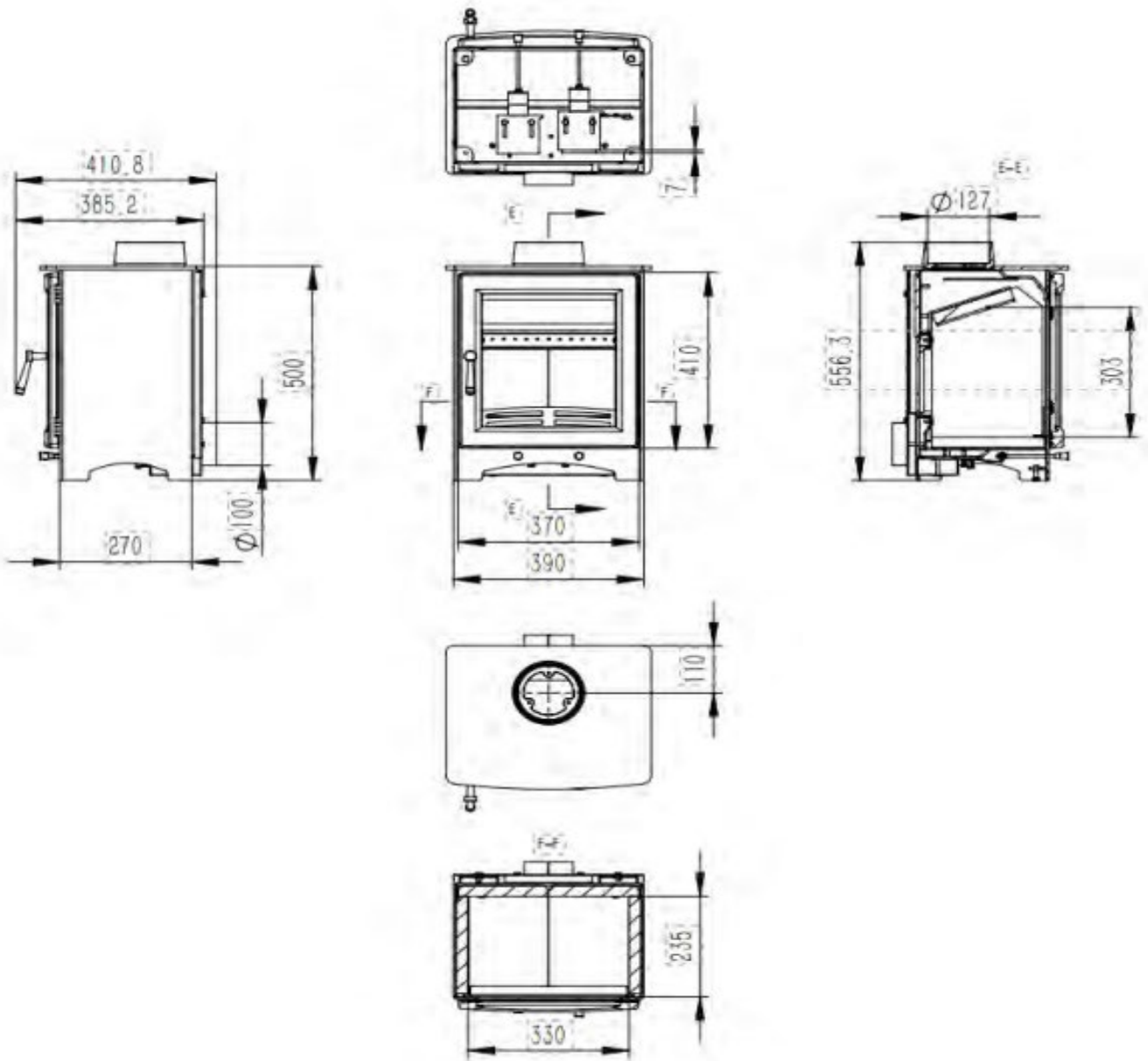
Appliance	Tiverton	Stirling
Fuel type	Beech	Beech
Output kW (nominal)	5.1	5.1
Net Efficiency (%)	84.4	83.9
CO Emissions at 13% O ₂ (vol%)	0.08	0.10
NO _x Emissions at 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	94	98
C _x H _y (OGC) Emissions at 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	63	77
Dust (PM) Emissions at 13% O ₂ (mg/m ³)	23	11
Flue gas temp. (°C)	249	233
Flue gas mass flow mean(g/s)	3.3	3.8


Dimension

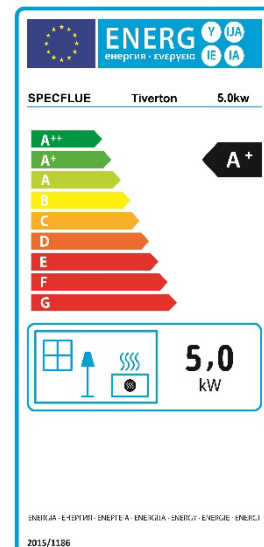
Appliance	Height(mm)	Width(mm)	Depth(mm)	Weight(kg)	Collar (mm)	Maximum log length(mm)
Tiverton	500	390	386	65	127	290
Stirling	560	560	359	87	127	290

Technical drawing

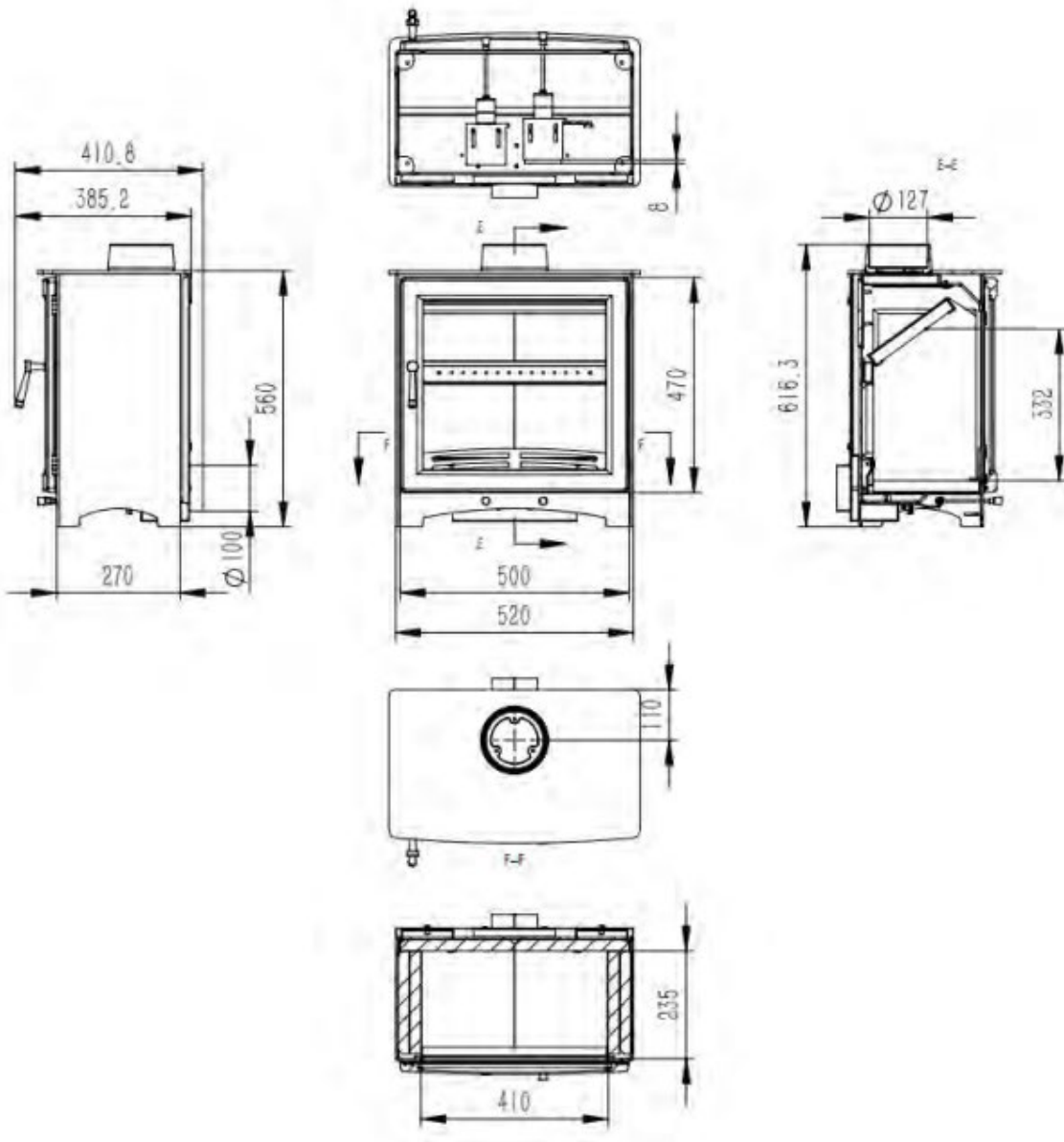
Tiverton



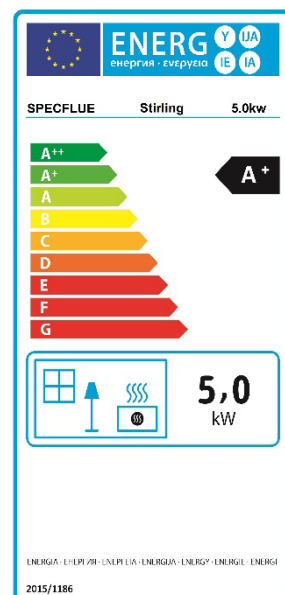
 <p>SPECFLUE</p> <p><i>...designed to be better</i></p>	
Manufactures Name	SPECFLUE
Model	Tiverton
Nominal Output:	5.0 kw (wood)
Standard Number:	BS EN 13240:2001+A2:2004
CO at 13%O2	0.08%(wood)
Appliance Efficiency:	84.4% (wood)
Please Refer to User Manual	
Min.Distance To Combustibles	Side:500mm,Rear:275mm,Front:1100mm
Cannot be used in a shared flue	
Use Recommended Fuels Only	
Manufacturer :8 Curzon Road,Chilton Industrial Estate,Sudbury,Suffolk,CO102XW	



Stirling



SPECFLUE	
<i>...designed to be better</i>	
Manufactures Name	SPECFLUE
Model	Stirling
Nominal Output:	5.0 kw (wood)
Standard Number:	BS EN 13240:2001+A2:2004
CO at 13%O ₂	0.10%(wood)
Appliance Efficiency:	83.9% (wood)
Please Refer to User Manual	
Min.Distance To Combustibles	Side:350mm,Rear:350mm,Front:1300mm
Cannot be used in a shared flue	
Use Recommended Fuels Only	
Manufacturer :8 Curzon Road,Chilton Industrial Estate,Sudbury,Suffolk,CO102XW	



UK READ THE INSTRUCTION BOOKLET AND THESE SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION

These instructions together with those in the instruction booklet cover the basic principles to ensure the satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations as they affect the installation of the stove. It should be noted that the Building Regulations requirements may be met by adopting the relevant recommendations given in British Standards BS 8303, BS EN 15287-1:2007: +A1:2010 as an alternative means to achieve an equivalent level of performance to that obtained following the guidance given in Approved Document J. Please note that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a Competent Person registered with a government approved Competent Persons Scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a Scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk.

CO Alarms: Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2023 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

The Clean Air Act 1993 and Smoke Control Areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an "exempt" appliance ("exempted" from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively. Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here at:

<https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Tiverton, Stirling and Framlingham have been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs with a moisture content of 20% or less.

Refuelling on to 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

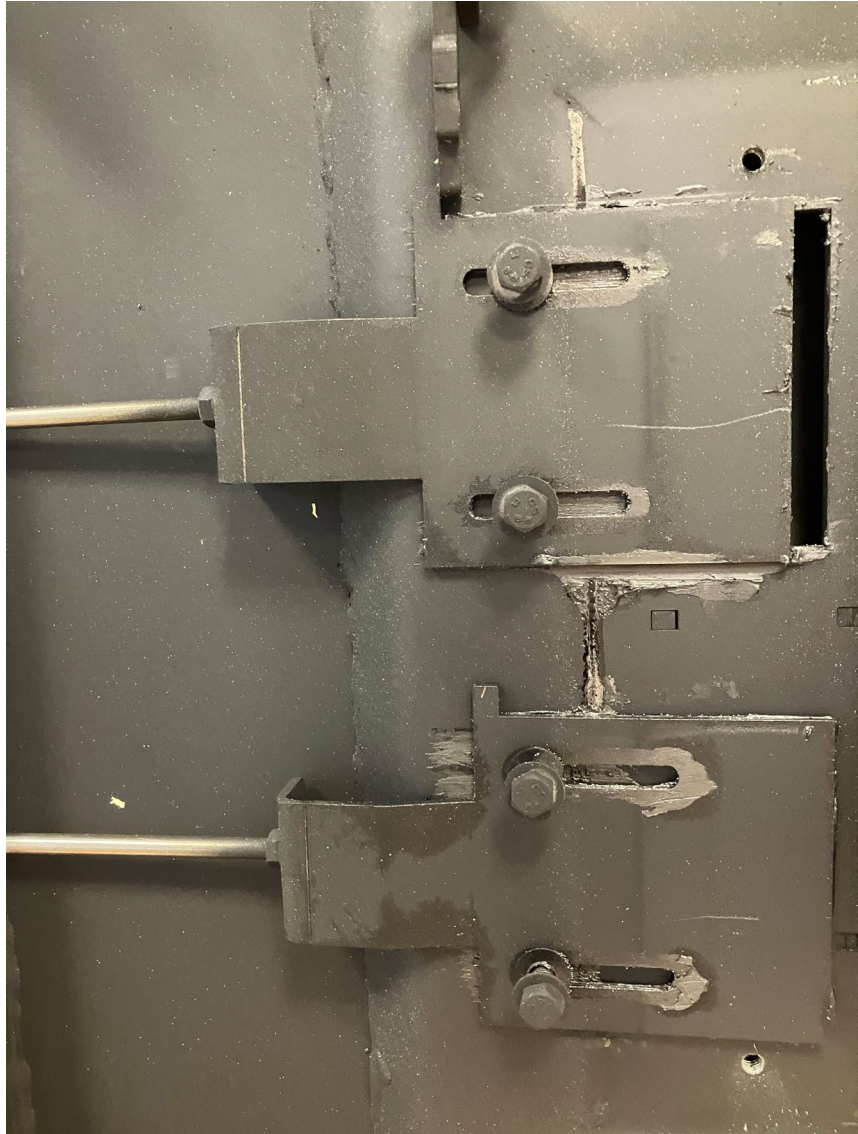
The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke.

Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. This appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open. Incorrect operation of the air controls or installation of flue dampers can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls closed, appliance dampers shut or door left open.

Minimum Secondary / Tertiary Control Setting – Underneath Stove.

Welded Air limiter to structure of stove



Secondary / Tertiary Air Control

Primary Air Control

Tiverton Control Slide Plate leaves a 7 mm opening when fully closed.

Stirling Control Slide Plate leaves a 8 mm opening when fully closed.

**UK
CA**

Tiverton
BS EN 13240:2001+Amd 2:2004
Kiwa Report No. 61837-1 / Nov 2023

Stirling
BS EN 13240:2001+Amd 2:2004
Kiwa Report No. 61837-2 / Nov 2023

WARRANTY

The Tiverton and Stirling stoves are automatically covered by a 12-month warranty for safety, performance and construction. This can be extended by a further 4-year conditional warranty providing that the stove has been installed by a qualified competent approved installer or suitably signed off by local building control covering the installation of the stove and, by registering your product within 1 month of the purchase of the stove.

Under the Terms and Conditions of the extended warranty, the installation of the stove will need to both comply with the current building regulations and be installed by a qualified competent approved installer. Furthermore, the stove has to be serviced and maintained annually by a suitably qualified competent approved installer or chimney sweep and the certificate of installation and all records/receipts and annual servicing records will need to be provided in the event of any claim.

Please note, as is normal practice in the industry, bricks, baffles, glass, grate, log retaining fence, ashpan and rope seals are considered as consumable parts and will require replacement during routine maintenance and as such are not covered under any warranty conditions.

Spare parts can be ordered through the stockist who supplied the stove or directly through ourselves.

In the event of any warranty claim then in the first instance a claim must be made with the stockist or stove dealer who supplied the stove and must follow our Terms and Conditions as set out below. It is entirely at Specflue Ltd decision whether to repair or replace any part that it considers are defective. Any repaired or replaced parts are covered only for the remaining warranty period of the stove unit.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Your Stove is guaranteed against any defects providing:

1. The stove was installed according to our instructions and installation was carried out by a qualified competent approved installer or an appropriate Building Control Certificate of Completion was issued which must accompany any claim
2. No damage has occurred during the installation
3. The chimney has either been inspected and repaired as necessary or replaced with a suitable flue system and any high draught issues have been remedied
4. The serial number of the stove must accompany the claim
5. The stove must be kept in a continuous serviceable condition with no corrosion evident or allowed to have taken place. If older than 12 months then proof of an annual service record must be provided.
6. There has been no modifications made to the construction or internal components or incorrect service parts installed
7. The stove has not been over-fired through:
 - a. Overfilling the firebox with fuel and/or burning it continuously with fully open air sliders
 - b. Burning incorrect or prohibited fuels e.g., house coal, fuels containing high levels of petroleum coke, Sulphur or contaminated wood (paint, varnish, creosotes etc.)
8. Excessive ash when burning wood has been removed
9. The stove has not been allowed to slumber continuously overnight
10. The stove is not used in a damp environment
11. The stove has not been used in a commercial environment (rental property, hotel, public barn etc.) where there is opportunity for the members of the public who are not familiar to the operation to misuse or abuse the safe operation of it.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY

The warranty is non transferrable and will only stay with the original retail purchaser. Copy of the original sales receipt will need to be seen as proof of purchase. It does not cover such things as unauthorised modifications or repairs, misuse or abuse, accidental damage, illegal installations and if the stove has not been serviced every 12 months.

Specflue Ltd will not under any circumstances cover any incidental or consequential loss which includes any commercial loss, damage to any furnishings, damage to non-related products, removal/reinstallation costs, transports delay or additional transport costs or any injury to persons or property.

The Specflue Ltd warranty does not affect your statutory rights.