

Dunsley Heat

YORKSHIRE

SMOKE EXEMPT DOWNBURNING STOVE



INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR:
THE YORKSHIRE MULTI-FUEL & THE YORKSHIRE WOODBURNING
LEAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS WITH THE HOUSEHOLDER

THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE INSTALLED AND SERVICED ONLY BY COMPETENT AND QUALIFIED SOLID-FUEL HEATING ENGINEERS
NEITHER THE MANUFACTURER NOR THEIR DISTRIBUTORS WILL TAKE ANY RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER FOR AN APPLIANCE
NOT SO INSTALLED AND SERVICED.

In the United Kingdom a register of suitably qualified engineers is maintained by:
THE SOLID FUEL ASSOCIATION - 7 Swanwick Court, Alfreton, Derbyshire DE55 7AS
Helpline: 0845 6014406 www.solidfuel.co.uk

Dunsleyheat Ltd, Bridge Mills, Huddersfield rd, Holmfirth, Yorkshire HD9 3TW
tel: 01484 682635 fax: 01484 688428 sales@dunsleyheat.co.uk www.dunsleyheat.co.uk

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

The Yorkshire Stove is built to the highest standard, using best quality materials and dedicated manufacturing methods, to give you a stove with superb clean burning, for efficient operation, together with pre-heated air wash which ensures a clean view of the fire with maximum efficiency for all fuels used.

The serial number of this stove will be found on the aluminium label which is positioned on the right side, when you are facing the front of the stove.

The Yorkshire has been approved by HETAS LTD under the approval scheme, being safe and fit for its designed purpose.

STOVE GROSS WEIGHT - 132kg

Metallic black with top flue outlet in position.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

Fuel	Wood logs	Ancit (Smokless fuel)
Nominal heat output, kW	7.5	7.7
Nominated refuel period, h	1.5	4
Efficiency, %	71.4	69.6
Mean CO emission (at 13% O ₂)	0.59	0.21
Mean flue gas temperature, °C	287	305

The Yorkshire has been assessed as an intermittent appliance.

DETACHED PARTS SUPPLIED WITH THE YORKSHIRE

- 1 Operating Tool, 1 Hooked poker, 1 Ash Shovel,
- 1 Installation, Servicing and Users Instructions.

ACCESSORIES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

- 1 Multi-Fuel Ash Container - Part No. 01414
- 1 Fuel Carrier - Part No. 01429

Guarantee - The Yorkshire Stove when installed and used correctly will give you many years of efficient service. Dunsley guarantees the Yorkshire stove for a period of 3 years from the original date of purchase against all manufacturing faults. This includes delivery of parts, but does not include any labour involved in removing or replacing the parts or any costs involved with refitting the stove or fire surround and hearth. This guarantee does not apply to items which would be subject to fair wear and tear i.e. all Grate bars, Shaker Bar, Fuel Retainer Bar, Door Rope, Door Glass, Gaskets, Fire Bricks and Throat Brick. Use of parts other than those supplied by Dunsley Heat Ltd, or overfiring of the stove will invalidate the guarantee. This guarantee in no way diminishes the buyers statutory or other legal rights.

Dunsley has been designing and manufacturing solid fuel heating equipment for over 60 years.

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY - THEY CONTAIN ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

BEFORE YOU BEGIN... THIS APPLIANCE MUST NOT BE MODIFIED IN ANY WAY

CO Alarms:- Building regulations require that when ever 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 EN50292:2002 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.

Warning: The installer has a responsibility under the health and safety at work legislation to provide for the safety of person(s) carrying out this installation and to provide adequate protection. Note that the fire cement is caustic (wash thoroughly after use), and be aware of the possibility of disturbing asbestos in older installations. No component on this appliance is manufactured from asbestos or asbestos related products.

This leaflet gives a guide to installation, but in no way absolves the installer from responsibility to conform to British Standards in particular, BS8303-1986, ('Code of Practice for Installation of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances Burning Solid Mineral Fuel') and local and national building regulations, building standards Scotland and Local Authority bye laws. Or the rules in force in the country where the appliance is to be installed. Failure to install appliances correctly could lead to prosecution. All local regulations including those referring to national and European standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance. Carbon Monoxide alarms should be fitted near to solid fuel appliances. **Please note** that it is a legal requirement under England and Wales Building Regulations that the installation of the stove is either carried out under Local Authority Building Control approval or is installed by a competent person registered with a Government approved competent persons scheme. HETAS Ltd operate such a scheme and a listing of their Registered Competent Persons can be found on their website at www.hetas.co.uk Remember: the chimney is not simply a duct to carry gases away, it is an integral part of the appliance. No stove will work correctly unless the chimney is sound.

On first initial lighting of the stove condensation could occur causing discolouration of the glass, the condensation could turn to drops of water, this would particularly apply if the chimney was new or had not been used for a long time. This is a natural thing and should not be cause for concern. The same would apply if wet fuel is burnt, particularly wet wood.

Also note: The Yorkshire Stove is spray painted with a special heat resistant stove enamel paint. As it heats up for the first time the paint will commence to cure and the resin in the paint will give off a smell for 2 or 3 hours, this smell is not harmful. It is best to run the stove at low to medium temperature for the first 4 to 5 hours.

CHIMNEYS SHOULD

- Terminate above the ridge and in any case at least 1m above the roof level.
- Be at least 4.5m high measured vertical from the top of the stove. Horizontal connecting flue pipe to be no more than 150mm long
- Have a minimum internal cross section not less than 150mm diameter round.
- Be free of any cracks.
- Have no bends sharper than 45 degrees, and be free from obstructions.
- Make complete provision for sweeping access.
- Be swept by a qualified chimney sweep.
- Be connected to this one appliance only.
- Older chimneys may have been poorly built or have developed cracks. If you suspect this, seek expert advice.
- This appliance is not suitable for a shared flue system.

FLEXIBLE FLUE LINERS - A twin wall flexible flue liner of 150mm diameter can be used as required. The twin walled flue liner must be approved as suitable for use on solid fuel appliances. Installation and servicing must be in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and building regulations 2010. J in particular sections 1 and 2. Suitable for approved smokless fuels and properly dry seasoned wood.

NEW CHIMNEYS - New masonry chimneys must conform to building regulations BSEN 15287-1:2007 design, installation and commissioning of chimneys. Factory made chimneys (twin wall insulated) should conform to BS 1856-1-2009, and be installed in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

The single skin 150mm diameter fluepipe should be kept as short as practical and should not be used as a complete chimney, it should join the insulated chimney before passing through any ceiling, roof space or wall, this is designed to give a safe warm flue system. All parts must be accessible for cleaning.

THATCHED PROPERTIES - you need to obtain house insurance agreement to do any work involving work on chimneys. Clear guidance for installers is available in buildings regulations.

YORKSHIRE STOVE

EXTRACTOR FANS

An extractor fan must not be fitted in the same room as the appliance.

HEARTH AND APPLIANCE SETTING

The stove must be installed on a level solid hearth. Constructed of non combustible material, and extend 225mm in front of the stove, and 150mm to each side. There must be at least 75mm air gap between the back and the side's of the stove to give sufficient air circulation and 125mm between top of stove and lintel. Hearths should be constructed of a suitable robust material and appropriate dimensions. Refer to building regulations 2010 document J. For your information on over run test the maximum temperature of the hearth in the centre directly underneath the Yorkshire stove measured over 100°C.

COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

The safe distance from combustible material to the rear and side of the appliance should be 1000mm side and 1000mm from the rear. In addition the flue pipe must be a minimum of at least 3 times the flue pipe diameter from combustible material (normally 460mm) unless the combustible material is insulated in accordance with the building regulations in which case the distance can be reduced to 1.5 times the flue pipe diameter.

Care should be taken to keep soft furnishings and moveable items of furniture well clear of the stove.

AIR SUPPLY

For closed appliances without any draught stabilizer fitted, the air requirement is 550mm³ per kW of rated output above 5kW

THE DUNSLEY HIGHLANDER MULTI-FUEL STOVE COMPLIES WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS

ASPECT	STANDARDS USED	
	SOLID MINERAL FUELS	WOOD FUELS
Constructional and Dimensional Requirements	EN.13240:2001	EN.13240:2001

FITTING THE STOVE

TWO POSSIBLE INSTALLATION ARRANGEMENTS

FIG. 1.

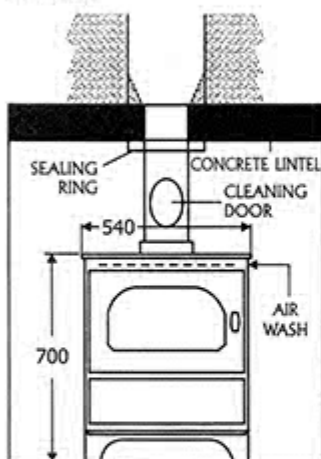
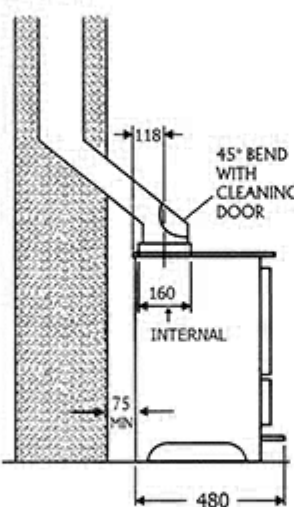


FIG. 2.



Before positioning the stove please make sure the Gasket supplied is fitted to the top outlet.

Place the stove in position on the hearth, ensure the stove is set on the level hearth in the required position. Levelling adjusting bolts are fitted on projecting brackets at the bottom rear of the stove and in the base of the front legs, with the bolt heads facing down to give a firm base, these adjusters may be used for final levelling on an uneven hearth. One 8mm hole is also provided in each rear bracket to fix the stove to the hearth as required.

Connect the appliance to the chimney using a length of 150mm diameter fluepipe, sealed to the stove and the chimney using glass fibre cord and fire cement.

The fluepipe connection can be vertical or have a single 45 degree bend. It may be fitted with a cleaning door for cleaning the chimney as shown at FIG. 1 and 2.

The flue pipe can also be reached through the stove. To do this, ensure the fire is out and the stove cold, see servicing instructions page 8.

Possible methods of making the flue connection are shown, (see Fig 1 and Fig 2).

Whatever method is used it is imperative that:

The complete flue from the stove itself to the top of the chimney terminal is sound. Even small cracks or gaps may cause smoking or poor performance.

The complete flue should be smooth internally without any voids in which gases can swirl or be cooled down, nor any ledges on which soot may accumulate.

It must be possible to clean the entire length of flue. In some installations it may be necessary to fit a cleaning door in the chimney.

If from experience it is decided there is excessive "draw" in the chimney and a draught stabilizer is fitted to the flue pipe or chimney in the same room as the appliance extra permanent air entry opening must be provided, see building regulations 2010 Document J.

With the chimney warm a draw of between 0.15 and 0.3 mbar (0.06 to 0.12 ins W.G) is recommended.

INSTALLER'S DUTIES

Check that all parts are correctly fitted, visibly check that seals between components are in place. Light the fire, see operating instructions. Check that the flue functions correctly and all products of combustion are vented to the atmosphere through the chimney terminal.

Demonstrate use of the appliance, and accessories to the user, and hand over the instructions.

Offer to supply everything necessary for proper operation: Fuel, fuel store, fuel carrier, ash carrier etc.

Remind the householder of the need for regular chimney sweeping and draw their attention to the 'Warnings' in this document.

WARNING NOTE

Properly installed and operated this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes from de-ashing re-fuelling may occur. However, persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must not be tolerated. If fume emission does persist, then the following immediate action should be taken:

- Open doors and windows to ventilate room and then leave the premises.
- Let the fire out.
- Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required.
- Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected. If necessary seek expert advice.

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 under "Warning Note" above.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY - THEY CONTAIN ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

GETTING READY TO USE YOUR HIGHLANDER STOVE

When the installer has completed the installation go over these instructions with the installer before lighting the stove, also check the flue system. An extractor fan must not be fitted in the same room as the appliance. It is essential that the fire has adequate air supply for combustions and ventilation. Apertures provided for this purpose shall not be restricted. Where the chimney is believed to have served an open fire installation it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from a closed appliance may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation. Have the chimney swept at least once a year. Take care to clean the chimney flue connections and flueways prior to lighting up after a prolonged shut down period. A fireguard conforming to BS8423:2002 should always be used whenever children, the old and/or infirm are present, as the exterior surface of the stove is a working heating surface and can get very hot. Do not use an aerosol spray near the appliance. Do not operate the stove with the door open, except when lighting, re-fuelling or clearing ash, then operate according to the instructions, use the operating tool to open and close the door. Turn the knob anti-clockwise to open, clockwise to close.

SMOKE CONTROL REGULATIONS

The Yorkshire Stove complies with the clean air act and can be installed in smoke control areas when installed and used in accordance with these instructions.

LIGHTING

On first time lighting the stove will emit a smell and possibly a smokey haze which is not harmful but could set off any nearby fire alarms. To begin with, it is best to run the stove at a low temperature for four to five hours until the stove paint has cured.

De-ash the firebed, any unburnt fuel pull away from entrance to afterburn chamber, grate bars open, fully open the primary air inlet. Place plenty of small sticks of dry wood with two or three firelighters at the very back of the grate and light, do not use paper as this will cause excessive smoke and if pushed into the entrance of the afterburn will also prevent the flue from working correctly during ignition. The flames will be drawn backwards to pre-heat the afterburn chamber. Ensure you have a good fire base, fuel with more wood if required, do not use gasoline, lighter fluid, kerosene or other flammable liquids.

Fuel for lighting should not be dust or small a minimum diameter of approximately 40mm is recommended, to allow air for combustion. When burning well cover with a layer of dry fuel you are to use. Nearly close the fire door, about 13mm (½inch) open, an easy way to achieve this gap is to turn the door knob full right and push the door gently to stop. Leaving the air slide at the top of the fire door fully-open. Do not burn painted, cresoted wood or manufactured board products.

When the fuel is burning well "about 10 minutes" push the burning fuel towards the back and fully refuel the fire. Turn the door knob full left, close and latch the fire door. Set the air slide according to your heat requirement. Set the grate bars to the fuel you are to use. See FIG. 3. Because the Yorkshire burns *downward*, combustion first becomes established at the back, it may *appear* to light slower than a traditional stove, but heat output will not be affected.

CONTROL

How fast the fuel burns and so how hot the fire becomes depends on how much air reaches the fuel. In ordinary stoves the air enters below the fuel, so that smoke is carried upwards. The Yorkshire Stove uses the Downburning system where air comes in at the top, the fire burns *downward*, so that smoke (which is tiny particles of unburned fuel) is forced through the very hottest part of the fire and so burns away - giving more heat for less fuel therefore much cleaner combustion.

Use the air slide at the top of the fire door to regulate how much air reaches the fuel and so how fast the fire burns and how much heat is given out. The exact setting to use will depend on the fuel you are using, how much heat you require and the natural draught on the chimney. The most suitable settings will quickly be found from experience. Move air control slowly to find the suitable position. Do not overfire. Slide left to close, right to open. When in the closed position the air control is still slightly open to allow a bleed of air into the stove to maintain good condition.

DE-ASHING, and SETTING THE GRATE

The Yorkshire Multi-Fuel Stove is fitted with a multi-fuel riddling grate which has two functions:

It adjusts how much space there is between the firebars, making them suitable for either wood or for other fuels. It agitates the firebed to remove ash.

TO DE-ASH THE FIRE - GLOVES MUST BE WORN

the glass fire door must be closed. Locate the operating tool in the boss on the right-hand side of the stove and agitate it up and down to dump the ash into the ashpit ready for removal. To remove ash close primary air inlet before opening ashpit door. Open the ashpit door and insert the ash shovel using the tool provided. The ash shovel will slide on the metal slides, push well in to collect the ash, remove ash shovel. A deposit of ash will be left between the metal slides and the back, do not remove this ash, it is required to reflect the heat back to the burning fuel and to help to insulate the base of the stove. Close the ashpit door. Always allow ash to go cold before disposing of it in plastic dustbins or bags. Dunsley Heat can supply special ash-carriers to make it easier and cleaner to carry ash through the house and allow the ash to cool before putting it into plastic dustbins or bags.

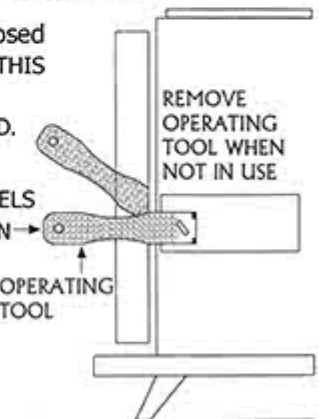
FIG. 3. Lever Up Bars Closed

LEAVE IN THIS POSITION FOR WOOD.

OTHER FUELS BARS OPEN

OPERATING TOOL

REMOVE OPERATING TOOL WHEN NOT IN USE



NOTE: The ash shovel is made from Stainless Steel for strength and durability. It can be kept in or out of the stove as required. If kept out of the stove to use for removal of ash only it will last indefinitely. If the ash shovel is kept under the grate during combustion care should be taken removing the ash shovel when the stove is hot, gloves should be worn.

It is very important that the entry to the afterburner chamber (at the lower back of the firebox above the grate) is kept reasonably clear of burnt ash. With some fuels it will be necessary to use the hooked poker supplied to clear this area when the fire is to be refilled with fuel. After clearing any burnt ash from the entry to the afterburner, push some of the remaining fire back towards the gap. This makes sure that the temperature is hot enough to burn the smoke.

RE-FUELLING

To re-fuel, the ash door must be closed, de-ash as required, open fire door slowly, the firebox should be well filled but do not over-fill. Do not allow any fuel to lodge between the glass and front bars, or touch the glass.

SETTING THE GRATE POSITION Use the operating tool to move the grate bars to the appropriate position for the fuel you are using.

To burn wood efficiently grate bars should be closed as wood burns best on a layer of its own ash. When burning other fuel open grate bars. see FIG. 3 Page 4.

GRATE BARS The grate bars on the Yorkshire Multi Fuel Stove are manufactured from chromium alloy to give long life. However to get the best life out of the grate never allow the ash to build up in the ash compartment and touch the underside of the grate as this will reduce the life of the grate bars.

FUELS:

All fuels must be kept dry for best combustion results, also to help prevent discolouration on the glass of the fire door. Avoid fuel which contains much dust, or small particles as it will prevent the air from passing through the fuel.

A. FUELS THAT CAN BURN SMOKELESSLY ON THE YORKSHIRE MULTI-FUEL STOVE:

The Yorkshire Stove has been extensively tested by the Department of the Environment and granted Parliamentary approval for use in Smoke Control Areas on the following fuels. (Statutory Instrument 1999 No. 1515)

Unlike other smoke-reducing stoves, the Yorkshire Multi-Fuel Stove can burn a wide range of fuels. Which fuel to choose depends on your own personal requirements and what is available locally. We strongly suggest that you try using a few different types to decide the type you personally prefer.

WOOD: The Yorkshire Stove can take logs of up to 360mm (14") long, burn any type of wood as long as it is dry. By dry we mean that it contains less than 25% moisture. When first cut down, wood cells are full of water and will need drying for at least 6 months (outside under a shelter or tarpaulin will do) ensure there is air access to assist. Wet or 'green' wood wastes heat in making steam, and produces flammable acidic tars which will discolour the glass cling to and can damage your chimney or stove. Nails in wood could cause grate bars to jam as the nails fall from the wood.

WILDFIRE: This is a compressed Briquette made from bituminous coal.

PEATS: Peat Turves and Peat formed into Briquettes i.e. "Bord na Mona". Like wood it must be kept dry as it readily absorbs moisture. De-ash gently to prevent fine ash flying about inside the stove.

LIGNITE: Lignite formed into Briquettes (e.g. Union Briketts) is a natural fuel, intermediate between peat and coal. It burns with great heat, de-ash gently to prevent fine ash flying about inside the stove.

ANTHRACITE Welsh dry steam coal are a very hard, natural form of coal. Sometimes slow to light, will burn for long periods with great heat. **NOTE SIZE** - medium about 60mm cubes. Not beans, peas etc.

MANUFACTURED SMOKELESS FUELS: Briquettes, Ovals or Coke fuels from the official guide to approved solid fuel products and services, produced by HETAS Ltd. These fuels vary considerably, some are harder to light than others, which you will find from experience. You will find the easier to light ones are also better for normal burning, whilst the harder fuels will burn for longer periods without attention, up to 12 hours, but will require a much hotter bed of wood for initial ignition.

ALL APPROVED SMOKELESS FUELS: designated for use on either open fire or closed appliances.

NOTE: Medium sized or mixed sizes of fuel is best for general burning, too much very small fuel will restrict the air flow through the fuel.

B. HOUSE COAL

House coal can be burnt with much lower smoke emission than conventional stoves, however coal is not permitted to be burnt in smoke control areas. Doubles, Trebles and bobbles should be used. (Do not burn singles or coal dust). The grate bars must be in the open position see page 4. FIG.3.

After a period of extended all day or all night burning open the air inlet control and wait until flames appear above the fuel bed before opening the fire door, open the fire door very slowly to gain access. See also page 6 , afterburner air intake.

FLUE CLEANING - see page 7 left column.

FUELS THAT SHOULD NOT BE USED ON THE YORKSHIRE MULTI-FUEL STOVE:

HOUSEHOLD WASTE: Some plastics give off very toxic fumes when burning, and remember that batteries and aerosols explode.

SOME YORKSHIRE TIPS...

1. The primary air control at the top of the fire door is the only air control required to supply air for combustion and to supply air wash to the ceramic glass window. This makes the Yorkshire very easy to use. Get familiar with its use by moving it in various positions and note the reaction of the fire. You will soon find the correct position for the fuels you use. Slide left to close, right to open.
2. For best combustion it is important that the entry to the afterburn chamber at the back of the firebox is kept clear of excessive burnt ash to allow gases to pass up the flue, this will normally be cleared when the grate is riddled. With some fuels such as coal it will be necessary to clear the area of ash before re-fuelling. After clearing always push some of the burning fuel towards the entry to the afterburn chamber before adding more fuel.
3. Wood burns best on a layer of its own ash with the grate bars closed (see page 4. FIG 3) therefore when you riddle the grate leave a layer of ash about 13mm (½") thick. If you are only burning wood the grate will only require shaking about once a week.

YORKSHIRE STOVE

4. **ECONOMY** Surprisingly, best economy is achieved with the firebox full of fuel and the air control set nearly 'closed', to give a steady glow. The fire will burn much more efficiently than if you re-fuel 'little and often'.
5. **EXTENDED BURNING** The Yorkshire Multi Fuel Stove has also been approved for long burning periods of up to 12 hours (HETAS Approved test). For extended all-day or all-night burning, on HETAS approved smokeless fuels allow the fire to burn down to a low, hot firebed. Remove the ash as required. Fill fully and set the air slide to a low setting. Hard fuels like anthracite, hard coke or hard briquettes will burn longest.
6. **BUYING FUEL** Any coal merchant will deliver bulk bags of up to 50kg at economical prices, call the number on the front page of this booklet to find your local supplier. It is a good idea to order a small quantity of several fuels, so that you can try them out. Insist that your fuel is supplied dry.

IT IS WISE TO CHECK THE FOLLOWING FROM TIME-TO-TIME:

THE STOVE MUST BE COLD.

CONDITION OF FIREBRICKS AND THEIR SEALS Minor cracks in firebricks are quite normal due to the very high temperatures developed. Firebricks need only be replaced if part of the brick has broken away. The fibre seals between the bricks are only likely to need attention if the firebricks are removed or displaced.

CONDITION OF GRATE BARS Yorkshire multi-fuel firebars are made, not from ordinary iron, but from a chromium alloy for long life. Damaged bars should be promptly replaced with authorised Dunsley grate bars.

TIGHTNESS OF DOOR SEALS It is essential that the door seals correctly against the stove body. After a period of use the fibre rope seal may become compressed or damaged. The seal should be closely examined and replaced as required. Check the setting of the door to ensure it is fitting correctly with the seal tight against the body of the stove. New seals can be supplied.

The hinges can be adjusted by the two locking nuts which are situated on the hinges one each side of the front body of the stove, (remove the hot plate to reach the top inner nut on the fire door).

The door catches can be tightened by moving a washer located on the back of the door catch, to the front of the door catch (between the handle and the door). To slacken reverse the procedure.

CLEANING THE STOVE BODY The decorative parts can be cleaned with a damp cloth when the fire is cool. Do not use abrasives or metal polish, and never use aerosols near to the burning fire. Should repainting become necessary, the stove fire should be out and the stove cold. High temperature paints are available from solid fuel stove outlets.

AFTERBURN AIR INTAKE

There are eight afterburn air holes across the rear of the stove 230mm (9inch) from the top, 8mm dia. It is very unlikely these holes will become blocked, even if this happens it would not create a dangerous condition. These holes allow air to be drawn into the afterburn chamber to give excellent combustion and should be kept clear.

Also you will note a small 8mm hole at each side of the stove 90mm from the front 230mm from the hearth, see page 3. FIG.2, to assist combustion on overnight burning and coal burning, these should be kept clear.

CLEANING THE LARGE AIR WASHED WINDOW

The window of the stove is made, not from glass, but from a tough transparent ceramic. With most fuels, it will remain fairly clean. An occasional wipe with a damp lint free cloth when the glass is cold is all that may be needed. Continual use at low Outputs, or use of housecoal or wood, if wet may cause sticky tars to stain the glass. You can help prevent this by:

- Placing the firelighter and kindling fuel at the very back of the stove when lighting.
- Keeping the Air control fully open until the fire is nicely established.
- Using only dry fuel.
- Severe stains can be removed when the glass is cold using special stove glass cleaning liquid available from solid fuel stove outlets.

PROBLEMS? Problems like those listed here are not normally caused by this appliance. They are due to some difficulty with the fireplace, chimney or fuels, so check back through this leaflet carefully.

POOR HEAT OUTPUT? This fire is sufficient to heat rooms up to about 160 cubic metres (5650 cu ft) depending on the type of fuel used and the building construction. To heat a room larger than this may require an excessive fuel consumption. Use only recommended fuels in the correct sizes. Check main flue, check stove flueways, in particular check the two top bricks are seated correctly on their supports and held in position by the two brick wedges, one each side see FIG.6. page 7 and FIG.10. page 8, ensure ash is reasonably clear and not touching the grate.

DIFFICULTY IN BURNING FOR EXTENDED PERIODS?

If all fuel has burned away, this is probably because too much air has been reaching it. There are several possible causes:

1. The doors may not have been closed properly.
2. The chimney draught was too high (this can be a problem with any fire) and usually happens when it is very windy.
3. The air slide was not adjusted properly.
4. Not enough fuel was put on the fire.
5. The sealing rope on the doors or glass may require attention.

If much unburned fuel is left, then a little more air is required, so the air control should be adjusted accordingly. If the problem persists check the sealing of the flue pipe to the appliance and chimney.

FUME EMISSION INTO ROOM A slight fume emission into the room may occur while refuelling, or if both doors (or just the ashpit door and the air slide are open together) but should not occur during normal running. If fumes occur in normal running **LET THE FIRE OUT AND CHECK THE FOLLOWING:**

1. Is the fluepipe well sealed into the appliance and chimney.
2. Check the flueway at the rear of the fire bed is not clogged with ash.
3. Check the chimney is clear (If the problem occurs after the fire has not been used for a period the chimney may be blocked by a birds nest or fall of ash and soot).
4. Can enough air enter the room - has the air brick been sealed? Double glazing or a fitted carpet closed gaps around the doors and skirting board?
5. Is there a downdraught on the chimney? This could be caused by a nearby tree, hill or high building and if this is suspected we recommend taking advice from a chimney expert.

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS

The stove flueways and throat brick must be kept clear. The frequency of cleaning will depend on use and the fuels burnt, as a guide we suggest:-

EVERY MONTH

when the fire is out and the stove is cool, lift off the top hot plate and pull out the throat brick underneath using gloved hands.

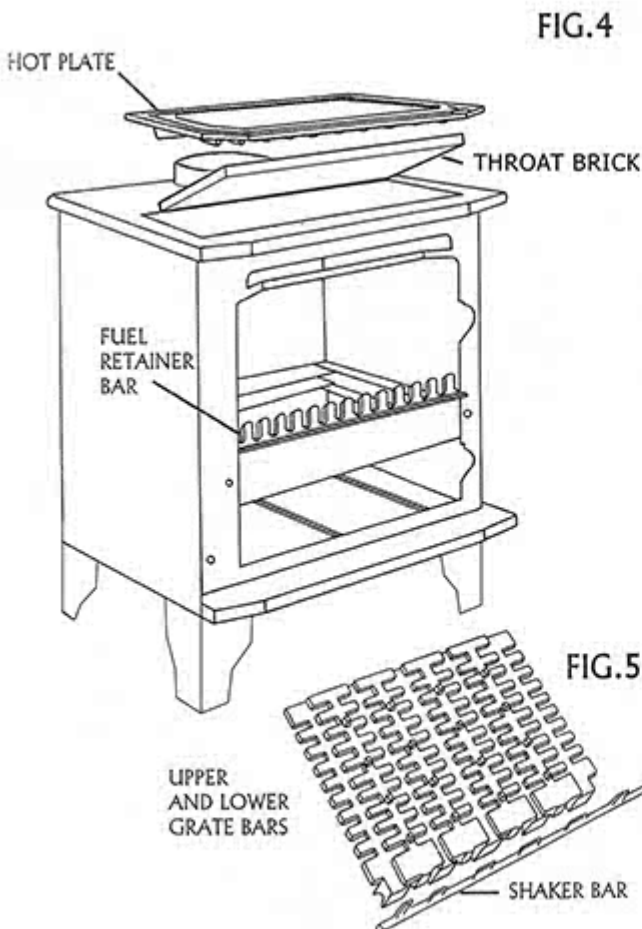
When cleaning is completed insert the throat brick push well back to stop.

Check for soundness of the bricks and remove any fly ash which might otherwise lead to a blocked flueway. Also check the entrance to the flue at the rear of the firegrate and remove excess ash.

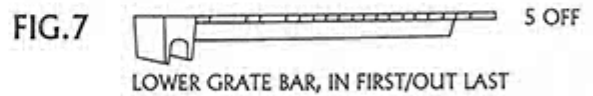
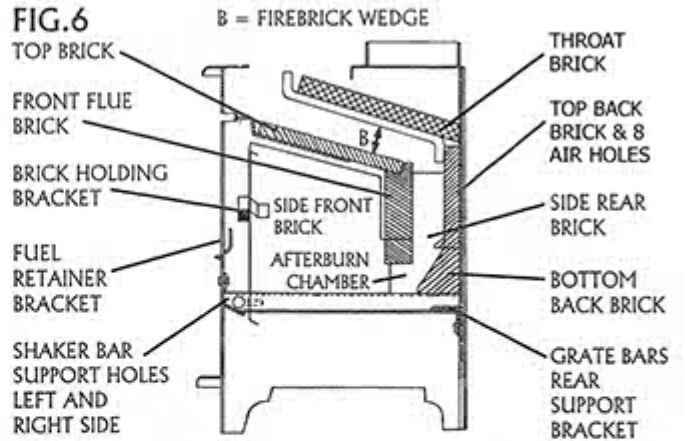
EACH YEAR - EVERY SIX MONTHS IF BURNING COAL

Have the chimney swept, using a wire centred sweeps brush fitted with a guide wheel. We strongly recommend that you engage a qualified chimney sweep (See the information on the front cover). Any purpose provided ventilation should be checked periodically at least once per year, to ensure it is free from obstruction.

STOVE WITH DOORS, FIREBRICKS, GRATE BARS REMOVED



STOVE SIDE VIEW, WITH FIREBRICKS, THROAT PLATE IN POSITION



1. FITTING THE GRATE BARS

The shaker bar is already fitted, it should not normally be removed. (If it is to be removed see para 3. also FIG.5. and 6. above.)

- Turn the shaker bar so that the projections are facing upwards, see FIG.5.
- Place the 5 lower grate bars in position first, insert the bars with the half round boss facing downwards, see Fig.7. to rest on the shaker bar between the projections, with the rear end of the bar resting on the rear support bracket below the firebricks. See FIG.6.
- Place the 4 upper grate bars on top and between the 5 lower grate bars, with the recess in the bottom fitting on the projections of the shaker bar, see FIG.8.

2. FITTING FUEL RETAINER BAR

- See FIG.4, 6+9. Note the fuel retainer brackets, one each side of the door opening.
- See FIG.4. and 9. Fuel retainer bar, take hold with the castle projections uppermost and the sloping skirt facing inwards to the firebox to protect the riddling movement. Slide the retainer bar into the holding brackets.

NOTE: The fuel retainer bar must be taken out first to remove the grate bars.

- To remove the shaker bar, remove fuel retainer bar, remove all grate bars, remove the name plate at the right side facing by removing the two screws, turn the bar so the projections face backwards, slide the bar into the key hole slot at the right, push the bar inwards and upwards at the left side, pull out of the key hole slot and remove. Replace in reverse order.

YORKSHIRE STOVE

FIREBRICKS - SEE Fig. 10 below

The Yorkshire stove is supplied with all firebricks fitted. The firebricks should not be removed except to replace broken ones, or if it is known a seal is broken and requires replacing.

The firebricks are sealed at the relevant joints with fibre seal, to give a flexible and heat resistant seal. They are held in place at the front of No.5. bricks with a brick holding bracket to enable removal and replacement, yet hold them firmly in position during use. See Fig.6. Page 7.

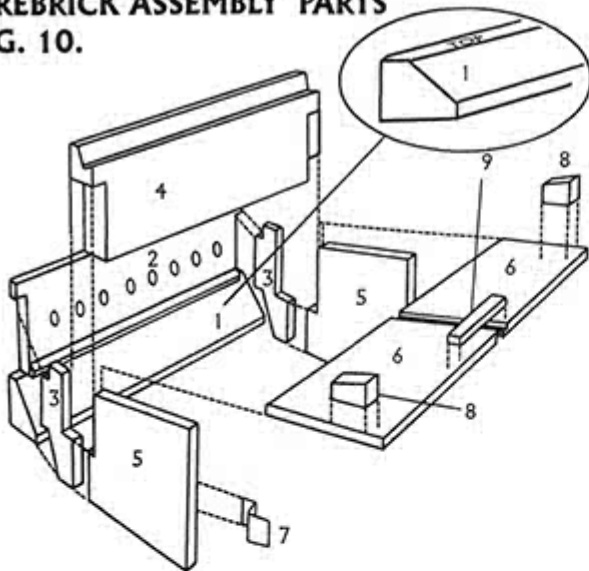
If it is required to remove or refit the firebricks, proceed as follows to the firebrick you wish to replace, then re-assemble in reverse order.

GLOVES MUST BE WORN TO PROTECT HANDS

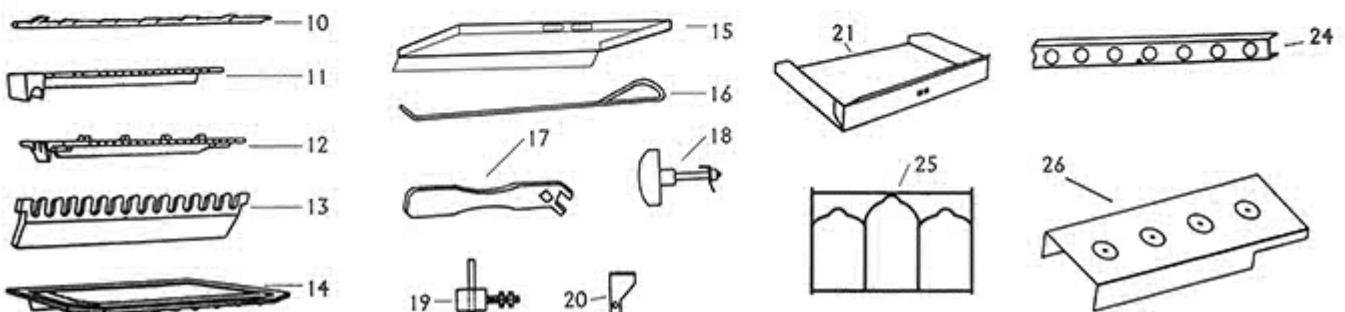
THE STOVE MUST BE COLD

- A. Remove hot plate. Remove throat brick, See FIG. 4. Page 7.
- B. Remove No 8, firebrick wedges above No. 6. Bricks, one on each side.
- C. Remove No. 9. metal wedge above No. 6. bricks, which crosses both No. 6. bricks at front top.
- D. Remove No. 6. bricks, left and right top, these bricks are interchangeable.
- E. Remove No. 7. the brick holding brackets, from No. 5. bricks left and right side. The brackets are not fixed by screws, lift upwards to remove, lightly tap if necessary See FIG. 6. Page 7.
- F. Remove No. 5. bricks, left and right side front, these bricks are interchangeable.
- G. Remove No. 4. brick, front flue brick.
- H. Remove No. 3. bricks, left and right side rear, these bricks are interchangeable.
- I. Remove No. 2. brick, top back brick.
- J. Remove No. 1. brick, bottom back brick. Note this brick has the word TOP cast on the top face, ensure this brick is replaced correctly, otherwise the remaining bricks will not fit. See FIG. 10. REPLACE IN REVERSE ORDER.

FIREBRICK ASSEMBLY PARTS FIG. 10.



KEY No.	LIST OF SPARE PARTS items marked * not on drawing	No. OFF	DUNSLEY PART No.
1	Bottom back brick	1	02001
2	Top back brick	1	02002
3	Side rear brick, interchangeable	2	02003
4	Front flue brick	1	02004
5	Side front brick, interchangeable	2	02005
6	Top brick, interchangeable	2	02006
7	Firebrick holding bracket, interchangeable	2	02007
8	Firebrick wedge, interchangeable	2	02008
9	Metal wedge	1	02009
10	Shaker Bar	1	02010
11	Lower grate bar	1	02011
12	Upper grate bar	1	02012
13	Fuel retainer bar	1	02013
14	Hot plate	1	02014
15	Throat Brick	1	02015
16	Hooked poker	1	02016
17	Operating tool	1	02017
18	Door knob assembly, either door brass or black	1	02018
19	Hinge assembly, either door	1	02019
20	Hinge pin retainer, top hinge only	1	02020
21	Ash shovel	1	02021
24	Air control damper	1	02026
*	Knob for air control damper brass or black	1	02027
*	Ceramic glass for top door	1	02028
*	Top door	1	02029
*	Bottom door	1	02030
*	Air diverter	1	02031
*	Glass retainer tabs with screws	4	02032
*	Fibre seal for glass	1	02033
*	Sealing rope for hot plate	1	02034
*	Sealing rope for top door	1	02035
*	Sealing rope for bottom door	1	02036
*	Sealing strip for firebricks	1	02037
*	Sealing rope glue	1	02038
*	Griddle (see page 9)	1	02039
*	Trivet (see page 9)	1	02040
*	Ash Container (see page 9)	1	01414
*	Fuel Carrier (see page 9)	1	01429
25	Decorative Window Trim (see page 9)	1	02041
26	Stainless Steel grate bar	4	02043



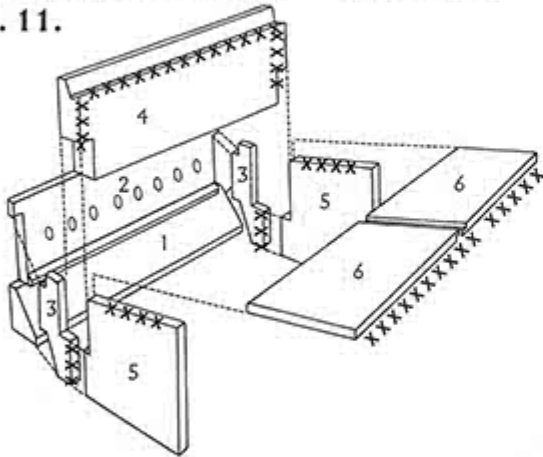
N.B. DRAWINGS NOT TO SCALE

YORKSHIRE STOVE

REPLACING SEALING ROPE AS REQUIRED

The sealing rope on the firebricks of the Yorkshire Stove is manufactured from high quality material and should not normally require replacing. However it may become necessary to replace the sealing rope or bricks for some reason in the future. Please refer to the drawing below, also page 8 FIG. 10. When replacing the rope hold in position with spots of glue whilst the bricks are being re-assembled. The bricks will then hold the rope firmly in position. The joints requiring rope seals are marked with an X.

FIG. 11.



- No.1. Brick requires no sealing rope.
- No.3. Bricks have sealing on the front edge.
- No.4. Brick has sealing at both ends where it fits into the recess between 3 and 5. Also on the top front ledge.
- No.5. Bricks have sealing on the top edge.
- No.6. Bricks have sealing on the front underside where it sits on the metal ledge.

TO REPLACE DOOR GLASS OR FIBRE SEAL

The glass is held in position by four retainer tabs, remove the tabs, ease the glass out at the bottom then remove. Check fibre seal and replace with new as required, check small gaskets on retainer tabs and replace as required.

Replace in reverse order.

If it is required to remove the door it is not necessary to disturb the door hinge adjustment.

Open the door to at least 90°.

The door is pivoted on top and bottom pin. Remove the hinge pin retainer, (top hinge only). Remove the bottom pin upwards. Remove the top pin downwards.

Replace in reverse order.

In some instances it could be necessary to insert a screwdriver, or similar, under the head of the pin to move it out.

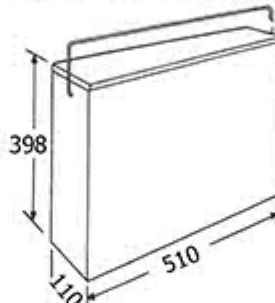
TO RENEW THE SEALING ROPE ON THE DOORS OR HOT PLATE

Remove old sealing rope, clean metal groove with steel wool or similar, put adhesive Part No. 02038 in bottom of groove and push new sealing rope firmly in position.

AVAILABLE ACCESSORIES FOR THE YORKSHIRE MULTI-FUEL STOVE

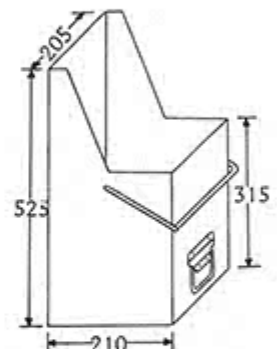
ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETRES

Multi-Fuel Ash Container Dunsley Part No. 01414



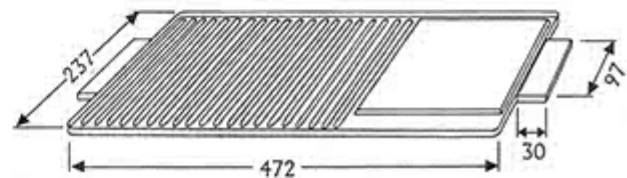
The Yorkshire ashpan slides into the ash container to avoid possible spillage of ash when carrying through your residence.

Fuel Carrier Dunsley Part No. 01429



The nose fits easily through the top door of the Yorkshire to re-fuel.

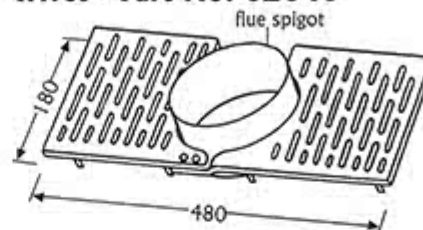
Griddle - Part No. 02039



The Griddle fits on top of the hot plate ideal to griddle your bacon, sausage, chops, steaks etc.

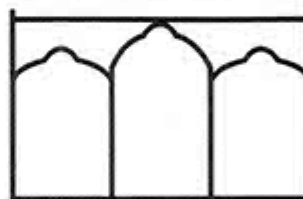
The Dunsley Griddle has been specially designed for the Yorkshire Stove, it has a ribbed surface and a flat surface for different foods. If you require more information please send for a leaflet. The griddle can also be used on most gas and electric ovens.

Trivet - Part No. 02040



The Trivet fixes round the flue spigot, held securely by two screws and raised slightly from the stove top to keep food or liquid warm.

Decorative Window Trim Part No. 02041



This window trim is easy to fit or remove. Push the top projections up the front of the glass, between the glass and iron frame, then lower bottom protrusions between glass and iron frame, push down into position. Reverse to remove.



Dunsley Heat Limited

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Web Sites: www.dunsleyheat.co.uk www.multifuelcookers.co.uk

QUALITY
COUNTS

Dunsley operate a policy of constant development. Details can vary as development continues from those given in this publication.

LEAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS ADJACENT TO THE INSTALLED AND TESTED APPLIANCE



Congratulations on buying your new heating appliance!

We would like to offer some sound advice to help ensure your complete satisfaction.

First of all, get your **appliance installed** by someone competent e.g. a HETAS registered engineer, who will have been trained to do the job. These engineers can be found on the HETAS website www.hetas.co.uk or by 'phoning the Solid Fuel Association on 0845 601 4406.

When deciding what to burn, be aware whether you are in a Smoke Control Area, and what the manufacturer recommends. If you have any doubts as to what **fuels to burn**, seek advice from the Solid Fuel Association on 0845 601 4406 or online at www.solidfuel.co.uk. Wood fuel products should not be burned in Smoke Control Areas unless the appliance has been specifically exempted by DEFRA. Logs should be well-seasoned and dry.

Then, be sure to **buy your coal and smokeless fuel** from an Approved Coal Merchant. If you have a fuel bunker, 'open sack' deliveries will be the most economic way of buying fuel, though fuel in sealed plastic bags will be more convenient if you have no bunker.

Any delivery over 110kg should be accompanied by a Delivery Ticket/Invoice detailing the type of fuel, the weight per bag/sack and total net weight etc.

To find an Approved Coal merchant, use Yellow Pages or contact the Solid Fuel Association either on 0845 601 4406 or online at www.solidfuel.co.uk.

Do not forget to have your **chimney swept** at least once per year (even for smokeless fuels) and if you burn wood or housecoal, at least twice a year. It is advisable to use a registered Sweep who will leave a certificate to say he has cleaned the chimney. To find a Sweep, use Yellow pages or contact the Solid Fuel Association.

Particularly for stoves, roomheaters, cookers and boilers it is highly recommended to have the **appliance serviced** once a year, and again the Solid Fuel Association can help with finding a Maintenance Engineer if your supplier cannot recommend anyone.

Generally, be sure that ash is not allowed to build up in the ashpan under the grate because if the ash touches the bottom of the grate it will lead to early failure of the grate bars. If your appliance has a throat plate (baffle), be sure to check once a month that it is clear. Any flueways (on boiler models) need to be cleared weekly.

Some of the leaflets available from the Solid Fuel Association:

- How to Get the Best out of your Roomheater/Stove
- How to Get the Best out of your Open Fire
- How to Get the Best out of your Boiler
- Guide to Opening up your Fireplace
- Curing Chimney Problems
- Carbon Monoxide Awareness
- Solid Fuel Safety Guide
- Complete Guide to Solid Fuel Heating

Solid Fuel Association 7 Swanwick Court Alfreton Derbyshire DE55 7AS



Yorkshire Stove
HETAS APPROVED
CERTIFICATE NO. 233 – APP 1999

EASILY MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SCOTLAND BUILDING REGULATIONS DEC 1999

Manufactured by *DUNSLEY HEAT LTD.*

Has been subjected to assessment and testing
In accordance with the relevant British Standards

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, TRANSPORT AND THE REGIONS

Exemption Certificate

The Dunsley *'Yorkshire Stove'*

DETR – REFERENCE NUMBER 1999 – 1515

SI 2009 No. 2302 England, SI 2005 No. 426 Wales, SI 2009 No. 214 Scotland
SI 2007 No. 308 Northern Ireland

THE DUNSLEY YORKSHIRE STOVE IS EXEMPTED BY ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT 1993 AND MAY BE USED IN SMOKE CONTROL AREAS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM WHEN BURNING THE FOLLOWING FUELS :-
DRY WOOD, DRY PEAT, PEAT BRIQUETTES, LIGNITE (BROWN COAL) OR LIGNITE BRIQUETTES, WILDFIRE HOUSECOAL BRIQUETTES, AUTHORISED SMOKELESS FUELS AS DETAILED IN THE DUNSLEY INSTRUCTIONS. SUBJECT TO THE STOVE BEING USED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS.

Designers and Manufacturers of Heating Equipment for over 50 Years

Dunsley Heat Ltd, Bridge Mills, Huddersfield Road, Holmfirth,
West Yorkshire, England, HD9 3TW. Tel (01484) 682635 email:sales@dunsleyheat.co.uk

**KEEP THIS CERTIFICATE IN A SAFE PLACE YOU MAY BE ASKED TO
PRODUCE IT TO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICERS**



PLEASE NOTE

Lighting instructions for the Yorkshire Stove

The Yorkshire stove operates on a downburning system for high efficiency. Always ignite as follows:- De-ash the firebed.

Ensure the entrance to the flue is clear of ash and unburned fuel.
If burning fuels other than wood ensure the firebars are in the open position.

Fully open the primary air inlet.

Place two or three firelighters with dry sticks of wood at the very back of the grate against the entrance to the back flue and light them, (do not use paper as this will cause excessive smoke and if pushed into the entrance of the flue will also prevent the flue from working correctly during ignition). If necessary place on more wood to make a good firebase for the fuel, especially if the fuel you are using is hard coke or oval. (The firewood must not be contaminated with creosote, tar or similar as this could create a dangerous situation the flames will be drawn back to pre-heat the afterburn chamber, nearly close the fire door about 25mm open i.e. turn the door knob full right and push door gently to stop, when the kindling wood is burning well cover them with a layer of dry fuel, medium size (not small) again nearly close the fire door.

P.T.O



Manufacturers for over 50 years of Domestic Heating Appliances
Specialists in Solid Fuel Open Fire Central Heating Boilers,
Genuine Range Cookers and Multi Fuel Stoves.

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LIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS YORKSHIRE STOVE

In about 10 minutes, when the fuel is burning well, refuel normally, turn the door knob full left, close and latch the fire door by turning to the right, then set the air control as required, slide left to decrease, right to increase.

Use the operating tool as required.

See also page 5 of the operating instructions.

FOR YOUR ASSISTANCE

Chimneys and Flues, which are newly built or have been in disuse for a while are very cold and in many cases damp. They will not perform at their best until they are properly dried out (and cleaned as required) this could take a few days of use. The damp could also cause condensation in the stove and discolouration of the glass, which should burn off as everything dries out, see page 8 of operating instructions.

MANUFACTURED FUELS

These fuels vary considerably; some are harder to light than others, which you will find from experience. You will find the easy to light ones are better for quick reaction during normal burning , whilst the harder fuels will burn for longer periods without attention, up to 14 hours, but will require much hotter bed of wood for initial ignition. See also page 6 of operating instructions.

THE CHOICE IS YOURS.

