Stove Instructions

Tucana 600 Inset Stove
Vega 600 Inset

Quick Start Guide

To get the most out of your stove you should take the time to read the instructions provided. If for any reason you don't have these instructions contact your retailer and request a copy.

This guide is intended to help you get the best possible fire started. Even if you have previous experience with stoves, all makes and models vary and the information below will help you gain the optimum performance from your new stove.

Make sure both the primary (bottom) and secondary (top) valves are open. The open position is with both controls fully to the left on the glass fronted and the top valve to the right and the bottom turned anticlockwise on the Traditional.

To start a fire, create a small 'wigwam' of kindling towards the back of the grate and light it using a single firelighter.

Close the door and wait until the firelighter burns away and the kindling is fully ignited.

Open the door and use a poker to lay the kindling across the width of the grate.

It is best to keep the fuel towards the back of the grate during these early stages.

Place a small kiln dried log (less than 15% moisture) on top of the kindling and close the door.

Wet wood will cause the stove window to blacken.

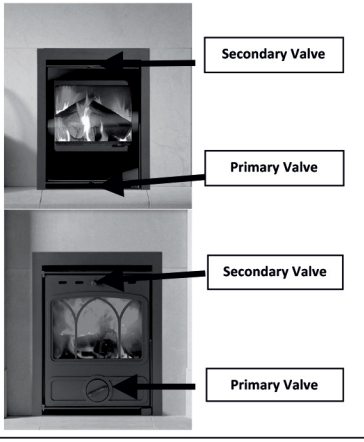
Do not cover the tertiary air holes (the small holes located at the rear of the firebox above the back brick).

Once the log starts to burn close the primary (bottom) valve by sliding it to the right on the glass fronted and turning clockwise on the traditional.

If you're continuing to burn wood use the secondary (top) valve to control the fire, we usually recommend half closing it but every installation will vary so try different settings until you find one you're happy with. If you're burning solid fuel, such as anthracite, wait until you have a bed of hot ash and then add your fuel.

The settings for solid fuel are the opposite to wood, fully close the secondary (top) valve and control the rate of burn using the primary (bottom) valve.

Don't over fill the firebox, this is a very efficient stove and will generate plenty of heat with a small amount of fuel.



This document is to be left with the householder after installation.
All our stoves exceed the safety and performance requirements of European Standards.
Independently tested by SGS (Notified Laboratory No: 0608) in 2012.
Intermittent wood burning roomheater for installation with a single dedicated chimney.

CE

Fuel	Wood (Beech)
Test Standard	NEN EN 13229:2001 & NEN EN 13229-A2:2004
Test Cycle	1.20kg over 0.80hrs
Settings	Air Slide at 50%
Flue Draught Pa	12.2
Efficiency %	76.30%
Recommended Rating kW	4.9
Mean Flue Gas Temp Rise °K	276
Minimum air entry requirement	2500mm²
Minimum Clearance to combustibles	See table below
Weight	60kg
Flue outlet size	125mm
Emissions as if O2 = 13%	
NOx mg/m³	91
CO %	0.19
CxHy mg/m³	148
Gas flow g/sec	5.1
Smoke Emission g/hr	0.7

Calculated required minimum insulation for T < 65°C above ambient temperature (Silcal 1000)	
Back wall	116mm
Side wall	112mm
Floor	44mm
Ceiling	nc
nc: non combustible only (ceiling of chamber). Appliance must be 750mm below ceiling of room	
Note: Between appliance and insulation a gap of 1 cm was present.	

This stove must be installed and commissioned by a fully qualified registered engineer, or the building inspector must be informed. For more details contact your local authority.

This document, when completed by the installer, constitutes part of a 'Hearth Notice' for purposes of Building Law. It must be left with the householder and placed where it can easily be found.

Installed at Location: ..... By:.....

I definitively assert that this installation is safe, has been lit and demonstrated to the householder, conforms with current building regulations and with these instructions.

Signed:..... Date:.....

Flue Draught measured on commissioning: .....

Fuel used on commissioning:.....

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).
The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has powers under the Act to authorise smokeless fuels or exempt appliances for use in smoke control areas in England. In Scotland and Wales this power rests with Ministers in the devolved administrations for those countries. Separate legislation, the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, applies in Northern Ireland. Therefore it is a requirement that fuels burnt or obtained for use in smoke control areas have been "authorised" in Regulations and that appliances used to burn solid fuel in those areas (other than "authorised" fuels) have been exempted by an Order made and signed by the Secretary of State or Minister in the devolved administrations.
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
This stove has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood.

Important Points

This stove is a wood burner, only use wood and specifically wood recommended by the manufacturer (see "Operation" section for details of recommended wood). This stove is not an incinerator and should not be used to burn anything other than the manufacturers recommended fuel. Liquid fuels should never be used in any of our stoves.

This stove becomes extremely hot and can produce poisonous gases. A fire guard should be used if children or the infirm are present. The installer is required to exactly follow these instructions and to completely comply with all relevant local, national and international standards.

This stove does not contain asbestos but care should be taken to avoid disturbing asbestos when installing in older settings.

Avoid placing any items (e.g.: paintings, photographs, ornaments) on the wall or near to the stove as the heat emitted can cause damage over time.

This stove is rated at <c5kW when burning fuel of 1kg or under and as such does not require an external air vent. Be aware that over fuelling the stove can result in an output of >c5kW so please follow the manufacturer's advice regarding levels of fuel. If it is likely that the user will over fire the stove we recommend that a permanently open vent is fitted directly to outside air, as per building regulation requirements, with a recommended opening of no less than 36cm².

Do not place an extractor fan or cooker hood in the same room as your stove, these devices can remove air that the stove requires to function correctly.

Fit a Carbon Monoxide alarm near to the stove

Your Chimney

Once warm, your chimney makes the gas inside it rise, pulling fresh air into the stove to make it work. Your chimney must:

- Generate a draught in use of at least 12 Pa (0.05ins wg) and not in excess of 25 Pa.
- Be capable of withstanding the temperatures generated.
- Be absolutely incapable of leaking fumes into the dwelling – this will commonly be achieved by it:
- Being at least 5m high.
- Terminating at least 1m above any roof ridge.
- Having an internal cross-section not less than 0.018m² (e.g.: 150mm dia) and never more than 0.14m² (e.g.: 375 x 375mm).
- Being free from even the slightest crack or source of leakage.
- Having no bends sharper than 45°.
- Being entirely free of obstructions and swept by a qualified chimney sweep.
- Being connected to only this stove.
- Being of thick masonry or otherwise adequately insulated.
- Conforming to local building regulations.

Special rules apply where the flue passes through timber, thatch or other vulnerable materials – take specialist advice.

Operation

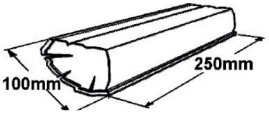
The specialist heat resistant paint used on your stove will cure the first time the stove is fired up; this process takes around 45 minutes. During the curing process the paint may emit vapour and produce an odour, keep the room well ventilated to avoid any build up of fumes. Do not touch the surface of the stove during the first fire up.

Burn only seasoned timber with a moisture content of less than 20%. A recommended source is Certainly Wood Kiln Dried Logs. Burning damp wood can lead to a reduction in efficiency, excessive fumes and a build up of tar and dirt inside the stove that will be particularly evident in the window. A moisture meter is available from your retailer.

Your stove will become very hot during operation, use a glove or the tool provided to open the door and adjust the top air vent control. Always open the door slowly to reduce fume emission and prevent hot fuel falling out. The door should remain closed once the fire is established and only opened to refuel and remove residue, in order to prevent fume spillage.

The top vent on your stove can be slid from left to right to control the amount of air that is drawn in; when the valve is slid fully to the right it is open and fully to the left is closed.

To light the fire use a firelighter and kindling, leave the door slightly open whilst fire establishes and then add larger logs (see diagram below for optimum recommended size log). Close the door and keep the top air vent fully open. Once fire is fully established close down the air vent to control the burn rate, for optimum performance it is recommended to keep the top vent at least half open.



Kiln dried beech logs of around 1.2kg are recommended for optimum performance.

Do not over fill the fire box, it is better to add smaller amounts of wood more often. Over filling the stove, or running it for prolonged periods of time with the air vent fully open, can result in over-firing, which entails an excessive build up of heat which can permanently damage your stove.

It is recommended that you add kiln dried beech logs weighing around 1.2kg at approximately 45 minute intervals to achieve optimum efficiency and minimal emissions as per this stoves test results. Do not overfill your stove; never add more than two logs at a time. Failure to adhere to these recommendations can cause excessive smoke contrary to regulations.

A bed of ash in your stove will aid combustion but ash levels should not be allowed to build up to more than 10mm. Never remove hot ash from your stove, allow it to cool down and remove excess ash with a suitable brush and pan. Hot ashes should not be disposed of in plastic bins or sacks.

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 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.

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

Be aware that weather conditions such as wind and rain can affect the performance of the stove, the effects can vary depending on your chimney / flue but as an example the fire will often be smokier and take longer to establish on damp and rainy days. Draw of less than 12 Pa can result in difficulties establishing a fire; draw of in excess of 25 Pa can lead to poor fuel economy and noise caused by air being drawn through the stove too rapidly.

If your stove emits smoke into the room continuously you should immediately ventilate the room and close the top valve completely and allow the stove to go out. Once this is done contact your installer or stove retailer to assess the situation. Do not re-light the stove until the problem has been resolved. Follow the same procedure in the event of any other malfunction (e.g. overheating).

In the event of a chimney fire (roaring sound + dense smoke and sparks from the chimney) shut the top air vent and stove door, evacuate the premises and call the fire brigade.

Maintenance

Regular cleaning and maintenance will help prolong the life of many of the replaceable components in your stove. Before carrying out any cleaning or maintenance tasks ensure that the stove is totally cold. The stove internals should be removed in the following order:

- Front bar
- Base vermiculite (x2)
- Left and right side vermiculite (hold top vermiculite in place when removing side pieces)
- Top Vermiculite
- Baffle plate

The stove window is made from a high quality transparent ceramic and should remain clean as long as the correct dry logs are burned. If any soot does build up it can often be wiped away using a sheet of newspaper, in the event of more severe stains use a proprietary stove glass cleaner to remove. Ensure that the window is completely dry before lighting the stove again.

Check on a monthly basis that the flue is clear and unblocked and that the door seals are sound.

The trim of your stove can be cleaned when cool with a slightly damp cloth, if touch up painting is required special stove paint is available. Never spray an aerosol near the stove when it is hot.

It is recommended that you have your chimney swept on an annual basis.

Before a long period of non-use, potentially during the warmer months, empty all fuel and ash and leave the top air vent fully open to reduce condensation.

Your stove generates very high temperatures and eventually the internal components will require replacement, when the time comes use only parts provided or recommended by the manufacturer.

Troubleshooting

Window blackening: this can be caused by burning damp, unseasoned wood and also by running the stove at too low a temperature. Always burn dry logs and open up the top air vent for approximately 20 minutes to eliminate the problem. Insufficient draw from the flue can also cause window blackening, particularly if the flue has too much downdraft, is too short, needs lining or has too many bends. If this is the case it is best to contact a flue specialist for advice.

Poor Heat Output: A stove can heat a typical room of about $12m^2$ volume for each kW of output, so a 5kW stove can heat up to (12 x 5) $63m^2$, a room of about 5m square. The actual size depends on the insulation and air-change rate of the room. To attempt to heat a larger room will result in excessive fuel consumption and damaging overheating.

Smoke In Room: Check all seals, ensure chimney / flue is unobstructed, be certain that chimney draught is at least 12Pa (your installer should have checked and signed this off). Windy conditions can also sometimes cause smoking and poor performance

Installation

Key Installation Requirements

- We recommend that this stove is fitted in a tiled or stone frame, or a suite. It is possible to install the stove directly in the wall using high temperature render and plaster, however even this can show hairline cracks due to the high temperatures that can be generated above the stove.
- There should be no gaps behind or to the side of the stove in order to prevent chimney debris collecting.
- If there is a gap behind the stove it should be filled with vermiculite granules topped with mortar. The fire should have an absolutely airtight seal against the fireplace. When fitting this stove with a trim, a gap will be required between the flange and back panel to allow the trim to be attached, please see the relevant trim instructions for further guidance.
- A non-combustible base should be created for the stove to sit upon.
- The appliance should be installed on floors with an adequate load-bearing capacity. If an existing construction does not meet this pre-requisite, suitable measures (e.g. load distributing plate) should be taken to achieve it.

Regarding installations in rooms with extractor fans:
For solid fuel appliances: avoid installing extract ventilation in the same room. If mechanical extraction is unavoidable then seek specialist advice to ensure the installation is tested for the safe operation of the appliance.

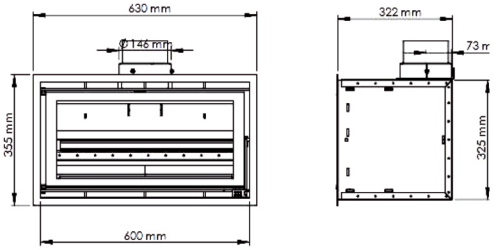
A suitable test would be to check for spillage when appliances are subjected to the greatest possible depressurisation. A prerequisite for this condition is that all external doors, windows and other adjustable ventilators to outside are closed. The depressurisation at the appliance will depend on the particular combination of fans in operation (fans in the room containing the appliance and fans elsewhere in the building) and the pattern of open internal doors, hatches etc. which is established at the time of the test (when fans should be on their maximum useable setting), and the specific combination causing the greatest depressurisation at the appliance depends upon the circumstances in each case. Several tests (which should include a test with the door leading into the room of installation closed and all fans in that room switched on) may therefore be necessary to demonstrate the safe operation of the appliance with reasonable certainty. The effect of ceiling fans should be checked during the tests. Extra ventilation should be supplied if tests show that this is necessary.

Fixing Stove in Place

A clearance of at least 605mm in width is required to fit the stove; it is designed to fit under most lintels.

The flue collar is secured in place by two M6 nuts that can be accessed from the inside of the stove. The collar should be removed before the stove is positioned and then re-attached (for details of how to remove stove internals to access flue collar see the “Maintenance” section on previous page).

It is the responsibility of the installer to confirm if a flue liner is required, see the “Your Chimney” section on previous page for more details.



Some suggested methods of installation are detailed below:

In specifically designed suites:

Key Points for this installation:

The slips must be backfilled

A choice of trims, either bevelled or square profiled, can be used.

With specifically designed tile sets:

Key Points for this installation:

The wall must be structurally sound.

All surrounding plasterwork must be sound.

It is recommended that the wall above the stove is rendered and plastered using products with a high temperature resistance. Even if this precaution is taken it should be noted that over firing the stove can still result in hairline cracks appearing due to the excessive temperatures generated.

High temperature adhesive should be used and applied to the whole tile, ask your retailer for a suitable product.

With specifically designed frames:

Key points for this installation:

The wall must be structurally sound.

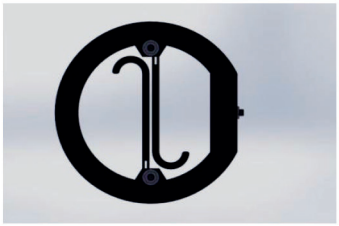
All surrounding plasterwork must be sound.

A specifically designed bracket is included with the frame and must be chased into the wall to a depth of 10mm such that the bottom of the slip is 160mm below the bottom of the stove (excluding the trim). It is the responsibility of the fitter to ensure that adequate fixings are used such that the bracket is securely fixed to the wall and can take the weight of the whole frame.

Suitable high temperature adhesive must be used and must be applied to the whole rear surface of each slip of the frame.

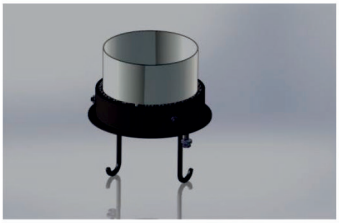
450 & 600 Inset: flue collar instructions

The flue collar has a double hook / handle in the flat position as part of the base disc. They can be bent down and used as handles during the installation.

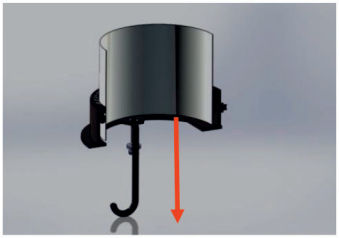


The ring has three bolts positioned in such a way that when tightened they will lock the flue pipe in place.

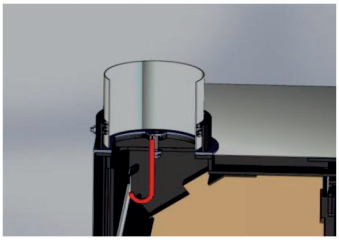
Soft fibreglass rope can be used to fill the gap between collar and flue.



Once the stove is in the fireplace the installer can reach up through the opening in the roof of the stove and use the hook / handle to pull the collar down into position and bolt it in place.



After securing the collar the hooks / handles can be broken off from the base disc by working them left and right until they snap off.



If you are using the 'fireplace seal' method and not connecting a flue just snap off the hooks / handles and attach the collar to the stove prior to sealing it in place.

For South of England sales
please contact:

Capital Fireplaces Ltd
Unit 12-17
Henlow Trading Estate
Henlow Camp
Bedfordshire
SG16 6DS
Tel: 01462 813138
Freefax: 0800 980 4847
Email: sales@capitalfireplaces.co.uk
Website: www.capitalfireplaces.co.uk

For North of England sales
please contact:

Percy Doughty & Co Ltd
Imperial Point
Express Trading Estate
Stone Hill Road
Farnworth
BL4 9TN
Tel: 01204 868550
Fax: 01204 868551
Email: sales@percydoughty.com
Website: www@percydoughty.com

PRODUCT FICHES

1	SUPPLIER NAME OR TRADEMARK	meg stoves
2	MODEL IDENTIFIER	TUCANA 600 INSET CLEAN BURN
3	ENERGY CLASS	A
4	DIRECT HEAT OUTPUT	4.9kW
5	INDIRECT HEAT OUTPUT	N/A
6	ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDEX	101.6%
7	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AT NOMINAL HEAT OUTPUT	76.3%
8	SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS	SEE MANUAL

1	SUPPLIER NAME OR TRADEMARK	meg stoves
2	MODEL IDENTIFIER	VEGA 600 INSET CLEAN BURN
3	ENERGY CLASS	A
4	DIRECT HEAT OUTPUT	4.9kW
5	INDIRECT HEAT OUTPUT	N/A
6	ENERGY EFFICIENCY INDEX	101.6%
7	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AT NOMINAL HEAT OUTPUT	76.3%
8	SPECIFIC PRECAUTIONS	SEE MANUAL