Instruction Manual

New Zealand - Freestander - ES1-P7S
Australia - Freestander - ES1-P7H

SPARTHERM®
Feuerungstechnik

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 SAFETY INFORMATION

NOTICE

DO NOT DISCARD THIS MANUAL
• IMPORTANT OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED.
• READ, UNDERSTAND AND FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION.
• LEAVE THIS MANUAL WITH PARTY RESPONSIBLE FOR USE AND OPERATION.

⚠ WARNING

IF THE INFORMATION IN THESE INSTRUCTIONS IS NOT FOLLOWED EXACTLY, A FIRE OR EXPLOSION MAY RESULT CAUSING PROPERTY DAMAGE, PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH. IMPROPER INSTALLATION, ADJUSTMENT, AERATION, SERVICE OR MAINTENANCE CAN CAUSE INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE, BODILY INJURY OR EVEN DEATH. PLEASE READ ENTIRE MANUAL BEFORE YOU INSTALL AND USE YOUR APPLIANCE.

- **THIS APPLIANCE IS NOT TO BE USED BY PERSONS (INCLUDING CHILDREN) WITH REDUCED PHYSICAL, SENSORY, OR MENTAL CAPABILITIES, OR LACK OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE, UNLESS THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN SUPERVISION OR INSTRUCTION CONCERNING USE OF THE APPLIANCE BY A PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SAFETY.**
- **WARNING: THIS APPLIANCE AND FLUE SYSTEM MUST BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS/NZS 2918:2001 AND THE APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS OF ANY RELEVANT BUILDING CODES.**
- **WARNING: APPLIANCES INSTALLED SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AS/NZS 4013 WHERE REQUIRED BY THE REGULATORY ATHORITY (I.E. THE APPLIANCE SHALL BE IDENTIFIABLE BY A COMPLIANCE PLATE WITH THE MARKING 'TESTED TO AS/NZS 4013')**
- **ANY MODIFICATION OF THE APPLIANCE THAT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE TESTING AUTHORITY IS CONSIDERED TO BE IN BREACH OF ANY APPROVAL GRANTED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AS/NZS 4012:2014 & AS/NZS 4013:2014.**
- CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AND OPERATED AT ALL TIMES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
- The appliance should be allowed to cool before servicing.
- Do not operate without fully assembling all components.
- Risk of cuts and abrasions. Wear protective gloves and safety glasses during installation. Sheet metal edges may be sharp.
- Do not operate appliance before reading and understanding operating instructions. Failure to operate appliance according to operating instructions could cause fire or injury.
- CAUTION: CRACKED AND BROKEN COMPONENTS. E.G. GLASS PANELS OR CERAMIC TILES, MAY RENDER THIS INSTALLATION UNSAFE.
- CAUTION: THIS APPLIANCE SHOULD NOT BE OPERATED WITH CRACKED GLASS.
- This appliance can be very hot when burning.
- Combustible materials such as firewood, wet clothing, etc. placed too close can catch fire.
- Young children and elderly people should be carefully supervised when they are in the same room as the appliance. Toddlers, young children and others may be susceptible to accidental contact burns. A physical barrier is recommended if there are at risk individuals in the house. To restrict access to an appliance or stove, install an adjustable safety gate to keep toddlers, young children and other at risk individuals out of the room and away from hot surfaces. Children and pets must be prevented from touching the appliance when it is hot.

- Clothing or other flammable material should not be placed on or near the appliance.
- Due to high temperatures, the appliance should be located out of traffic and away from furniture and draperies.
- Surfaces can remain hot after fire has extinguished.
- Keep the packaging material out of reach of children and dispose of the material in a safe manner. As with all plastic bags, these are not toys and should be kept away from children and infants.
- Operate only with the door tightly closed unless instructed otherwise.
- Do not strike or slam shut the appliance glass door.
- At least 175 cm^2 (cross sectional opening) of outside air must be admitted to the room. Either by means of a dedicated vent, adventitious venting or directly to the unit through a 100mm diameter pipe (recommended method). Failure to provide this may starve other fuel burning appliances from an adequate air supply or impede the performance of this unit.
- Make sure not to create negative pressure in the installation room, e.g. by means of an exhaust fan or similar mechanical blower, as this could affect the combustion of the fireplace or increase the possibility of smoke spillage.
- This appliance is designed to burn natural softwood only for NZ models and hardwood only for Australian models
- Do not burn green or freshly cut wood.
- CAUTION: THE USE OF SOME TYPES OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED WOOD AS FUEL CAN BE HAZARDOUS.

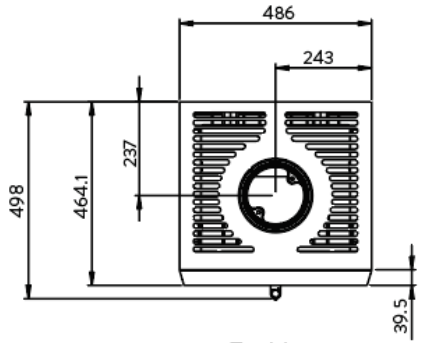
- Your appliance requires periodic maintenance and cleaning. Failure to maintain your appliance may lead to smoke spillage into your home.
- Do not start a fire with chemicals or fluids such as gasoline, engine oil, etc.
- Do not burn treated wood, coal, charcoal, coloured paper, cardboard, solvents or garbage.
- Do not let the appliance become hot enough for any part to glow red.
- Do not overload or overfire the appliance.
- Ashes must be disposed in a metal container with a tight lid and placed on a non-combustible surface well away from the home or structure until completely cool.
- Ensure clearances to combustibles are maintained when building a mantel or shelves above the appliance. Elevated temperatures on the wall or in the air above the appliance can cause melting, discolouration or damage to decorations, a TV, or other electronic components.
- The appliance must be installed using only the building materials as approved by the manufacturer.

WARNING

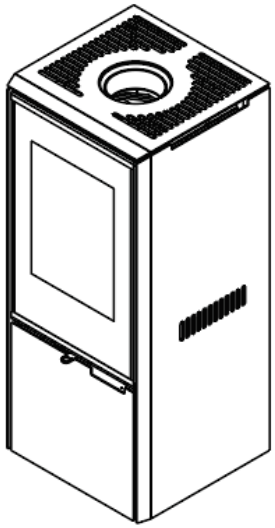
HOT GLASS WILL CAUSE BURNS.
DO NOT TOUCH GLASS UNTIL COOLED.
NEVER ALLOW CHILDREN TO TOUCH GLASS.

2.0 PRODUCT DIMENSIONS

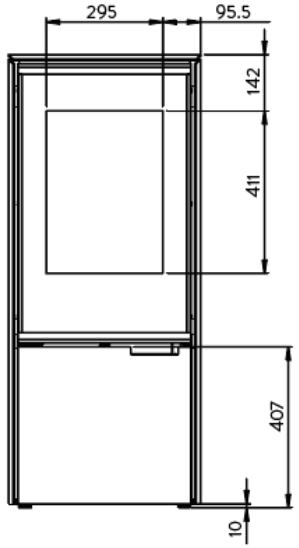
2.1 NEW ZEALAND/AUSTRALIA FREESTANDER



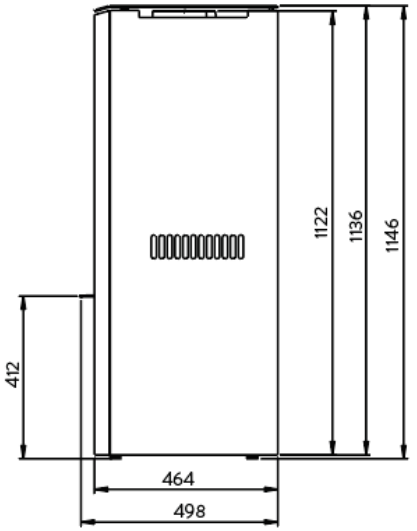
Top View



Isometric



Front View



Side View

2.2 SPECIFICATIONS TABLE

Product	Type	Fuel Type	Average Power* (kW)	Peak Power* (kW)	Average Efficiency ** (%)	Flue Diameter (mm)	Average Emission Factor (g/Kg)	Unit Weight (Kg)
New Zealand (ES1-P7S)	Freestander	Softwood	7.02 kW	8.23 kW	66.98 %	150mm	0.79 g/Kg	120Kg
Australia (ES1-P7H)	Freestander	Hardwood	7.32 kW	8.48 kW	67.59 %	150mm	0.6 g/Kg	120Kg

* Dependent on fuel loading

** Tested in accordance with AS/NZS 4012:2014 and dependent on fuel loading

3.0 INSTALLATION

WARNING

THE INSTALLATION OF THIS FIREPLACE, CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIREPLACE ENCLOSURE AND THE FINISHING AND COMMISSIONING OF THE INSTALLATION IS A HIGHLY SPECIALIST TASK. ONLY ESCEA TRAINED AND APPROVED TRADESMEN SHOULD BE USED. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL VOID ALL WARRANTY TERMS.

ESCEA ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR IMPROPER INSTALLATION OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

3.1 INSTALLATION - GENERAL

THIS APPLIANCE AND ITS COMPONENTS ARE DESIGNED TO BE INSTALLED AND OPERATED AS A SYSTEM. ANY ALTERATION TO OR SUBSTITUTION FOR ITEMS IN THIS SYSTEM, UNLESS ALLOWED BY THESE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS, WILL VOID THE LISTING AND MAY VOID THE PRODUCT WARRANTY. IT MAY ALSO CREATE A HAZARDOUS INSTALLATION.
READ THROUGH THESE INSTRUCTIONS THROUGHLY BEFORE STARTING YOUR INSTALLATION AND FOLLOW THEM CAREFULLY THROUGHOUT YOUR PROJECT.

- Before beginning your installation, consult with your local building code agency or fire officials and insurance representative to ensure compliance.
- Non-toxic smoke will be emitted during the paint curing process; to help dissipate the smoke, open a window near the appliance.
- Remove any dust or debris off the top of the appliance before firing the appliance as the paint will become soft as the appliance heats up and will harden as the appliance cures. To cure the paint on your appliance, burn your appliance moderately hot during the first few fires.
- To keep the door gasket from sticking to the appliance as the paint is curing; periodically open the fireplace's door.
- For the couple of uses, burn small hot fires with the air control fully open as the appliance goes through a process of eliminating moisture in the steel and firebricks. The initial heat output will be reduced while the moisture is being drawn from the appliance.

DURING THIS PROCESS DO NOT OVERFIRE THE APPLIANCE. REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF AIR COMING INTO THE APPLIANCE IF THE APPLIANCE OR CHIMNEY BECOMES RED.

The chimney vent system used on your wood burning appliance should be designed with the least amount of restriction possible to enable the exhaust products to easily flow through it. Chimney vent systems that are too short or too long can also have an adverse effect on the flow of exhaust through it.

The wood burning appliance and chimney vent system also requires a sufficient supply of combustion air not only to support the combustion in the combustion chamber but to replace the exhaust leaving it so it can flow freely up through the vent system and out into the atmosphere. It is the correct balance of combustion air and the chimney vent system that will ensure the appliance provides you with its optimum performance.

Be sure to provide sufficient combustion air. There are many other appliances in your home competing for air such as: a kitchen range hood, forced air heating devices or a bathroom exhaust fan.

WEAR GLOVES AND SAFETY GLASSES FOR PROTECTION.

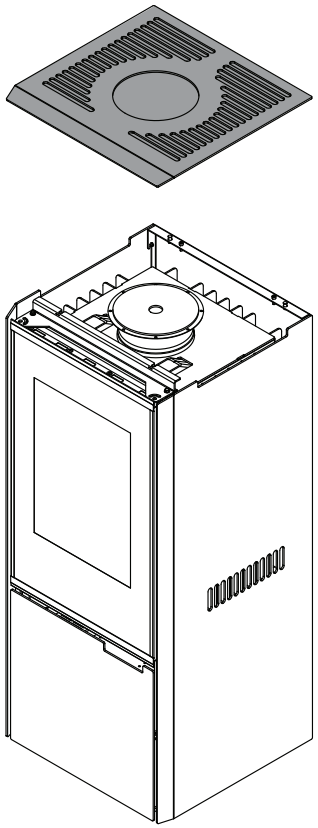
CAREFULLY FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION AND USE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN A FIRE, ESPECIALLY IF COMBUSTIBLES ARE TOO CLOSE TO THE APPLIANCE OR CHIMNEY AND AIR SPACES ARE BLOCKED, PREVENTING THE FREE MOVEMENT OF COOLING AIR.

NEGATIVE PRESSURE WITHIN YOUR HOME MAY INADVERTENTLY AFFECT YOUR APPLIANCE.

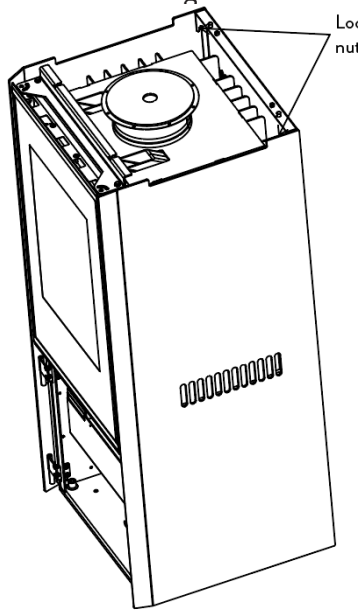
3.2 INSTALLING THE FAN ASSEMBLY

There are two components to the fan assembly that need to be installed into the fire prior to use - the fan housing and the fan duct.

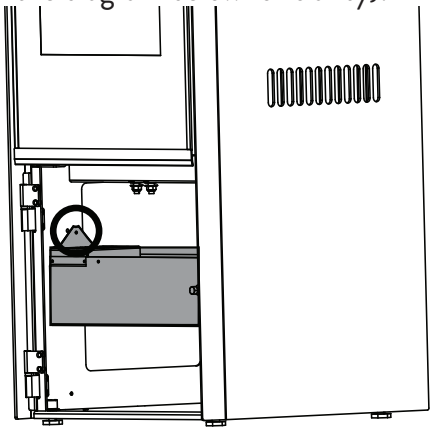
1. Remove the top panel (shaded grey below).



2. Remove the back panel by loosening (not removing) the nuts using an 8mm spanner. Lift it upwards to disengage it from the 8 pins (4 per side) that hold it securely onto the fire. Open the lower front door below the glass. (Door removed in the diagram below for clarity).

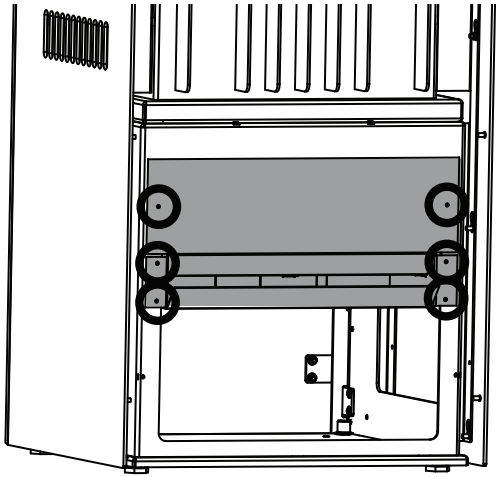


3. Slide the fan housing assembly in (shown grey below) and attach using 2 x Tek screws (1/4" size) per side into pre-drilled holes, circled below. (Door removed in the diagram below for clarity).



* Note: A 3 pin 10A socket is required within 1.0m of the appliance.

4. Slide the fan duct assembly in (shown grey below) and attach with 6 x Tek screws (1/4" size) per side into pre-drilled holes, circled below.



3.3 SAFETY CLEARANCES

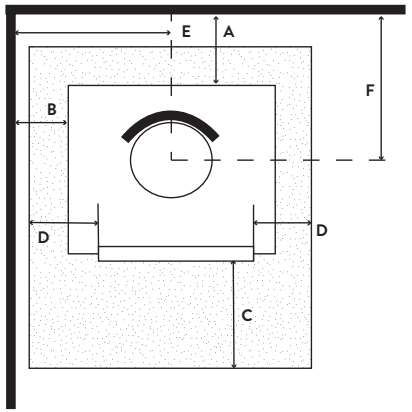
Refer to the following table and diagrams for minimum safety clearances to combustible surfaces:

	A (Back)	B (Side)	C (Floor Protector - Front)	D * (Floor Protector - Side)	E (Flue Centre to Side)	F (Flue Centre to Back)
Parallel Position	100mm	250mm	300mm	200mm	493mm	337mm
Corner Position	100mm	100mm	300mm	200mm	440mm	440mm

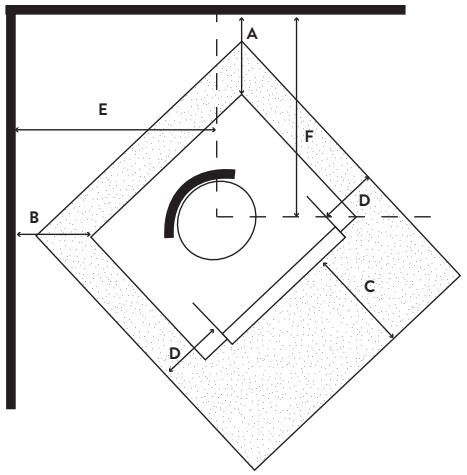
* D is measured from the edge of the fuel load opening

An **insulating hearth** conforming to the size requirements in the table above must be installed unless the floor is made entirely from a non-combustible material.

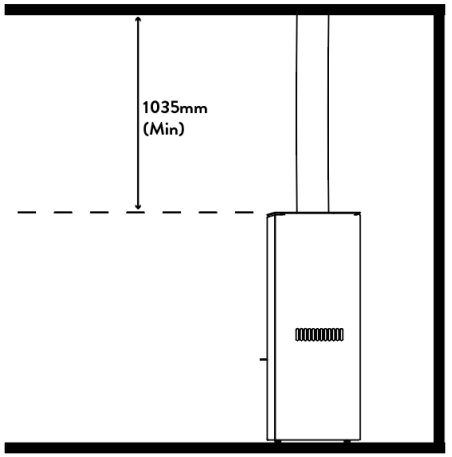
Fire Parallel to Wall Installation



Corner Installation



Installation - Fire Top Surface to Ceiling



3.4 INSTALLING THE FLUE

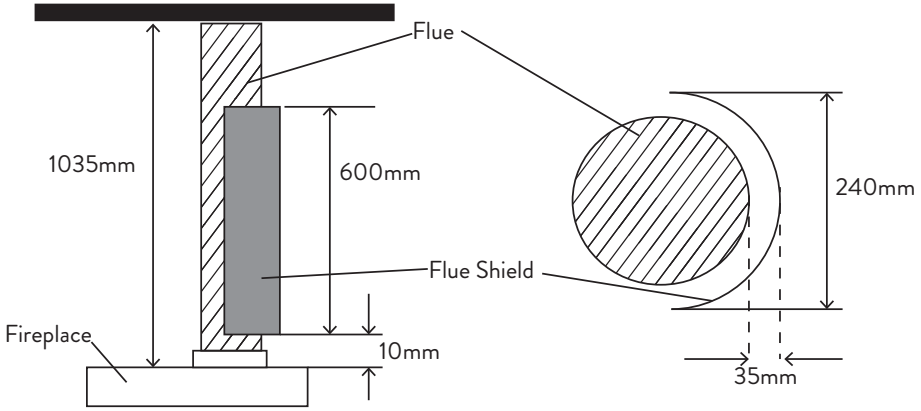
Any flue system used on this fire must comply and be installed to fully meet the requirements of AS/NZS 2918:2001 Domestic solid fuel burning appliances – Installation (AS NZS 2918:2018 for Australia).

Flue Pipe:

A single 150mm diameter stainless steel flue should be fitted.

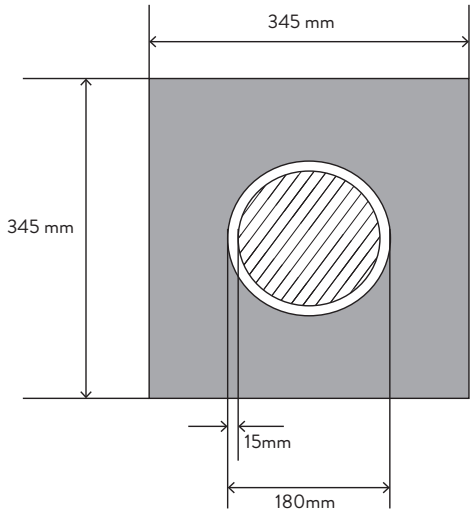
Flue Shield:

A flue shield must be used around the flue.



Ceiling Plate:

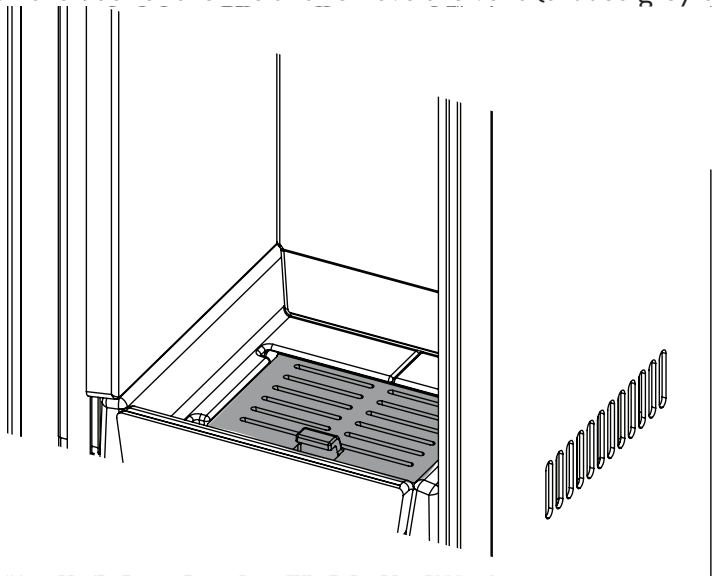
A 0.5mm thick stainless steel ceiling plate must be used spaced at least 11mm from the ceiling.



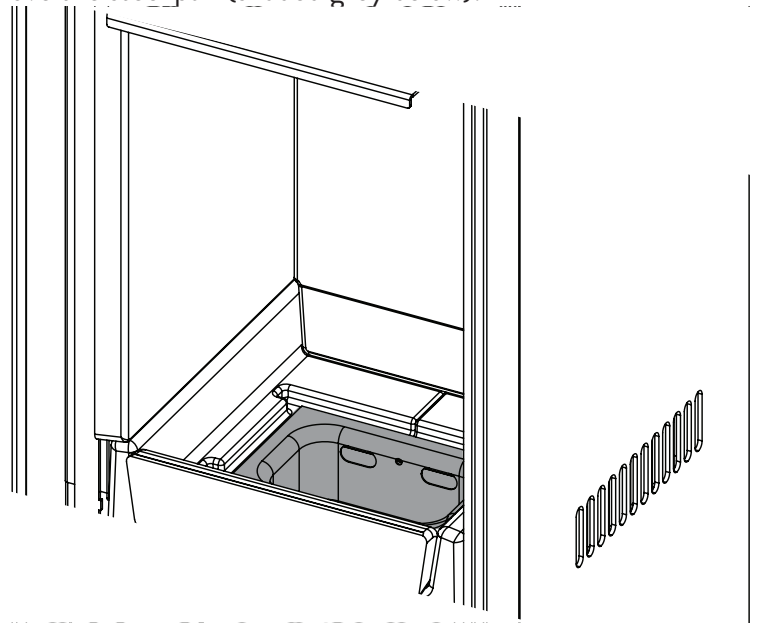
3.5 AUSTRALIA ONLY - MODIFYING APPLIANCE FOR HARDWOOD

To modify the appliance to burn hardwood (Australia only) remove the circular cutout tab under the vent using a pair of pliers.

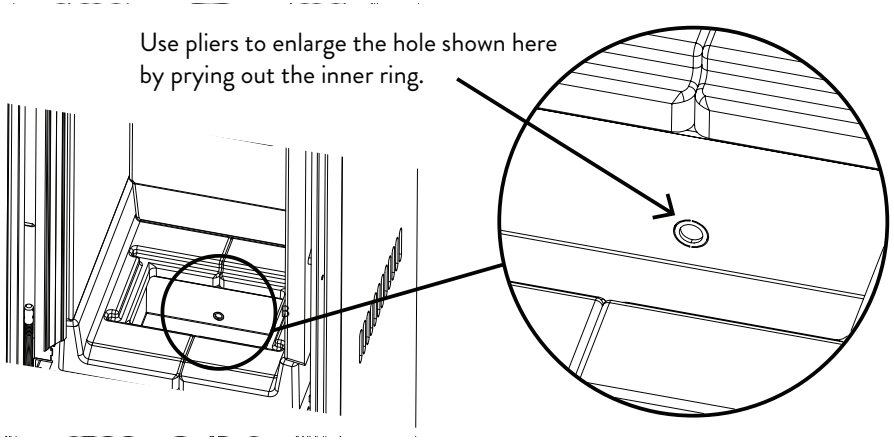
1. Open the door of the fire and remove the vent (shaded grey below).



2. Remove the steel pan (shaded grey below).



3. Remove the cutout tab shown below using a pair of snipe nose pliers.

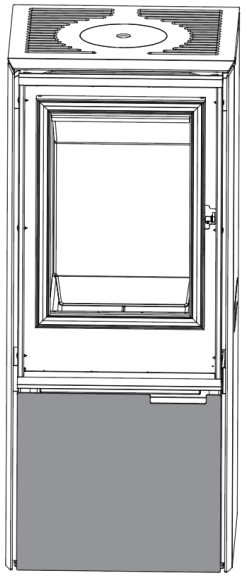


4. Locate the softwood data plate in the lower half of the appliance, adhere on top of this the hard wood data plate.

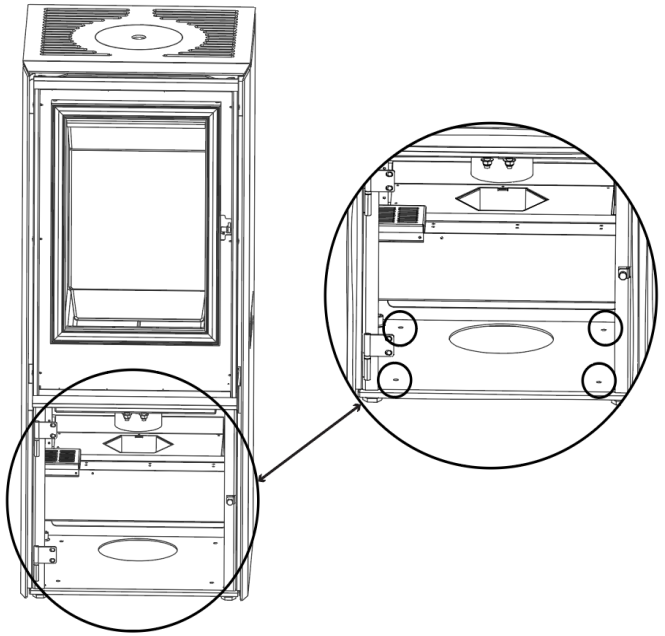
3.6 EARTHQUAKE RESTRAINT

The following steps are required to ensure that the product is restrained during an earthquake event.

1. Open the front door below the glass (shaded grey below).



2. Attach 4 earthquake restraint ground fix dynobolts (M6 size), circled below. (Door removed in the diagram below for clarity).



*Note: If it is a requirement from your local council to increase the bolt size, the holes will need to be drilled out to a larger size. Check with your local council if a larger bolt size is required.

3.7 OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE INSTALLATION

This is an optional step. It is advantageous to take combustion air from the outside of the dwelling. Outside air can be utilised by connecting an air intake duct from outside of the dwelling through the underside or rear of the Spartherm product.

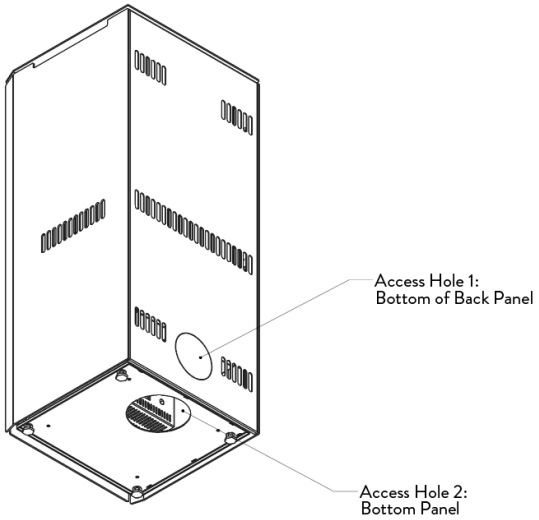
*Note: Utilising the above method negates the need to fit elsehere in the room from the outside of the dwelling into the room in which the appliance is installed.

Air Intake Pipe:
A single 100mm diameter flexible (semi-rigid) two-ply aluminium flexi duct should be used.

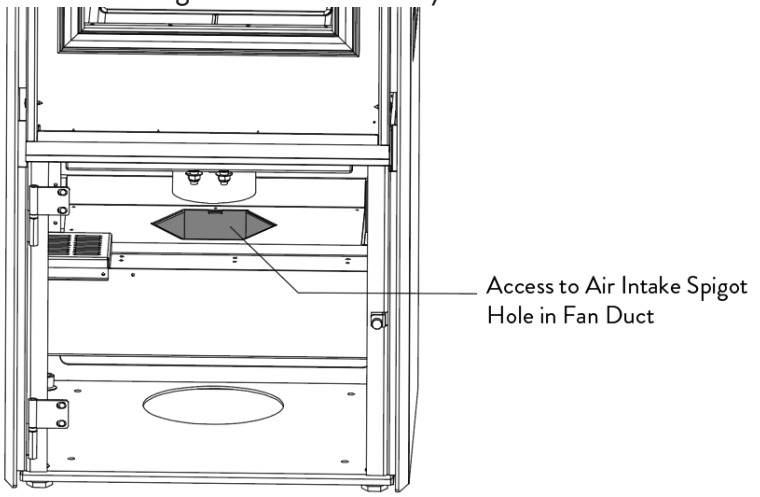
*Note: Ensure the air intake pipe is installed properly in the room before connecting the air intake pipe to the product.

1. Fit the air intake pipe through the product via one of the access holes listed below:

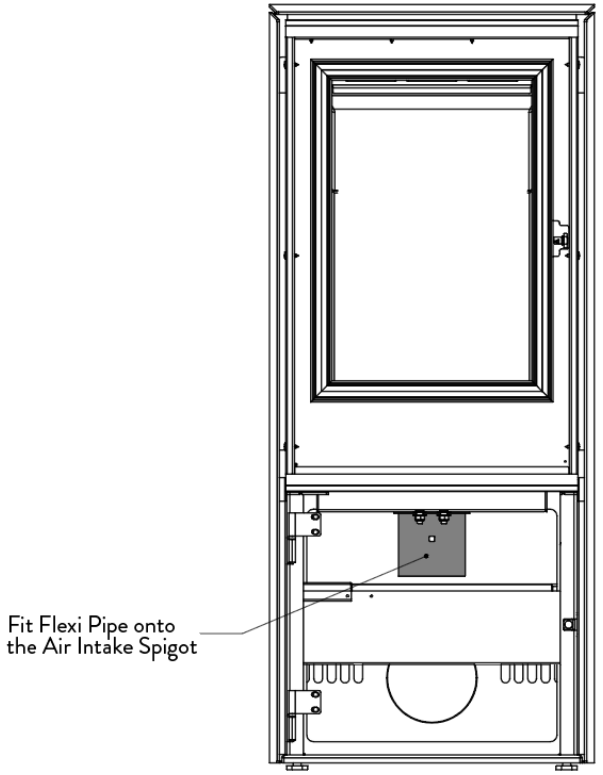
- Access Hole 1 - Located at the bottom of the back panel. Air intake duct coming from the room wall can be installed to the product via this access.
- Access Hole 2 - Located at the bottom panel. Air intake duct coming from the room floor can be installed to the product via this access.



2. Fit air intake pipe through fan duct hole (shaded grey below). (Door removed in the diagram below for clarity).



3. Install air intake pipe onto air intake spigot below the firebox. (Door removed in the diagram below for clarity).



4.0 BRICKS & BAFFLES INSTALLATION

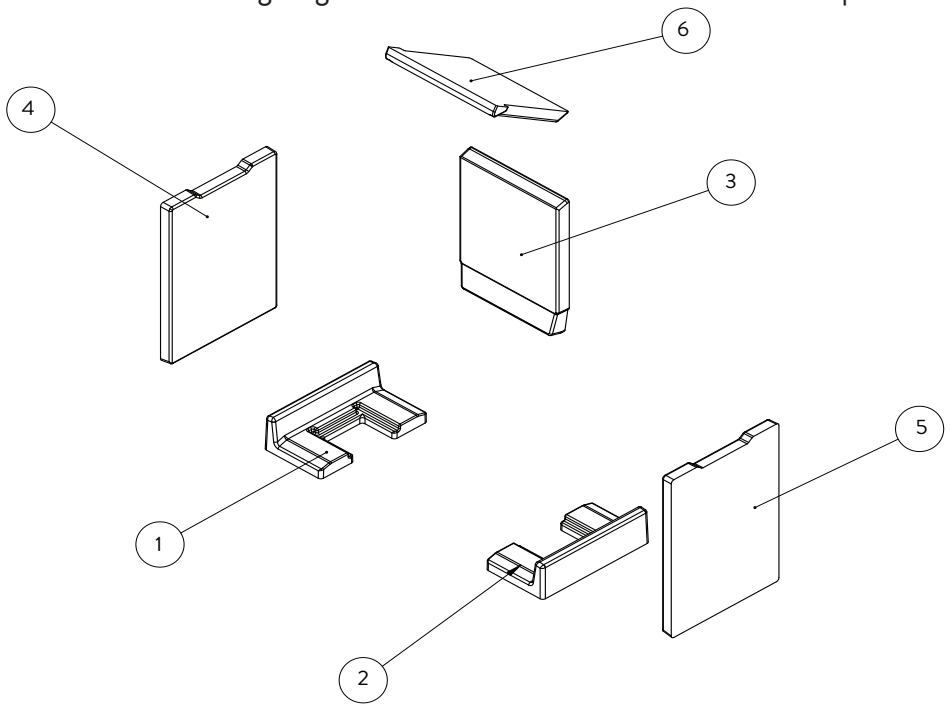
WARNING

OPERATION OF THE APPLIANCE WITHOUT THE FIREBRICKS (CHAMOTTE) OR BAFFLES IN PLACE CAN RESULT IN EXCESSIVE TEMPERATURES THAT COULD DAMAGE THE APPLIANCE, CHIMNEY AND THE SURROUNDING ENCLOSURE.

DO NOT OPERATE THE APPLIANCE WITHOUT THE FIREBRICKS OR BAFFLES IN PLACE AS THIS COULD RESULT IN A HOUSE FIRE!

THE CHAMOTTE PIECES ARE FRAGILE AND MAY BE HEAVY – HANDLE WITH CARE!

Refer to the following diagram for the correct location of these components.



5.0 OPERATION

WARNING

DO NOT MODIFY THIS APPLIANCE.
BURN WELL SEASONED WOOD ONLY (LESS THAN 25% MOISTURE).
ALWAYS OPERATE THIS APPLIANCE WITH THE DOOR CLOSED AND LATCHED EXCEPT DURING START UP AND RE-FUELING.
ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES TO PREVENT INJURY.
DO NOT LEAVE THE FIRE UNATTENDED WHEN THE DOOR IS UNLATCHED OR WHEN USING A SPARK SCREEN AS UNSTABLE WOOD COULD FALL OUT OF THE FIRE CHAMBER CREATING A FIRE HAZARD TO YOUR HOME.
NEVER EVER, NOT EVEN FOR A BRIEF MOMENT, LEAVE CHILDREN UNATTENDED WHEN THERE IS A FIRE BURNING IN THE APPLIANCE.
NEVER USE GASOLINE, GASOLINE-TYPE LANTERN FUEL, KEROSENE, CHARCOAL LIGHTER FLUID, OR SIMILAR LIQUIDS TO START OR 'FRESHEN UP' A FIRE IN THIS APPLIANCE.
KEEP ALL SUCH LIQUIDS WELL AWAY FROM THE APPLIANCE WHILE IT IS IN USE.
OBJECTS PLACED IN FRONT OF THE APPLIANCE SHOULD MAINTAIN A SAFE DISTANCE.
OPEN AIR CONTROL (AND DAMPER WHEN FITTED) BEFORE OPENING FIREBOX DOOR.
HOT WHILE IN OPERATION: KEEP CHILDREN, CLOTHING AND FURNITURE AWAY.

WARNING

WEAR SUITABLE GLOVES TO OPERATE YOUR APPLIANCE.
NEVER OPERATE THE STOVE WITH THE GRATE COVER REMOVED.
DO NOT POKE OR STIR THE LOGS WHILE THEY ARE BURNING TO AVOID RISK OF BURNS. REMOVE OPERATIONAL TOOL AFTER USE!!!
BRIEF CONTACT MAY CAUSE SKIN BURNS.

Your Spartherm product is designed with the most advanced technology. The appliance is extremely airtight.

The first fire(s) in your appliance may be difficult to get going and keep going with a lesser amount of heat being generated. This is a result of the moisture being driven out of the fire brick. Allow several hours of hot fires before your appliance will perform optimally.

During the break-in period (the first 2 or 3 fires) create only small, hot fires using kindling or small wood pieces; this will allow the firebrick to cure.

Do not be alarmed if small hairline cracks develop in the firebrick. This is a normal occurrence and does not pose a safety hazard.

The paint may also smell for the first few fires as it cures and it is recommended to open a door or window to alleviate the smell.

Traditional Method of Lighting a Fire (Bottom Up):
To start, a brisk fire is required. Place loosely crumpled paper on the floor of the appliance and cover with dry kindling. Open the draft control fully by moving the lever to the right. Light the paper and leave the door slightly ajar (25mm) until all kindling is burning.

To maintain a brisk fire, a hot ember bed must be established and maintained. Slowly add slightly larger wood pieces. Lay the pieces lengthwise from front to back in the hot ember bed with a small gap between each piece so that the air can flow directly into this gap and ignite the fuel above.

When the fire seems to be at its peak, medium/large sized logs may be added.

WARNING

NEVER LOAD THE WOOD HIGHER THAN HALF WAY UP THE HEIGHT OF THE AIRBOX

Remember it is more efficient to burn medium sized wood, briskly, and refuel frequently than to load the appliance with large logs that result in a smouldering, inefficient fire and dirty glass. As soon as the door is closed, you will observe a change in the flame pattern. The flames will get smaller and lazier because less oxygen is getting into the combustion chamber.

The flames, however, are more efficient. The flames will remain lazy but become larger again as soon as the firebricks have been heated thoroughly and the chimney becomes heated and provides a good draft. At this point, the roaring fire that you see when the door is opened is wastefully drawing heated room air up the chimney - certainly not desirable.

Always operate the fire with the door fully closed once the medium sized logs have caught fire.

You can now add larger pieces of wood and operate the appliance normally. Once the appliance is entirely hot, it will burn very efficiently with little smoke from the chimney. There will be a bed of orange embers in the firebox and secondary flames flickering just below the top firebrick.

You can safely fill the firebox with wood up to a maximum of 50% of the firebox.

Once the medium sized firewood is burning briskly and an ember bed has started to establish you can control the fire using the air adjustment control.

Turning the control to the left will reduce the air and result in a slower burning and less intense fire/heat.

Turning the control to the right will result in more air and a quicker burn with more intense fire/heat.

Learning to manage the appliance to your liking requires some practice, as you must first become familiar with the way it burns. Do not expect an immediate reaction of the fire when you adjust the air control. The flame will not intensify or diminish quickly as is the case with liquid or gas fuels. Solid fuels like firewood react more slowly.

Top – Down Lighting Method (Alternative)
Lighting a fire can sometimes be difficult. The following method of lighting may also be tried.

If you experience problems with the traditional (bottom up) method, particularly relating to smoke spillage then please try the following:

People often talk about top down and bottom up lighting. You either start lighting from the top or from the bottom. The top down method produces less soot and ashes, minimises smoke spillage into the room, ensures better air supply and makes the first wood load last longer.

What you will need:
- 3 or 4 larger logs of wood (dry)
- 8 to 12 pieces of kindling sticks
- Firelighters
- Matches

Step 1:
- Ensure that all air controls in the fireplace are open. Put the logs on the bottom of the fireplace. It is important that the wood is cleft and dry. The logs may be as thick as a fist.

Step 2:
- Add a layer of small logs of about 4 cm, and then one or two layers of kindling. Remember that air is important – approx. 1 cm between the pieces of wood is the perfect spacing.

Step 3:
- Put 3 or 4 pieces of paraffin or alcohol based firelighter (about 3cm x 3cm each) on top of the layer of kindling wood.

Step 4:
- Light each of the firelighter pieces and close the door to within 5 cm of closed. Leave the door slightly open (around 5cm) for about 10 minutes or until the fire has established itself. Do not leave the fire unattended with the door open.
- When the flames are well established and the larger logs are burning, close the door.
- After the initial burn, add required amount of wood and adjust the aeration setting to the desired position.

DO NOT OVERFIRE THE APPLIANCE!

Overfiring can occur by:

A. Burning large amounts of smaller wood pieces such as furniture scraps, skids or treated wood.
B. Overfilling your appliance. Load wood only up to line of air inlet nozzles at the backside of the firebox or, if not present, up to 50% of the fireboxes backside height or marked line.
C. Vigorously burning large loads of wood with the draft control on “HIGH” (fully open) for long periods of time (one or two hours).
D. Operating the appliance with the poor gasket seal on the main door.

Expansion / contraction noises during heating up and cooling down cycles are normal and to be expected.

After extended periods of non-operation such as following a vacation or a warm weather season, the appliance may emit a slight odour for a few hours. This is caused by dust particles on the firebox burning off. Open a window to sufficiently ventilate the room.

Can't get the fire going?
Use more kindling and paper. Assuming the chimney and vent are sized correctly and there is sufficient combustion air, the lack of sufficiently dry quantities of small kindling may be the problem. Thumb size is a good gauge for small kindling diameter.

Can't get heat out of the appliance?
One of two things may have happened. The appliance door may have been closed prematurely and the appliance itself has not reached optimum temperature.

Open the door and/or draft control to re-establish a brisk fire.

Another problem may be wet or green wood. The typical symptom is sizzling wood and moisture being driven from the wood.

5.1 FUEL

WARNING

THIS APPLIANCE IS DESIGNED TO BURN NATURAL SOFTWOOD (NEW ZEALAND) AND NATURAL HARDWOOD (AUSTRALIA) WITH A MOISTURE CONTENT OF LESS THAN 25% ONLY. DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD, COAL, CHARCOAL, COLOURED PAPER, CARDBOARD, SOLVENTS OR GARBAGE. HIGHER EFFICIENCIES AND LOWER EMISSIONS GENERALLY RESULT WHEN BURNING AIR DRIED SEASONED WOOD, AS COMPARED TO GREEN OR FRESHLY CUT WOOD. DO NOT BURN GREEN OR FRESHLY CUT WOOD. BURNING WET UNSEASONED WOOD CAN CAUSE EXCESSIVE CREOSOTE ACCUMULATION. WHEN IGNITED IT CAN CAUSE A CHIMNEY FIRE THAT MAY RESULT IN A SERIOUS HOUSE FIRE. DO NOT STORE FUEL WITHIN THE CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES ZONE, OR IN THE SPACE REQUIRED FOR RE-FUELING AND ASH REMOVAL.

NEVER STORE WOOD IN THE LOWER DOOR COMPARTMENT.

When loading the appliance, ensure that the upper fibre baffles are not forced out of position. For maximum efficiency, when the appliance is thoroughly hot, load it to 50% of the fireboxes backside height and burn at a medium-low setting. The whiteness of the bricks and the cleanliness of the glass are good indicators of your operating efficiency. Not enough heat is produced when only a few pieces of wood are burned or the wood may not burn completely.

NOTE: When loading the appliance, ensure to keep fuel back from the glass. If fuel is allowed to accumulate on the front lip, there is a chance it will fall out when the door is opened.

Burn only dry, clean unpainted wood that has been seasoned. It produces more heat and less soot or creosote. Freshly cut wood contains about 50% moisture while after proper seasoning only about 20% of the water remains.

As wood is burned, this water boils off, consuming energy that should be used in heating. The wetter the wood, the less heat is given off and the more creosote is produced. Dry firewood has cracks in the end of the grain. Firewood should be split, stacked in a manner that air can get to all parts of it and covered in early spring to be ready for burning the following autumn. Cut the wood so that it will fit horizontally front to back.

5.2 SMOKING

A properly installed appliance should not smoke. If yours does, check the following:

- Has the chimney had time to get hot?
- Is the smoke passage blocked anywhere in the appliance, chimney connector or chimney?
- Is the room too airtight or the air intake (if installed) not connected to the outside? Try with a window partly open.
- Is the smoke flow impeded by too long a horizontal pipe or too many bends?
- Is it a weak draft perhaps caused by a leaky chimney, a cold outside chimney, too large a diameter of a chimney, too short a chimney, or a chimney too close to trees or a higher roof?

5.3 ASH REMOVAL PROCEDURES

WARNING

IMPROPER DISPOSAL OF ASHES MAY RESULT IN FIRES. DO NOT DISCARD ASHES IN CARDBOARD BOXES, DISCARD IN BACK YARDS, OR STORE IN GARAGES.
IF USING A VACUUM TO CLEAN UP ASHES, BE SURE THE ASHES ARE ENTIRELY COOLED. USING A VACUUM TO CLEAN UP WARM ASHES COULD CAUSE A FIRE INSIDE THE VACUUM.
NEVER OPERATE YOUR APPLIANCE WITH THE ASH PLUG (IF APPLICABLE) REMOVED.
FAILURE TO ACHIEVE A GOOD SEAL BETWEEN THE ASH OPENING, ASH PLUG OR ASH WELL DOOR MAY RESULT IN AN OVER FIRE CONDITION THAT COULD CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE APPLIANCE AND/OR SURROUNDINGS.

Allow the ashes in the base of your firebox to accumulate to a depth of 50 - 75mm; they tend to burn themselves up.

When the fire has burned down and cooled, remove any excess ashes but leave an ash bed approximately 25mm deep on the firebox base to help maintain a hot charcoal bed.

Shovel some ashes into a metal container with a tight fitting lid. Keep the closed container on a non-combustible floor or ground, well away from all combustible materials. The ashes should be retained in the closed container until all cinders have thoroughly cooled. Cold wood ashes can be used on the garden or in compost.

5.4 CREOSOTE FORMATION & REMOVAL

When wood is burned slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors, which combine with expelled moisture to form creosote. The creosote vapors condense in the relatively cooler chimney flue of a slow-burning fire. As a result, creosote residue accumulates on the flue lining. When ignited this creosote makes an extremely hot fire. The chimney connector and chimney should be inspected regularly during the heating season to determine if a creosote build-up has occurred. If creosote has accumulated it should be removed to reduce the risk of a chimney fire.

RUNAWAY OR CHIMNEY FIRE

WARNING

A CHIMNEY FIRE CAN PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR CHIMNEY SYSTEM.
THIS DAMAGE CAN ONLY BE REPAIRED BY REPLACING THE DAMAGED COMPONENT PARTS. CHIMNEY FIRES ARE NOT COVERED BY THE WARRANTY.

CAUSES:

- Using incorrect fuel, or small fuel pieces which would normally be used as kindling.
- Leaving the door ajar too long and creating extreme temperatures as the air rushes in the open door.
- Improperly installed or worn door gaskets.
- Creosote build-up in chimney.

SOLUTIONS:

- Do not burn treated or processed wood, coal, charcoal, coloured paper or cardboard.
- Do not burn green or freshly cut wood.
- Be careful not to overfire the appliance by leaving the door open too long after the initial start-up.
- Replace worn, dried out (inflexible) gaskets.
- Have the chimney regularly cleaned.

IN CASE OF A CHIMNEY FIRE:

- Have a well understood plan for evacuation and a place outside for everyone to meet. Prepare to evacuate to ensure everyone's safety.
- Close air control on appliance.
- Call local fire department. Have a fire extinguisher handy. After the chimney fire is out, clean and inspect the chimney for stress and cracks prior to lighting another fire. Also check combustibles around the chimney and the roof.

*Note: Contact local authorities for further information on how to handle a chimney fire.

5.5 CHIMNEY CLEANING

Both the chimney and the appliance must be inspected and cleaned at least once a year.

For heavily-used wood burners, chimney cleaning may need to be done more frequently to avoid chimney fires. These rates, however, depend on the burning habits of the individual operating the appliance and the type/quality of fuel burnt. For example, it is possible to clog a solid fuel appliance chimney in a few days if slow, smouldering fires are burned and the chimney is cold.

NOTE: APPLIANCES BURNED CONSISTENTLY WITHOUT HOT FIRES MAY RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT CREOSOTE ACCUMULATIONS IN THE CHIMNEY.

Certain items and considerations are important in chimney cleaning:

- We recommend that you use a registered chimney cleaning professional.
- Proper tools should be used, including a brush specifically designed for chimney cleaning.
- The chimney connector and dampers as well as the chimney should be cleaned.
- The appliance's firebox and baffle system should be cleaned if needed.
- The chimney should be inspected and repairs made if needed.

- The chimney should be swept from above. Removal of the vermiculite baffle(s) and steel baffle plate from within the firebox will aid in access to vacuum the residue from below. The flue damper should be set to fully open for this procedure.

5.6 DO'S AND DON'TS

DO

- Build a hot fire.
- Use only dry wood.
- Several pieces of medium sized wood are better than a few big pieces.
- Refuel frequently using medium sized wood.
- Clean chimney regularly (at least once a year).
- "Fine Tune" the air settings (if available) for optimum performance.

DON'T

- Take ash out immediately. Let it accumulate to a depth of at least 25 mm. A good ash layer provides for a longer lasting and better burning fire.
- Burn wet wood.
- Close the door too soon or damper down too quickly.
- Burn one large log rather than two or three smaller, more reasonably sized logs.
- Burn at continually "low setting". If the glass door is constantly blackened, this means the firebox temperature is too low and energy is wasted by incomplete combustion.

6.0 SERVICING/MAINTENANCE

WARNING

APPLIANCE MAY BE HOT. DO NOT SERVICE UNTIL APPLIANCE HAS COOLED.
DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS.

Check your chimney for creosote and soot build up regularly until a safe frequency for cleaning is established.

If accumulation is excessive, clean both the chimney and the appliance. You may want to call a professional chimney sweep to clean them. Both have to be cleaned at least once a year or as often as necessary.

Remove fire baffles and clean above them once a year. Replace any broken bricks.

6.1 CARE & CLEANING OF GLASS

WARNING

HOT GLASS WILL CAUSE BURNS.
DO NOT TOUCH GLASS UNTIL COOLED.
NEVER ALLOW CHILDREN TO TOUCH GLASS.

If the glass is not kept clean permanent discolouration and/or blemishes may result. Normally a hot fire will clean the glass. The most common reasons for dirty glass include: not using sufficient fuel to get the appliance thoroughly hot, using green or wet wood, or closing the draft so far that there is insufficient air for complete combustion.

If it is necessary to clean the glass, buff lightly with a clean dry cloth and non-abrasive cleaner.

DO NOT CLEAN GLASS WHEN HOT!

Clean the glass after the first 10 hours of operation with the recommended appliance glass cleaner (supplied). Thereafter clean as required.

The glass is very strong but do not let burning fuel rest or fall against it and always close the door gently. **NEVER FORCE IT SHUT!**

If the glass should ever crack or break while the fire is burning, do not open the door until the fire is out and do not operate the appliance again until the glass has been replaced.

New glass is available from your authorised dealer or distributor. An up to date list of authorised dealers can be found at sparthermfires.co.nz

DO NOT USE SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS.

WARNING

THE GLASS CERAMIC DOOR MAY ONLY BE CLEANED WHEN COLD (FIREPLACE INSERT NOT BURNING AND COOLED DOWN; NO HOT ASH IN THE FIRE CHAMBER).

6.2 CARE OF PLATED PARTS

If the appliance is equipped with plated parts, you must clean fingerprints or other marks from the plated surfaces before operating the appliance for the first time. Use a glass cleaner or vinegar and towel to clean.

If not cleaned properly before operating for the first time, the marks can cause permanent blemishes on the plating. After the plating is cured, the fingerprints and oils will not affect the finish and little maintenance is required, just wipe clean as needed. Prolonged high temperature burning with the door ajar may cause discolouration on plated parts.

NOTE: THE PROTECTIVE WRAP ON PLATED PARTS IS BEST REMOVED WHEN THE ASSEMBLY IS AT ROOM TEMPERATURE BUT THIS CAN BE IMPROVED IF THE ASSEMBLY IS WARMED, USING A HAIR DRYER OR SIMILAR HEAT SOURCE.

Contact your dealer for questions concerning prices and policies on replacement parts. Normally all parts can be ordered through your authorised dealer / distributor.

An up to date list of authorised dealers can be found at sparthermfires.co.nz

FOR WARRANTY REPLACEMENT PARTS, A PHOTOCOPY OF THE ORIGINAL INVOICE WILL BE REQUIRED TO HONOUR THE CLAIM.

When ordering replacement parts always give the following information:

- Model & Serial Number of appliance
- Installation date of appliance
- Part number
- Description of part
- Finish

WARNING

FAILURE TO POSITION THE PARTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS MANUAL OR FAILURE TO USE ONLY PARTS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED WITH THIS APPLIANCE MAY RESULT IN PROPERTY DAMAGE AND/OR PERSONAL INJURY.

7.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

WARNING

APPLIANCE MAY BE HOT, DO NOT SERVICE UNTIL APPLIANCE HAS COOLED.
DO NOT USE ABRASIVE CLEANERS.

Problem	Solution
Can't get the fire started.	• Not enough kindling / paper? Add more. • Not enough air? Ensure air control is fully open. Also ensure that the air opening is not obstructed. • Cold air blockage? Burn a piece of paper to establish a draft. • Use dry seasoned wood. • Flue blockage? Inspect chimney.
Smokes when door is open.	• Ensure the flue damper is in the open position during refueling. • Cold air blockage? Burn a piece of paper to establish a draft. • Insufficient draft? Add more flue pipe. • Let air stabilize before opening door. • Ensure baffles are positioned correctly. • Negative pressure? Open a window near the appliance.
Appliance emits odour.	• Paint curing. See "GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS" section.
Stove doesn't burn hot enough.	• Wood is too wet. • Insufficient draft? Add more flue pipe. • Not enough air? Ensure air control is fully open. Also ensure that the air opening is not obstructed.
Wood burns too fast.	• Air control may need to be adjusted down. • Check to see ash plug is properly seated (if equipped). • Check door gasket for adequate seal. • Wood may be extremely dry.
Dirty glass.	• Air control may be closed too far. Open air control more. • Burn hotter, smaller fires. Use well-seasoned wood.

8.0 GENERAL WARRANTY TERMS AND CONDITIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

This quality manufactured product is state of the art. The materials used were meticulously selected and are constantly checked, as is our entire production process.

Setting up or installing this product requires specialized knowledge. Spartherm products may therefore only be installed and commissioned by specialized firms and in compliance with statutory regulations as amended.

Manufactured in Germany by Spartherm GmbH, Maschweg 38, D-49324 Melle.

Distributed in New Zealand by Escea Ltd, 17 Carnforth Street, Dunedin 9058. Ph. 0800 173 000.

WARRANTY CONDITIONS FOR SPARTHERM NEW ZEALAND

This warranty is provided by the New Zealand Distributor of Spartherm Fires, who trade as Escea Limited (referred to in this document as Escea). The warranty applies from the date of purchase from or through an authorised Spartherm fire dealer.

1. Nature of Warranty

1.1 Subject to the exclusions in section 2 & 3, Escea undertake to put right any defects in the Spartherm products supplied by Escea for the periods specified below:

Parts	Parts and Labour Warranty
Basic firebox parts of the fireplace including inserts, stoves, cassettes and doors	5 years*
Elevating mechanisms, operation devices such as handles, adjustment leavers, shock absorbers, electronic and electrical components such as exhausters, governors, and safety devices	2 Years*
Fireclay bricks / vermiculite, fire grates, seals and glass**	6 months*

* From date of purchase

** Fireclay Bricks / vermiculite: These are natural products subjected to expansion and contraction during the heating process. This may create cracks. For as long as the linings remain in position in the fire chamber and do not break up, they remain fully functional and hence not subject to warranty claims.

1.2 Escea must pre-authorise all warranty work.

1.3 The benefits provided by under this warranty are in addition to the consumer guarantees and any other statutory rights you may have under the consumer law and/or other applicable laws.

2.0 Warranty Exclusions

2.1 This warranty does not apply and will be void where:

2.1.1 The Spartherm fire is not installed in accordance with AS/NZS 2918:2001 and any building code and consent.

2.1.2 The Spartherm fire has not been installed or operated in accordance to the Spartherm installation manual, in particular, defects, malfunctions or failures caused by incorrect installation, normal wear and tear, misuse, neglect, lack of proper and regular maintenance, accidental damage any other alteration, or failure to follow operating instructions in the installation manual or any misuse that causes an overfired situation resulting in heat damage.

2.1.3 The use of products, including flue systems that are not specified in accordance with installation manual.

2.1.4 Installation of the fireplace, repairs or modifications by persons not authorised by Escea, use of parts not supplied by Escea, or damage or other events which have occurred since the product

left the control of Escea.

2.1.5 Any scratches, dints, finger print marks and melted items that occurred after the arrival of the product to the Spartherm dealer.

2.1.6 Discolouration of the enamel, galvanized surfaces or glass caused by soiling by soot or built-in residues of burnt materials as well as visibly changed colour or other aspects due to thermal stress, or overload.

2.1.7 If the installation and operating instructions are not followed resulting in the overheating of the pulleys and bearings.

2.1.8 Improper handling of fragile components such as glass.

2.1.9 Damage caused by incorrect use or the burning of treated or painted wood, driftwood or other fuels which are not recommended.

2.1.10 Changes in the interior / exterior surfaces of the house, fire or flue (e.g. any staining or soot / smoke damage, cracking, discoloration or degradation of surfaces caused by thermal stress).

2.1.11 Damage caused by abnormally corrosive environments (e.g. sea salt corrosion).

2.1.12 Damage caused by water affecting the Spartherm fire.

2.1.13 Operation of the Spartherm fire without its fire clay bricks, vermiculite, door seals, fire grates, complete glass doors in place or partly open doors will create an overfired situation resulting in damage, which will not be covered by warranty.

2.1.14 Spartherm wood fires are coated with high temperature paint that may show signs of surface rust if exposed to moisture for an extended period of time. Escea reserve the right to prep and paint a brand new fire that has just been delivered rather than supplying a new fire in the rare event any rust is present. Any subsequent rust damage is not covered by warranty.

2.1.15 This warranty does not cover paint blemishes or imperfections because of the uneven nature of high temperature paint. A spray can of touch up Spartherm paint is available and can be purchased from your Spartherm dealer.

2.1.16 Subject to any statutory provisions to the contrary, at Escea's discretion, Escea's liability in respect of Spartherm products that are found to have manufacturing defects will be limited to refunding, repairing or replacing the defective products. In the event of a warranty repair that results in the skamol board needing to be removed to access the Spartherm fireplace, the reinstatement of the skamol board will be covered under warranty. The reinstatement and replacement of any affected wall, ceiling or floor coverings, coatings or claddings are not covered by warranty. Escea does not accept liability for consequential damage or any incidental expenses resulting directly or indirectly from any defect or breach of warranty, claims for damage to building or any other consequential loss.

3.0 Other Spartherm Warranty Conditions

3.1 No dealer, distributor, or similar person has the authority to warrant Spartherm products beyond the terms contained in this warranty.

3.2 This warranty is automatically voided if the appliance's serial number has been removed or altered in anyway.

3.3 We particularly recommend that your Spartherm fireplace and chimney are serviced annually by a fireplace installer or service person.

3.4 Any differences in fireplace appearance from Spartherm promotional images that is due to printing limitations, environmental factors or wood variations are not a warranty issue.

3.5 Where you make a claim under this warranty, an authorised repairer may need to attend your premises to inspect the Spartherm product. Escea may charge you a service call fee if a repairer will be required to travel more than 30 km from the nearest service centre to your location. You can obtain details on the location of service centres and service call fees by visiting the Spartherm website or calling the customer care line below.

4.0 Warranty Claims

4.1 If you make a valid claim under warranty and none of the exclusions set out in section 2 and 3 apply, Escea will, at Escea's election either:

- 4.1.1 Repair the relevant part of the Spartherm product; or
- 4.1.2 Replace the relevant part of the Spartherm product with a product of identical specification (or where the product is superseded or no longer in stock, with a product of as close a specification as possible).

5.0 How to Make a Warranty Claim

5.1 To make a valid claim under this warranty, you must:

- 5.1.1 Lodge the claim through the dealer who supplied the fire, as soon as you first become aware of the breakdown. The Spartherm Dealer will then follow Escea's warranty claim process.
- 5.1.2 Provide the Spartherm product serial number.
- 5.1.3 Provide reasonable proof of purchase for the Spartherm product.
- 5.1.4 If required, provide access to the premises at which the Spartherm product is located (so it can be inspected).

Region	Spartherm Distributor	Filing a Claim
New Zealand	Escea Limited 17 Carnforth Street Dunedin, 9018, New Zealand Ph 0800 17 3000 www.Sparthermfires.co.nz	Contact the dealer you purchased the fire from
Australia	Escea Australia PTY Ltd. P.O. Box 176 Pennant Hills, 1715, Sydney, NSW Au:1800 460 832 or WA: 1800 730 140 http://sparthermfires.co.nz	Contact the dealer you purchased the fire from

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