Go-Eco Panofire Outdoor Fireplace



Two Side Glass Front with 7kW 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.

Clean Air Act Exemption

The **C&J Go Eco Panofire Outdoor Fireplace** stove only 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 limiter (the part and fitting instructions are packed separately) maintaining the air control at a minimum opening at all times. **Instructions for wood burning MUST be followed in order to ensure compliance at all times.**

Charlton & Jenrick Ltd

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A Charlton and Jenrick Group Company

Warranty information

Serial Number	
HETAS number	
Date of install	

PLEASE READ ALL THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY!

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

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1.0 List of Components

Description of Parts	**Qty**
Panofire Stove Assembly	1
Operating Tool	1
Flue Spigot Collar (packed)	1
Stove Operating Gloves (pair)	1

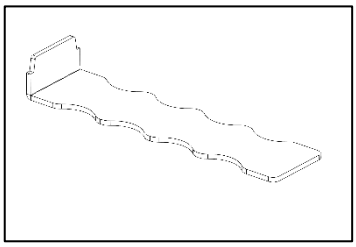


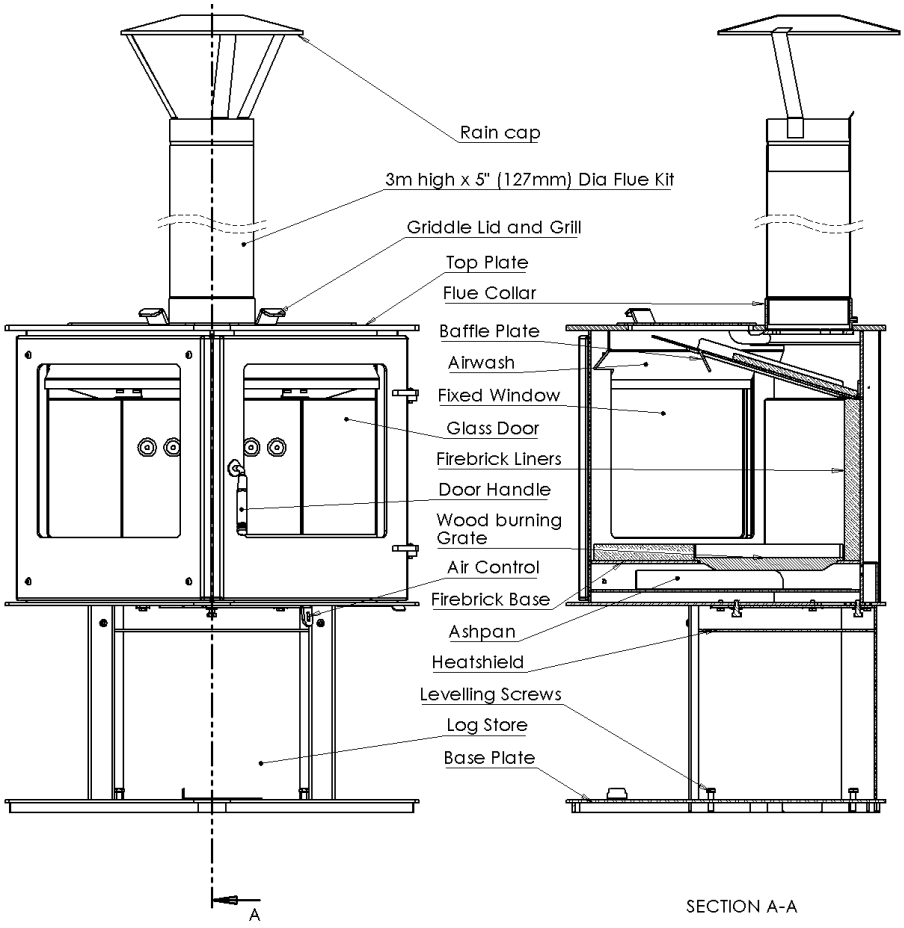
Fig 1. Operating Tool

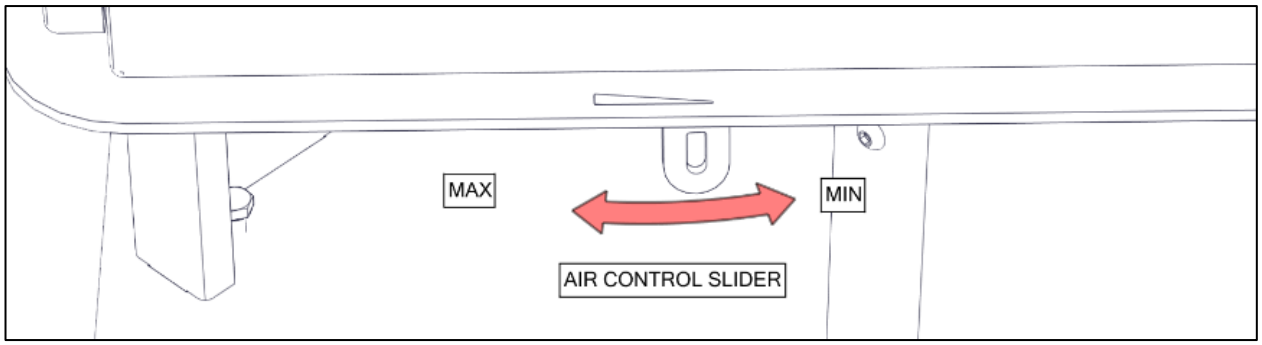
May be used to operate single aircontrol lever and ash pan removal.

Fig 2

Panofire Outdoor Stove Assembly and Components

2.0 Component Identification and Controls





3.0 Important Safety Information

3.1. WARNINGS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

3.2. READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION!

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need adaptation to suit particular local site conditions.

3.3. THIS APPLIANCE IS FOR OUTDOOR USE ONLY AND IS NOT APPROVED FOR INSTALLATION INDOORS IN THE UK OR EUROPE

3.4. THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE IN ENCLOSED SPACES, GARAGES, BUILDINGS, RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, CARAVANS, PODS, BOATS or any similar areas. Although the appliance is designed and constructed to be sufficiently airtight in use for smoke control purposes, if installed incorrectly in enclosed spaces, highly dangerous Carbon monoxide can accumulate and cause potentially fatal toxic effects.

3.5. CAUTION: ALL surfaces and glass panels get EXTREMELY hot in use and will cause burns if touched. It is your responsibility to oversee use, and you MUST protect children and vulnerable individuals from contacting the appliance in operation.

3.6. Always use the provided protective gloves for operation and re-fuelling.

3.7. Do not use near vehicles or fuel sources or storage areas.

3.8. Treat this appliance as if it were an open fire.

3.9. Do not leave unattended particularly in the presence of children, vulnerable individuals and pets etc.

3.10. Do not use petrol, kerosene, diesel, paraffin, barbecue lighter fluid etc to light or re-light the fire. Always use solid fuel firelighters, preferably of the wax coated wood wool type.

3.11. Do not use Aerosol sprays near the appliance.

3.12. Keep all materials that could be affected by heat away from the fireplace. This includes electrical cables, gas cylinders, soft furnishings, plastic or wood furniture etc.

3.13. DO NOT use on timber decking without protecting the surface from accidental spillage of embers from the fire. Failure to do this correctly may lead to a fire hazard.

3.14. Important Chimney Warning

This stove requires a chimney flue to be connected to work and operate safely. Operating without the C&J specified flue kit or equivalent 3m length of suitable 5" diameter flue pipe can be dangerous and invalidates any warranty claims.

4.0 Preparation for stove for installation.

Your stove comes fully assembled, checked and packed in a protective plywood crate. Carefully cut and remove the straps and lift off the top and upper crate. Remove any plastic packaging, open the door and remove all the contents. See List of Components section (above) and check contents carefully.

4.1. To complete assembly of the flue collar connecting spigot remove the interior components of the stove using the following procedure.

4.1.1. Remove the two firebrick side liners by carefully shifting the front edges inwards towards the centre of the firebox and sliding forwards away from the mitre joint with the back liner at the rear corners. Take great care not to chip or damage the surfaces of these ceramic components – support therear liner so that it cannot fall over and break. Remove the rear firebrick liner.

4.1.2. Remove the baffle plate by supporting the plate with both hands and lifting one side up and sliding the other side off the other support. Twist one side up higher than the other so the baffle can be lowered down into the firebox. Once one side is lowered then the baffle can be removed from the firebox through the door opening.

4.1.3. If required remove the ashpan by sliding out of the ashpit.

4.1.4. If required remove the grate and firebox base firebricks from the firebox by lifting and tilting

4.2. The stove is provided with levelling bolts for uneven surfaces. Set the adjustable feet of the stove to approximately their required position until the stove stands level in its intended position. They can be re-adjusted lower later if required.

4.3. The flue spigot collar may now be fitted. Secure tightly with 3 x M6 cap screws in the upper rear firebox.

4.4. Adjust the stove into its final position using an assistant to help.

4.5. Make the connection to the flue, a minimum of 3m high and internal 5" diameter, making sure to secure all joints carefully with clamps (if provided) or drilling and screwing. ALWAYS SCREW THE FIRST LENGTH OF FLUE TO THE FLUE SPIGOT. Do not leave the flue pipe standing by gravity alone as it can be dangerous and blow down in high winds – always screw or clamp all joints and support externally by cable or brackets where required.

4.6. The internal parts of the stove can be re-assembled as the reverse of the previousremoval instructions before testing the stove and installation.

5.0 Installation Information

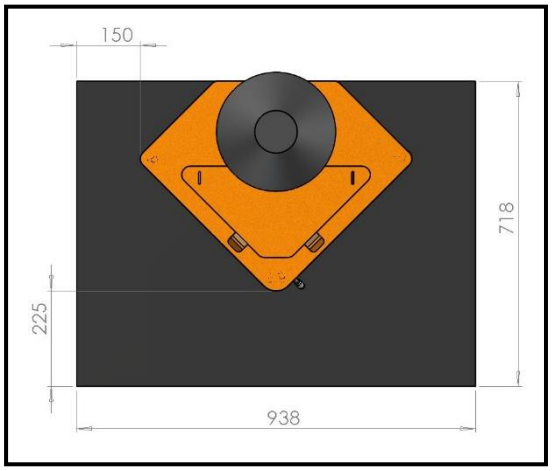
5.1. Chimney/flue

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to C&J recommendations of 3m height, 5" (125mm) diameter. The flue kit available from C&J should be used wherever possible.

5.2. Hearths:

These stoves do not normally require a hearth beneath them as they do not cause the floor temperature to exceed 100 degrees C. However, for stability the floor beneath must be hard, even and generally level. Grass or dirt is not normally supportive or hard enough. In all instances a hardened surface should be provided so that the stove can be levelled and support any possible wind loadings from the 3m flue pipe required for safe operation and use. Steel or other metal plate(s), toughened glass, bedded ceramic tiles or slab(s) of stone/concrete materials may fulfil this function well.

In the event that the appliance is used on a timber deck or similar combustible surface, a non-combustible superimposed hearth extending around the stove pedestal base and forming an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side is recommended to help protect the deck or floor from unintentional/accidental spillage of partially burned fuel during re-fuelling. Steel or other metal plate(s), toughened glass, ceramic tiles or slab(s) of stone/concrete materials may fulfil this function well.



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

6.0 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. Inspect above 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, especially if the fire burns slower than normal. The chimney and flue connector should be swept at least annually, more often when used with sooty fuels or damp wood. The chimney or flue can usually be swept through the firebox if required.

7.0 Fuels

Only use recommended fuels which is seasoned or kiln dried wood logs. The appliance will be damaged by burning petroleum coke, liquid fuels, charcoal, leaves, garden waste or general rubbish and this will invalidate any warranty and risk your personal safety. The appliance must not be used as a rubbish incinerator.

8.0 Maintenance

Annual checking, cleaning and servicing of the appliance and flue by a competent individual is recommended. Guidance is given for basic maintenance tasks in the Maintenance section later in these instructions.

9.0 Technical Data & Declaration of Performance (DoP)

Manufacturer: Charlton & Jenrick Ltd.
Range Designation: Go Eco Panofire Outdoor Fireplace
Models: Panofire Outdoor Fireplace.
Intended Use: Outdoor heating appliances
Independently Performance & Safety tested by: Kiwa Gastec, UKCA NB No: 0558
Constancy of Performance System: ISO9001

Model	Panofire Outdoor Fireplace					Notes
Appliance weight (packed/unpacked) (Kg):	119/102					
Approximate Output Range: (kW)	5.0-8.0					
Particulate Emission Test Standard:	PD6434					
Performance Characteristics Using Wood Fuel – average over 3 high output and 3 low output tests						
Test Report Issue Date:	02/22					
Average Total Efficiency: (%)	79.4					
Declared nominal output: (kW)	7.0					
Tested nominal Outputs: (kW)	5.2-7.9					
Tested wood re-fuelling interval: (h)	0.62-1.0					
Average Mean CO emission (@13% O_2) : (%)	0.27					
PD6434 Particulate Emissions High output: (gh^{-1})	3.0	Limit 7.6 = Pass				
PD6434 Particulate Emissions Low output: (gh^{-1})	1.7	Limit 6.7 = Pass				
Optical Density Time > 0.2 High (Mins)	0	< 6 = Pass				
Optical Density Time > 0.2 Low (Mins)	0	< 6 = Pass				
Ecodesign PM High using ESP method g/kg dry fuel	1.47	Limit 2.4 = Pass				
Ecodesign PM Low using ESP method g/kg dry fuel	1.3	Limit 2.4 = Pass				
Mean Flue Temperature range: (Deg C)	172-289					
Approximate Max Log Length: (mm)	350					

Signed:



Peter MintoftDirector

Feb 2022

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 may be achieved on an installed product.

10.0 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. Itis also an offence to acquire an "unauthorised fuel" for use within a smoke control area unless itis 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 C&J Go Eco Panofire outdoor fireplace 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 limiter screw and following the woodburning instructions precisely.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here: 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.

11.0 Air Controls

Keep air controls and inlets/outlets clean and free from ash or debris at all times.

11.1. Single Air Control Operation

Secondary (air wash) and tertiary air is automatically controlled by the single control lever at thebottom, underneath the stove door. The stove does not require Primary under grate air as it only burns wood logs. The fully RIGHT position is the OFF position and closes off combustion air to the firebox. The off position should only be used if absolutely necessary for very slow burning and will cause the glass to become blackened, the chimney to gradually become tarred and smoke to be emitted from the stove.

Wood burning: Slide the air control lever fully LEFT for maximum air to start or revive a wood fire. Returning the lever towards the centre position will reduce the air supply progressively to reduce the burn rate. The nominal burn rate is usually achieved when the stove is fully warmedup (2-3 loads of logs) and burning 2 dry hardwood logs by having the lever very approximately half way across its range. This is only a rough guide as flue and fuel conditions will vary the required position. The fire will automatically be supplied with the correct mix of secondary and tertiary air for complete combustion. The maximum position conveniently provides a boost of primary air as well to get new fuel burning quickly in order to minimise smoke. It is not normally necessary to leave on maximum setting unless fuel is poor and the user is monitoring the fire.

11.2. Air Wash

All C&J stoves are provided with a sophisticated "air wash" system to assist in keeping the fire as visible as possible and reducing cleaning intervals. This secondary air supply to the stove is controlled through the main single air control. The Clean Air Act air restrictor will deliberately prevent full closure of this control for Wood side of operation.

The glass will not remain fully clear indefinitely, entirely depending on fuel, flue and operational settings, and will require cleaning with stove glass cleaner or ceramic hob cleaner from time to time.

11.3. Tertiary Air

This appliance is also fitted with a patented tertiary air combustion 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 automatically by the draught in the flue and firebox and the single air control. At certain stages of burning you will notice "jets" of swirling flame emerging near the air holes to the rear of the firebox. This is not always visible depending upon the fuels and burn cycle stage so there is nothing untoward happening if it cannot be seen.

12.0 Wood burning base

Your stove is fitted with a wood burning firebrick base and grate. This is designed to retain the charcoal pieces generated as the logs disintegrate and maintain ideal conditions for log combustion. If the char bed builds up to a point where it is considerably above the front fuel retainer, then the stove should be operated maximum air opening (fully to the left) for a while to burn some off. Alternatively, a portion of the char should be carefully removed into a fireproof receptacle and placed safely away from combustible materials in the outside air. NEVER retain burning char in an indoor or enclosed space because it gives off toxic carbon monoxide.

13.0 De-Ashing

Before re-lighting the fire the base of the stove should be partially or completely cleared of the old ash and fire bed that was present. Simply rake through the grate and into the ashpan. Empty the ashpan before each burn. If the ashpan is full, burning will be adversely affected.

14.0 Cleaning

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 yourstove retailer or supermarket. 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 any coal ash to clean the glass – it will scratch.

Outer body: The stove is made from Corten steel which will for a rusty coloured patina but not rust away as normal steel does. It will simply need to be dusted off from time to time. DO NOT use wet cloths as it can spread ash, plaster, cement, fire cement or fire board dust and subsequently cause the surface to turn grey where it has been wiped. Painting or other protective finishes are not required and unless high temperature formulation is used, it will always burn off potentially leaving an unsightly residue. **Inner firebox:** Brush the inside of the firebox clean from time to time to check the integrity of the plates and liners etc. See

Maintenance Guide section for instructions on how to remove parts of the stove. Steel and high quality firebrick liners are very resilient firebox materials and will give reliable service without major cleaning or work on the firebox. The firebrick liners and baffle are very durable but may require replacement occasionally depending upon fuels and the type of usage experienced.Firebox linings are not covered by warranty, as they are a wearing consumable part.

Baffle: It is essential to check the top of the baffle for build up of soot and ash regularly when inuse and after a long period of disuse – e.g. summer. From time to time remove the baffle if necessary to ensure that the flue way entrance is clear. Remove the firebrick firebox liners first. Lift the front edge of the baffle upwardsand forwards to slide the rear edge off its support. Lower the rear and side edges and then slide the baffle off its front supports to leave it free for removal. See maintenance section for further details.

Air Supply: Ensure the air intake chamber visible underneath the ash pit section and above the log store area is kept free of excessive ash or debris. Ensure the ash-pit section is regularly emptied as air supply comes through this area to supply the fuel bed.

15.0 Fuels

The appliance has been tested and approved burning dry, well-seasoned logs. This is the recommended fuel. For 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 Woodsure registered log fuel merchant.

16.0 Important Information for Wood Burning

With a full load of wood and burning near nominal output the stove will need to be refuelled approximately every 30 mins -1.5 hours. One or two large chunky logs will burn much longer than a 3+ smaller ones. 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 inlet profiling in the rear ceramic firebox liners at the back of the stove. This will create excessive smoke

Always make sure that flames are visible above the wood after re-fuelling for cleanest burning. **Burning without flames above the fuel will create unnecessary smoke. After re-fuelling open the single air control fully to the Left (maximum) side for 3 minutes or until the logs are fully blackened to achieve full flames above the fuel.**

Wood burns well on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally when it builds up and may restrict air supply.

Burn only dry, well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked - under cover 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. Split a log and check the inside as well as the outside.

16.1. Refuelling on to a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the firebed 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 and firelighter if necessary to prevent excessive smoke.

16.2. Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke. Do not load fuel above the centre of the tertiary air profiling in the back ceramic firebox liner or allow them to touch the glass. All models max log diameter = approx.

150mm. Max length = 300 - 350mm. A typical fuel load is two logs, one log is acceptable ONLY if loading onto a hot, well established fire bed.

16.3. Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. For smoke control exemption the appliance must not be operated with the appliance door left open.

16.4. Primary Air left open

The single air control does not provide excessive primary air to the fuel bed and so prevents inadvertent leaving open of primary air inlets.

16.5. Lighting the Stove

When you first light the stove it and the flue pipes may produce some smoke and vapours from surfaces as they heat through for the first time. This is normal. During this burning off process you may notice an unpleasant smell which will clear with burning time.

First, open the single air control fully by sliding fully LEFT. Load the firebox with 4 -6 (depending on size) fully dry small to medium logs in a crossed pattern.

Next add plenty of dry kindling sticks and a firelighter on top of the 4 logs. A crib lattice pattern with plenty of air space between sticks tends to light rapidly work well.

Light the firelighter(s), leaving the air control fully open and close the door. If condensation builds up then it can help to leave the door slightly ajar for a minute or two until the glass warms slightly and condensation no longer forms. It should not benecessary to leave the door open for long but do not leave the stove unattended if you find it necessary to leave the door ajar.

The kindling will burn and steadily set light to the logs by radiation and breaking down to charcoal gradually and with fewer emissions than the traditional logs on top methods. If the logs fail to light properly it indicates that the logs need further seasoning or drying and are not as moisture free as expected.

Allow the fuel to reach a steady burn and usually the initial fuel can be left to burn down to charcoal without much further attention. DO NOT close down the air controls during the initial ignition burn. If the fire dies before the logs are properly burnt through, add further kindling or small split logs so that a bright fire can be maintained. Build the fire up as soon as the flames have died down from the ignition load carefully by adding a couple of small well split logs at a time. Do not overload the fire bed with more than two to three logs at a time.

Once you have a good fire bed established across the base, 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 until the fire is really well established for some time. Once the ignition period is completed and the stove is fully hot, gradually reduce the air control opening to establish the burning intensity you require.

16.6. Re-fuelling

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, too low a firebox temperature (running too cool), too small a fuel load 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 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 centre of the tertiary air inlet hole profiling at the back of the firebox.

Loading 1 or 2 large sized logs weighing 1-2kg DRY will produce a good output with reasonable burn time. Small logs will burn up quicker producing a high output and more emissions for a short time, and a large log will take longer to burn and produce less output and less emissions over a given time. These appliances are approved for intermittent operation on wood (0.75 to

1.5 hour burn cycles) although longer burn times can be achieved by fully loading the firebox, getting the fuel burning well and then shutting the air control right down (see below). This will produce a long but smoky/tarry burn. The fire will then need reviving by first opening the air controls and then using small pieces of wood and plenty of air to get flames issuing from the wood again. Never load fuel above the rear firebox tertiary air profiling or allow it to spill onto the glass.

17.0 Cooking using the top griddle or grill.

The stove is provided with a hinged lid on top for heating and cooking food. Always clean the surfaces with a pan scrubber or similar to remove oxide or dirty build up from the surfaces before bringing food or cooking oils into contact with them.

- The **flat-top** surface including the hinged lid surface can be used for flat griddle cooking without any other utensils or as a hot plate for pans, baking trays or kettle.
- The char grill underneath the lift-up lid can be used for searing meat or similar as per a barbecue type grill. **Always allow the fire to die down and open the door slightly to allow air flow whilst using the open grill.** Keeping the door shut may create poor combustion and excessive smoke.

18.0 Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself as the fuel is consumed so there is no need to close the air control towards the end of the burn. In order to shut down the stove for other reasons, close the single air control to the fully right position. If the control is left in this position, the fire will smoke, smoulder and eventually go out but it will also cause the glass to blacken and tar to be formed. If you wantto revive the fire it is recommended that the air control is opened fully to the left initially.

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

18.1. 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. Doing so will reduce the inevitable corrosion within the firebox. To enable a good flow of air through the appliance to reduce condensation and subsequent damage, leave the air controls open. It is important that the flue connection, any baffles or throat plates and the chimney are swept prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

19.0 Basic User Maintenance

See also the Cleaning section above and Maintenance Guide Section below for further information.

Inspect the inside of the firebox and above the baffle plate every week during use.

Inspect the inside of the stove and the flue ways and ensure they are 100% clear after a period of disuse.

Check all rope seals for completeness, wear and that there are no gaps between the ends etc. Any gaps must be eliminated and ropes must be re-adhered to their grooves with suitable rope seal cement where required. Worn or missing rope seals will affect appliance operation, control and smoke emissions output.

Check all air intakes and outlets within the stove for cleanliness and remove any ash or debris build up by suitable means.

Only use manufacturers recommended replacement parts on the appliance.

20.0 Maintenance Guide

20.1. Removing Firebox Liners

1. First bring the front edges of the left and right firebox liners inwards at the front as you slide them forwards until they disengage from the rear liner. Then tilt them slightly and remove from the firebox – **NOTE: Ensure that the rear firebox liner does not fall forwards and break**
2. Remove the rear firebox liner.

20.2. Removal of or Inspection above Baffle Plate.

1. First remove the firebox liners as above.
2. lift upwards at one side and at the same time slide the plate forwards.
3. Twist the baffle slightly so one side can be lowered off its side support bracket into the firebox. Lower fully and remove from the firebox.

20.3. Removing firebox base components.

Remove the firebox liners as above. Gently lift up the grate and lift it out through the firebox front opening. Lift each of the base firebricks in turn and remove through the door opening.

20.4. Removing Flue Spigot Collar.

Remove the firebox liners and baffle. Unscrew the 4 x M6 securing screws from inside the firebox and remove spigot collar. When re-assembling either use a suitable fireproof gasket or fire cement to reduce air leaks.

20.5. Smoke Control Air Limiter.

If the stove is to be used to burn seasoned wood logs in a Smoke Control Zone in the UK, the Smoke Control air limiter screw must be fitted. This screw prevents the air control being completely closed when the stove is used to burn wood.

20.6. Maintenance of air control valve.

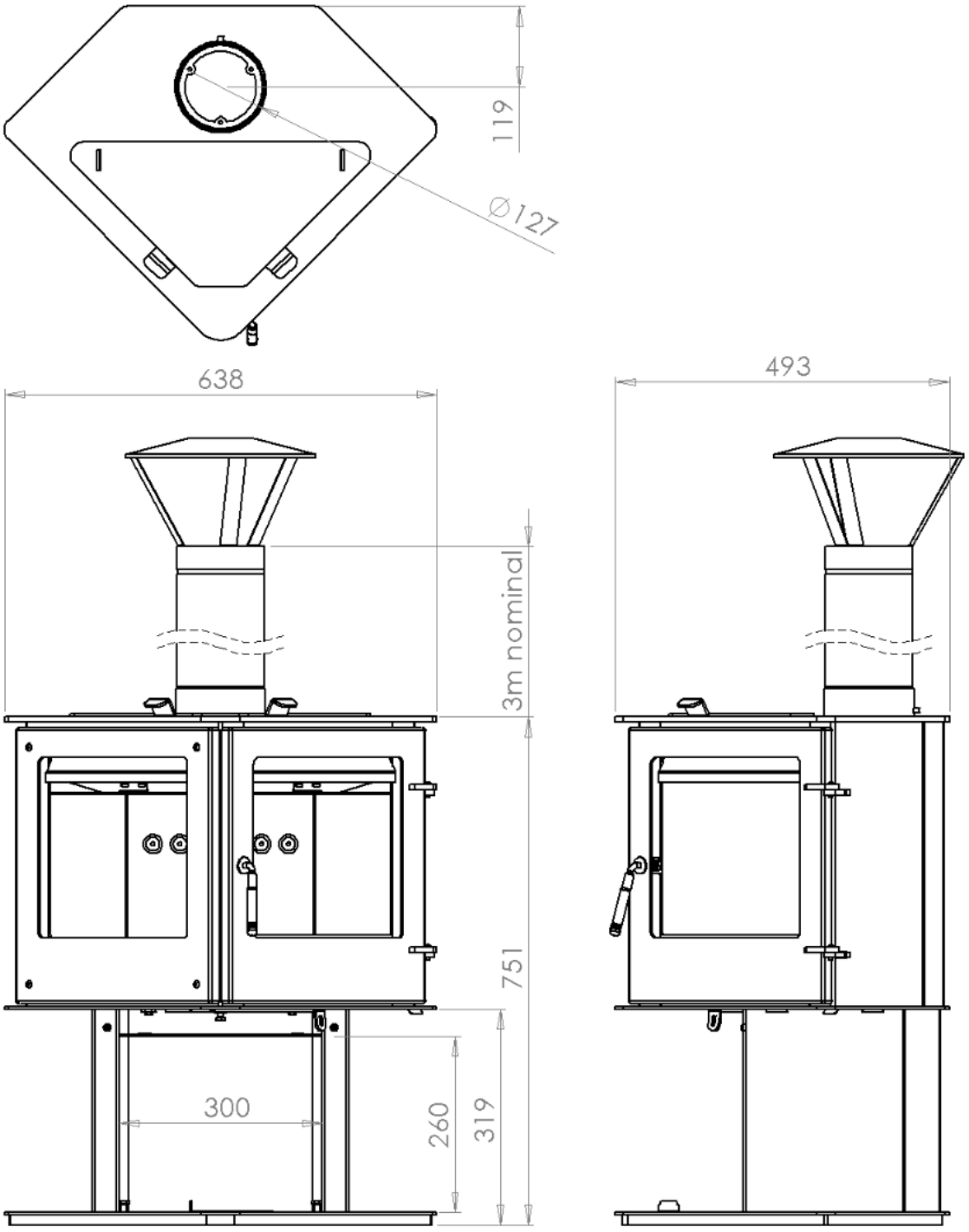
The main air control valve is mounted underneath the air plenum chamber which is immediately beneath the firebox base. To access this for thorough cleaning firstly remove the upper heatshield within the log store space under the firebox. Remove the two front securing screws and release the heatshield plate from the log store. The air control arm and aperture can now be accessed.

20.7. Adjusting Door Latch.

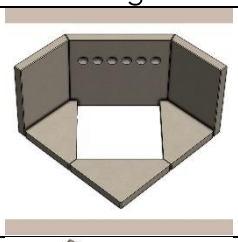
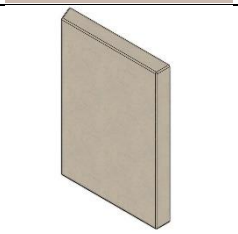
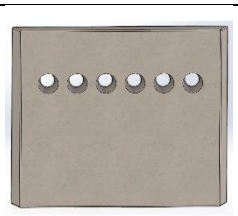
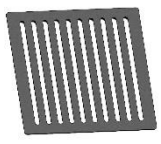
The handle assembly may be adjusted on the door by removing the locknuts and roller latch from inside the door with it open. Placing the washers either side of the roller latch will either tighten or slacken the pressure on the door seal.

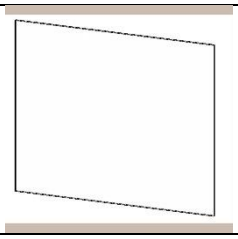
21.0 Panofire Outdoor Stove Principal Dimensions

All Dimensions shown in mm.



22.0 Short Spare List

Description	Part number	Image
Liner set	A-1004	
Side Liner	9248	
Rear Liner	9249	
Side Base liner	9250	
Front Base Liner	9251	
Grate	7855	
Centre Baffle Plate	9255	

Left Hand Baffle Support	9256	
Right Hand Baffle Support	9257	
Glass Panel	9258	

Order your spares at: https://www.charltonandjenrickspares.co.uk/

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