CAPITAL
STOVES

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

APPROVED - CONFORMING TO
CE UKCA EN13240:2001 AND EN 13240-A2:2004

APPLICABLE TO THE FOLLOWING STOVES MODELS:

HOLSWORTHY 5 ECO

STOVES MUST BE FITTED BY APPROVED, QUALIFIED AND COMPETENT INSTALLERS

PLEASE LEAVE THIS BOOKLET WITH THE HOUSEHOLDER

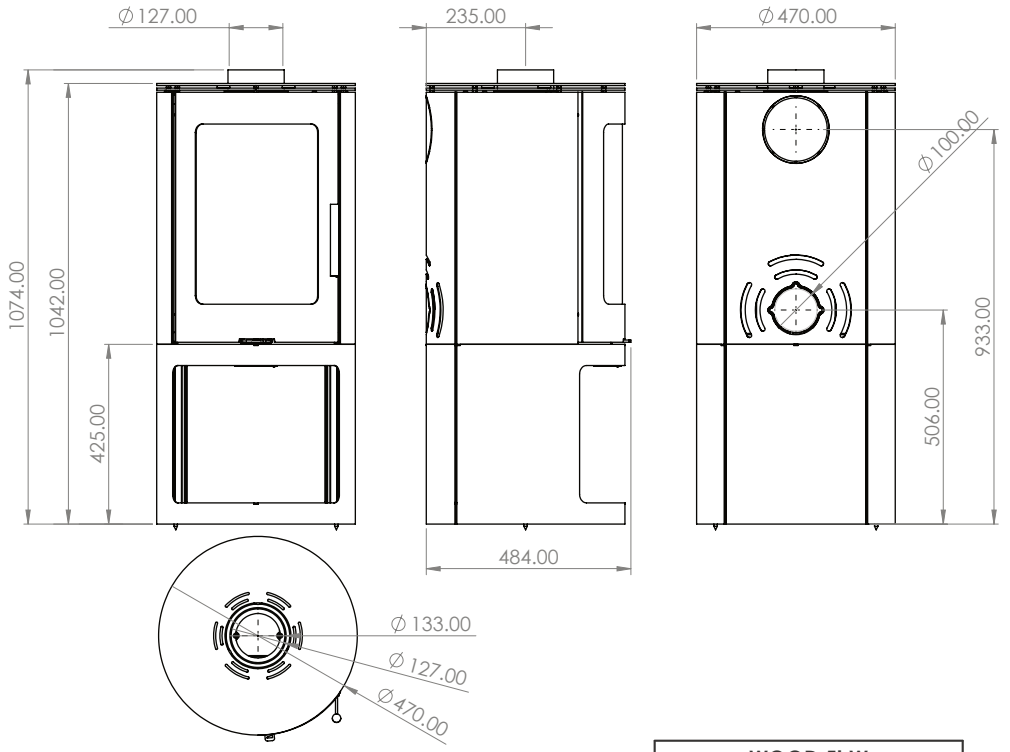
Stoves operate at very high temperatures. All persons including children and the infirm should be warned of this and not allowed to touch any surfaces whilst in use. The operator must use the glove provided.

ECO2022
REDUCING CARBON EMISSIONS IN THE UK

CONTENTS

STOVE DIMENSIONS, OUTPUT AND EFFICIENCY

HOLSWORTHY 5 ECO



	WOOD 5kW
EFFICIENCY	77.7%
ENERGY CLASS	A
FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE	270 °C
NOMINAL OUTPUT	4.9kW
OUTPUT RANGE*	3.0-8.0kW
MINIMUM CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES	REAR - 50mm SIDE - 250mm
OCG mg/m3 @ 13% O2	81
CO mg/m3 @ 13% O2	1186
PARTICULATE EMMISSIONS mg/m3 @ 13% O2	40
NOX mg/m3 @ 13% O2	116
ENERGY INDEX	103
SEASONAL EFFICIENCY	67.7

*See page 10 for ventilation requirements

INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING

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 house holder and placed where it can easily be found.

Serial Number: .....

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).In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21of 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 appliances are exempted by regulations made by Welsh Ministers.

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.

The Holsworthy 5 Eco has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. The Holsworthy 5 Eco has been fitted with a permanent stop to prevent closure of the air control beyond 10mm open.

Refuelling onto a low fire bed can cause excessive smoke - If the fire bed is not sufficient to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a bed of glowing embers and ash such that the new fuel ignites in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add kindling to prevent excessive smoke.

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

INSTALLATION SAFETY

IMPORTANT: THE INSTALLATION OF THIS APPLIANCE MUST COMPLY WITH BS8303 - CODE OF PRACTICE FOR INSTALLATION OF DOMESTIC HEATING AND COOKING APPLIANCES BURNING SOLID MINERAL FUEL, NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS, LOCAL BY-LAWS AND STANDARDS AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT 1974.

Installing a stove is a 'controlled service', the law expects that it is either supervised by a qualified installer or that the building inspector is informed. Check with your local authority.

Health and Safety Precautions: Special care must be taken when installing the stove such that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

Handling: Adequate facilities must be available for loading, unloading and site handling.

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

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.

Metal Parts: When installing or servicing this stove care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

Weight: Your stove is heavy – take great care when moving it and ensure that the intended fireplace can support the weight – consider fitting a load distributing plate.

Fireguard Safety: A fireguard must be used in the presence of children, and old and/or infirm people. The fireguard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2002, Fireguards for use with solid fuel appliances.

Ventilation: Additional ventilation may be required in your room. Avoid installing an extractor fan in the same room as your stove, If you need an extractor fan, consult a specialist and have the installation tested for safety.`

UNLESS THE INSTALLER IS QUALIFIED TO APPROVE INSTALLATION THEN APPROVAL MUST BE SOUGHT FROM YOUR LOCAL BUILDING CONTROL DEPARTMENT. THE SUPPLIER ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY IF THIS ADVICE IS NOT FOLLOWED.

CHIMNEY AND FLUE REQUIREMENTS

Check the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks, leaks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 230mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method.

It is recommended to use a 125mm liner for best performance, however a 150mm flue liner may be used if necessary, in accordance with the Building Regulations. The chimney and connecting flue pipe should not narrow to less than the size of the outlet socket (collar) of the stove at any point.

To achieve the minimum clearance distances, an insulated flue must be used.

This stove must not share a chimney with any other appliance.

A flue draught of minimum 12 Pascals is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and if it exceeds 25Pa, a draught stabiliser may be required so that the rate of burning can be controlled, and to prevent possible over-firing.

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal must conform to Building Regulations and the latest edition of BS EN 15287-1, Design, Installation and Commissioning of Chimneys should be followed.

The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove and swept at least every twelve months thereafter. It is recommended that your chimney is swept every six months.

Where a chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance 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. They will also be able to provide advice about the possible need for a specialist cowl.

It is essential that only recommended fuels are used - see page 13 for more information.

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

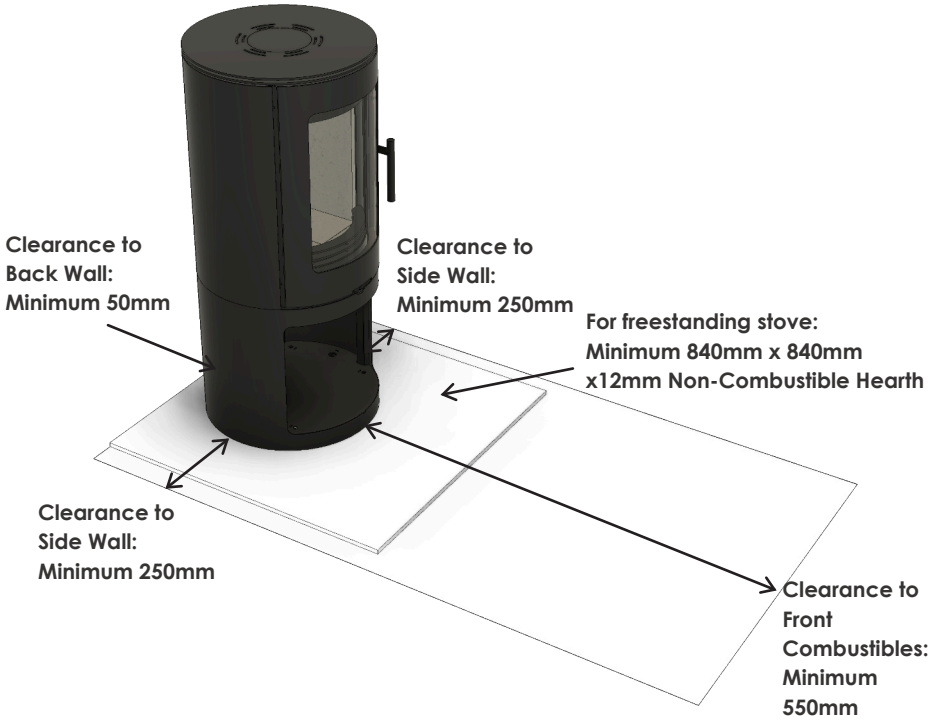
HEARTH AND CLEARANCE

The hearth must extend at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side. Care should be taken to level the stove and secure the hearth. If existing floors do not have adequate load bearing capacity then suitable modifications must be adopted.

When the stove is in the desired position, level the stove using the adjustable feet, then mark the hearth through the holes, remove the stove, and drill and plug the hearth for securing the stove.

Clearance Distance to Combustibles:

If the stove is to be installed adjacent to materials that can catch fire like wood then the following clearances must be adhered to:



It is possible to fit the stove with less clearance around it – down to 50mm, but the non-combustible material around it must be at least 150mm thick. Take care that the wall finish is suitable to withstand temperatures of up to 200°C.

A Light Duty Hearth can be used with the Holsworthy 5 ECO as long as it is installed in accordance with Building Regulations and the minimum clearance distances above.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS

VENTILATION INTO A ROOM FOR COMBUSTION AIR IS AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT.

Flues Without a Flue Draft Stabiliser

2.5kW - 5kW Output - When installing without a flue draft stabiliser into houses built before 2008, no additional permanent ventilation will be required.* Houses built after this date will require additional means of permanent ventilation direct to outside of at least 4400 mm².

***Note: Installers must verify adequate draw and install ventilation if required. See Appendix F of Building Regulations Approved Document J.**

5kW-8kW Output - If you are intending to burn the stove above the independently tested 5kW output, then a permanently open air vent into the room where the stove is situated will be required. For house built before 2008, the vent must have a free area of at least 1650mm². For house built after 2008, the vent must have a free area of at least 4400mm².

Flues With a Flue Draft Stabiliser

2.5kW-5kW Output - When installing with a flue draft stabiliser into houses built before 2008, at least 1500mm² additional means of permanent ventilation direct to outside is required. Houses built after this date will require additional means of permanent ventilation direct to outside of at least 6800 mm².

5kW-8kW Output - If you are intending to burn the stove above the independently tested 5kW output, then a permanently open air vent into the room where the stove is situated will be required. For house built before 2008, the vent must have a free area of at least 4050mm². For house built after 2008, the vent must have a free area of at least 6800mm².

FITTING

An existing fireplace opening can be modified to accommodate the stove. Always consult your stove supplier for a detailed survey of your particular circumstances.

Upon completion of installation, the appliance must be checked under fire for soundness of joints and seals, and that all smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance, up the chimney and emitted safely

Initial Assembly:

To make it easier to handle the stove on installation, the baffle plates, and bricks can be removed. Place in a secure place to avoid damage. Refit after installation.

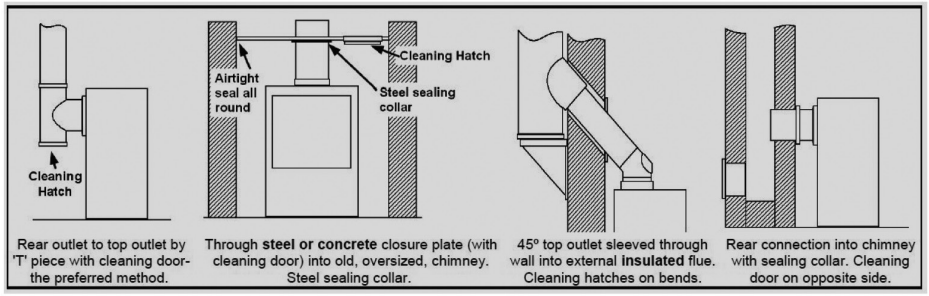
Top or Rear Flue

Remove the flue collar and accessory pack from inside the stove cavity. The flue collar must be fitted to the top or rear of the stove, depending on installation. Fasten the flue outlet and blanking plate to the top or back flue outlet opening, on a thin bead of fire cement. Do not over tighten.

The stove will arrive with the blanking plate fitted to the rear. The blanking plate can be removed, allowing the collar to be fitted for rear flue installations. The circular cut out in the rear panel and heat shield must be knocked out to enable this style of connection. Refit the blacking plate in the top flue position.

For rear flue connection, remove the rear panel from the stove, unscrew the two screws at the back of the stove, in the top of the log store. Remove the top plate and unscrew the two screws on top. The rear panel can then slide off. Unscrew the two screws to remove the heat shield panel. Knock/cut out the circular cutouts for rear flue installation, then replace the rear heat shield and rear panel. Remember to refit the blanking plate to the unused flue position if it has been removed.

Your stove can be sealed to the chimney using a short (up to about 500mm) length of uninsulated pipe in several ways, four of which are shown below, but distances to combustibles must be taken in to account as described in Building Regulations.



FITTING - CONTINUED

Place the stove on a non- combustible hearth conforming to building regulations, noting the distances to combustible materials given on page 8.

Fix the stove securely to the hearth by drilling through the fixing holes inside the log store, into the hearth, with a 6mm masonry drill. Screw down with the bolts and washers provided.

Outside Air Kit

This stove can be fitted with an outside air kit that will draw air in from an external wall. An outside air kit should be fitted when adequate ventilation can not be provided or an extractor is fitted in the same room.

See Ventilation Requirements on page 9.

Check the Installation:

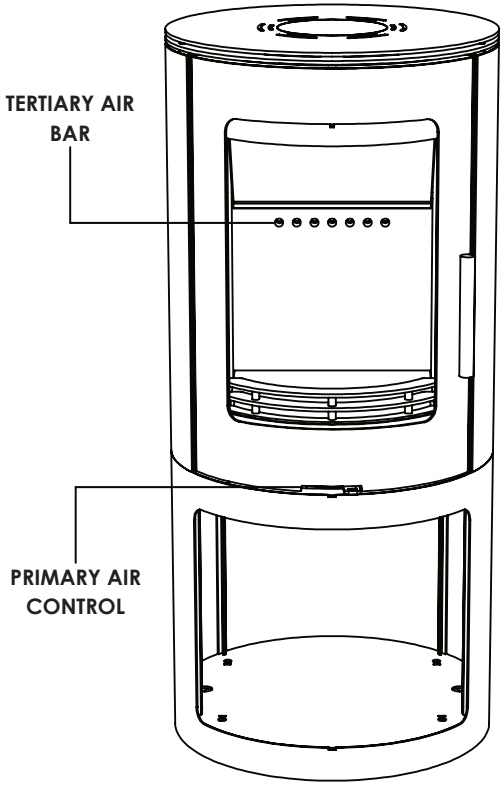
Once installed, light the fire, demonstrate it to the householder and check that:

1. It burns controllably and does not emit fumes to the room.
2. The route for gases from the stove to the chimney terminal is completely airtight, unobstructed and able to be swept.
3. The entire construction is of durable fireproof materials.
4. The flue presents a draught in use of at least 12Pa and not in excess of 25 Pa.
5. Ensure that a carbon monoxide alarm is fitted in the same room as the appliance.

Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

Keep Children Safe - Always use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539) in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

OPERATION



Primary Air - Slide Control - Slide right to open and left to close. Open this when you start a fire, and to regulate the stove burn. The more the stove primary air slide is open the more air is being introduced to the stove. Whilst this is useful to start a fire it should be closed significantly for the best efficiency.

Tertiary Air - A tertiary air supply is bled into the stove from the rear panel. Its function is to ignite unburned gasses assisting with a clean burn. It is advisable to clear these holes from time to time with a brush, especially when the stove is being serviced or after long periods of burning. ONLY CARRY OUT THIS AND ALL SERVICING PROCEDURES WHEN THE STOVE IS COLD. This tertiary air supply is permanently open and allows a small amount of air into the stove. Operation with air controls open can cause excess smoke. These stoves must not be operated with air controls left open except as directed in these instructions.

Lighting the Stove

It is essential that you have three or four small fires before you operate the stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure. We recommend this 'running-in' procedure after long shutdowns to preserve the life of stove. During the curing of the paint you may notice an unpleasant smell and a slight vapour briefly coming from the top of the stove. It is not toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave doors and windows open.

First, load the fire with starting fuel i.e. dry kindling timber (about the thickness of your thumb) and/or firelighters. Lighting paper is not recommended as it can cause excessive smoke on start-up and produce too much ash. Firelighters are a much more efficient way of lighting a woodburner. It is normal to see smoke come from the open stove door at this stage.

OPERATION - CONTINUED

It is widely recognised that the "Upside Down" or "Top-Down" method of lighting a fire from the top down in a closed appliance is a more efficient way of warming up the flue and results in far less particulates on start-up. Therefore, you should place firelighters on top of the kindling before lighting. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow, building up the fire gradually. Once you have a good fire established across the fire bed, further fuel can be added as required.

When your fire is well established you can start to restrict the primary air intake, the primary air control can be fully closed.

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.

Do not stack logs above the tertiary air bar in the back of the stove as this will inhibit combustion and result in a less efficient burn.

Recommended Fuels - Please note that HETAS Ltd Appliance Approval only covers the use of wood logs. We always recommend using HETAS and Woodsure approved logs with the "Ready to Burn" certification mark.

Only kiln-dried or well-seasoned wood with a moisture content reading of less than 18% is recommended. A moisture meter is a handy device to have and is available from your supplier. As a rule-of-thumb, wood seasons at about 1" (25mm) per year, so a log split such that along its length no dimension is greater than 3" (75mm), it would take about 3 years to dry. A dry log will produce up to four and a half times more heat output than a freshly cut log. Wet logs take heat to dry.

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

Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will reduce heat output. Tar deposits, if allowed to build up, are a major cause of chimney fires. This tar is also the main cause of blackened stove windows.

Once established and for the best results from your stove, load 1kg of good quality dry wood per 45 minutes with the primary air control about half to two thirds closed. Logs can be up to 300mm or 10" long.

Best burning depends on the quality of wood, draft and stove settings, so please do experiment to find your own best settings and the best position on your stove thermometer.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

ONLY EVER CARRY OUT MAINTENANCE WHEN THE STOVE IS COLD

The following elements of maintenance may be carried out by the householder. Any structural repairs, e.g. panel, collar or stove pipe replacement must be carried out by a suitably qualified installer. We recommend using a certified chimney sweep as sweeping your own chimney can invalidate your home insurance policy.

Sweeping the Chimney - Your chimney should be cleaned each year before starting to use your stove for the winter. Birds may have nested in the chimney or the masonry may have cracked. Both chimney and flue pipe must be swept at least once a year. It is recommended that you have your chimney swept every six months. It may be necessary to sweep more frequently when damp wood is burnt regularly. The chimney can be swept through your stove with the baffle plate removed. It is advisable to remove the bricks too in order to avoid accidental damage.

Stove Body - The stove is finished with a heat-resistant paint and this can be cleaned with a soft brush. Do not clean whilst the stove is hot – wait until it has cooled down. The finish can be renovated with stove paint available from your supplier.

Glass Panels - Clean the glass panels when cool with stove glass cleaner. Highly abrasive substances should be avoided as these can scratch the glass and make subsequent cleaning more difficult. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of doors could crack the glass panels. The glass will not fracture from heat.

Should a glass panel require replacement, then remove the four screws and clips retaining the glass frame, carefully remove the broken glass and replace the panel with the correct stove glass from your supplier. Ensure you use new glass fibre seal around its edge, and use the steel frame, clips and screws to retain it in position.

Seasonal Maintenance - If your stove is being unused for any length of time, e.g. summer months, then it is recommended that it is cleaned out thoroughly. Air slides should be lightly oiled with Copaslip. Regular monitoring of the inside components will identify condensation or water ingress. If these problems occur, then your stove needs to be dried and the cause of the problem rectified. After a shut-down, and before reuse, the appliance should be cleaned again and the chimney swept.

It is advised that you clean the appliance flue-ways, as well as monthly cleaning of the baffle plate, especially when lighting up after a prolonged shut-down period. Ensure access to cleaning doors where it is not possible to sweep the chimney through the appliance.

SAFETY NOTES AND TROUBLESHOOTING

IT IS ESSENTIAL AND REQUIRED BY BUILDING REGULATIONS THAT A CO ALARM IS INSTALLED IN THE SAME ROOM AS THIS APPLIANCE.

Fires Can Be Dangerous - Do not use this stove as an overnight burner, when finished for the evening, leave the air controls open to allow the remainder of the fuel to burn out.

Use the glove provided to open the stove door when the stove is hot.

Never empty hot embers in to a bin, wait until the bed is cold before cleaning out.

Do Not Over-Fire - 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, the fire is in an over fire situation, and the controls should be adjusted accordingly. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without adjusting the controls to a safe setting – careful air supply control should be exercised at all times and only add the recommended quantity of fuels.

Smoke and Fumes Entering the Room - When properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes into the room. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur and is normal. Persistent fume emission with the doors closed must not be tolerated.

If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:

1. Evacuate the room, opening doors and windows on your exit to ventilate the room.
2. Let the fire go out, or eject and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. Check for a flue blockage and clean if required.

Do not attempt to relight the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected. If necessary, seek professional advice.

These situations are very dangerous and must NOT be tolerated. A list of Qualified Engineers is available from:

HETAS
Severn House
Unit 5 New Town Trading Estate
Green Lane
Tewkesbury
GL20 8HD
Tel. 01773 835 400

Republic of Ireland
Irish National Fireplace Organisation
162 Chapel Street
Dublin
Ireland

Tel. 086 2366553

SAFETY NOTES AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Chimney Fire - Identified by loud roaring sounds, dense smoke and sparks exiting the chimney. Shut down all air supply to stove by closing air vents, ensure the stove door fully closed, call the Fire Brigade immediately. Regular chimney maintenance will prevent chimney fires. Seek advice from a qualified chimney sweep. Chimneys must be checked at least annually or more often when poor quality fuels that are not recommended are burnt.

Poor Heat Output - The stove may be too small for room. Seek advice from a qualified heating engineer as to (kW) output required for room size. As a guideline the volume of the room in cubic feet divided by 500 i.e. room 15' x 15' x 8' would require 3.6kW approx.

Chimney and/or Flue Pipe Restricted, Room Ventilation Restricted - On Installation these will have been checked but regular maintenance is necessary as conditions can change i.e. soot build up, birds nesting, masonry fall, dust build up. Check Ventilation bricks dust and blockages, ventilation should never be blocked or obscured intentionally by furniture or other means.

Poor Quality Fuel - Only burn dry seasoned timber, soft woods have a lower heat output than hard woods, see page 13.

Dirty Glass - Nearly always caused by poor fuel quality – check the moisture content of the wood you are burning with a moisture meter.

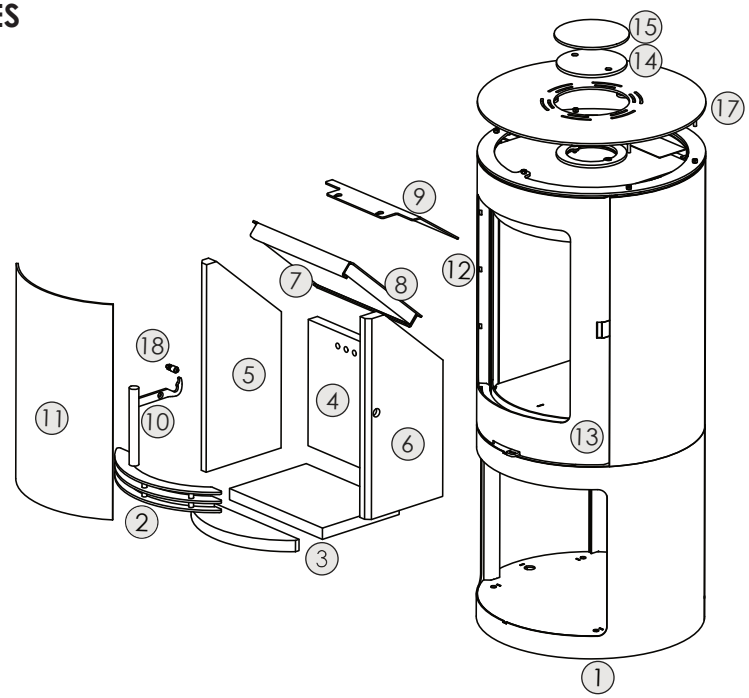
Fire burning too low, open the air vents on the stove to create a hot fire, this may 'burn' the glass clean.

If glass requires cleaning use stove glass cleaner from your supplier, only use glass cleaner on cold glass. DO NOT USE abrasives or scrapers, these will scratch the glass making tar build up harder to remove. NEVER spray aerosols near the appliance when it is alight.

Unburnt Fuel - Insufficient air reaching fuel - Adjust the air controls to supply combustion air to burn fuel fully.

Keep Children Safe - Always use a fireguard to BS 8423:2002 (Replaces BS 6539) in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.

SPARES



Part Number	Description	Code
1	ADJUSTABLE FOOT (SET)	22 03 353
2	LOG RETAINER	22 03 363
3	BASE BRICKS (SET)	22 03 356
4	BACK BRICK	22 03 354
5	LEFT BRICK	22 03 362
6	RIGHT BRICK	22 03 364
7	TOP BRICK	22 03 366
8	TOP BRICK RETAINER	22 03 367
9	BAFFLE	22 03 355
10	DOOR HANDLE	22 03 360
11	DOOR GLASS	22 03 359
12	DOOR GLASS CLIP	22 03 358
13	DOOR COMPLETE	22 03 357
14	FLUE BLANKING PLATE	22 03 361
15	TOP PANEL CENTRE CAP	22 03 368
17	TOP PLATE	22 03 369
18	ROLLER CATCH	22 03 365

STOVE ACCESSORIES

The following is a list of stove accessories your retailer will be able to supply:

Matching graphite high temperature paint

Stove Glass Cleaner

Spare Rope (door 10mm soft/glass 10mm rope tape)

Rope Seal Adhesive

CO Detector

Stove Fan

Stove Thermometer

Wood Moisture Meter

Spare Glove

Permanent Ventilators

Purpose-built Ash Vacuum Cleaner

Ash Carrier

Fire Screens

Companion Sets

Log Baskets

Soot Box

RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL OF PRODUCT

To dispose of the stove after the product life has expired, please observe the following information.

Dispose of the items correctly i.e. separate the parts to be disposed of in material groups.

Always dispose of items in a way that is as sustainable as possible and that is in line with the current environmental protection, reprocessing/recycling and disposal technology.

WARRANTY

Capital Wood Burning Stove Lifetime Warranty

This wood burning stoves are covered by a lifetime warranty (valid for original purchases only) from date of sale. This warranty excludes the following naturally wearing consumable items; Door glass, Firebricks, Rope seals, Baffle, Grate, and Paint finish.

In addition, the following criteria must be met:

- Sight of the data plate that should have been fitted by the approved installer.
- Proof of installation by a HETAS or other approved body, or letter from Building Control confirming that the installation was installed in accordance with the Building Regulation.
- Proof of purchase from one of our approved suppliers.
- Proof of annual sweeping of chimney, at which time an inspection as to the condition of both the chimney and the stove should be carried out to allow for necessary maintenance to be performed.
- Only dry/seasoned wood with a moisture content of less than 20% has been used.
- Capital Fireplaces Ltd will accept no responsibility for installations which have been carried out that are not in accordance to the Building Regulations or if the conditions stated in these instructions are not adhered to. Warranty applies to parts only.

Please keep these instructions for future reference.

CAPITAL
STOVES

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