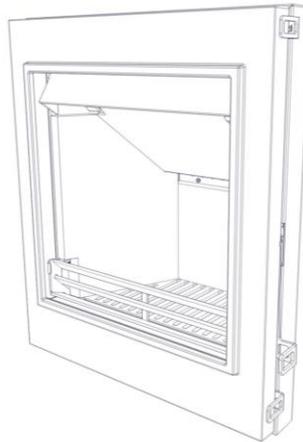


FGi, FXi & FPi 5 Taper INSET STOVE – V3

5 kW Nominal Output



Installation and Operating Instructions

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when the installation is complete. Leave the stove ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance and operation of controls.

Important: – These products must be installed by a suitably qualified installer.

DEFRA Clean Air Act Exemption

The **FGi/FXi/FPi 5 Taper** stove has been exempted under the Clean Air Act 1993 to burn seasoned wood logs in designated smokeless zones in the UK. This is subject to the correct fitting of the air control plate (the part and fitting instructions are supplied separately) maintaining the air wash control above a minimum setting at all times. **Instructions for wood burning MUST be followed in order to ensure compliance at all times.**

This appliance is guaranteed for 12 months subject to conditions. The extended firebox warranty will only be valid if the annual service plus flue sweeping has been carried out and noted on the warranty card and the appliance has been registered online.

Register online today to activate warranty: <http://www.charltonandjenrick.co.uk/warranty>

Fireline UK – A division of: Charlton & Jenrick Ltd, Unit D Stafford Park 2, Telford, Shropshire, TF3 3AR

T: 0845 519 5991

F: 0845 519 5992

PLEASE READ ALL THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY!

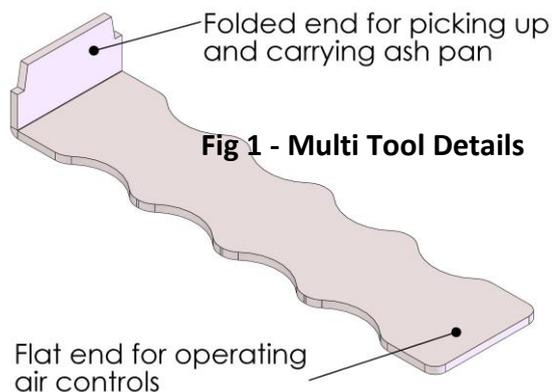
For safety reasons it is essential that your stove is correctly installed and operated. Fireline Stoves cannot accept responsibility for any fault or consequential problems arising through incorrect installation or operation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page No
1. List of Components	2
2. Component Identification and Assembly	2
3. Installation Instructions	3
3.1 Warnings and important safety information	3
4 Installation Information	4
4.1 Chimney	4
4.2 Ventilation	5
4.3 Flue Draught	5
4.4 Connection to Chimney	5
4.5 Material Clearances	6
4.6 Hearths	6
4.7 Commissioning & Handover	6
5. Technical Data – Declaration of Performance (DoP)	8
6. Operating Instructions	9
6.1 Safety notes for Your Guidance	9
6.2 Warnings	10
6.3 DEFRA Clean air act	10
6.4 Air controls	11
6.5 Cleaning	12
6.6 Fuels	12
6.7 Important Information for Wood Burning	12
6.8 Notes on smokeless fuel burning	13
6.9 Lighting the stove	13
6.10 Re-fuelling	14
6.11 Shutting down	14
6.12 Shutting down for prolonged periods	15
6.13 Maintenance	15
7.	
8. Dimensions	16
8.1 FGi/FXi/FPi5 Taper	16
8. Frequently Asked Questions	19

1. List of Components

Description of Parts	Qty
FGi/FXi/FPi Stove Assembly	1
Multi Tool	1
Ash Pan	1
Flue Spigot Collar	1
Spigot Collar fixing screws & nuts	3
Stove Operating Gloves	1



2. Component Identification and Preparations for Installation

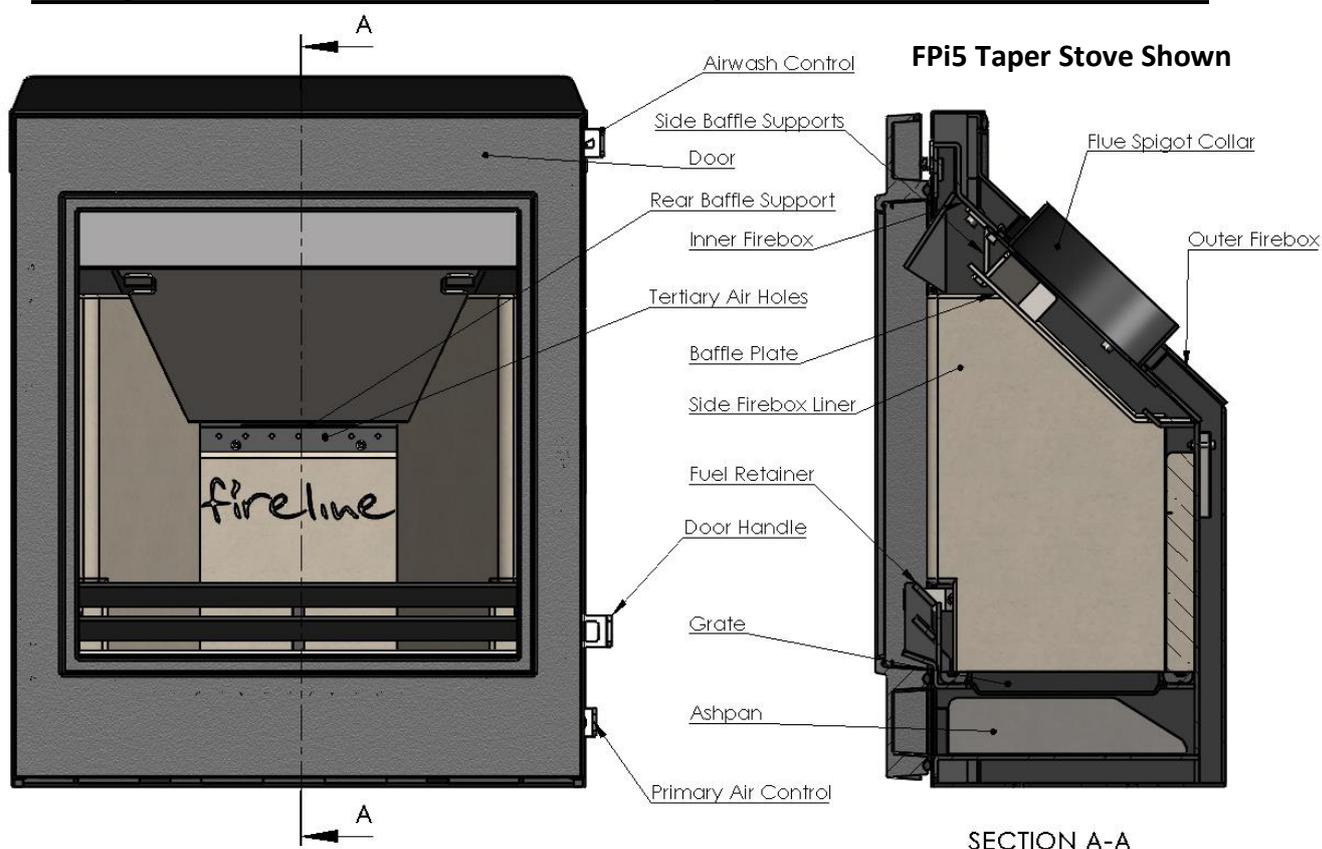


Fig 2 – FGi/FXi/FPi 5 Taper Stove Assembly and controls

Your stove comes packed in a plywood crate. Carefully remove the straps and lift off the upper crate. Remove any plastic packaging, open the door and remove all the contents. See List of Components section and check contents carefully.

- 2.1 To remove the baffle plate lift up and forward to disengage from its supports.
- 2.2 Now gently remove the two side firebox liners. Remove the firebox rear liner and fuel retainer bars. Handle & store very carefully to one side where the liners will not get broken.
- 2.3 The flue spigot collar can now be removed from inside the firebox. Use 3mm ceramic gasket provided or fire cement to re-seal later.
- 2.4 To remove the door first release the 8 screws behind the door holding the metal wrap around trim to the firebox. When the trim is free the door can be lifted off its pins and placed out of the way.

- 2.5 Remove the metal outer trim to expose the firebox itself.
- 2.6 Remove the inner firebox from the outer firebox by releasing the 4 x countersunk screws from the support blocks each side of the firebox.
- 2.7 Place the inner firebox into the opening and drill and secure through the base to the hearth or into the wall/back panel through the sides of the casing.
- 2.8 Now proceed to install the stove according to these instructions and current installation standards or HETAS advice. The internal parts of the stove can be re-assembled as the reverse of the previous removal instructions.

3 Installation Instructions

3.1 WARNINGS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

3.1.1 READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION!

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure 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 local regulations including Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations including UK or EU standards referred to as they affect the installation of the stove. Approved Document J is particularly important for England and Wales and can be downloaded for no cost at:

https://www.planningportal.co.uk/info/200135/approved_documents/72/part_j_-_combustion_appliances_and_fuel_storage_systems

Also of importance are Approved documents L1 A and B conservation of fuel and power. The Domestic Heating Compliance Guide will also be found useful.

In addition to these instructions the requirements of BS 8303 and BS EN 15287 must be fulfilled. The installation is a notifiable building works as defined in the building regulations and that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation 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.

3.1.2 Important Chimney Warning

This stove must not be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

3.1.3 Extractor Fan Warning

There must not be an extractor fan fitted in the same room as the stove as this can cause the stove to emit fumes into the room. If unavoidable the appliance must be checked with A.D. 1.21 and necessary action taken.

3.1.4 Cleaning and Chimney Sweeping

The appliance, flue & chimney must be cleaned and checked internally and externally regularly in use and especially after a period of disuse (e.g. after summer). Lift down the baffle at least weekly to check for build up of soot or debris on the top from the flue pipe. Remove the baffle and check the flue spigot and connector is fully clear at regular intervals. The chimney and flue connector must be swept at least annually, more often when used with sooty fuels or damp wood. A wire centred sweeps brush with guide wheel is recommended. Any loose, broken or leaking joints or flue ways MUST be repaired immediately.

3.1.5 Fuels

Only use recommended fuels which are seasoned (or kiln dried) wood logs or smokeless briquetted fuels. The appliance can be damaged by burning petroleum coke, liquid fuels or general rubbish and this will invalidate your warranty and risk your personal safety. **The appliance must not be used as a rubbish incinerator.**

3.1.6 Maintenance

Annual checking and servicing of the appliance and flue by a competent engineer is recommended.

3.1.7 Ventilation

Adequate ventilation is ESSENTIAL for the safe and efficient operation of any solid fuel or wood burning appliance. Ventilation MUST be provided where required by the stove output or flue under-performance. Keep all ventilation clear and free of blockage. See VENTILATION in INSTALLATION section.

Health And Safety Precautions

Special care must be taken when installing this stove to meet all requirements of the Health & Safety at Work act.

3.1.8 Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for unloading and site handling. Fireline Stoves are very heavily built so always ask for assistance when lifting and siting the stoves.

3.1.9 Fire Cement

Some types of fire cement are caustic and should not be allowed to come into contact with the skin. In case of skin contact, wash immediately with plenty of water.

3.1.10 Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

3.1.11 Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove, proper care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

4.0 Installation Information

4.1 Chimney

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. Minimum chimney height is 4.5m. Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 125mm and ideally not more than 200mm. Although 125mm (5") is permitted as the appliance is DEFRA exempt, the recommended minimum diameter is 150mm (6") as good practice wherever possible. 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.

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 dealer/stockist or chimney specialist. If there is no existing chimney then either a solid fuel compatible prefabricated block chimney or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

4.2 Ventilation

Purpose provided ventilation is not required in England and Wales unless the appliance nominal rated output is greater than 5kW. Over 5kW 5.5 cm² of ventilation (550mm²) is required for every kW output above 5. For example 6.5 kW requires 8.25 cm² and 8 kW needs 16.5cm². In any case, if difficulty in starting the fire or any fuming is experienced, ventilation must be put in place as required to eliminate these flue problems. If a flue draught stabiliser is fitted then extra ventilation is required. See Document J of the Building Regulations for detailed guidance especially in new build properties.

4.3 Flue Draught

A flue draught of minimum 1.2mm to a maximum 2.5mm water gauge (12 to 25 Pascals) is required for satisfactory appliance performance. When this is measured at the flue spigot collar it equates to 22 Pascal's minimum to approximately 35-40 maximum. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and, if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught control or draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled to prevent over-firing.

4.4 Connection to the Chimney

This appliance is **not** suitable for use in a shared flue.

A flue liner may be used although is not required for operation of the stove. A sound and safe brick or clay lined chimney is acceptable. A reputable registered and experienced installer will advise. All installations must comply with Building Regulations.

An existing fireplace opening can be bricked up or sealed with a register plate. A short length of flue pipe of a minimum 125mm internal diameter (150mm min where the flue spigot socket is 150mm diameter) may then be used to connect the stove to the chimney or flue liner. A maximum of 150mm horizontal flue pipe can be used. This flue pipe should conform to Building Regulations. The stove should be insulated and properly fitted into the fireplace opening by back filling with 6:1 ratio vermiculite & cement mixture using minimal water through the top of the fireplace or flue spigot opening. The surface should be finished using 1:1:8 mix of cement, lime and sand. Any connecting pipe can be fitted and the spigot pushed up from inside the stove and rotated onto its keyhole slots to join to the pipe. Ensure that the pipe end is no closer than 76mm to the side or rear chimney walls.

Ideally, the old fireplace should be filled in so that there is a smooth streamlined entry into the flue way. It is essential that all connections between the stove and chimney-flue are sealed and made airtight with sealing rope, clamping rings and/or fire cement or heat resisting cement where required.

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.

4.5 Material Clearances

Safety Distances from Combustible Surfaces:

Model	Side	150mm Shelf	150mm Shelf - <small>WITH TOP DEFLECTOR</small>
FGi/FXi/FPi 5 T150mm	400mm		125mm

A stove top deflector heat shield is supplied with every stove to provide help for combustible shelves or surrounds that are closer than ideal to the stove top. With the deflector fitted a 6" combustible shelf can be maintained at minimum 125mm (5") from the stove top. Fitting this part is optional and it does not affect stove operation at all.

In addition it is strongly recommended that any furniture or other combustible materials are kept at least 900mm clear from the front of the stove.

As a guideline, materials that are in 'line of sight' to the stove are more likely to overheat than materials that are not in 'line of sight' due to direct radiation from the stove body. Materials above the stove are more likely to overheat than materials alongside or below. A guideline limiting temperature for solid timber (not surface finishes) is approximately 80-85 degrees C with a normal ambient room temperature. Temperatures of combustible materials can be substantially lowered with a simple heat shield constructed of a non-combustible material and small air gap between the shield and combustible material.

Distances from NON-combustible materials:

The stove can be recessed in a suitable sized non-combustible fireplace. **Allow minimum 130mm clearance from the right side of the stove for door handle operation.** To conform to building regulations the fireplace recess walls should be at least 200mm thick or each rear leaf at least 100mm thick in the case of a cavity wall at the rear. If these dimensions are not met further protection for any combustible materials must be provided. The walls of the fireplace recess and the hearth must be made of non-combustible material.

4.6 Hearths:

All FGi/FXi/FPi Taper inset stoves require a 125mm thick non-combustible constructional hearth beneath them to protect the building; this can include any solid non-combustible floor. A non-combustible superimposed hearth forming an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side must also be provided. The superimposed hearth must not be less than 12mm thick and must have a clearly defined edge (change of level) to discourage placing of any combustible materials on or partially over it. Ensure the hearth is flat & level and the back panel and surround are at right angles to the hearth.

The appliance shall be installed on a floor with adequate load-bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this requirement, suitable measures (e.g. load distributing plate) should be provided to achieve it.

4.7 Commissioning and Handover

Building Regulations require that a CO detector must be fitted in the same room as the stove according to current standards or codes of practice. Advise the customer of the importance of this device and maintaining it.

Upon completion of the installation, allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out. A small fire may then be lit and checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to atmosphere.

Advise the customer not to run the stove at full output for at 3 – 4 days. Explain that the stoves can provide much more or less than their rated heat outputs depending upon how they are burnt and fuels and fuel loads used.

Warn the customer that using excessive air (having the air controls open too wide for too long) can over-fire and irreparably damage the stove. Damage caused by over firing is NOT covered by any warranty.

On completion of the installation and commissioning, check that all parts of the appliance are correctly fitted and ensure that the operating instructions and operating tools (including gloves) for the stove are left with the customer. You must be sure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used on the stove and warn them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove.

Advise the user on what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted into the room from the stove – see **Safety Notes** section. The user should be warned that they **MUST** use a suitable fireguard in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

5.0 Technical Data

Manufacturer: Charlton & Jenrick Ltd.

Range Designation: FGi/FXi/FPi Taper Inset Stoves.

Models: FGi/FXi/FPiST with nominal outputs of 5kW.

Intended Use: Domestic heating appliances without supply of hot water

Independently Performance & Safety tested by: Kiwa Gastec, Notified Body No: 0558

Constasy of Performance System: ISO9001

Model	FGi/FXi/FPi 5 Taper	Notes
Appliance gross weight (packed): (Kg)	75	
Approximate Output Range: (kW)	3.9-5.8	
Harmonised Test Standard	EN13229: 2001 Amd 2: 2004	
Additional Characteristics Standard	DIN+	
Additional Particulate Emissions Test Standard:	PD6434	
Performance Characteristics Using Wood Fuel		
Test Report Issue Date	03/18	
Total Efficiency (%)	80.3	
Declared nominal Output: (kW)	5.0	
Tested nominal Output: (kW)	5.0	
Tested wood re-fueling interval: (h)	0.82	
Flue gas mass flow on wood fuel: (g/s)	4.1	
Mean CO emission (@13% O ₂): (%) (Nmg/m ³)	0.09 (1125)	
Mean C _n H _m emission (@13% O ₂): (Nmg/m ³)	86	
Mean NOx emission (@13% O ₂): (Nmg/m ³)	80	
DIN+ particulates (@13% O ₂): (Nmg/m ³)	31	
PD6434 Particulate Emissions High output: (gh ⁻¹)	3.1	
PD6434 Particulate Emissions Low output: (gh ⁻¹)	2.3	
Optical Density Time > 0.2 High (Mins)	1.0	
Optical Density Time > 0.2 Low (Mins)	0.3	
*Mean Flue Temp: (Deg C)	276	*at nominal heat output
*Max Log Length:	2-300mm 9-12"	*Log length varies front to back due to taper.
EEL Labelling Category	A+	
Performance Characteristics Using Maxibrite Fuel		
Total Efficiency: (%):	80.7	*With DEFRA air limiter fitted.
Declared nominal output: (kW)	5.0	
Tested nominal output: (kW)	5.0	
Tested re-fuelling interval: (h)	1.02	
Flue gas mass flow: (g/s)	3.4	
Mean CO emission (@13% O ₂): (%) (Nmg/m ³)	0.08 (1000)	
Mean C _n H _m emission (@13% O ₂): (Nmg/m ³)	24	
Mean NOx emission (@13% O ₂): (Nmg/m ³)	89	
DIN+ particulates (@13% O ₂): (Nmg/m ³)	5	
Mean Flue Temperature: (Deg C)	288	*at nominal heat output
Safety Distances From Combustibles		
Side (mm):	150	
150mm Shelf (mm):	400	
Shelf (with top deflector fitted) (mm):	125	

Signed:



Peter Mintoft
Director
March 2018

NOTE: Refuelling intervals for testing are chosen according to the standards concerned for performance testing and are comparative only. They **do not** relate directly to re-fuelling intervals that can/might/will be achieved on an installed product. Re-fuelling intervals of 1-1.5h for wood and 3-4+ hours for Maxibrite would be more usual. Under normal conditions on a low air control setting stoves should stay in overnight on suitable briquetted smokeless fuel.

6.0 Operating Instructions

6.1 Safety Notes for your guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS – Always use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 Fireguards for use with solid fuel appliances in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.

DO NOT perform modifications to the appliance as this could seriously compromise safety in operation.

DO NOT OVERFIRE – it is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity, this could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing – if any part of the stove starts to glow red, including baffle plate or fuel retainer, the fire is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a reduced and safe setting – **careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.**

WARNING – FUME EMISSION

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur which is not normally of serious concern. **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: -

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate room and leave the premises.
2. Let the fire out, or remove and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. Check for flue chimney blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.

If necessary, seek professional advice from chimney or stove specialists.

Important! – Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE

- Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.
- Call the Fire Service
- Reduce the appliance burning rate by closing all air controls fully.
- Move furniture and rugs away from the fireplace and remove any nearby ornaments.
- Place a fireguard or spark guard in front of the stove.
- Feel the chimneybreast for sign of excessive heat.
- Do not relight the fire until the chimney and flue ways have been examined by a professional.

If the wall is becoming hot, move the furniture away. Ensure that the Fire Service can gain access to your roof space in order to check this area for signs of fire spread.

CO ALARMS

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” below.

WARNING If the CO Alarm sounds unexpectedly:-

1. Open Doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises.
2. Let the fire go out.

6.2 Warnings:

This appliance is not designed for open operation and therefore should **not** be operated with the doors open.

This stove is designed to burn wood and smokeless fuels cleanly with high efficiency. However, for this product to work properly it must be used correctly. If used correctly this stove will burn with the very useful feature of clean glass.

It is **essential** that the stove has an adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. The primary, secondary and tertiary air inlets must be kept clear from obstruction.

Warning! This appliance will be very **hot** when in operation and due care should be taken when operating the controls. A tool and a pair of high quality leather gloves are provided to assist safe operation.

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

6.3 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 Northern Ireland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs under Section 16 of the Environmental Better regulation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016. In Wales these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers.

The Fireline FGi/FXi/FPi 5 Taper stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. This is conditional upon fitting the supplied secondary air control (air wash) limiters and following the wood burning instructions precisely. Suitable Authorised fuels can also be used in the appliances in Smoke Control Areas (see Authorised fuels for use in Smoke Control Areas here <https://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/fuels.php>).

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: <http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/>. 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

6.4 Air Controls

Keep air controls and inlets/outlets clean and free from ash or debris at all times. Keep ventilator air inlet grille (if fitted) clean and clear at all times.

Do not leave air controls fully open unless monitoring the fire as over firing damage (typically bucking of components) can result which is not covered by any warranty.

6.4.1 Primary Air

Primary air is controlled via the slider air control at the right side near the bottom of the door. This provides a conventional air draught to the bed of the fire. The primary air intake needs to be adjusted to give the best results when burning different fuels. It will usually be closed or nearly closed when burning wood fuel and open when burning coal or smokeless type fuels.

6.4.2 Secondary Air (Air Wash)

Wood Burning: FGi/FXi/FPi Taper stoves are provided with a sophisticated patented “air wash” system. This secondary air supply to the stove is controlled through a slider assembly located on the top right hand side of the stove. Move the slider fully to the right to start or revive a wood fire. If you want clean glass, always leave this control open some way whilst burning unless the stove is being shut right down for a long period. The only time this control should be fully closed is for maximum efficiency using smokeless fuels or for very slow burning on wood – which will cause tar, soot and smoke and is not recommended. The DEFRA air restrictor will deliberately prevent full closure of this control.

Smokeless coal fuel burning: Move the air wash control slider fully to the right side and open the primary air spinner on the door fully for starting or reviving a coal fire. Returning the air wash lever towards the closed position will reduce the air supply progressively and improve the efficiency for burning smokeless fuels as the fire warms up. Also reduce the primary air control if required to regulate heat output. Do not leave on maximum setting unless monitoring the fire to ensure over firing damage does not occur. **NOTE: It is not necessary to open the secondary air slider more than 3-4mm once the stove is warmed up when burning smokeless coals. Opening any further will keep the glass slightly cleaner but will reduce thermal efficiency.**

6.4.3 Tertiary Air

This appliance is also fitted with a draught controlled tertiary air system that burns otherwise uncombusted gasses in the products of combustion thereby improving efficiency, increasing heat output and decreasing unwanted atmospheric emissions. The Tertiary air supply to the stove is controlled entirely by the draught in the flue and firebox. At certain stages of burning you will notice “jets” of flame emerging near the air holes to the rear of the firebox.

6.4.4 Multifuel Grate

Your stove is fitted with a multifuel grate. The grate is a strong set of cast iron bars with suitable air slots that assist the burning of most fuels. When burning coal type fuels it is important to use a poker GENTLY where required to de-ash regularly to ensure that the primary airflow is not impeded, as a build-up of ash *when burning coal* can damage the cast iron grate. A build up of wood ash when burning wood will not harm the grate and indeed wood burns better on a bed of ash. Excessive wood ash build up is not to be recommended however.

6.4.5 Ashpan

It is essential that you empty the ash pan regularly when burning coal type fuels. Use the forked end of tool to lift the ash pan out of the stove. DO NOT allow coal ash to build up underneath the bed as this may cause damage to the grate.

6.5 Cleaning

6.5.1 Glass:

Despite the advanced air wash system provided, the glass will still need cleaning from time to time depending on the fuel quality and burning rates used. Never clean glass when the stove is hot. Always use stove glass cleaner or ceramic hob cleaner, which is available from your stove retailer. As an alternative, use a wet cloth with some of the wood ash if burning wood but be very careful to use very clean ash so as not to scratch the glass. DO NOT use coal ash to clean the glass.

6.5.2 Outer body:

The outer body simply needs to be dusted from time to time. DO NOT use wet cloths as it will spread plaster, cement, fire cement or fire board dust and subsequently cause the paint to turn grey with heat and leave swirling white marks where it has been wiped. DO NOT use any kind of furniture polish or cleaning agent other than your stove suppliers recommended paint.

6.5.3 Inner firebox:

Brush the inside of the firebox clean from time to time to check the integrity of the plates and liners etc. It is not normally necessary to re-paint inside the firebox due to the high temperatures that mean that the paint does not have much effect before being burnt off. Steel and vermiculite board liners are resilient firebox materials and will give reliable service without major cleaning or work on the firebox. The liner boards may require replacement fairly regularly depending upon fuels and the type of usage experienced. Lining boards are not covered by warranty, as they are a wearing consumable part.

6.5.4 Baffle:

It is essential to check the top of the baffle for build up of soot and ash regularly when in use and after a long period of no use. From time to time remove the baffle if necessary to ensure that the flue way entrance is clear.

6.5.5 Air Supply:

It is essential to check any air supply ventilator in the property is fully clear and open if installed.

6.6 Fuels

The appliance is fitted with a versatile multifuel grate and the appliance has been tested and approved burning dry (<20% moisture), kiln dried or well-seasoned logs or Maxibrite smokeless fuel. These are the recommended fuels. For all other fuels please contact the manufacturer for advice. **Warning!- Petroleum coke fuels or household waste must not be burnt on this appliance.**

Should any difficulties arise over fuel quality or suitability, consult your local approved fuel merchant.

6.7 Important Information for Wood burning

With a full load of wood, the stove will need to be refuelled approximately every 45 min to 1.5 hours. Wood can be stacked higher in the stove than solid mineral fuel but care must be taken that logs do not touch the baffle or the glass panel. **Do not stack logs above the level of the tertiary air inlets at the back of the stove.**

Wood burns most efficiently with the primary air controls closed and the secondary (air wash) controls open. Carefully adjusting the fuel load and secondary air controls will then control the burn rate of the stove. Always make sure that flames are visible above the wood after re-fuelling

for cleanest burning. After re-fuelling open the air wash full for 3 to 5 minutes or until the logs are completely blackened to achieve full flames above the fuel.

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally.

Burn only dry, well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked - under protection from rain - for at least 12-24 months with free air movement around the sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. **Wood that is not properly dry ('dry' is considered to be less than 20% internal moisture content) uses up energy from the burn process to evaporate the water inside the wood thus creating very poor conditions for combustion.** The main cause of burning problems with wood stoves is due to excessively damp wood. Wood can appear perfectly dry on the outside but still contain 40-50% water on the inside. A moisture meter can be purchased from stove and equipment suppliers if you wish to check your wood source is correct.

6.7.1 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 so 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.

6.7.2 Fuel overloading

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

6.7.3 Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke and spillage into the room. The appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open.

6.7.4 Primary Air left open

Operation with the primary air controls left open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls or door left open.

6.8 Notes on Smokeless Fuel (Maxibrite) burning

Maxibrite, briquetted smokeless and coal type fuels require very different burning conditions to log burning. When the stove is established and burning well, the air wash can be closed fully and the burning rate controlled with the primary air control and refuelling to obtain maximum efficiency. Maxibrite and other smokeless briquetted fuels can burn with very little primary air and stay in for many hours. NEVER use house coal or any grade of smoky coal fuel. Damage to glass panels and internal components of the stove can occur with other fuels.

6.9 Lighting the Stove

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure in steadily and to give a long service life of the paint finish. During this curing in process you may notice an unpleasant smell whilst the finishes finally cure. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

First, open the primary and secondary air wash controls fully. Then load the firebox with plenty of starting fuel, i.e. dry kindling sticks and firelighters. A tall lattice crib pattern works well for the

kindling. If using briquetted smokeless fuels, place a good layer into the firebox as well. Light the firelighter leaving the air controls fully open. Leave the door slightly ajar for 10 minutes to enhance initial starting and reduce smoke emission – DO NOT leave the stove unattended if the door is left ajar. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually by adding a few small sticks, well split logs or Maxibrite briquettes at a time. Once you have a good fire bed established across the grate, further fuel can be added step by step as required. Don't be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls too much until the fire is really well established for some time. Once the ignition period is well under way, gradually reduce the air control opening to establish the burning intensity you require. For wood burning the primary air control should be nearly or fully closed.

6.10 Re-fuelling

When burning briquetted smokeless fuel, the fire will begin to die down with a significant amount of white ash showing amongst the fuel. **Gently** run a poker through the fire bed to remove most of the ash into the ashpan. Empty the ashpan if it is nearly full and then re-fuel with a good load of briquettes. The fuel load should initially be sloped from level with the top of the fuel retainer to not above the rear firebox liner board. Whilst approval test cycles are 1-2 hours, a stove burning briquetted smokeless fuels may be kept in over night easily.

When burning wood, the fire will die down as the fuel is consumed. When the flames disappear and the remainder is breaking down into glowing embers it is an appropriate time to consider re-fuelling. **NOTE: If the flames disappear and there are still lumps of solid wood left this indicates excessive internal moisture in the wood or insufficient air supply/flue draught.**

NOTE: To eliminate unwanted smoke emission, after loading new logs on to the fire, open the air wash control up fully for 3-5 minutes or until the logs are blackened all over to boost the fire and get flames issuing from the top of the fuel as soon as possible. When flames are well established, reduce the air wash to the running setting required. **Burning without flames above the fuel will create unnecessary smoke.** Do not load fuel above the tertiary air inlet holes at the back of the firebox or allow it to spill onto the glass.

Loading 2 to 3 medium sized logs will produce a good output with reasonable burn time, generally small logs will burn up much quicker producing a high output for a short time and a large log will take longer to burn and produce less output over a given time. These appliances are approved for intermittent operation on wood (0.75 to 1.5 hour burn cycles) although much longer burn times can be achieved by fully loading the firebox, getting the fuel burning well and then shutting the air controls right down (see below). The fire will then need reviving by first opening the air wash then the primary air control and then using small pieces of wood kindling and plenty of air to get flames issuing from the wood again.

6.11 Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself as the fuel is consumed. In order to shut down the stove for other reasons, close the primary air controls (if open), then close the secondary air control. If the controls are left in this position, the fire will eventually go out. If you want to revive the fire it is recommended that the primary air controls are open first, and then open the secondary air controls.

Warning! - The stove will remain **very hot** for a considerable time after the fire has died down or been extinguished.

6.12 Shut down for prolonged periods

If the stove is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. To enable a 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.

7.0 Maintenance Guide

Inspect the inside of the firebox and above the baffle plate every week during use. 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. **See chimney cleaning section in section Warnings and Important Information.** Inspect the inside of the stove and the flue ways and ensure they are 100% clear after a period of disuse (e.g summer). **Only use manufacturers recommended replacement parts on the appliance**

- 7.1. **Removing Door.** Remove the stove door by firstly removing the outer trim securing screws which are visible with the door open. Open the door to approximately 30 degrees and lift away to disengage the hinge pins. Note that it is not necessary to remove the door to clean or remove items from inside the firebox.
- 7.2. **Removing Fuel retainer bars:** The fuel retainer bars also help retain the side firebrick liners. Lift bar assembly up until it can be tilted forwards and removed from the firebox.
- 7.3. **Removing Firebox Liners:** Gently move either side firebrick forwards and slightly towards the centre of the grate to release them from the rear liner. There is a mitre joint at the rear which retains both when in position and when disengaged frees all components. **NOTE: Make sure the rear firebrick does not fall forwards and break as the side liners are released!**
- 7.4. **Removing Baffle Plate:** Slide the baffle plate slightly towards the front of the stove and lower it off the rear support and the upper support brackets. Remove through the front of the stove.
- 7.5. **Removing the grate:** Remove the fuel retainer, firebrick liners and baffle as above. Lift out the grate castings from the stove firebox.
- 7.6. **Changing the ceramic glass panel:** From time to time the ceramic glass panel or its gasket seals will need to be changed. Note that **ONLY** ceramic stove glass in the same thickness can safely be used. This is easiest to accomplish with the door removed from the stove and placed on a cushioned surface such as cardboard or a folded dust sheet. For FPi models firstly clean the inside surfaces of the door and remove the M5 stainless screws that secure the glass clips to the door. The door rope seal only needs to be disturbed enough to get the screws out at these points in order to remove the clip screws unless it too is being replaced (see picture). The glass panel can then be carefully removed. Take the opportunity to clean the glass panel thoroughly if it is to be re-used. Remove all traces of seal from the door casting and clean the surfaces ready for new



seals. Any paper seal materials are highly temperature resistant ceramic but very delicate. For FGi glass exterior doors, a top and bottom clamp with easily accessible screws inside the door are used. The outer glass panels have an additional silicone adhesive used to stop movement. If required, fit new seals into place forming a continuous glass seal all around the panel seating area. Line up carefully with a small overlap in the corners leaving NO GAPS. Replace the glass panel into position followed by the clips and screws. Tighten the four screws gently in turn to gradually compress the new gaskets and seal the new panel into position.

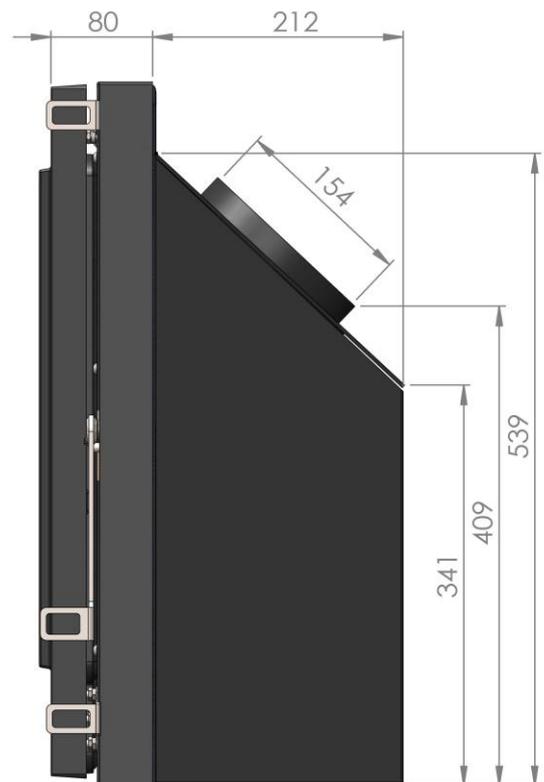
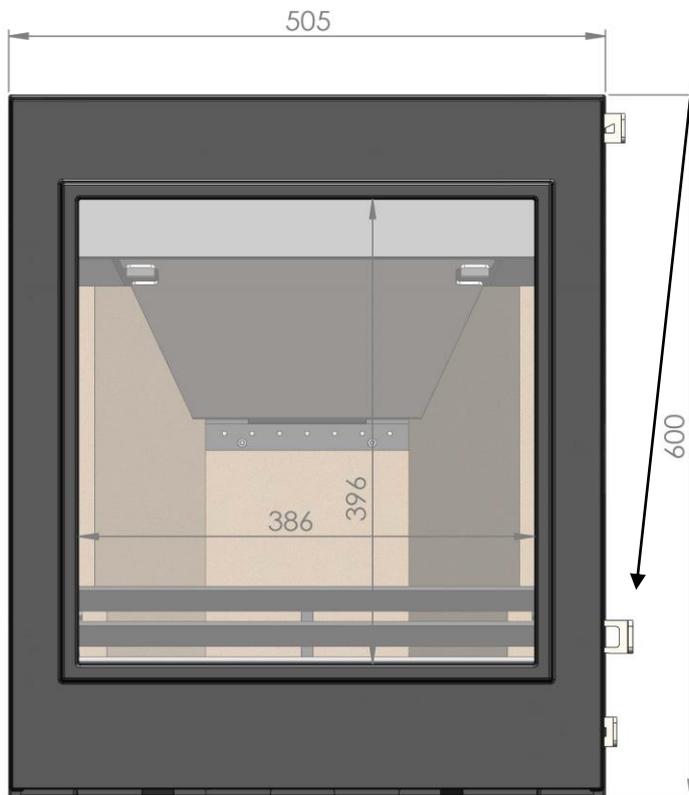
- 7.7. **Adjusting door:** Adjustment can be made to the door latch and hinges. To adjust the door latch, firstly slacken the outer nut on the inner end of the spindle. Then to tighten door closing up, turn the inner nut clockwise towards the door casting followed by the outer nut to tighten the latch back into place. Where there is not enough adjustment as above, extra clamping force can be obtained by removing a washer from the spindle stack. When new seals are fitted, the reverse may be necessary to allow for the extra thickness. Hinges have a limited amount of adjustment which is achieved by slackening the mounting screws and re-positioning before re-tightening the screws. This is much easier to achieve after removing the trim frame to allow better access to the screws.
- 7.8. **Replacing door seals:** Rope seals are fixed in place with stove seal adhesive. This is sometimes ceramic in formulation or high temperature silicone such as Heat Mate which is more flexible. NEVER use ordinary glazing or sanitary silicone adhesives as they cannot withstand the temperatures. Simply pull away old seals, scrape off excess old adhesives. Apply new adhesive continuously onto the mounting face and apply the new rope evenly all around. NOTE: Ensure NO gaps at the meeting ends of any continuous loops or butt joints and make sure that the rope sits properly into corners. Close the stove door and leave to dry for several hours before firing. Seals can be tested by trapping a strip of paper and closing the door on it. If the paper is trapped then the seal is working. If the paper pulls out then something is wrong and needs rectification.
- 7.9. **Re-painting:** All painted solid fuel stoves will require some re-painting from time to time. The stove can simply be re-painted by using stove spray paint or high temperature coatings after rubbing down with wire wool or similar abrasive to remove all loose debris from the surfaces.
- 7.10. **Re-assembly:** This is the reverse of the dismantling procedure – again taking particular care not to drop the firebox liners onto the cast iron grate as re-assembly takes place.

8.0 Principal Dimensions



FGi/FXi5/FPi5 Taper Stove Dimensions

Note: Allow minimum 130mm clearance from the right side of the stove for door handle operation



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8.0 Frequently Asked Questions

1 Do stoves require a chimney? All of our multi fuel and wood burning stoves require a suitable chimney or professionally installed flue system.

2 How do I clean the chimney? You will require a chimney sweep to clean the chimney. It is essential to provide a dedicated chimney cleaning access door when installing the flue of the stove in some situations. In other situations the chimney can be swept through the firebox.

3 Who should install my stove? Fireline want you to enjoy the maximum performance from your appliance. To ensure this, it is essential that they are installed correctly. We strongly recommend that your stove is installed by a suitably qualified installer e.g HETAS.

4 How do I regulate the heat output? Each stove has various air controls, which will allow you to easily regulate the heat output and refuelling rate.

5 What warranty do I get? We will replace, free of charge, any working part that fails (under normal operating conditions) within 12 months of purchase. Consumables such as glass, firebox lining boards or stove rope and adhesives are not guaranteed. **A call out charge will apply if our engineer attends any stove problem that is not related to product failure.**

6 Where can I get spare parts? Your local Fireline Stove retailer will be pleased to supply spare parts and to provide any other information you require.

7 Can the doors be left open while burning? For safety and heat efficiency the doors should remain closed.

8 Why is the stove smoking when lit? A flue with back draught problems is almost certainly the cause of a smoking stove. Also check adequate ventilation is present. A qualified fitter should complete both a smoke pressure and flow test prior to fitting the stove to ascertain the integrity of the flue.

9 Why should I "Run in" my stove? To begin, light a series of small fires over a period of a few days to allow the paint finish to cure. The stove is finished with a highly heat resistant paint. The finish can be renovated with stove paint available from your local stove retailer. If the stove is not "run in" correctly, this may cause the paint to discolour and flake.

10 What is Over Firing? Your stove should never be used in a manner to cause over firing. Over firing can be caused by over loading the stove with fuel, and with primary controls open. If any part of stove glows "red" your stove is over firing and your draught control should be adjusted to restrict airflow to stove. Over firing can cause permanent damage to the appliance, which is not covered by warranty.

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