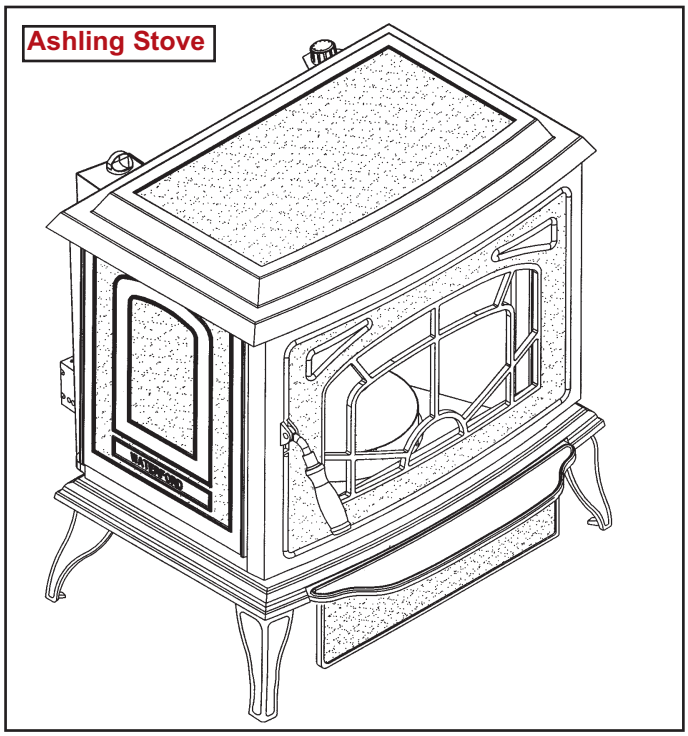
STANLEY

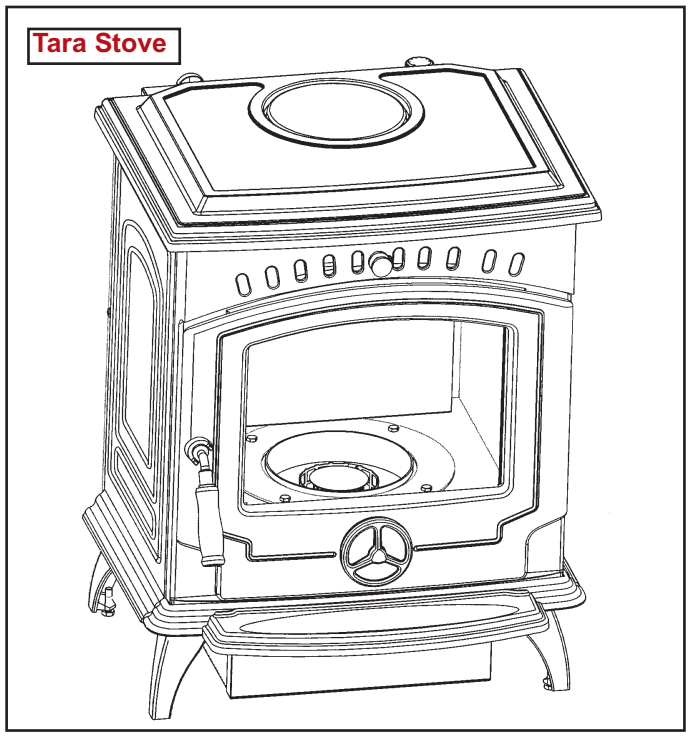
TURNING YOUR HOUSE INTO A HOME

Ashling, Tara & Oisin Oil Stoves

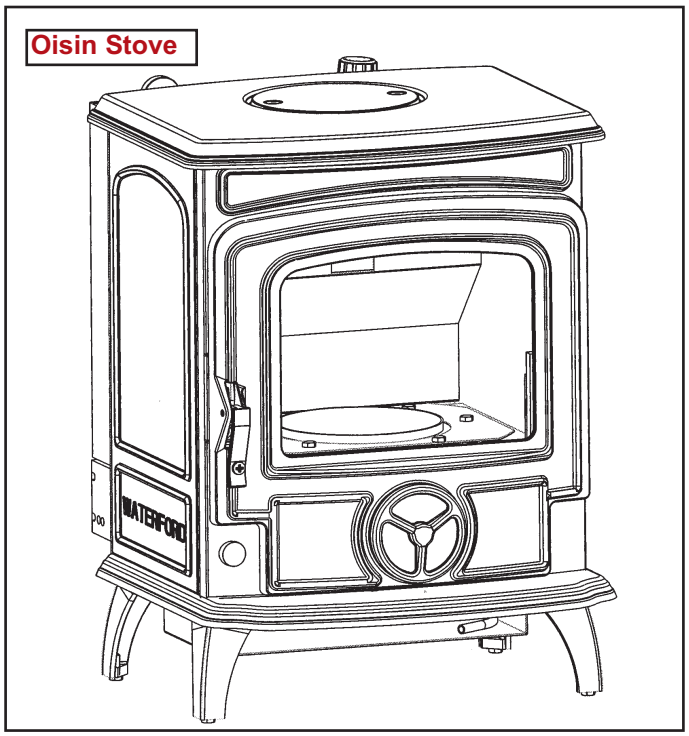
Ashling Stove



Tara Stove



Oisin Stove



INSTALLATION AND OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

To ensure safety, satisfaction and reliable operation, this stove should be installed and commissioned by a trained and competent person.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As manufacturers of heating appliances we take every possible care to ensure, as reasonably practicable, that these appliances are so designed and constructed as to meet the general safety requirements when properly used, installed and maintained.

Control of substances harmful to health :

* It is the users/installers responsibility to ensure that the necessary personal protective clothing is worn when handling materials that could be interpreted as being injurious to health and safety. See below.

***** When handling firebricks, fire cement or fuels use disposable gloves.

* Exercise caution, use disposable masks and gloves when handling glues and sealants. When working with kerosene oil, fibre glass or mineral wool. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, nose and throat, use disposable protection.

Installation should be carried out in a well ventilated area.

Any alterations to this appliance that are not approved in writing by Waterford Stanley will render the guarantee void.

This appliance is hot while in operation and retains its heat for a long period of time after use. Children, aged or infirm persons should be supervised at all times and should not be allowed to touch the hot working surfaces while in use or until the appliance has thoroughly cooled.

The front door should only be opened if it is necessary to clean the glass. This should only be done when the stove is cold. The ceramic coal set-up must not be interfered with.

This stove is designed for continuous or intermittent use -When stove is in continuous use it should be serviced at least every 6 months. If it is not used for extended periods (i.e. during the summer months) the service period can be extended to 9 - 12 months.

The complete installation must be done in accordance with current Standards and Local Codes. It should be noted that the requirements and these publications may be superseded during the life of this manual.

TECHNICAL DATA

Fuel: Kerosene 28 sec
Mains Current: 220V - 240V, 50Hz, A.C.
Supply Fuse Rating: 3 amp
Chimney Draught: 1.5mm wg (0.060” w.g.)
Flue Diameter: 5” (125 mm)

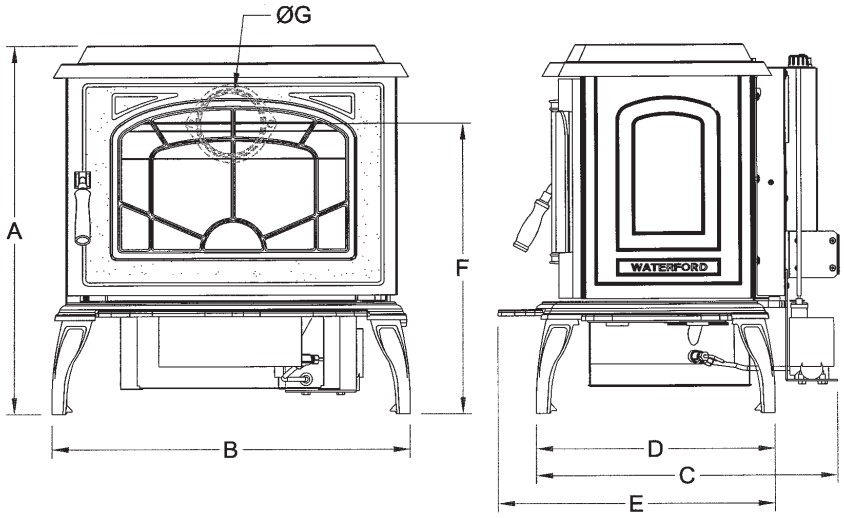
	Ashling	Tara	Oisin
Flow Rate Setting 6	19cc / min (1.14 L/H)	15cc / min (0.9 L/H)	10cc / min (0.6 L/H)
Flow Rate Setting 1	8cc / min (0.48 L/H)	5cc / min (0.3 L/H)	3cc / min (0.18 L/H)
Max. Permitted Flow Rate	21cc / min (1.26 L/H)	17cc / min (1.02 L/H)	12.5cc / min (0.75 L/H)
Output Range	4 - 10 kW	2.5 - 8 kW	1.5 - 6 kW
Weight	110 kgs	94 kgs	52 kgs
Control Valve Serial No.	875147	875148	875149

Note: To achieve the Maximum Output, the flue has to be capable of evacuating the products of combustion generated at the maximum permitted oil flow rate.

All technical data are taken under laboratory conditions and may vary in use.

STOVE DIMENSIONS

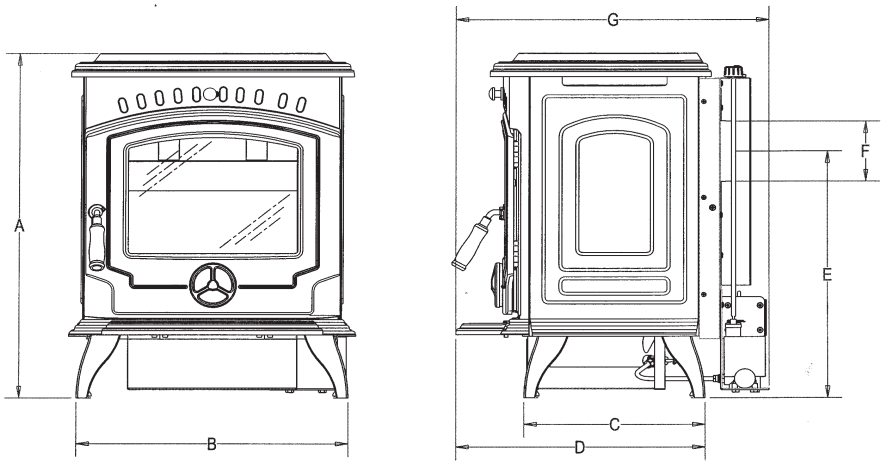
Ashling Stove



Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Metric (mm)	675	650	610	437	505	535	125
Imperial (inches)	26 5/8	25 5/8	24	17 1/4	20	21 1/8	5

NOTE: DIMENSIONS STATED MAY BE SUBJECT TO A SLIGHT + / - VARIATION

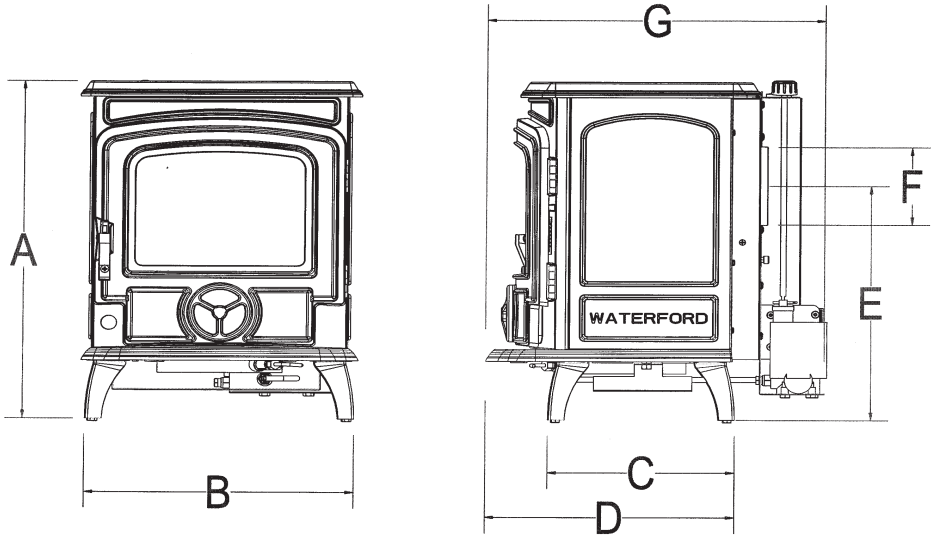
Tara Stove



Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Metric (mm)	700	520	345	475	490	125	595
Imperial (inches)	27 1/2	20 1/2	13 1/2	18 3/4	19 1/4	5	23 3/8

NOTE: DIMENSIONS STATED MAY BE SUBJECT TO A SLIGHT + / - VARIATION

Oisin Stove



Dimensions	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Metric (mm)	529	381	264	355	368	125	482
Imperial (inches)	20 3/4	15	10 3/8	14	14 1/2	5	19

NOTE: DIMENSIONS STATED MAY BE SUBJECT TO A SLIGHT + / - VARIATION

INSTALLATION

The installation shall comply with the following:
B.S. 5410 Part 1 Oil Installations
The Building Regulations: Part J England, Wales.
Part F Section III Scotland
Part L Northern Ireland
Part J Ireland
The Control of Pollution (Oil) Regulations:
B.S. 7671: Requirements for Electrical Regulations
Safety Document 635: The Electricity at Work Regulations.
Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act for Ireland, England, Wales and Scotland.

LOCATION

When choosing a location for this appliance you must have the following:

A. Sufficient room for installation and servicing.
B. Adequate clearance to combustibles (see section Clearance to Combustibles).
C. A satisfactory flue system (See Flue Systems).
D. Fixed fuel supply line and shut off valve (See Fuel Supply).
E. Adequate air supply to support combustion (See Ventilation & Combustion Air Requirements).
F. Proper fused power point (See Electrical Supply).
G. Allow for adequate air circulation around stove.
H. Solid floor or base of non-combustible material which is capable of supporting the total weight of the stove. (See Hearth Construction).
I. Position in the area to be heated - central locations are usually best.
J. Avoid installing the stove near door ways, windows, walkways and areas with air stream passing through.

NOTE: When passing through walls or ceilings with the flue system:

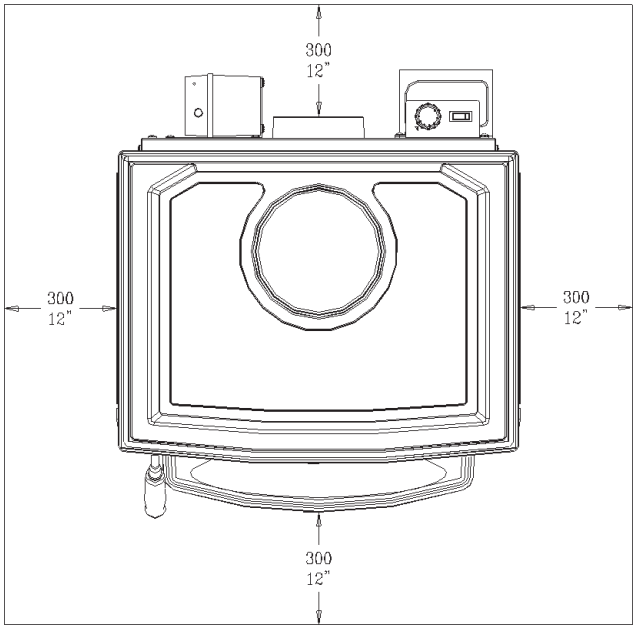
K. Always check for obstructions for example electrical fittings, wiring, ducting, plumbing and fixed furnishings.

HEARTH CONSTRUCTION

When a non-combustible floor surface is not available then the cooker must be placed on other insulating material. We recommend a slab of precast concrete 40mm ($1^1/2$) inches deep. If other insulating material is being used, the dimensions of the slab of this insulating material must afford similar protection. This hearth must extend 300mm (12 inches) to either side of the appliances and 300mm (12 inches) to the front.

Note: The hearth must be level, stable and capable of supporting the stove.

Fig.1



ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

All wiring external to the appliance must conform to the current B.S. 7671 (UK) B.S.7462 Safety Document 635: ETC Part 1 Section 5.4.6 & The Electricity at Work Regulations.

The stove requires a 220 V - 240 V 50Hz supply. Connection of the appliance and any system controls to the mains supply must be through a moulded on plug top which is fitted to the appliance in accordance with EN 60335 and Consumer Protection S.I. 1994 No. 1768 Plug and Sockets (Safety) Regulations 1998.

NOTE: Always install in accordance with current local wiring regulations.

WARNING: THIS SUPPLY MUST BE EARTHED (Refer to B.S. 7430: Code of Practice for Earthing).

IMPORTANT: The appliance plug must be accessible and so, must not be obstructed and close to the stove. To isolate the stove, completely unplug from the mains socket. Persons in charge of this stove should be aware of this socket outlet position.

FUEL SUPPLY / INSTALLATION
OIL STORAGE TANKS:

Oil storage tanks made of steel and all connecting equipment (e.g. filling pipes, and vent pipes) should comply with B.S. 799 Part 5. Galvanised steel must not be used. Polyethylene (Plastic) tanks should comply with OFTEC standard OFS T100 and or equivalent. Oil should never be stored in transulent plastic containers.

In order to enable sediment and water to be removed from steel tanks a drain valve must be fitted.

An isolating valve should be fitted at the tank outlet, in an accessible position so that the oil supply to the appliance can be shut off if required. This isolating valve must be of a type suitable for use with oil. (see Fig.2)

Oil storage tank support must be carried out in accordance with the tank manufacturers recommendations. Tanks should be located in the most unobstructive position possible having taken safety, filling, maintenance and the need, to provide a head of oil for the burner into consideration.

FUELS

USE ONLY 28 SECOND VISCOSITY KEROSENE FUEL OIL TO B.S. 2869 PART 2 CLASS C2 OR EQUIVALENT.

FUEL SUPPLY LINE

The oil supply line from the oil storage tank to the appliance should be of an approved and suitable pipe with a minimum internal diameter of 8mm (5/16”) and connected to the oil control valve.

Oil supply pipes are normally run in annealed copper tube complying to EN 1057, it can be obtained in coil or half hard form for use with bending machines. This pipe can also be obtained with protective plastic sheathing applied. Fittings for copper pipe should be compression of the flared manipulative type to B.S. 864: Part 2 1983. Steel pipes complying with B.S. 1387: 1985, if used, must be protected from corrosion. Galvanised pipe and fittings must not be used.

Screwed joints must only be made with taper threads complying to B.S. 1740 : Part 1 1971.

Jointing materials must be of types intended for use with oil fuel. Special petroleum resisting compounds and PTFE tape are suitable. External pipes should preferably be run with a continuous rise towards the direction of flow, so that air can be vented off. It is important to avoid high points which could cause air locks. Exposed lengths of oil supply pipe must be properly supported by purpose made clips securely fixed in place. Metal clips formed so as to hold the pipe on to a saddle are preferred. Consideration should be given to avoiding routes which expose the pipe to severe chilling which could cause freezing of the oil. Where pipes are buried, they must be protected from accidental damage. The use of joints underground should be avoided if at all possible. If joints have to be fitted in pipes laid below ground, access to them must be provided.

An oil filter (5 - 10 micron) and a stop valve must be fitted to the fuel feed line and located near the supply tank and facilities should be provided to enable it to be serviced without draining down the oil supply system. (See Fig. 2).

At the point where the oil line enters the building, the oil line must be fitted with an approved remote acting fire valve which meets the requirements of B.S. 5410 : Part 1, fitted with the appropriate length of capillary. The temperature rating limit should be 90^{o}C. The heat sensoring phial of the fire valve must be fitted to the clip provided at the back of the stove. It is absolutely essential that the fire valve is located externally and is as close as possible to the appliance. For existing installations where the oil supply is built into the structure internally, the remote acting fire valve should be fitted where the oil supply line is first exposed internally. This type of layout is not recommended for new installations.

Fig.2

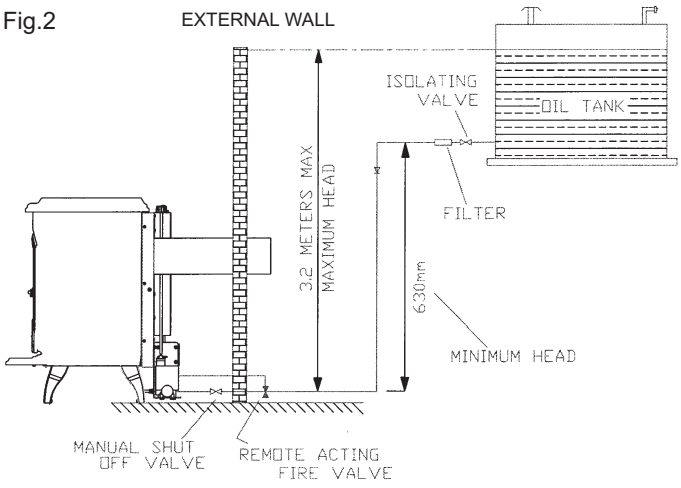
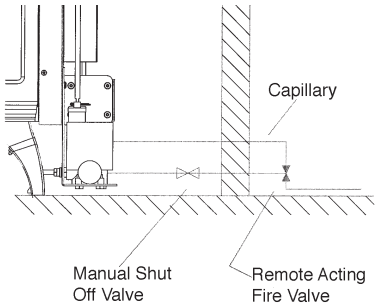


Fig.3



These requirements are in accordance with the following relevant sections of BS 5410: Part 1 O.F.S. A105 Oil Stove Standard. The Building Regulations for Scotland, Ireland, Northern Ireland, England & Wales.

NOTE: Fuel to the appliance should be gravity fed only.

If there are other oil fired appliances connected to the oil storage tank especially appliances with oil pumps e.g. oil fired boilers or range cookery, it is recommended that a separate oil supply line is taken from the oil tank to the stove. The separate oil supply line to the stove will avoid the possibility of the pumped appliance taking oil from the stove burner and control valve. A suitable shut off valve should be fitted near the stove and be accessible at all times.

CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

(See Figs. 4, 5, 6 & 7).

Minimum Clearance to Combustible Materials:

From the front of stove:	1220mm - 48”
Left side wall looking from front:	300mm - 12”
Right side wall looking from front:	300mm - 12”
From back of stove horizontal	375mm - 15”
Mantle clearance:	510mm - 20”
Corner clearance from hearth cost.	375mm - 15”

Fig.4

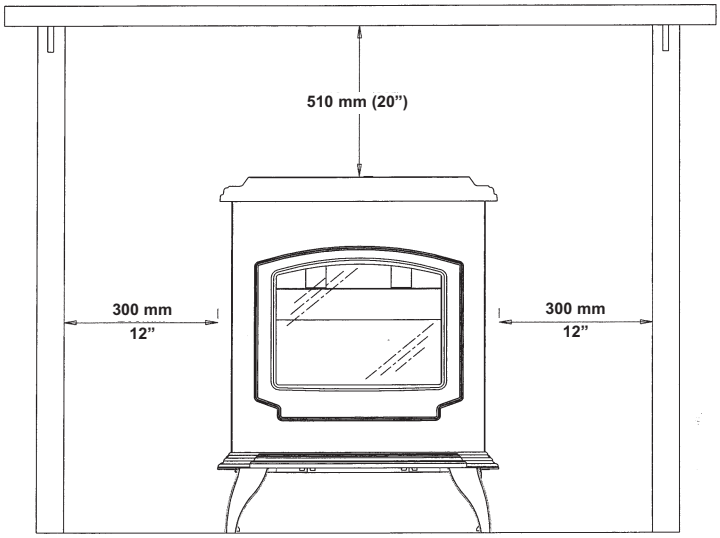


Fig.5

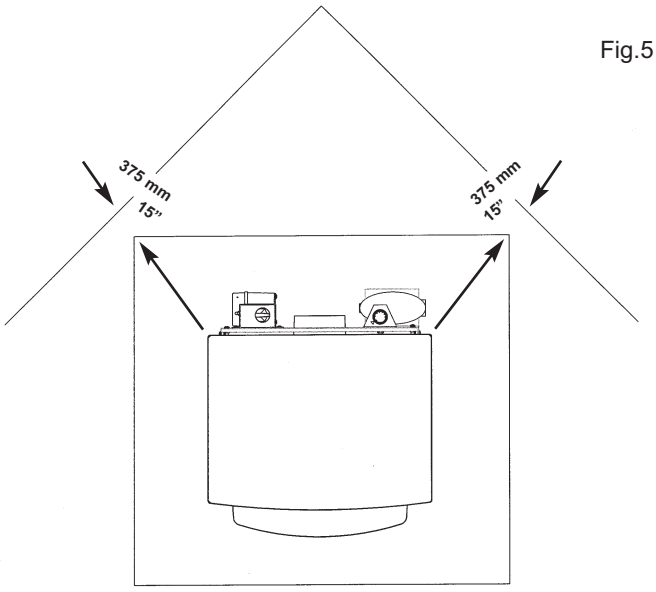
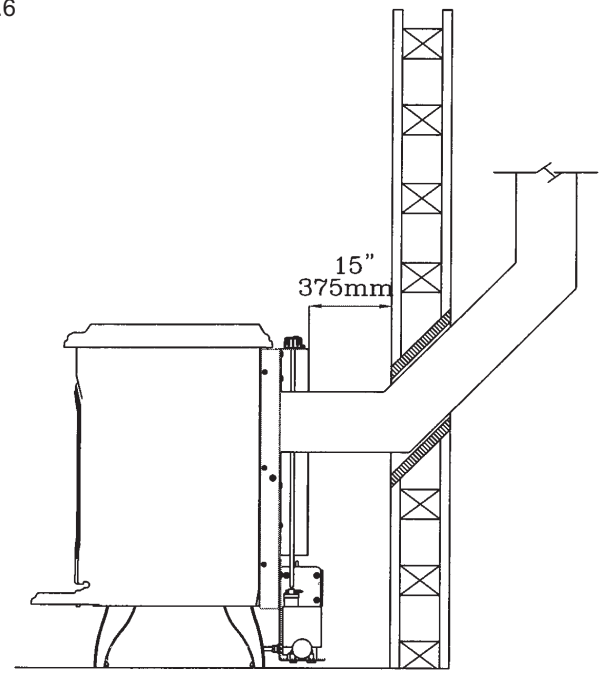
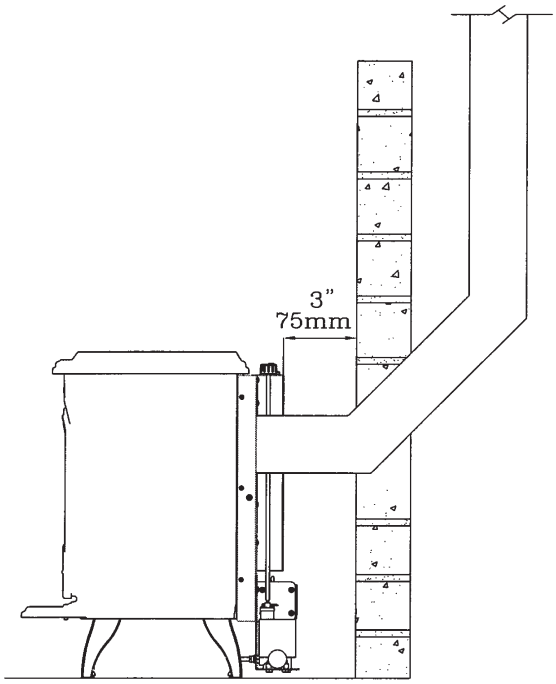


Fig.6



When installing the stove against a non-combustible wall have a minimum distance of 75mm - 3” between the wall and the stove.

Fig. 7



IMPORTANT

NEVER OBSTRUCT FREE AIR CIRCULATION AROUND SIDES, BACK, TOP, UNDERNEATH, AND FRONT OF STOVE, EVEN IF IT IS INSTALLED AGAINST NON-COMBUSTIBLE WALLS.

NEVER BUILD STOVE INTO FIREPLACES ETC..IF AIR FLOW IS RESTRICTED AROUND THE STOVE, THE REMOTE ACTING FIRE VALVE PHIAL WILL OVER-HEAT AND SHUT OFF THE OIL SUPPLY. THE OIL CONTROL AND THE IGNITION SYSTEMS WILL OVERHEAT.

THE FLUE

NOTE: It is imperative that all the requirements regarding the flue system and ventilation are adhered to when installing the stove, as failure to do so could result in loss in performance of the stove.

WARNING: Only operate this appliance if connected to a properly installed flue system.

This stove must be connected to a 125mm (5”) diameter flue system. It must be a continuous duct from the stove spigot to a point 600mm above the roof top. The draught generated within the flue is dependent on the setting of the oil control valve, the control valve must be at any particular setting for 15 minutes for the draught to stabilise.

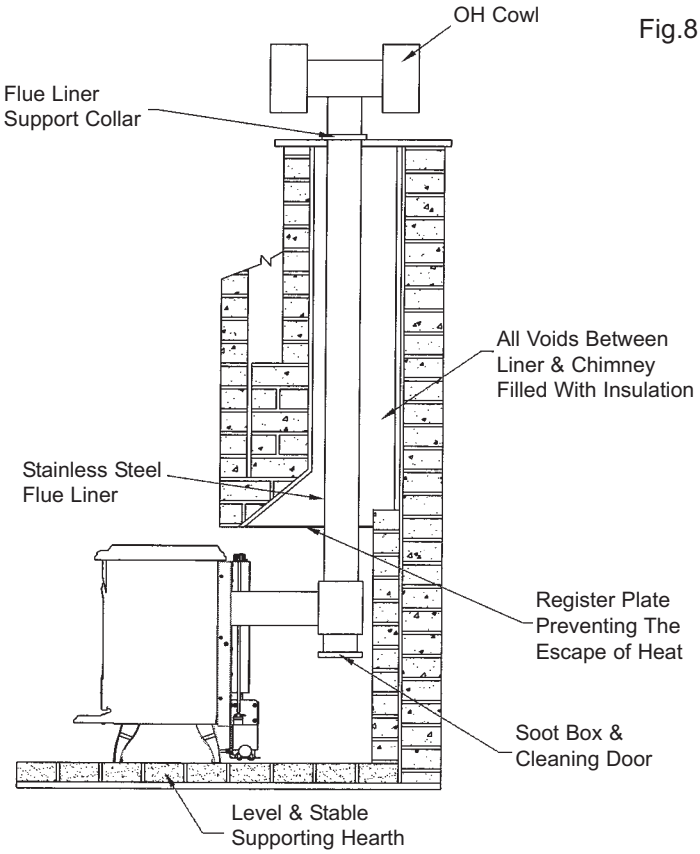
NOTE: Do not connect to a flue serving another appliance.

SETTING	DRAUGHT
1	1.0 - 1.25
2	1.1 - 1.35
3	1.2 - 1.45
4	1.3 - 1.55
5	1.4 - 1.65
6	1.5 - 1.75

USE OF INTERNAL FLUES OR CHIMNEYS

When connecting the stove to an existing chimney or internal flue the flue system must adhere to all the following requirements (See Fig.8):

Fig.8



1. The horizontal flue section exiting the stove must not exceed 300mm (12”).

2. A soot collection box should be fitted below the lowest point of the flue system, so as to prevent the build-up of soot from inhibiting the flow of the flue gas products from the stove. The collection box should be fitted with a cleaning door that is accessible behind the stove during servicing.

3. The flue liner should be of 125mm (5”) diameter rigid or flexible (preferably rigid) stainless steel class 1 or class 2 flue liner that complies with B.S. 4543 Part 1 & 3).

4. The flue should be secured at the top and bottom of the chimney using support collar and sealed using closure clamping plates.

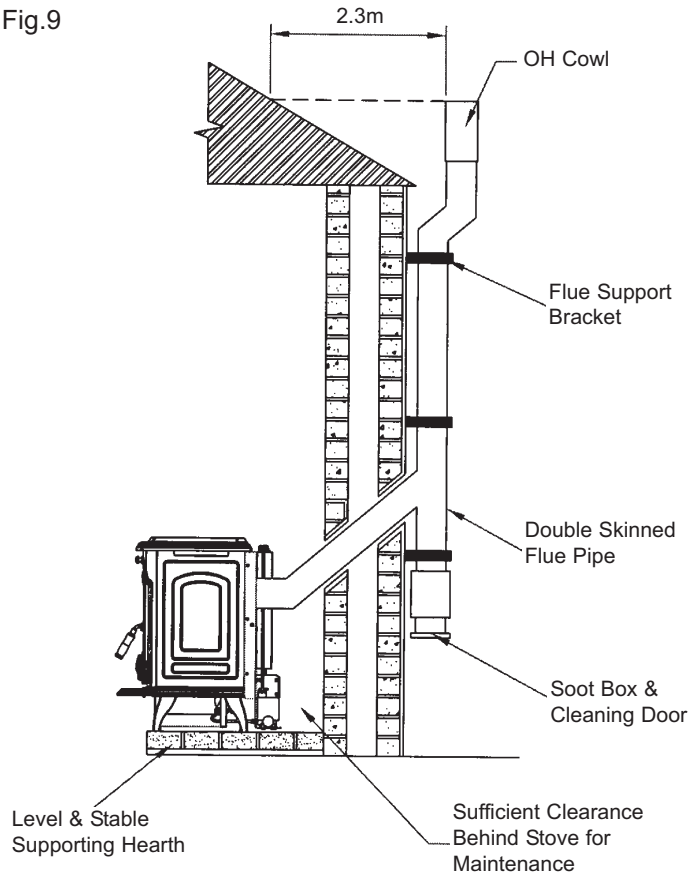
5. Any gap between the flue liner and chimney should be filled with insulation or flue lagging.

6. A suitable flue terminal such as an OH cowl, should be fitted to the flue liner and the exit from the chimney pot.

USE OF EXTERNAL FLUES

When connecting the stove to an external flue, the flue system must adhere to the following requirements (See Fig.9):

Fig.9



1. The horizontal flue section exiting the stove must not exceed 300mm (12”).

2. A soot collection box should be fitted below the lowest point of the flue system, so as to prevent the build up of soot from inhibiting the flow of flue gas products from the stove. The collection box should be fitted with a cleaning door that is accessible at all times.

3. The flue pipe should be of 125mm (5”) diameter rigid insulated stainless steel pipe, that conforms to B.S. 4543 and B.S. 5410.

4. The flue pipe should be clamped to the outside wall at intervals not greater than 1 meter with the top clamp at the highest possible fixing point underneath the roof.

5. Two 135º bend flue sections must be used to clear the roof.

6. A suitable flue terminal, such as an OH cowl, should be fitted to the flue termination point.

FLUE TERMINATION HEIGHT

The flue termination must be high enough (4.6 metres / 15 feet minimum height) to allow the flue gases to vent into clear air, away from turbulence that may be caused by roof structures, other chimney stacks, trees etc.

Fig.10

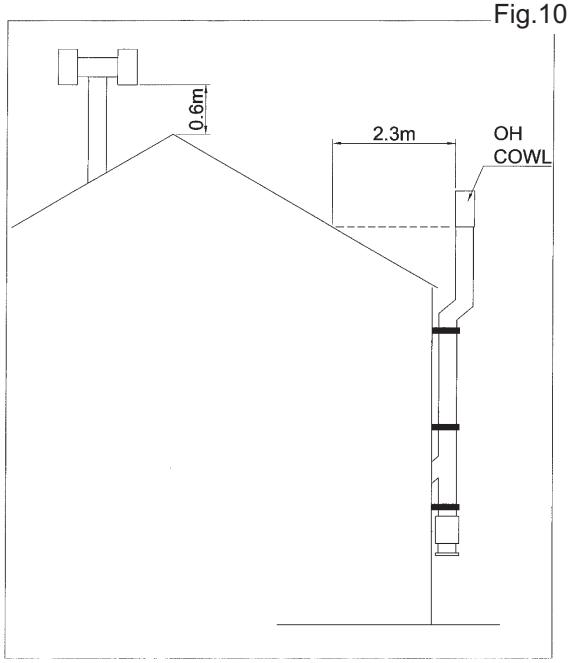


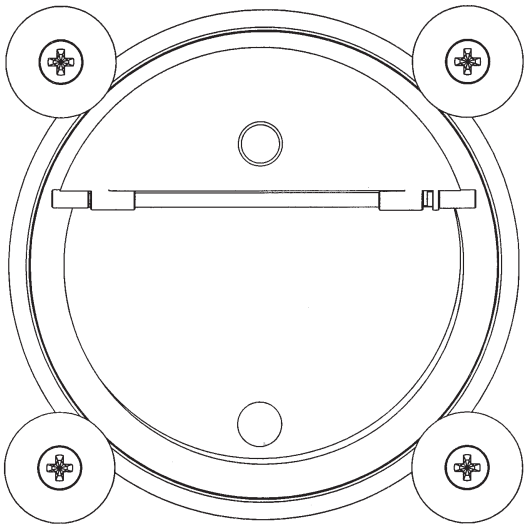
Fig.10 shows the positions for the flue terminations for both internal and external flues (as per the Building Regulations). For an internal flue or chimney, the termination point should be not less than 600mm higher than the highest point of the roof or where the termination point is greater than 600mm from the highest point of the roof, it must not be less than 1 meter above the roof.

For external flues, the termination point must be positioned such that its adjacent point on the roof is not less than 2300mm from it.

FLUE STABILISER

The stove is fitted with a flue stabiliser (See Fig.11), which will help to ensure a stable draught is maintained through the stove when the flue is subjected to a varying flue draught. It works by opening to provide an additional air supply to the flue whenever the flue’s negative pressure reaches its upper limit and so prevents the negative pressure in the stove rising above its optimum level.

Fig.11



NOTE: The flue stabiliser must have access to an adequate air supply at all times.

VENTILATION & COMBUSTION AIR REQUIREMENTS

It is imperative that there is sufficient air supply to support proper combustion. The air supply to the stove must comply with B.S. 5410: Part 1 and the relevant sections of the OFTEC Technical Book No.3.

If there is an air extraction fan/s, tumble dryer or any other air using appliance fitted in the room or adjacent rooms to where this stove is installed, additional air vents must be provided to prevent the performance of the stove being affected when the fan/s are running at their maximum setting with all external doors and windows closed.

We recommend that air supply to extract fan/s be located where it can serve the fan/s, without the air supply passing through the area where the appliance is installed.

The room containing the stove should have a permanent ventilation opening of free area at least 550mm^2 for each kW of rated output above 5 kW.

All materials used in the manufacture of air vents should be such that the vent is dimensionally stable and corrosion resistant.

The effective area of any vent should be ascertained before installation. The effect of any screen should be allowed for when determining the effective free area of any vent. The air vents must be satisfactorily fire proofed as per Building Regulations. Joints between air vents and outside walls should be sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture. Existing air vents should be of correct size and unobstructed for the appliance in use. Air vents in internal walls should not communicate with toilets, bathrooms or rooms containing a shower. Air vents traversing cavity walls should include a continuous duct across the cavity. The duct should be installed in such a manner as not to impair the weather resistance of the cavity.

INSTALLATION ASSEMBLY

1. Remove all the packaging from the stove.

2. Position the stove in its final location. Refer to Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 & 13 to ensure that all the requirements have been met.

3. Attach the ashtray to the front of the stove (See Fig.12 & 13 (Ashling and Tara Models Only) and the sump cover underneath the ashtray using the two sump cover brackets (Ashling Model only).

Fig.12

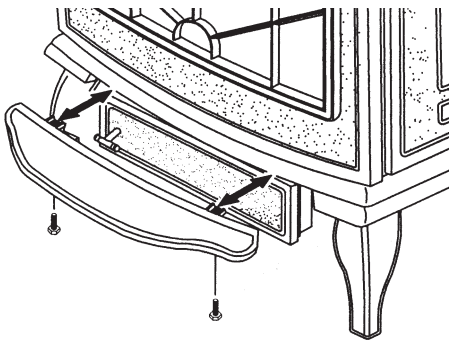
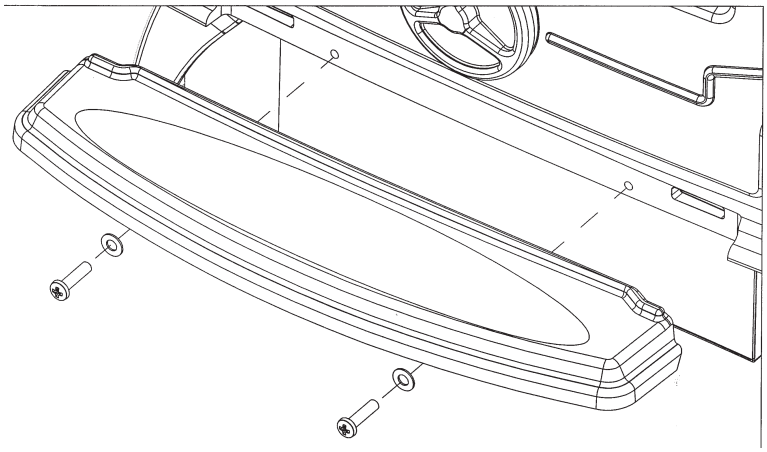


Fig.13

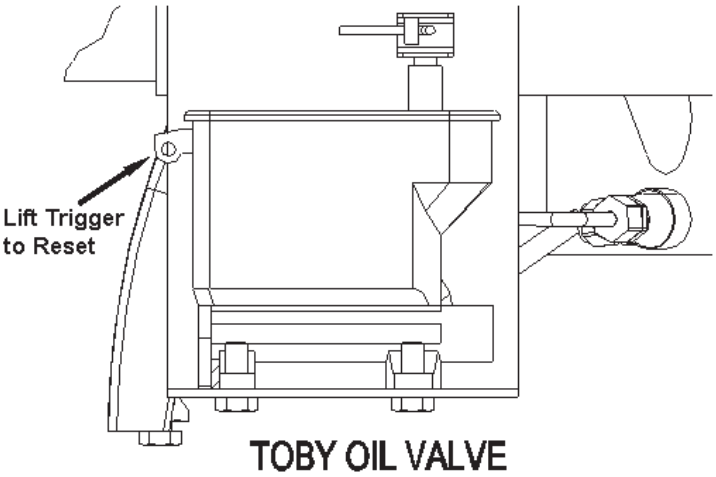


4. Level the stove in all directions using the levelling screws on the stove legs.

5. Connect the fuel line to the oil control valve and reset the control valve trigger as shown in Fig.14.

6. Check all joints on the fuel line for leaks upon completion of the installation.

Fig.14



7. Connect and seal the flue to the flue spigot.

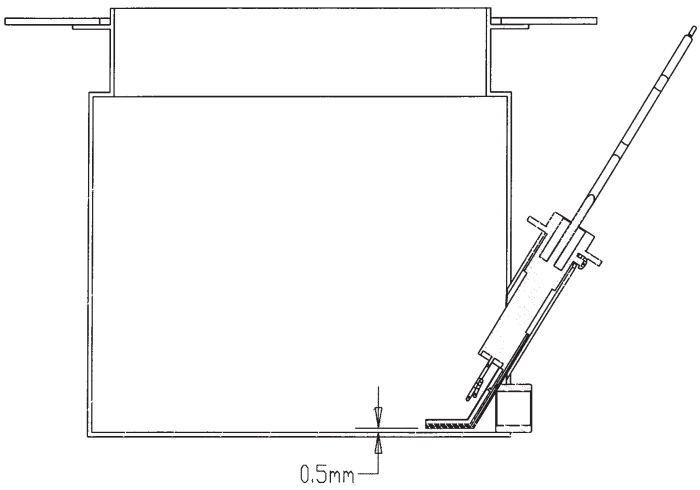
8. Connect the electrical supply to the stove using the mains lead supplied.

COMMISSIONING

1. Level the stove in all directions using the levelling bolts on the stove legs.

2. Remove the catalyser and the flame spreader from the burner and check that the ignition probe is within approximately 0.5mm of the burner base (See Fig.15). Replace the catalyser and the flame spreader.

Fig.15

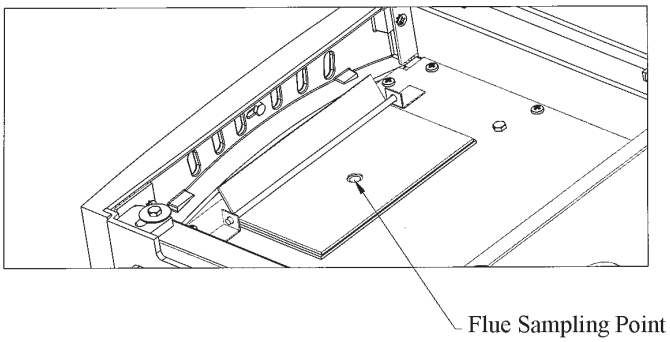


3. Set-up the coals & coal matrix (see Coal Bed Assembly Section) and light the stove (see Stove Operation Section).

4. When the stove reaches its normal operating temperature (i.e. at maximum setting), adjust the draught regulator until the desired flame pattern is achieved.

5. Using the flue sampling point (See Fig.16), check that the Bacharach smoke number is not greater than 2. (Hob is removed to access the flue sampling point on the Ashling & Tara, but the hob blanking plate is removed to access the Oisin flue sampling point).

Fig.16



COAL BED ASSEMBLY

Ashling & Tara Stove

Place the ceramic matrix centrally over the burner.

Fig. 17

Oisin Stove

Place the steel frame over the burner, as shown in Fig.18a and follow the sequence for positioning the coals as outlined in Fig. 18 A - D

18 A

18 B

18 C

18 D

STOVE OPERATION

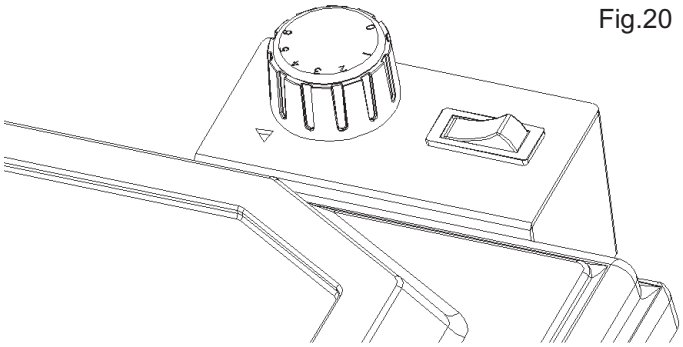
NOTE: THE STOVE MUST BE COMMISSIONED BY AN AUTHORISED STANLEY SERVICE AGENT PRIOR TO THE FIRST OPERATION.

Lighting The Stove

1. Turn the control knob to Setting 2 (See Fig.20), press and hold the ignition switch. After approximately 60 seconds, a flame should should appear in the combustion chamber, release the ignition switch when the flame appears. Do not hold down the ignition switch for any longer than 90 seconds.

NOTE: IF THE STOVE FAILS TO LIGHT, TURN THE CONTROL KNOB TO 0 AND CONTACT WATERFORD STANLEY CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

Fig.20



2. Allow the stove to stabilise for 15 minutes until enough temperature is generated in the flue system to create a sufficient flue draught. Turn the control knob to setting 3.

3. After a further ten minutes, turn the control knob to setting 4. Repeat increasing the control knob setting in increments of one every ten minutes until the desired heat setting is reached.

TURNING THE STOVE OFF

When the control knob is turned to 0 from any position, the oil feed to the stove is closed and the stove goes out.

NOTE: ONCE THE STOVE IS TURNED OFF WHILST IT IS STILL HOT, IT MUST NOT BE RE-STARTED UNTIL IT HAS COMPLETELY COOLED DOWN.

POWER FAILURE

A break in the electrical supply while the stove is lighting will have no effect on the stove. However an electrical supply is necessary for lighting the stove.

SERVICING

NOTE: ALL WORK SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT WHEN THE STOVE IS COOL AND THE OIL SUPPLY IS TURNED OFF.

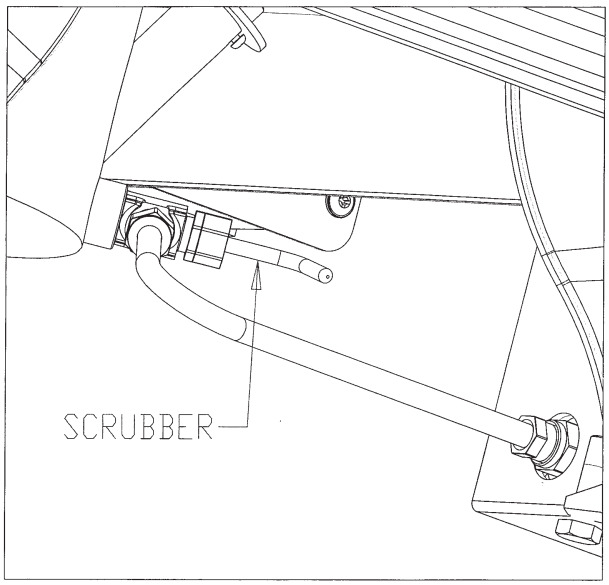
The inlet pipe scrubber must be operated at least once a week (See Fig.21).

1. Loosen the rod fixing nut until the rod can be moved.

2. Rotate the rod through 360^{o} whilst pushing it in and out, take care not to push thread in too far so that it hits the ignition probe.

3. Return the rod to its original position and retighten the rod fixing nut.

Fig.21



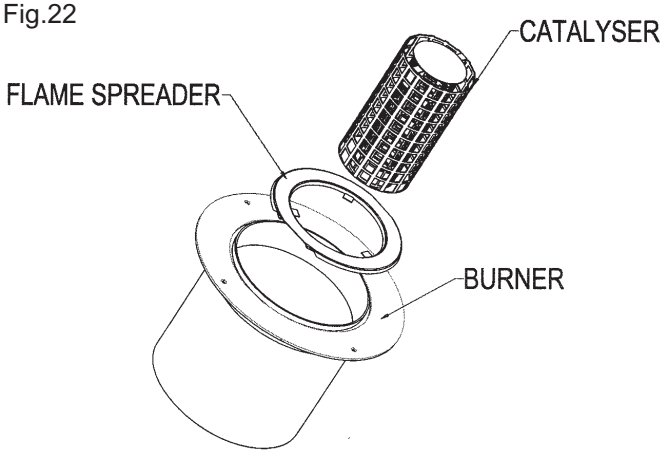
Every two or three months (depending on use):

1. Remove the fuel bed and the catalyser. Clean out all carbon deposits in the burner and on the catalyser (See Fig. 22).

2. Clean the internals of the burner compartment using a damp cloth.

3. Clean any marks or stains on the viewing glass.

Fig.22



Note: Annual servicing of the stove should only be undertaken by a fully trained and competent person.

1. Isolate the electrical supply to the stove and ensure that the control valve is at setting O.
2. Clean the inlet pipe using the scrubber (See Weekly Servicing Section).
3. Fully clean the burner, burner compartment and viewing glass (See every two - three months Servicing Section).
4. Check the flue for soot and clean if necessary. Check all flue joints seals and reseal if required.
5. Check for oil leaks at all fittings.
6. Light the stove (checking the ignition system). Check that the flue stabiliser is operating correctly and that the flame pattern is acceptable.

CONTROL VALVE RATING

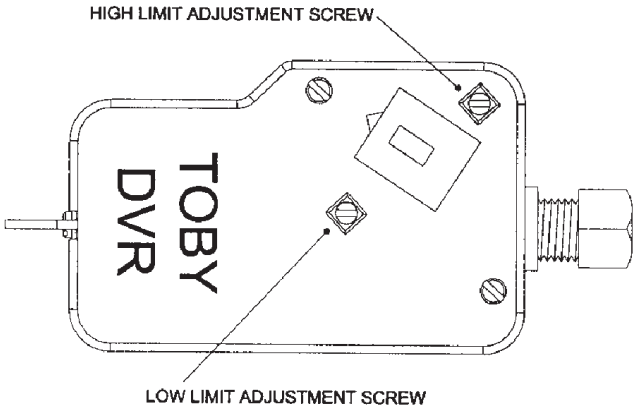
NOTE: GREAT CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ENSURE THE ACCURACY OF THE FLOW RATE IS CORRECT, AS IT GREATLY AFFECTS THE STOVE'S PERFORMANCE.

Apparatus Required:

Collection Vessel
Stopwatch
Graduated Cylinder (capable of measuring 150ml & graduated to the nearest ml)
Small Flat Screwdriver

1. Loosen the scrubber rod fixing nut & remove the scrubber rod (See Fig.21).
2. Place the collection vessel beneath the scrubber to catch the oil. Turn the control valve to 6 and start the stopwatch when the first drop of oil falls into the vessel.
3. Measure the oil flow for 5 minutes (Consult the Technical Data section for the correct rate).
4. Turn the control valve to 1 and repeat the above procedure.
5. If either of the above input rates are not correct, the control valve can be adjusted to give the required rate. The high fire screw is to the right of the knob when looking at the valve from behind, while the low fire knob is to the left of the knob (see Fig.23). They should only require slight adjustment and the measurement procedure described in 2, 3 & 4 above should be followed to check each adjustment.
6. When the required input rate is achieved, reassemble the compression fitting ensuring that there are no leaks and that the burner is level.

Fig.23



NOTE: It is imperative that the stove is not rated above the maximum flow rate as to do so will raise the operating temperature of the stove which could damage the control equipment or the stove itself.

VITREOUS ENAMEL CLEANING

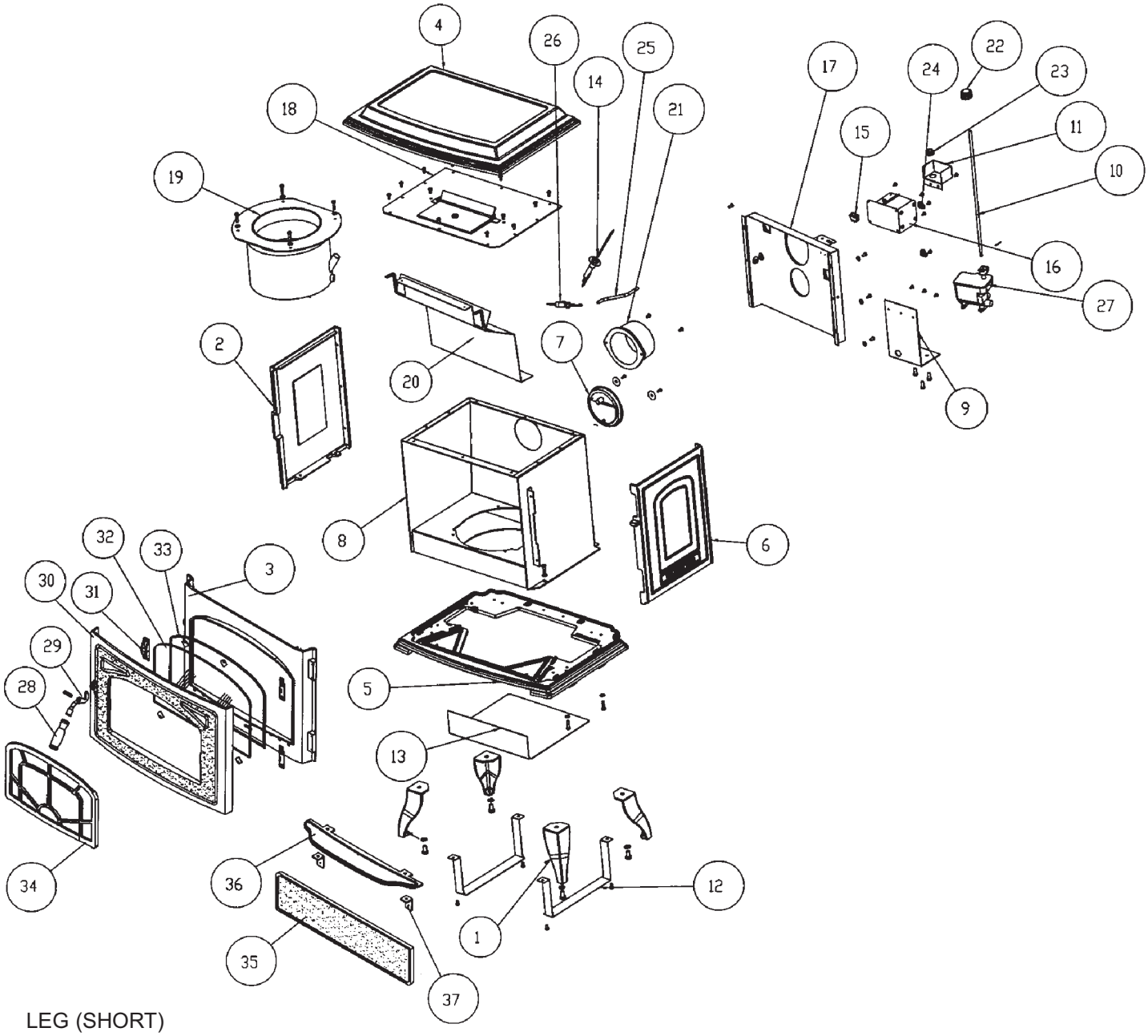
General cleaning must be carried out when the stove is cool.

If the stove is finished in a high gloss vitreous enamel, to keep the enamel in the best condition observe the following tips:

1. Wipe over daily with a soapy damp cloth, followed by a polish with a clean dry duster.
2. For stubborn deposits a soap impregnated pad can be carefully used on the vitreous enamel.
3. Use only products recommended by the Vitreous Enamel Association, these products carry the vitramel label.

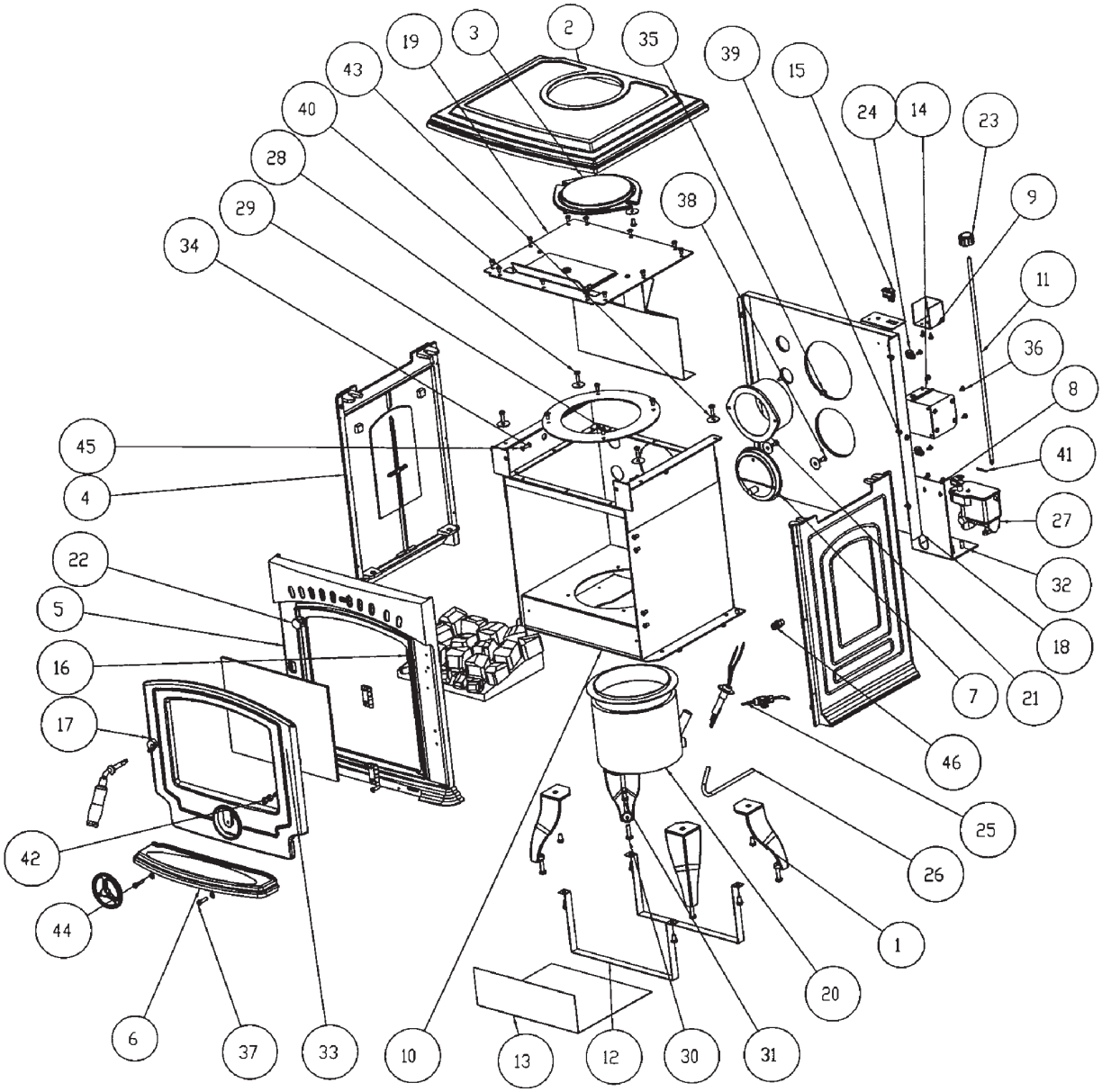
4. **DO NOT USE ABRASIVE PADS OR OVEN CLEANSERS CONTAINING CITRIC ACID ON ENAMELLED SURFACES. ENSURE THAT THE CLEANSER MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS ARE ADHERED TO.**

ASHLING EXPLODED VIEW



1. LEG (SHORT)
2. LH SIDE PANEL
3. FRONT
4. HOB
5. BASE
6. RH PANEL
7. 5” DRAFT REGULATOR
8. COMBUSTION CHAMBER
9. VALVE SUPPORT BRACKET
10. VALVE CONTROL ROD
11. CABLE PROTECTION BOX
12. HEAT-SHIELD BRACKET
13. HEAT-SHIELD
14. IGNITION PROBE C/W LEADS
15. IGNITION SWITCH
16. TRANSFORMER C/W BRACKET
17. HEAT SHIELD ASSEMBLY
18. COMBUSTION CHAMBER ROOF ASSEMBLY
19. BURN POT ASSEMBLY
20. BAFFLE ASSEMBLY
21. FLUE OUTLET 125 DIA.
22. CONTROL KNOB
23. GROMMET
24. P CLIPS (RS 543-361)
25. ANNEALED COPPER PIPE
26. SCRUBBER
27. OIL VALVE
28. TIMBER HANDLE
29. DOOR LATCH
30. FRONT DOOR
31. DOOR CATCH
32. DOOR GLASS
33. GLASS RETAINING CLIP
34. DOOR GRILL
35. SUMP COVER
36. FRONT ASHTRAY
37. SUMP COVER BRACKET

TARA EXPLODED VIEW



1. LEG
2. HOB
3. HOB BLANKING PLATE
4. SIDE PANEL
5. FRONT PANEL
6. ASHTRAY FRONT
7. 5” DRAFT REGULATOR
8. VALVE SUPPORT BRACKET
9. CABLE PROTECTION BOX
10. COMBUSTION CHAMBER
11. BOTTOM HEAT SHIELD BRACKET
12. BOTTOM HEAT SHIELD
13. IGNITION PROBE C/W LEADS
14. MAINS LEAD
15. TRANSFORMER C/W BRACKET
16. CERAMIC COAL MATRIX
17. DOOR ASSEMBLY
18. HEAT SHIELD ASSEMBLY
19. 8” BURNER POT C/W SUPPORT PLATE
20. TARA BOILER ASSEMBLY
21. TOP PLATE ASSEMBLY
22. FLUE OUTLET 125 DIA
23. AIR WASH KNOB
24. P-CLIP (RS 543-361)

25. SCRUBBER
26. PIPE DIA. 8MM
27. OIL VALVE

Fixings

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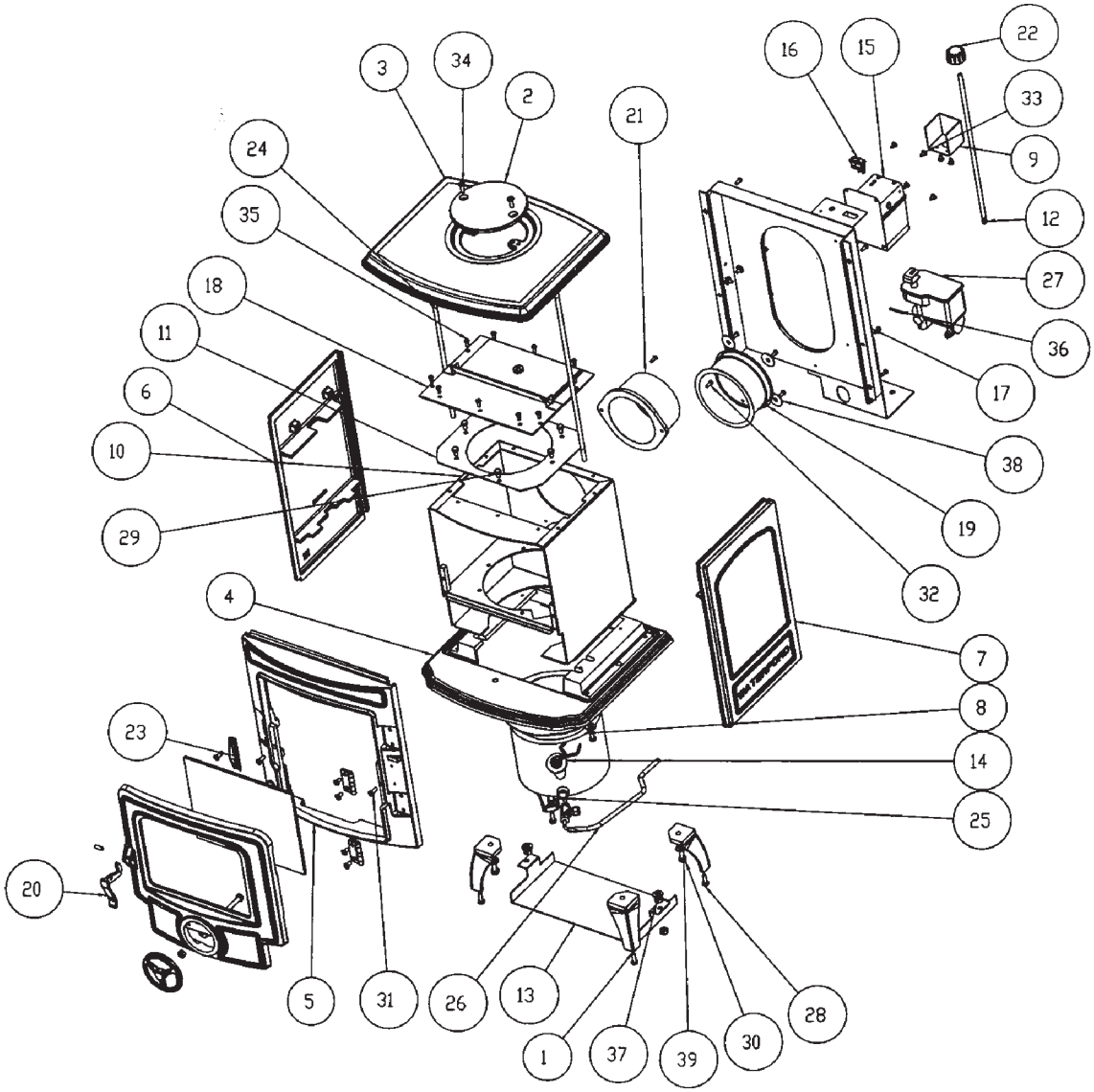
OISIN EXPLODED VIEW



1. LEG (SHORT)
2. HOB BLANKING PLATE
3. HOB
4. BASE
5. FRONT FRAME
6. LH SIDE PANEL
7. RH SIDE PANEL
8. BURNER SYSTEM
9. CABLE PROTECTION BOX
10. COMBUSTION CHAMBER
11. 6” BURNER SUPPORT PLATE
12. VALVE CONTROL ROD
13. BOTTOM HEAT SHIELD
14. IGNITION PROBE C/W LEADS
15. TRANSFORMER C/W BRACKET
16. IGNITION SWITCH
17. HEATSHIELD ASSEMBLY
18. FLUE BAFFLE ASSEMBLY
19. 5” DRAFT REGULATOR & COLLAR ASSY
20. DOOR ASSEMBLY
21. FLUE OUTLET 125 DIA
22. CONTROL KNOB
23. DOOR CATCH
24. LONG TIE BOLT
25. SCRUBBER
26. PIPE 8mm DIA.
27. OIL VALVE

Fixings

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FAULT FINDING

If the stove exhibits any of the following conditions, call your commissioning engineer.

SYMPTOM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	REMEDY
Stove will not light	No electrical supply to the stove	Check Plug Top Fuse or connector block fuse.
	No Oil in tank	Fill Tank
	Manual or fire valves off	Open or reset valves. Check for cause of over temperature if necessary.
	Control valve trigger down (off)	Reset trigger.
	Thermal fuse in transformer blown	Replace transformer.
	Oil feed line filter blocked	Free oil filter
	Fuel line air locked	Bleed fuel line
Excessive flame noise	Incorrect chimney draught	Check joint seals, increase height of chimney adjust draught regulator
	Incorrect fuel input rate	Check fuel input rates, adjust if necessary
Dirty or Unstable flame	Incorrect flue draught	Check joint seals, increase height of chimney, adjust draught regulator
	Incorrect fuel input rate	Check fuel input rates, adjust if necessary
	Down draughting	Fit suitable cowl
	Incorrect fuel bed set-up	Adjust coal positions
Door glass sooting up excessively	Incorrect flue draught	Check joint seals, increase height of chimney, adjust draught regulator
	Poor door seal	Replace door seal
	Fuel input rate too high	Check fuel input rates, adjust if necessary

INSTALLATION CHECK LIST

Tick √

Flue System

1. Minimum Flue Height of 4.6 metres (15 feet). ☐
2. If connecting to an existing chimney, the appliance should be connected to a 125mm (5") diameter continuous, rigid or flexible flue pipe, suitable for oil-fired appliances, that terminates in excess of 0.6 metres from the nearest point on the roof measured vertically and in excess of 2.3 metres measured horizontally. ☐
3. If using an external flue, the appliance should be connected to a 125mm (5") diameter rigid insulated flue pipe suitable for oil-fired appliances that terminates in excess of 0.6 metres from the nearest point on the roof measured vertically, and in excess of 2.3 metres measured horizontally. ☐
4. Any horizontal flue sections should not exceed 300mm (12"). ☐
5. The chimney serving this appliance should not serve any other appliance. ☐
6. A suitable flue terminal, such as an OH cowl, should be fitted at the flue termination point. ☐
7. If using an internal flue or chimney, closure-clamping plates should be used to seal the top & bottom of the chimney. ☐
8. Access should be provided to the chimney serving the appliance to allow for cleaning. ☐
9. If the flue passes through a combustible wall, a twin wall insulated connector must be used and come flush to the external surface of the wall. ☐
10. The flue should be capable of producing a continuous draught of between 0.06 and 0.04 w.g. during normal operation. ☐

Location

1. Clearance to combustible materials must be adhered to as described in the Clearance to Combustibles Section. ☐
2. The stove should be installed as to allow adequate air circulation around the stove and to allow access for installation & servicing. ☐
3. The stove must be installed on a non-combustible insulated floor protector that covers the area under the stove and extends 12" from all sides of the stove. ☐

Plumbing (Boiler Models Only)

1. Appliance must be connected to a gravity circuit using 1" ID flow & return piping. ☐
2. The length of pipes from the cylinder to the stove should not exceed 7.8 metres (25 feet). ☐
3. A three bar safety valve must be fitted to the primary flow pipe adjacent to the boiler connection on the stove. ☐

Ventilation & Combustion Air Requirements

1. The room in which the appliance is located should have an air vent of adequate size to support correct combustion when all other air-using appliances are operating at full capacity (see Ventilation & Combustion Air Requirement Section for specific details). ☐

Oil Supply

1. The oil supply tank should be fitted with an isolating valve and filter and should be positioned as to give a minimum head of oil of 630mm (see Fuel Supply Line section). ☐
2. The stove should be connected to a supply line with a minimum internal diameter of 8mm and must be fitted with a remote acting fire valve. ☐
3. Where other oil fired appliances are connected to the same oil supply tank, a separate oil supply line should be taken from the tank to the stove. ☐

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