



charnwood

SLX20

MULTI-FUEL

Operating & Installation Instructions

SLX20

MULTI-FUEL

CONTENTS

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

General points	4
Fuels	4
Door Operation	5
Multifuel Grate	5
Lighting	5
Controlling The Fire	5
Ash Clearance	6
Riddling	6
Refuelling	6
Overnight Burning	6
Throat Plate & Flueway Cleaning	6
Special Points when burning Coal	6
Cleaning & Maintenance	7
Chimney Sweeping	7
Trouble Shooting	7
CO Alarm	8
If You Need Further Help	9

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Health & Safety Precautions	10
CO Alarms	10
Chimney	10
Specification	10
1. Installation as an Inset Stove	11
Hearth & Fire Surround	11
Preparation of the Fireplace	11
Fitting the Fire	11
Flue Connections & Infilling	12
2. Installation as a Freestanding Stove	12
Hot Water System	13
Fitting the Optional Add-In Boiler	13
Thermostat	14
Assembly	14
Pre Lighting Check	14
Commissioning	14
Dimensions	15
Parts Lists	16
Certification	17

GENERAL POINTS

Before lighting the fire check with the installer that the work and checks described in the installation instructions have been carried out correctly and that the chimney has been swept, is sound, and free of any obstructions. The stove is not suitable for use in a shared flue system.

If the appliance is fitted in place of an open fire then the chimney should be swept one month after the installation to clear any soot falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the appliance and the open fire.

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight. There is a risk of explosion or flash ignition of the spray. Your SLX20 stove has been designed to work with minimum effort. If any operation - such as riddling the grate or opening and closing the door - begins to require extra force then the cause must be investigated and corrected to prevent damage being caused to the stove.

Remember that the stove will be hot and is made from hard material. Ensure that you have good balance before operating the fire.

When using the fire in situations where children or infirm people are present please use a fire guard to prevent accidents. The fire guard should be manufactured in accordance with BS 8423:2010.

FUELS

The following smokeless fuels are suitable for use on this appliance:

Ancit (Phurnacite Plus),

Anthracite Large Nuts,

Phurnacite,

Any fuel included on the HETAS list of Approved Smokeless Fuels for Closed Appliances.

(http://guide.hetas.co.uk/guide/fuels_smokeless.html)

The above fuels are all suitable for use in smoke controlled areas. In other areas the following fuels may also be burnt:

Coal

Housecoal Doubles, Trebles or cobbles may all be burnt. Do not use singles, small nuts, or coal dust. It is important that the large size coal is used (i.e. Larger than 2" or 50mm in size).

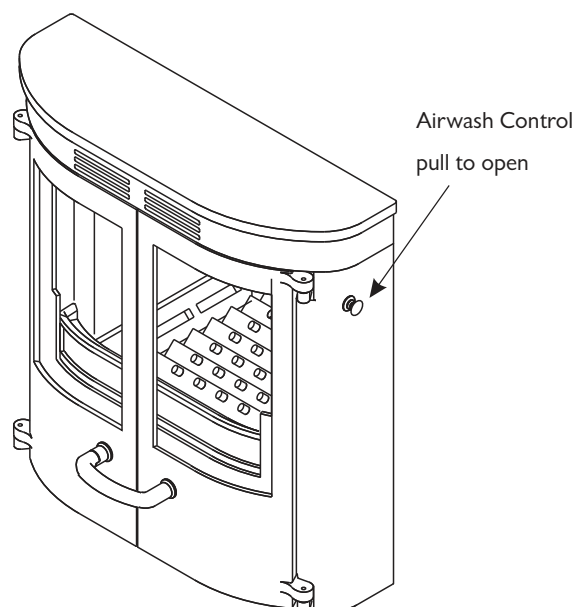
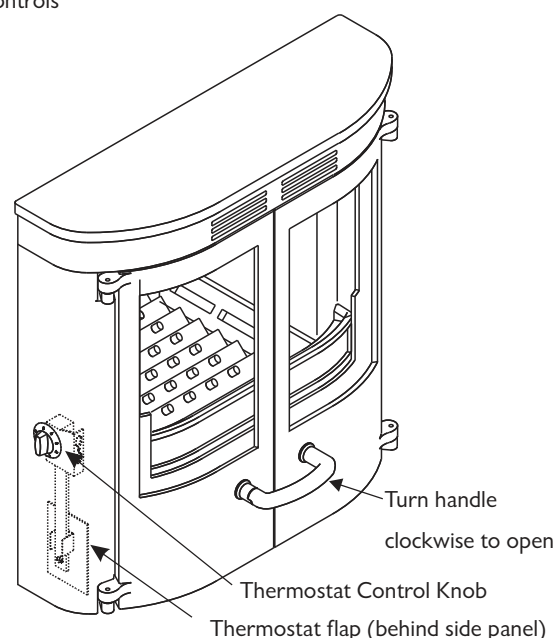
The coal should be dry. When burning bituminous coal a little extra

care is needed. Please Take note of the section "Special Points For Burning Coal"

Wood

Only dry well seasoned wood should be burnt on this appliance as burning wet unseasoned wood will give rise to heavy tar deposits. For the same reason hard wood is better than soft wood. Burning wet unseasoned wood will also result in considerably reduced outputs. The wood should be cut and split and then left to season in a well ventilated dry place for at least one year preferably two years before use.

Fig. 1. Controls



Peat

Ensure that the peat is well dried before use. Burning wet peat will give rise to heavy tar deposits and reduce outputs.

At first you may find it helpful to try several fuels to find the most suitable. If you are unable to obtain the fuel you want, ask your supplier or an approved fuel distributor to suggest an alternative, or ring the Solid Fuel Association Helpline on 0845 601 4406.

PETROLEUM COKE IS NOT SUITABLE FOR USE ON THIS APPLIANCE, ITS USE WILL INVALIDATE THE GUARANTEE

NOTE: This appliance has been approved by HETAS as an intermittent operating appliance for burning dry seasoned wood logs and as a continuous operating appliance burning smokeless fuel. HETAS approval does not cover the use of other fuels either alone or mixed with wood logs nor does it cover the instructions for use of other fuels.

DOOR OPERATION

The doors are opened by raising the door handle as shown in Fig. 1. When the fire is alight, avoid touching the doors other than on the knobs as the metal will become hot. When closing the doors do not use excessive force.

MULTIFUEL GRATE

Your Charnwood is fitted with a multifuel grate which enables solid fuel, wood and peat to be burned equally effectively.

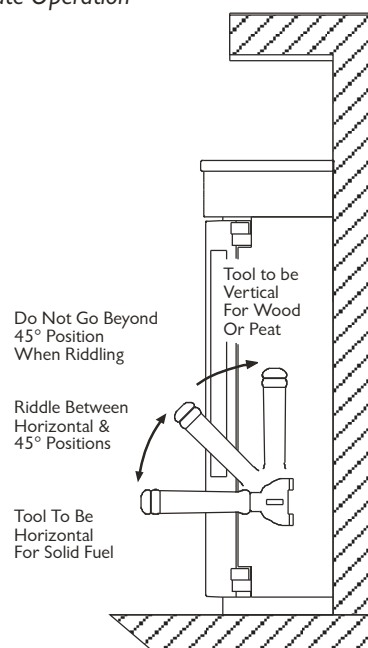
The grate has two positions. One for solid fuel, the other for wood and peat. When in the solid fuel position ash can fall through the grate and into the ashpan. When in the wood position ash is able to build up on the grate as is necessary for effective wood or peat burning. Movement of the grate from one position to the other is effected using the tool supplied. The grate is put into the wood position by moving the tool up until the tool is vertical. The grate is put into the solid fuel position by moving the tool down until the tool is horizontal.

If a mixture of wood and solid fuel, or peat and solid fuel, is to be burnt then keep the grate in the solid fuel position.

LIGHTING

Place some paper and dry kindling wood or fire lighters on the grate and cover with a small amount of fuel. Turn the thermostat control knob to maximum setting and light the paper or fire lighters. Close

Fig. 2. Grate Operation



the doors and allow the fire to burn until the fuel is well ignited then load with more fuel and adjust the thermostat to the required level.

On initial lighting, the fire may smoke and give off an odour as the silicon paint with which the firebox is painted reacts to the heat. This is normal and will cease after a short time. In the meantime the room should be well ventilated.

At first only light a small fire and burn it slowly for two hours to allow any residual moisture in the bricks to evaporate. Before relighting the fire, riddle, remove any clinker from the firebed and empty the ashpan.

CONTROLLING THE FIRE

The rate of burning and hence the output is controlled by the control knob on the left hand side of the appliance and the airwash control on the right, shown in fig. 1. Use the control knob on the left to control the heat output from the fire and keep the airwash control slightly open most of the time to keep the glass clean. It will not be possible to keep the glass clean if the ashwash control is fully closed, particularly after refuelling. The number at the top of the control knob is the number at which it is set, the higher the number the faster the burning rate.

For correct firing of the Freestanding model we recommend using a stove pipe thermometer which may be purchased from your supplier or from ourselves.

Liquid fuels are not to be used on this appliance.

ASH CLEARANCE

The ashpan should be emptied regularly before it comes too full. The most convenient time to remove the ash is just before riddling the fire since the ash will be at its coolest. Use the ashpan/riddling tool provided to remove the ashpan, the fold up carrying handle should be held with a heat proof glove.

Never allow the ash to accumulate in the ashpan so that it comes in contact with the underside of the grate as this will seriously damage the grate bars. Ensure that the air inlet damper is not prevented from closing by spillage fuel or ash.

Care should be taken to ensure that the ash is cool before emptying it into plastic liners or bins.

To make ash removal easier there is a special Charnwood ash carrier available. This may be purchased from you supplier or, in case of difficulty, from ourselves.

RIDDLING

The fire should be riddled with the doors shut. Place the tool on the knob and rotate between the horizontal and the 45° position several times as shown in Fig. 2.

Caution: when riddling the grate using solid fuel do not go beyond the 45° position as this can cause the grate to jam.

If jamming does occur then the fire should be allowed to burn for approximately half an hour before riddling the grate again as described above. Riddling twice a day is usually sufficient when burning solid fuel. When burning wood, ash should be allowed to build up and only riddled when the ash begins to cover the slots in the rear fireplate.

Too much riddling can result in emptying unburnt fuel into the ashpan and should therefore be avoided. Clinker should regularly be removed from the firebed.

After riddling, the grate should be put back into the solid fuel or wood position as required (the tool should be horizontal for solid fuel or vertical for wood).

REFUELLING

Keep the firebox well filled (the fuel may be sloped up from the front fire bars), but do not allow the fuel to spill over the top of the front fire bars. Take care, especially when burning wood, that the fuel does not project over the front fire bars or damage to the glass may be caused when the doors are closed.

OVERNIGHT BURNING

Empty the ashpan, if necessary, and then riddle the fire if you are burning solid fuel. If the fire is very low then it may be necessary to add a little fuel and turn the thermostat control up to maximum for a brief period until the fire is burning brightly before filling with fuel. Some experimentation may be necessary to find the setting most suitable for the particular fuel used and the draw on the chimney, but generally the thermostat should be turned down to the minimum setting. For overnight burning the fire doors must be closed. To revive the fire, empty the ashpan if necessary, riddle (when burning solid fuel) and turn the thermostat control to maximum. When the fire is burning well load more fuel as necessary and turn the control knob to the desired setting.

THROAT PLATE AND FLUEWAY CLEANING

It is important that the throat plate and all the appliance flueways are kept clean. When burning smokeless fuels they should be cleaned at least monthly. When burning other fuels they should be cleaned once a week, and more frequently if found necessary.

The throat plate and flue ways may be cleaned with a low fire still burning. Use the scraper tool to scrape any sooty deposits off the front of the plate until they drop into the fire.

More soot will be deposited on the throat plate and in the flueways if the appliance is run at low levels for long periods. If this is the case then more frequent cleaning will be necessary.

SPECIAL POINTS WHEN BURNING COAL

When burning housecoal keep the airwash control at least slightly open all the time (refer to Fig. 1.)

When loading the appliance take care not to smother the fire, instead fill the firebox in two stages waiting for the flames to appear above the fire between each stage.

After a period of slumbering always turn the air control up to maximum and wait until flames appear above the fuel bed before opening the doors.

Burning coal will produce more soot deposits than other fuels, especially if the fire is run at low levels for a long periods. It is therefore vital to clean the throat plate regularly, weekly cleaning is recommended.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

The appliance is finished in silicone paint or vitreous enamel. To clean the surfaces simply wipe over with a dry cloth. Abrasive pads and scouring cleaners must not be used as these will damage the finish. Care should be taken not to knock the enamel with hard objects as it will chip.

Cleaning the Glass

The glass in the doors is a special ceramic glass which is able to withstand high temperatures. Before cleaning the glass open the doors and allow them to cool. Clean the glass using a damp cloth and then wiping over with a dry cloth. Any stubborn deposits on the glass may be removed with a proprietary stove glass cleaner or ceramic hob cleaner. Some deposits on the glass may be burnt off simply by running the fire at a fast rate for a few minutes. Do not use abrasive cleaners or pads as these can scratch the surface which will weaken the glass and cause premature failure. Aerosol spray cleaners should not be used near the appliance whilst it is under fire.

When not in use

If the fire is going to be out of use for a long period, (for instance in the summer,) then to prevent condensation, and hence corrosion, the thermostat should be left at the maximum setting and the main doors left ajar. It is also advisable to sweep the chimney and clean out the fire. Spraying the inside of the doors and firebox with a light oil, such as WD40, will also help to keep all internal parts working well.

Door Seals

For the fire to operate correctly it is important that the door seals are in good condition. Check that they do not become worn or frayed and replace them when necessary.

Servicing

It is recommended that the fire is serviced once a year to keep it in first class working order. After cleaning out the firebox thoroughly, check that all internal parts are in good working order, replacing any parts that are beginning to show signs of wear. Check that the door seals are in good condition and that the doors seal correctly. Check the operation of the thermostat, both when cold and hot. A servicing guide, TIS 48, is available on request.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING

Where the chimney previously served an open fire, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a stove may loosen soot deposits 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 the appliance is in continuous use, the chimney should be swept at least twice a year. In most installations it will be possible to sweep the chimney through the appliance.

First remove the front firebars and the throat plate. Then sweep the chimney ensuring that soot is removed from all horizontal surfaces after sweeping.

In situations where it is not possible to sweep through the appliance the installer will have provided alternative means, such as a soot door. After sweeping the chimney the appliance flue outlet and the flue pipe connecting the appliance must be cleaned with a flue brush.

After cleaning any soot from within the fire, replace the throat plate and the front firebars.

Different types of sweep's brushes are available to suit different flueways. For standard brick chimneys a wire centre sweep's brush fitted with a guide wheel is recommended. For prefabricated insulated chimneys the manufacturers instructions with regard to sweeping should be consulted.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

Fire Will Not Burn

Check that:

- a) the air inlet is not obstructed in any way,
- b) chimneys and flueways are clear,
- c) a suitable fuel is being used,
- d) there is an adequate air supply into the room,
- e) an extractor fan is not fitted in the same room as the fire.
- f) there is sufficient draw in the chimney. Once the chimney is warm a draught reading of at least 2.5 mm (0.10 inches) water gauge (25Pa) should be obtained.

Door Glass Blacks Up

Differences in chimney draughts mean that the best setting of the air

controls will vary for different installations. A certain amount of experimentation may be required, however the following points should be noted and with a little care should enable the glass to be kept clean in most situations:

- a) The airwash relies on a supply of heated air to keep the glass clean, therefore, when lighting the stove allow the firebed to become well established before turning the thermostat down. It may sometimes be beneficial to also keep the doors slightly ajar whilst the fire becomes established. This can also apply when re-fuelling.
- b) When re-fuelling keep the fuel back a little from the front firebars, do not try to fit too much fuel into the firebox.
- c) Never completely close the airwash control - as a guide it should be at least a quarter open.
- d) Wet wood or logs overhanging the front firebars will cause the glass to blacken.

It is always more difficult to keep the glass clean when running the stove very slowly for long periods.

If blackening of the glass still occurs check that all flue connections are well sealed. It is also important that the chimney draw is sufficient and that it is not affected by down-draught. When the chimney is warm a draught reading of at least 2.5mm (0.10 inches) water gauge should be obtained.

Fume Emission

Warning Note: Properly installed, operated and maintained this appliance will not emit fumes into the room. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and re-fueling may occur. Persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist then take the following immediate actions should be taken:

- a) **Open doors and windows to ventilate the room and then leave the premises..**
- b) **Let the fire out and safely dispose of the fuel from the appliance.**
- c) **Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required.**
- d) **Do not attempt to relight fire until cause of fume has been identified and corrected, if necessary seek professional advise.**

The most common cause of fume emission is flueway or chimney blockage. For you own safety these must be kept clean.

Fire Blazing Out Of Control

Check that:

- a) the doors are tightly closed,
- b) the thermostat knob is turned down to the minimum setting and the airwash is closed,
- c) the air inlet damper is closed (at the bottom left of the appliance, see Fig. 1.) and that it is not prevented from closing completely by a piece of ash,
- d) a suitable fuel is being used,
- e) the door seals are in good condition.

Over-Firing

If the fire is over- firing it will cause premature failure of the internal fire parts. Overfiring is occurring when any internal parts of the fire begin to glow red. To prevent over-firing ensure that:

- a) the door seals are kept in good condition, and that the doors are sealing correctly,
- b) the thermostat on the fire is working correctly,
- c) a suitable fuel is being used.

Freezing

If a boiler is fitted do not light the fire if there is any possibility that any parts of the system may be frozen.

Chimney fires

If the chimney is thoroughly and regularly swept, chimney fires should not occur. However, if a chimney fire does occur then turn the control knob to the minimum setting (see Fig. 1), and tightly close the doors of the appliance. This should cause the chimney fire to go out in which case the control should be kept at the minimum setting until the fire in the appliance has gone out. The chimney and flueways should then be cleaned. If the chimney fire does not go out when the above action is taken then the fire brigade should be called immediately.

After a chimney fire the chimney should be carefully examined for any damage. Expert advise should be sought if necessary.

CO ALARM

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” above.

IF YOU NEED FURTHER HELP

If you need further help with your Charnwood then your Installer will be able to provide the answers to most questions. Your Local Charnwood Premier Dealer has a great deal of experience and will also be able to provide helpful advice. Further help is available from the Charnwood Customer Services department who will be pleased to give advice, if necessary.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

WARNING please take care when installing the appliance that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are met.

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

If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please use appropriate equipment.

There must not be an extractor fan in the same room as the appliance as this can cause the appliance to emit fumes into the room.

There must be an adequate air supply to the room in which the appliance is installed totalling at least 8 square cm. (1.2 square inches) to provide combustion air. This is particularly necessary if the room is double glazed.

This stove is capable of intermittent operation when burning Wood logs and continuous operation when burning Smokeless fuel.

This stove is not suitable for use in a shared flue system.

In addition to these instructions the requirements of BS.8303 and BSEN 15287-1:2007 must be fulfilled. Local Authority Bylaws and Building Regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards, regarding the installation of Solid Fuel burning appliances, flues and chimneys must also be observed.

CO ALARMS

Building regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance on the installation of the carbon monoxide alarm is available in BS EN 50292:2002 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.

CHIMNEY

In order for the appliance to perform satisfactorily the chimney height must not be less than 4 metres measured from the outlet of the fire to the top of the chimney. The chimney should preferably

be 175mm (7 inches) or 200mm (8 inches) internal diameter or square with sides of 175mm or 200mm internally and **MUST NOT BE LESS THAN 150mm (6 INCHES) INTERNAL DIAMETER OR 150 x 150MM INTERNAL SQUARE.**

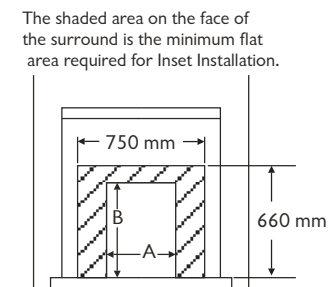
If an existing chimney is to be used it must be swept and checked, it must be in good condition, free from cracks and blockages, and should not have a excessive cross sectional area (e.g. greater than 250mm x 250mm). If you find that the chimney is in poor condition then expert advice should be sought regarding the necessity of having the chimney lined. If it found necessary to line the chimney then a lining suitable for Solid Fuel must be used.

If there is no existing chimney then a prefabricated block chimney or a twin walled insulated stainless steel flue conforming to BSEN 15287-1:2007 can be used either internally or externally. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and Building Regulations.

SPECIFICATION

Fuel Type	Wood Logs	Smokeless Fuel
<i>Output</i>	5.8kW (19,800Btu/h)	6.3kW (21,500
<i>Flue Gas Temp</i>	326°C	336°C
<i>Flue Gas Mass Flow</i>	5.0 g/s	5.1 g/s
<i>Max Hearth Temp.</i>	90°C	182°C
<i>Re-fuelling Cycle</i>	0.84 hr (50 min)	4.0 hr
<i>CO @ 13% O₂</i>	0.16%	0.18%
<i>Min Distance to Combustible</i>	INSET	FREESTANDING
<i>Side</i>	100mm	250mm
<i>Above (inset)/ Rear</i>	300mm	700mm
<i>Min Flue Draft</i>	25Pa (0.1in wg)	
<i>Stove Weight</i>	125kg	
<i>Add-in Boiler</i>	2.0 kW	

Fig. 3. Limiting Dimensions Of Surround And Opening



Dim. A:
Max. 470mm (18 1/2")
Min. 405mm (16")

Dim. B:
Max. 575mm (22 2/3")
Min. 555mm (21 3/4")

Single wall flue pipe is suitable for connecting the appliance to the chimney but is not suitable for using for the complete chimney.

If it is found there is excessive draw in the chimney then a draught stabiliser should be fitted.

1. INSTALLATION AS AN INSET STOVE

The SLX 20 is supplied with one of two panel packs that makes it either an Inset stove SLX20i or a Freestanding stove SLX20fs. The following sections apply specifically to the Inset Installation. The Freestanding installation is mentioned later.

HEARTH AND FIRE SURROUND

The appliance must be installed on a fireproof hearth. The positioning of the appliance and the size of the hearth are governed by building regulations for Solid Fuel appliances. These building regulations state that the hearth must extend in front of the appliance by at least 300mm (12 inches) and to the sides by at least 150mm (6 inches). If in doubt as to the positioning of the appliance expert advice should be sought either from the supplier or the local building inspector.

The fireplace must allow sufficient airflow around the appliance to provide combustion air and to allow the heat to be transferred to the room. The fire surround must be able to withstand the temperatures generated in normal use. Resin based conglomerates are not suitable and must not be used. If a wooden mantel is used it should be at least 300mm (12 inches) above the appliance. Wooden surrounds must be at least 150mm (6 inches) from the sides of the appliance. In

order for the appliance to fit into the fire surround there must be a flat area around the opening, details are shown in Fig. 3.

PREPARATION OF THE FIREPLACE

Before fitting the appliance into an existing fireplace remove the fire back and any loose in-fill material.

The surround and opening for the appliance must conform with Fig.3. The flat area around the opening must be a minimum of 750mm wide and 660mm high. Ensure that the hearth and the base in the opening are flat, level, and at right angles to the surround.

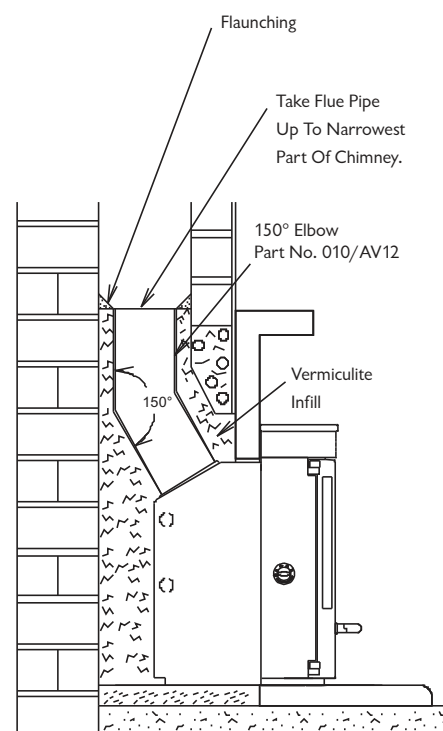
Make a hole in the front of the chimney breast to give access for infilling and fixing the flue pipe. If the optional boiler is to be fitted it will also be necessary to make a hole in the side of the chimney breast to give access for the pipework.

FITTING THE FIRE

In some cases it may be necessary to place the connecting flue pipe in the chimney before fitting the fire into the fireplace.

Apply fire cement to the rear face of the sealing flange on the appliance. Fit the appliance into the opening ensuring that it is central and that a good seal is made between the sealing flange and the face

Fig. 4. Typical Inset Installation into standard chimney



of the surround.

Remove any excess fire cement from around the sealing flange.

The appliance should be screwed to the hearth through the holes at the base of the sealing flange.

FLUE CONNECTION AND INFILLING

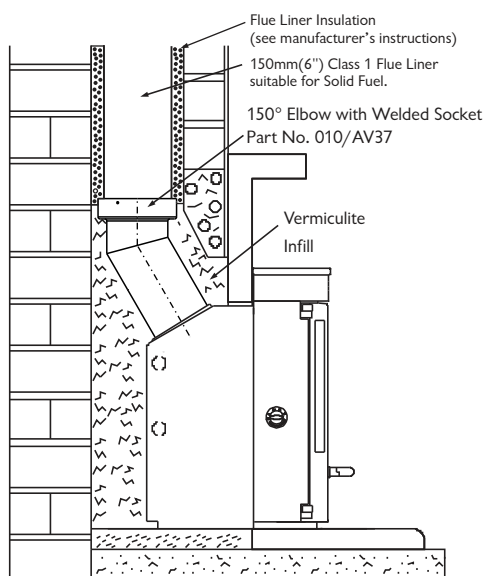
When connecting to a standard chimney (see fig 4), make the flue connection with the special 150° elbow, Part No. 010/AV12. Please note that this item is ordered separately from the appliance. The legs of the elbow may be cut on site to suit the chimney. Also note that the legs of the elbow are different lengths to enable some situations to be catered for by turning the elbow around.

The end of the flue pipe must line up with the centre-line of the chimney, and must also extend to the point where the chimney narrows to its final size. Any large voids must be filled and flaunch to the flue pipe to ensure that all soot deposits can be cleared when the appliance is swept, and to prevent problems with the operation of the appliance.

Ensure that the flue pipe is not obstructed or restricted in any way and that all joints are well sealed.

Before infilling cover the front of the appliance to protect it. Ensure that the flue pipe is central and then fill the space between the body of the appliance and the structural brickwork with vermiculite (e.g. Micafil or similar) concrete. Ensure that there are no air pockets. The recommended mix is six volumes of vermiculite to one volume of

Fig. 5. Typical Inset Installation using Stainless Steel Flue Liner



portland cement thoroughly mixed together. Enough water should be added so that no more than one or two drops of water are released when a handful of mixture is squeezed.

After filling with vermiculite flaunch the top of the flue connector pipe to the chimney with lime mortar. Ensure that the flue pipe is well sealed to the chimney.

When connecting to a stainless steel flue liner, (See Fig.5) make the flue connection with the special 150° Elbow with Welded Socket, Part No. 010/AV37. Please note that this item is ordered separately from the appliance. The socket is drilled to take 3 self tapping screws to secure it to the flue liner.

Make good hole(s) in the chimney breast making sure that it is completely airtight. Typical installations are shown in figs. 4 & 5

In most installations it will be possible to sweep the chimney through the appliance. If this is not possible then some alternative means (such as a soot door) must be provided.

The free inset method of installation may be used instead of infilling. Details are available on request.

2. INSTALLATION AS A FREESTANDING STOVE

The SLX20 may be installed as a Freestanding Stove when supplied with the Freestanding Panel Pack 020/XV30. Typical installations are shown in Figs. 6 & 7, and may be either on a freestanding hearth or in an 'Inglenook' type fireplace. In these configurations the minimum distances to combustible materials must be 250mm from the sides of the stove and 700mm from the back. Stud wall is counted as combustible, and if this distance is required to be reduced, then additional shielding must be provided.

The Hearth requirements are the same as the Inset Installation.

If the stove is to be installed on a freestanding hearth, as shown in Fig.7, then the fireplace may be bricked up and filled with non-combustible material, and the chimney breast broken into higher up the wall, and a sleeve inserted to take the Fluepipe. The angle between the vertical and the sleeve/fluepipe must be not less than 135°. It is advisable for the vertical section of the Fluepipe to be at least 600mm long. A soot door for debris clearance / chimney sweeping must be provided and this may be in the side or front of the chimney breast, or outside.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

Fig. 6. Freestanding Installation with Chimney Connection above the Fireplace

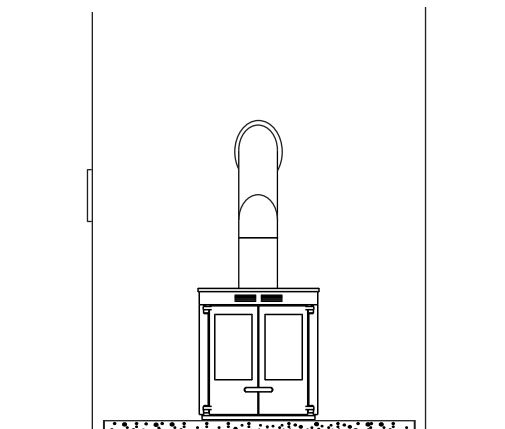
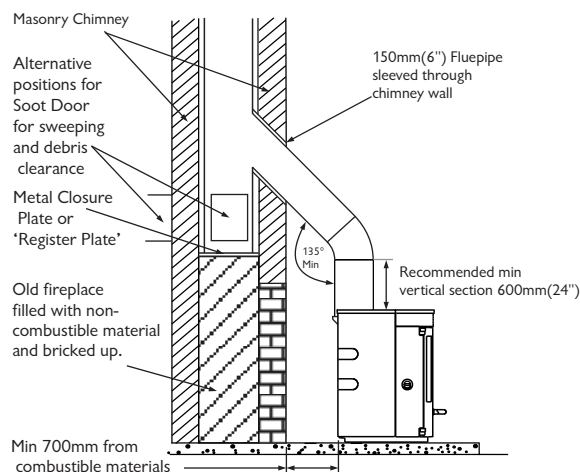
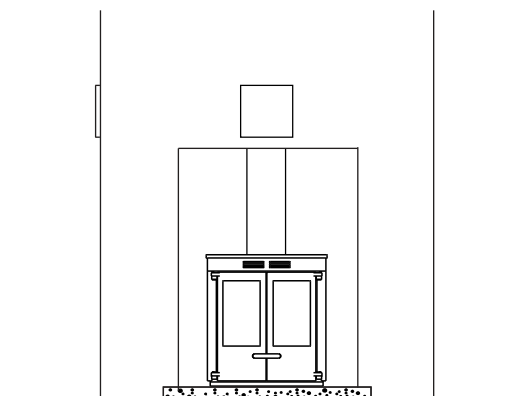
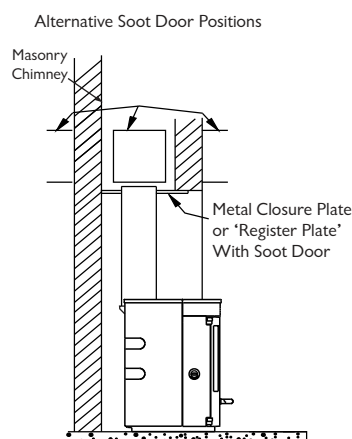


Fig. 7. Freestanding Installation with Chimney Connection in 'Inglenook' type Fireplace



If the stove is to be installed in an 'Inglenook' type Fireplace, then there must be sufficient space around and above it for air to circulate, and for access for servicing. This requires a minimum of 150mm each side and 300mm above. There must not be any combustible materials within these distances. A steel 'Register' plate will be fixed into the chimney, preferably at a height where the chimney narrows down so as to avoid having a large air void above the register plate. The fluepipe from the stove will protrude a small amount through the hole in the register plate, and will be sealed in position. This is shown in Fig.7.

HOT WATER SYSTEM

The optional add-in boiler which may be fitted in the appliance has an output sufficient for domestic hot water heating. If the boiler is fitted then the room heating will be reduced.

The hot water system should be a gravity circuit and must be correctly vented as shown in Fig. 8.

A double feed indirect hot water storage cylinder to BS:1566 part 1 should be used in most situations, unless the appliance is to be fitted in a soft water area in which case a direct hot water cylinder may be used provided that the boiler is stainless steel.

All pipework in the primary circuit must be 28mm diameter and the flow pipe must rise continuously from the boiler to the open vent.

If an indirect cylinder is used then the primary circuit should be filled with a suitable inhibitor to prevent the build up of scale and corrosion.

FITTING THE OPTIONAL ADD-IN BOILER

The boiler replaces the rear firebrick and is reversible so that the 1" B.S.P. male tappings may come on either the left or the right hand side of the boiler.

The boiler tappings protrude from the sides of the appliance and it will therefore be necessary to fit the boiler into the appliance after

positioning the appliance in the fireplace if the fire surround is already fitted.

Before fitting the boiler, remove the front firebars, the side and back fire plates and the firebricks. Knock out the knock-outs for the boiler tappings on the appropriate side of the firebox.

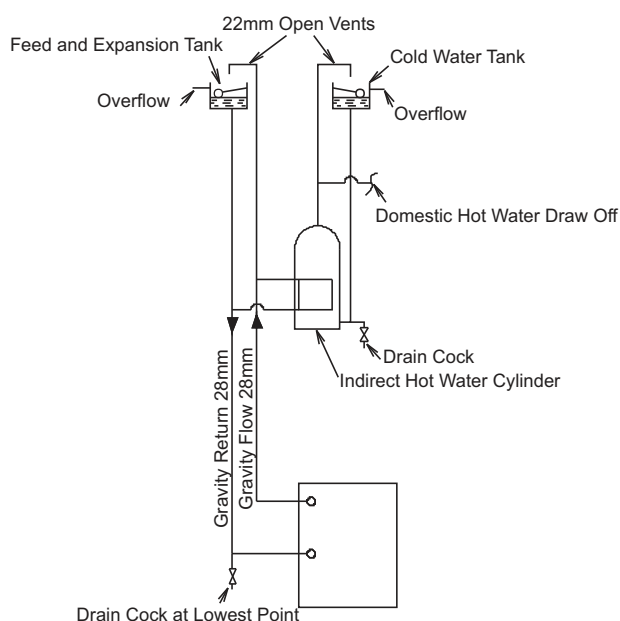
Remove the backnuts and fibre washers from the boiler tappings and fit the boiler into the appliance. Place the fibre washers over the tappings on the outside of the appliance and fit the backnuts, ensuring that the boiler is held tightly against the rear inside face of the appliance and that the top edge of the boiler is level or runs uphill to the flow tapping.

When re-fitting the firebricks, note that the short side firebrick supplied with the boiler must be fitted on the same side as the boiler tappings. One of the original sidebricks is fitted on the other side, and the rear brick is discarded. The firebricks are held in position by the retaining brackets.

Replace the back fireplate, the side fireplates, the front firebar and the throat plate.

Connect the boiler to the heating system ensuring that the flow pipe rises from the boiler. Fill the system with water and check for leaks.

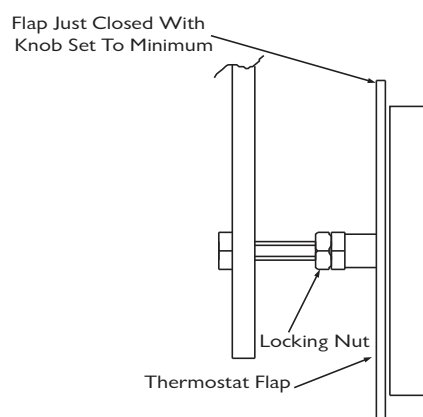
Fig. 8. Typical Gravity Hot Water System



THERMOSTAT

Before lighting the fire check the cold setting distance of the thermostat. With the control knob at the minimum setting the flap should be just closed as shown in Fig. 9. To adjust the distance slacken the locking nut and adjust as necessary. When set correctly re-tighten the locking nut. Ensure that the flap opens and closes freely as the knob is turned.

Fig. 9. Thermostat Setting



ASSEMBLY

Fit the side panels and the hood onto the appliance. Instructions for this are enclosed with the panel pack.

Replace any internal parts previously removed.

PRE LIGHTING CHECK

Before initial lighting check the following points:

1. The bottom grate bars must all be fitted and should move freely and easily when the riddling mechanism is operated.
2. The plates round the sides and back of the grate must be in position and sitting correctly.
3. The throat plate must be fitted in the roof of the appliance.

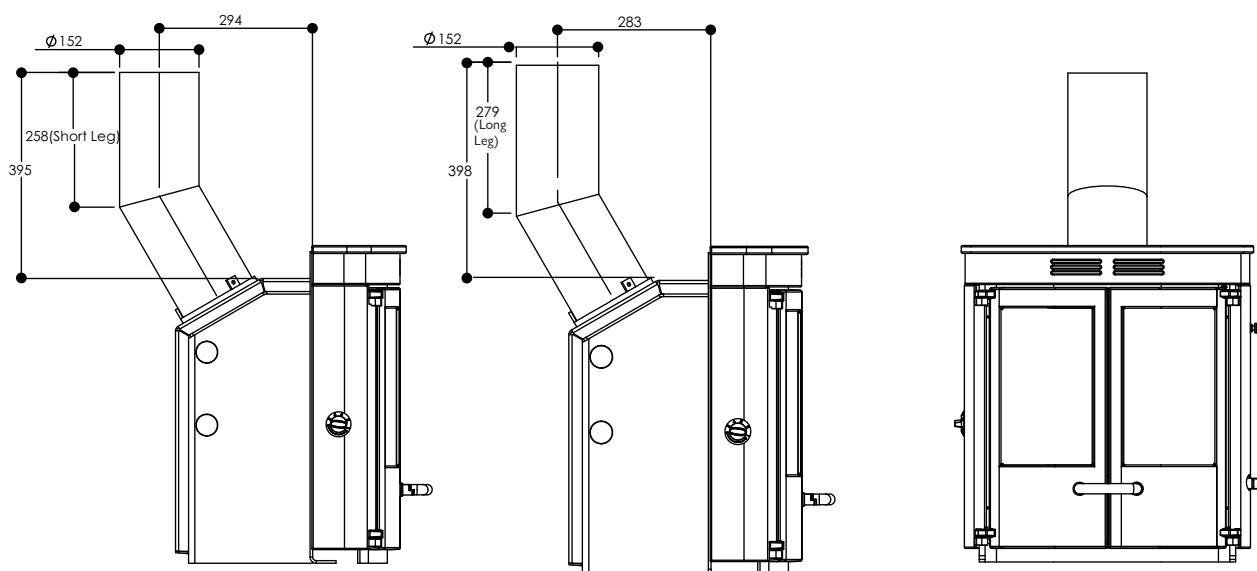
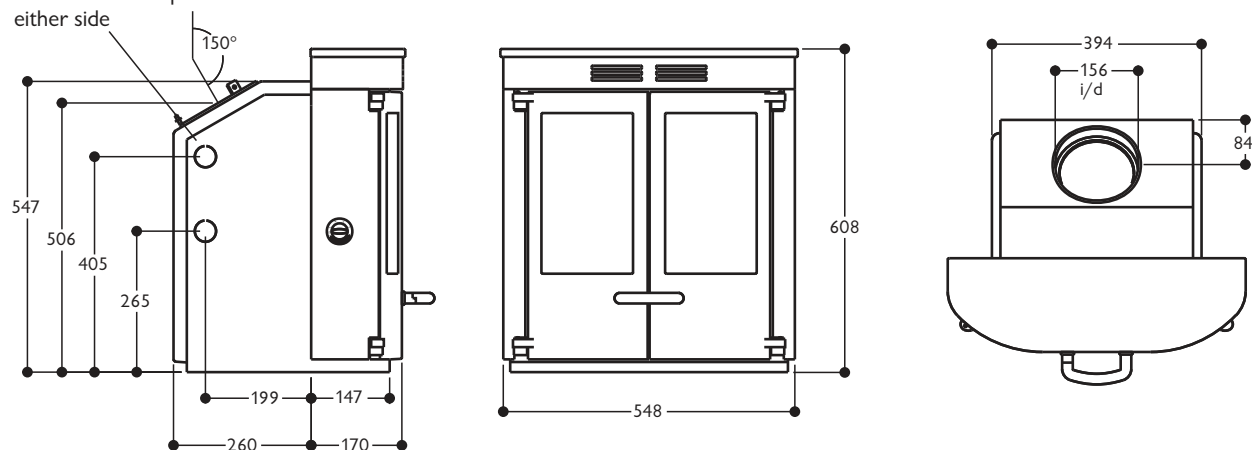
COMMISSIONING

On completion of the installation and after allowing time for the fire cement and mortar to dry out, the fire should be lit and checked to ensure that the smoke and fumes are taken from the appliance up the chimney and emitted safely. Also check all joints and seals.

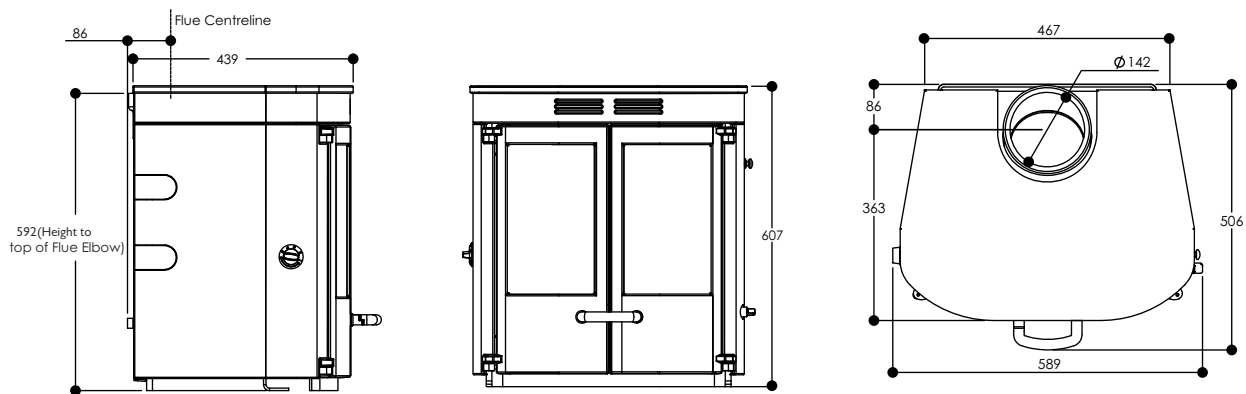
On completion of the installation and commissioning please leave the operating instructions with the customer and advise on the use of the appliance.

SLX 20 DIMENSIONS

Knock outs for optional boiler
either side



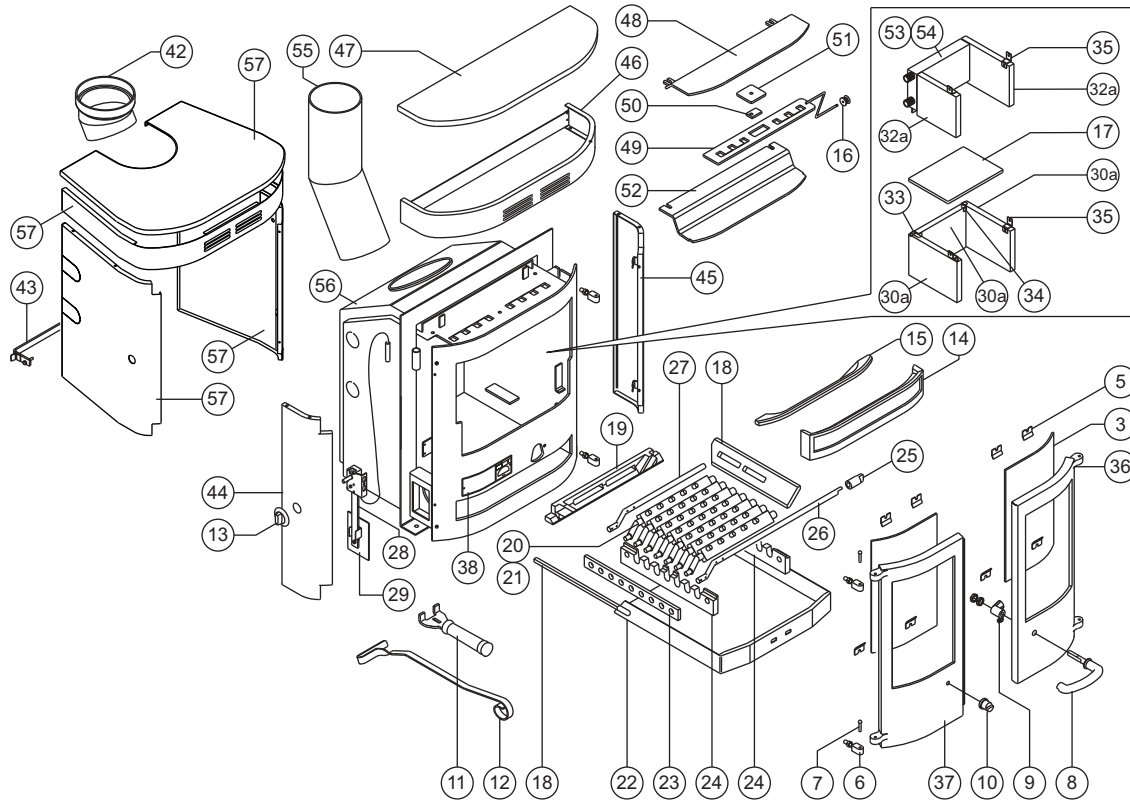
Offset Dimensions with 150° Fluepipe 010/AV12 Reversed



Dimensions for Freestanding Model with 150° Flue Elbow 002/AV13

SLX 20 PARTS LIST

Issue F



Item	Part	Description	Item	Part	Description
1*	008/KV355	Door Seal Set Inc. Adhesive	29	008/FV49	Thermostat Flap
2*	008/FW29	Door Seal Adhesive	30a	011/AV28S	Set of Firebricks
3	006/KV18	Glass Inc. Glass Channel	32a	011/AV28BS	Set of Firebricks (For use with Boiler)
4*	008/RW44/S	Glass Channel - set of 8	33	004/XV31L	L.H. Rear Brick Retaining Bracket
5	004/KV23	Glass Retainer	34	004/XV31R	R.H. Rear Brick Retaining Bracket
6	008/TV27	Hinge Post	35	004/XV30	Brick Retainer
7	008/BW39/S	Hinge Pin Set (4 per set)	36	003/TV02/##	R.H. Door
8	008/KV16	R.H. Door Handle	37	003/TV01/##	L.H. Door
9	002/KV14	Door Catch Cam	38	012/XV12	Serial No. Label
10	008/KV13	L.H. Door Knob	42**	002/AV13	150° Flue Elbow (Freestanding Kit)
11	010/RW21	Ashpan/Riddler Tool	43**	010/XV29	Freestanding Panel Fixing Bracket
12	012/FW34	Scraper Tool	44	005/KV04/##	L.H. Side Panel
13	008/BW50	Thermostat Knob	45	005/KV05/##	R.H. Side Panel
14	002/KV07	Front Firebar	46	005/KV06/##	Lower Hood Panel
15	002/KV11	Front Firebar Back Plate	47	005/KV09/##	Top Hood Panel
16	002/TW13	Air Control Knob	48	010/XV08	Airwash Manifold
17	002/AV31	Throatplate	49	012/XV09	Airwash Slide
18	002/HW15	Side Fire Plate	50	012/HV09/3	Airwash Slide Guide
19	002/HW16	Back Fire Plate	51	012/HV09/2	Airwash Slide Retainer
20	002/CG01	Bottom Grate Bar	52	010/XV05	Airwash Outlet
21	002/CG01S7	Set Of Grate Bars (7per set)	53	010/AV25	Add-In Boiler (steel)
22	004/XV17	Ashpan	54	010/AV25/SS	Add-In Boiler (stainless steel)
23	012/HW33	Mover Bar	55	010/AV12	150° Flue Pipe (Optional Extra)
24	002/HW30	Carrier Bar	56	009/SLX20I/A	Firebox Assembly (SLX20)
25	002/CG06	Riddler knob	57**	020/XV30/##	Freestanding Panel Pack
26	012/KV19	Riddler Rod			
27	012/CG05	Idler Rod			
28	008/BW49	Thermostat			

* These items are not shown on the drawing.

Please specify colour when ordering

** These items are included in the Freestanding panel pack.

To obtain spare parts please contact your local stockist giving Model, Part No. and Description. In case of difficulty contact the manufacturer at the address shown.

This drawing is for identification purposes only.



A.J WELLS & SONS LTD

11

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BSEN 13229:2001
EN13240:2001

SLX20
MULTI-FUEL

ROOMHEATERS FIRED BY SOLID FUEL

**EC CERTIFICATE OF
CONFORMITY NO:**

XV080-CPD-2011

FUEL TYPES:

WOOD LOGS

ANTHRACITE

**EMISSION OF CO IN
COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:**

0.16%

0.18%

FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE:

326°C

336°C

**SPACE HEATING
THERMAL OUTPUT:**

5.8

6.3kW

ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

75.7

72.1%

**MINIMUM DISTANCE TO
COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS
SIDE:
ABOVE (inset) / REAR:**

INSET

FREESTANDING

100mm

250mm

300mm

700mm

