



VITAE CASSETTE STOVE

6.2kW Nominal Output

VIT06C Installation and Operating Instructions

**Please fix label with serial number of stove
before putting manual into stove**

Please hand these instructions to the stove user when the installation is complete. Leave the stove ready for operation and instruct the user in the correct use of the appliance and operation of controls.

Important: – This product must be installed by a suitably qualified installer.

Heat Design

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Western Industrial Estate
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www.heatdesign.ie



PLEASE READ ALL THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY!

For safety reasons it is essential that your stove is correctly installed and operated. Vitae Stoves cannot accept responsibility for any fault or consequential problems arising through incorrect installation or operation.

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1. List of Components

Description of Parts	Qty
VIT06C Stove Assembly	1
Stove Tool	1
Door Tool	1
Ash Pan	1
Instruction Manual	1
Lower Baffle	1
Stove Operating Glove	1
Touch up paint	1

Fig 1 – Ashpan Tool & Door Tool

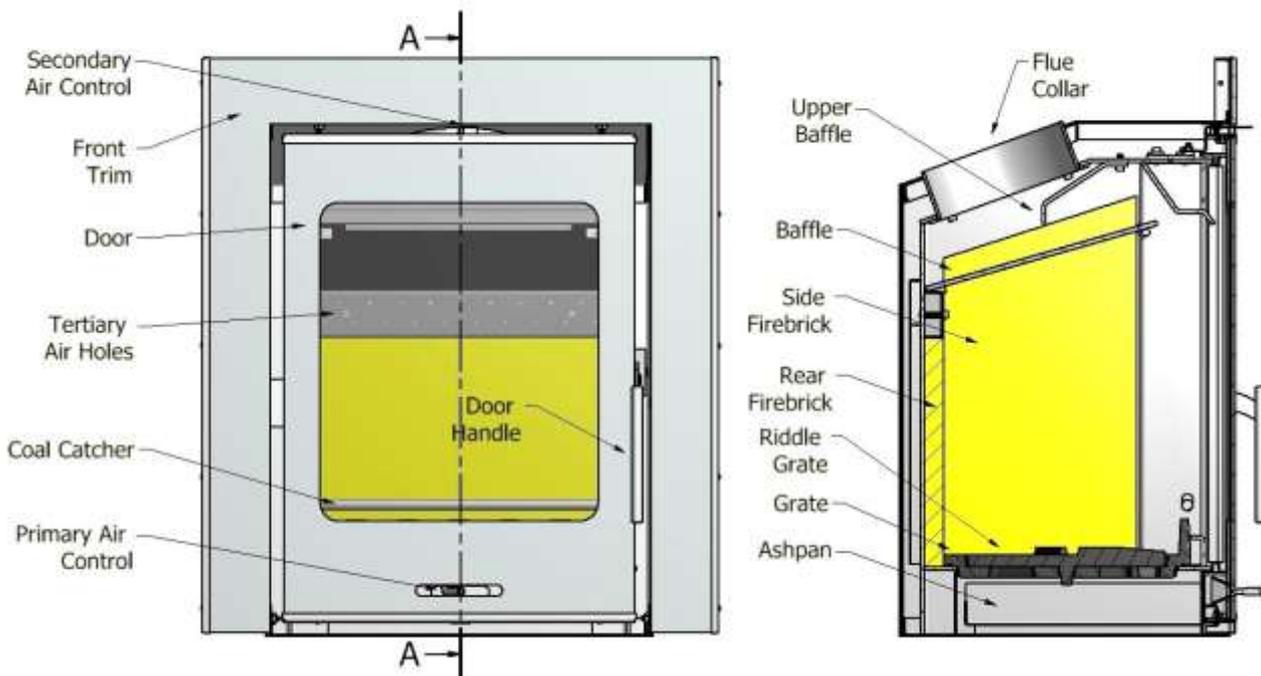
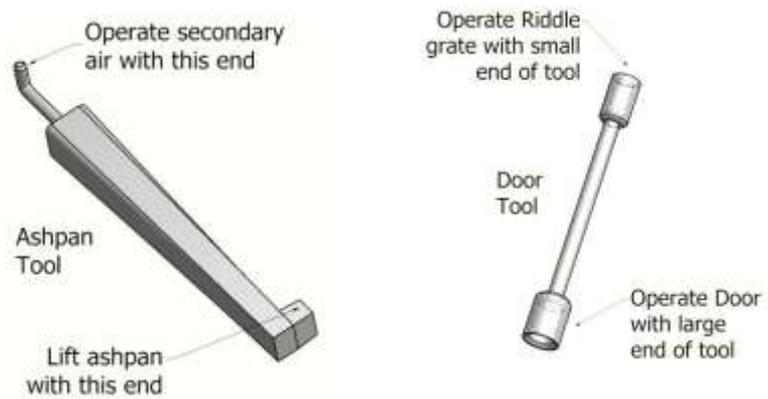


Fig 2 – VIT06C Stove Assembly and controls

2. Component Identification and Assembly

Your Vitae Cassette Stove is shipped securely packed and strapped. Carefully remove any straps and remove all wood, cardboard and any plastic packaging, open the door and remove all the contents. See List of Components section and check contents carefully.

- 2.1 To remove the baffle plate, carefully lift the hooks at the front up and over the pegs and slide the baffle down and remove through the front door. Then remove the two side firebricks and the two rear firebricks. Handle & store very carefully to one side where they will not get broken.
- 2.2 Now lift up the grate and carefully remove this from the stove.
- 2.3 Now proceed to install the stove according to these instructions and current installation standards or HETAS advice. The internal parts of the stove can be re-assembled as the reverse of the previous removal instructions.

3. Stove Commissioning Checklist

Please complete the form below as it will be of great assistance in the unlikely event that there is a problem with the stove or a warranty claim needs to be made. Please contact the installer or dealer if there is a problem.

Retailer from whom the appliance was purchased

Name:

Address:

.....

Telephone Number:

Complete upon stove installation

Date of Installation:

Model Number: VIT06C

Serial Number:

Fitter/Plumber

Name:

Address:

Telephone Number:

Commissioning Checklist – Installer to complete and sign-off

Stove correctly flued according to building regulations

Flue swept and integrity of flue verified

Smoke test completed on installed stove

Spillage test completed

Use of appliance and operation of controls explained to end-user

Check that specified clearance to combustibles has been adhered to

Instruction manual handed to end-user

Installer Signature: Installer Name (print):

4. Installation Information

4.1 WARNINGS AND IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE INSTALLATION!

These instructions cover the basic principles to ensure satisfactory installation of the stove, although detail may need slight modification to suit particular local site conditions. In all cases the installation must comply with current local regulations including Building Regulations, Local Authority Byelaws and other specifications or regulations including Ireland, UK or EU standards referred to as they affect the installation of the stove. Approved Document J is particularly important for England and Wales and can be downloaded for no cost at:

<http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/england/professionals/en/400000000503.html> Also of importance are Approved documents L1 A and B conservation of fuel and power. The Domestic Heating Compliance Guide will also be found useful.

Important Chimney Warning

This stove must **not** be installed into a chimney that serves any other heating appliance.

Extractor Fan Warning

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

Cleaning and Chimney Sweeping

The appliance, flue & chimney must be cleaned and checked internally and externally regularly in use and especially after a period on disuse (e.g. after summer). Lift down the baffle at least weekly to check for build up of soot or debris on the top from the flue pipe. Remove the baffle and check the flue spigot and connector is fully clear at regular intervals. The chimney and flue connector must be swept at least annually by a Hetas approved or suitably qualified chimney sweep, more often when used with sooty fuels or damp wood. Any loose, broken or leaking joints or flue ways **MUST** be repaired immediately.

Fuels

Only use recommended fuels. The appliance can be damaged by burning anthracite, petroleum coke, liquid fuels or general rubbish and this will invalidate your warranty and risk your personal safety. **The appliance must not be used as a rubbish incinerator.**

Maintenance

Annual checking and servicing of the appliance and flue by a competent engineer is recommended.

Ventilation

Adequate ventilation is **ESSENTIAL** for the safe and efficient operation of any solid fuel or wood burning appliance. Ventilation **MUST** be provided where required by the stove output or flue under-performance. Keep all ventilation clear and free of blockage.

4.2 Health And Safety Precautions

Handling

Adequate facilities must be available for unloading and site handling. Firearm Cassette Stoves are very heavily built so always ask for assistance when lifting and siting the stoves.

Fire Cement

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

Asbestos

This stove contains no asbestos. If there is a possibility of disturbing any asbestos in the course of installation then please seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment.

Metal Parts

When installing or servicing this stove, proper care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

4.3 Site Requirements

Chimney

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. Minimum chimney height is 4.5m. Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry, free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 150mm and not more than 200mm. If any of these requirements are not met, the chimney should be lined by a suitable method. The chimney must be swept before connection to the stove.

Where the chimney is believed to have previously served an open fire installation, it is possible that the higher flue gas temperature from the stove may loosen deposits that were previously firmly adhered, with the consequent risk of flue blockage. It is therefore recommended that the chimney be swept a second time within a month of regular use after installation.

If you have any doubts about the suitability of your chimney, consult your local dealer/stockist or chimney specialist. If there is no existing chimney then either a solid fuel compatible prefabricated block chimney or a twin-walled insulated stainless steel flue to BS 4543 can be used. These chimneys must be fitted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and Building Regulations.

Ventilation

Purpose provided ventilation is recommended, however, it is not required in England and Wales unless the appliance rated output is greater than 5kW. Over 5kW 5.5 cm² of ventilation (550mm²) is required for every kW output above 5. For example 6.5 kW requires 8.25 cm² and 8 kW needs 16.5cm². In any case, if difficulty in starting the fire or any fuming is experienced, ventilation must be put in place as required to eliminate these flue problems. If a flue draught stabiliser is fitted then extra ventilation is required – see Document J of the Building Regulations.

Flue Draught

A flue draught of minimum 1.2mm to a maximum 2.5mm water gauge (12 to 25 Pascals) is required for satisfactory appliance performance. The flue draught should be checked under fire at high output and, if it exceeds the recommended maximum, a draught stabiliser must be fitted so that the rate of burning can be controlled to prevent over-firing.

Material Clearances

Safety Distances from Combustible Surfaces:

Model	Back	Side
VIT06C	200mm	100mm

This appliance must be installed in a recess which must not contain any combustible materials. Wooden battens and plasterboard should not be used within the clearance to combustibles.

In addition it is strongly recommended that any furniture or other combustible materials are kept at least 1000mm clear from the front of the stove and any mantle is at least 300mm above the stove.

Hearths:

The VIT06C stove require a 125mm thick non-combustible constructional hearth beneath them to protect the building, this can include any solid non-combustible floor. A non-combustible superimposed hearth forming an apron of at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side must also be provided. The superimposed hearth must not be less than 12mm thick and must have a clearly defined edge (change of level) to discourage placing of any combustible materials on or partially over it.

The appliance must be installed on a floor with adequate load-bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this requirement, suitable measures (e.g. load distributing plate) should be provided to achieve it.

4.4 Fitting the stove

Installing the Stove

Please note that the each installation is unique to the particular household and it is not possible to give recommendations in this manual to cover every situation. The installation must comply with building regulations and be completed using “Best Practice” methods.

Note that most fireplaces have a supporting Lintel. Never remove this without first supporting the remaining structure of the building. The stove of flue system must not be used to support the structure of the building.

The fitting of the cassette stove is different depending on whether the chimney is already lined or not. The fitting in both scenarios is described below. Note that it is best practice to line every chimney.

A – Installing a stove into a chimney that needs to be fully lined (see fig. 3)

- (i) Ensure the fireplace is suitable for the stove. The opening should measure 410-480mm wide, 550-580mm high and a minimum of 350mm deep. The fireplace must be suitable for solid fuel. The hearth must be level. The fireback needs to be removed and there needs to be a solid base under the fireback, level with the hearth as the stove will need to be secured to this.
- (ii) Drop the flexi liner down the chimney using fig. 3 as guide. Ensure a flexi stop or plate is used at the bottom of the clay lined/unlined chimney to stop the loose vermiculite from falling down. Note the height of the flue collar of the stove and cut the flexi flue to length accordingly and fit a flexi-adaptor to the flexi liner and seal on the inside between the flexi liner and flexi adaptor with fire cement. It is important this joint is airtight for proper operation of the stove. Leave the flexi liner and adaptor hang down and the opening is now ready for the stove to be fitted.
- (iii) Remove the lower baffle from the stove by lifting the front of the baffle and pull it forward a little which will allow it to drop down and be easily removed from the stove and put to one side. Carefully remove the firebricks and place to one side. Note the fire bricks can be brittle (especially after use) so handle with care. Remove the ash pan. Remove the screw from the bottom of the riddle grate and remove the riddle grate from the stove. Lift the grate to expose the four fixing holes. Also loosen the two screws securing the top baffle and pull the baffle forward until it drops down and remove it. The front door can also be easily removed before lifting into position if desired.
- (iv) Lift the stove into position taking care not to scratch the hearth and push into the opening until the front trim is up against the front of the opening. Drill through the four holes in the base of the appliance into the concrete base under the appliance using a 5.5mm concrete bit. Use the four screws and washers provided to fix the appliance securely.
- (v) Fill any void at the back or sides of the box with 6:1 vermiculite / cement mix or any other good quality non-combustible insulation material. It is important that the back and sides of the box are well insulated.
- (vi) **Always use a minimum of 600mm of single wall connecting flue between the stove and the flue where possible.** Connect the flexi flue adaptor to the collar of the stove and seal between the

collar and the inside using fire cement. It is important this joint is airtight for proper operation of the stove.

- (vii) Replace the door, baffles, liner and grates by completing step (iii) in reverse.

B – Installing a stove into a chimney that is already lined (see Fig. 4 or Fig. 5)

- (i) The integrity of the chimney must be thoroughly inspected and verified by a suitably qualified professional.
- (ii) Ensure the fireplace is suitable for the stove. The opening should measure 410-480mm wide, 550-580mm high and a minimum of 350mm deep. The fireplace must be suitable for solid fuel. The hearth must be level. The fireback needs to be removed and there needs to be a solid base under the fireback, level with the hearth as the stove will need to be secured to this.
- (iii) Push a 6” to 8” adaptor (or offset adaptor if needed) up into the clay flue liner and seal using fire cement. Push the required length of single wall or flexi liner onto the adaptor. If single wall is being used push a 20° single wall angle onto the end of the straight length and support this in preparation for the stove. If flexi flue is being used fit a flexi-adaptor to the flexi liner and seal on the inside between the flexi liner and flexi adaptor with fire cement. It is important this joint is airtight for proper operation of the stove. Leave the flexi liner and adaptor hang down and the opening is now ready for the stove to be fitted.
- (iv) Remove the lower baffle from the stove by lifting the front of the baffle and pull it forward a little which will allow it to drop down and be easily removed from the stove and put to one side. Carefully remove the firebricks and place to one side. Note the fire bricks can be brittle (especially after use) so handle with care. Remove the ash pan. Remove the screw from the bottom of the riddle grate and remove the riddle grate from the stove. Lift the grate to expose the four fixing holes. Also loosen the two screws securing the top baffle and pull the baffle forward until it drops down and remove it. The front door can also be easily removed before lifting into position if desired.
- (v) Lift the stove into position taking care not to scratch the hearth and push into the opening until the front trim is up against the front of the opening. Drill through the four holes in the base of the appliance into the concrete base under the appliance using a 5.5mm concrete bit. Use the four screws and washers provided to fix the appliance securely.
- (vi) Fill any void at the back or sides of the box with 6:1 vermiculite / cement mix or any other good quality non-combustible insulation material. It is important that the back and sides of the box are well insulated.
- (vii) **Always use a minimum of 600mm of single wall connecting flue between the stove and the flue where possible.** Connect the single wall or flexi flue adaptor to the collar of the stove and seal between the collar and the inside using fire cement. It is important this joint is airtight for proper operation of the stove.
- (viii) Replace the door, baffles, liner and grates by completing step (iii) in reverse.

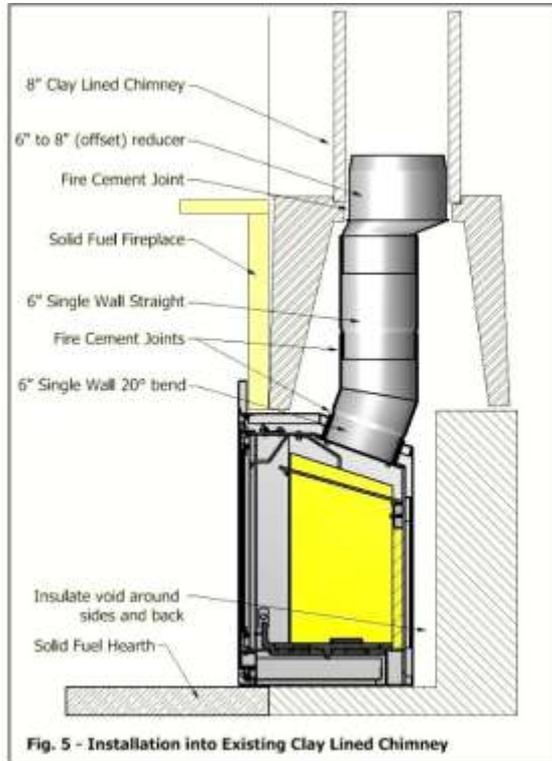
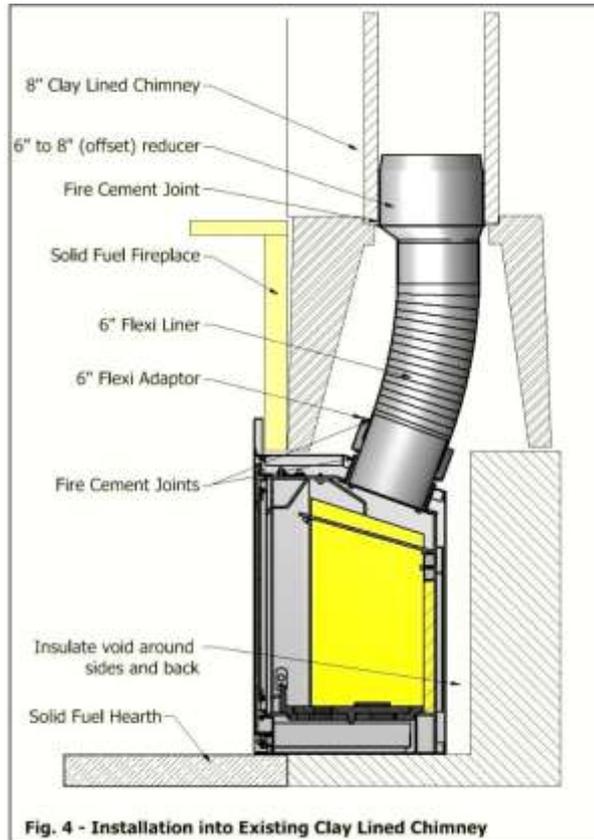
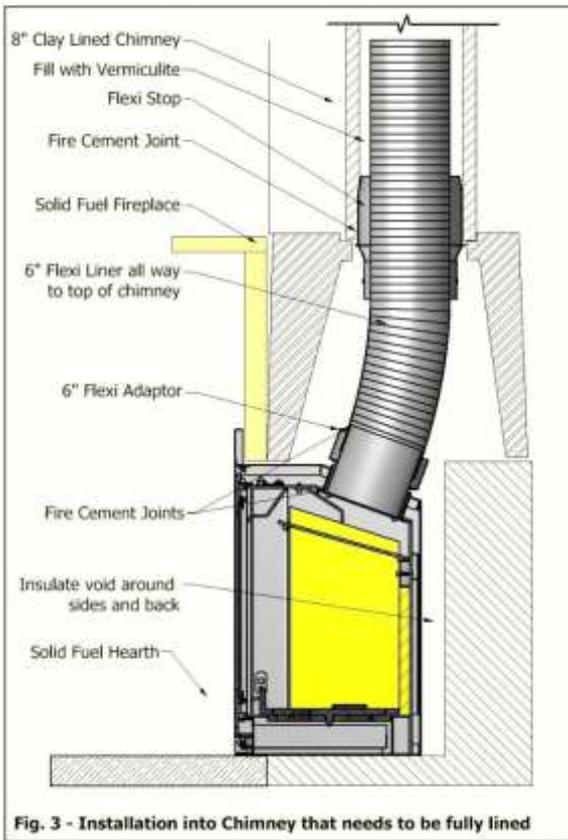
Commissioning and Handover

Upon completion of the installation, allow a suitable period of time for any fire cement and mortar to dry out. A small fire may then be lit and checked to ensure the smoke and fumes are taken from the stove up the chimney and emitted safely to atmosphere.

Advise the customer not to run the stove at full output for at 3 – 4 days. Explain that the stoves can provide much more or less than their rated heat outputs depending upon how they are burnt and fuels and fuel loads used.

On completion of the installation and commissioning, ensure that the operating instructions and operating tools (including glove) for the stove are left with the customer. You must be sure to advise the customer on the correct use of the appliance with the fuels likely to be used on the stove and warn them to use only the recommended fuels for the stove.

Advise the user on what to do should smoke or fumes be emitted into the room from the stove – see **Safety Notes** section. The user should be warned that they **MUST** use a suitable fireguard in the presence of children, aged and/or infirm persons.



5. Technical Data

Technical Specifications		
Fuel	Wood	Solid Fuel
Nominal Heat Output (kW)	5.9	6.2
Efficiency (%)	79	80.1
CO@13% O2	0.06	0.02
*Flue Temp: (°C)	314	328
Flue gas mass flow: (g/s)	4.5	4.2
Flue Outlet Size (Inch)	6	6
Fuel Consumption (kg/hr)	1.6	0.83
Max Log Length:	300mm	300mm
Weight 66.5kg		
Recommended fuel	Wood	Seasoned wood with moisture content less than 20%
	Solid Fuel	Manufactured Smokeless Coal suitable for closed appliances

Appliance tested to the requirement of standard EN13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004

*Average reading at nominal output

6 Operating Instructions

This appliance is not designed for open operation and therefore should **not** be operated with the doors open.

This stove is designed to burn cleanly with high efficiency. When used correctly this stove will burn very efficiently and cleanly with the very useful feature of clean glass. However, for this product to work properly it must be used correctly.

It is **essential** that the stove has an adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. The primary, secondary and tertiary air inlets must be kept clear from obstruction.

Warning! This appliance will be very **hot** when in operation and due care should be taken when operating the controls. A leather glove is provided to assist safe operation.

Do not use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

6.1 Air Controls

Primary Air

Primary air is controlled via the sliding air control at the bottom of the stove. This provides a conventional air under draught to the bed of the fire. The primary air is used when lighting the stove or when the fuel bed goes very low. Once the stove is properly lit the primary air should be fully closed when burning wood. Sliding the control to the right increases the primary air while sliding the control to the left decreases the primary air.

Secondary Air (Airwash)

The Cassette stove has a sophisticated “air wash” system designed to keep the glass clean. This secondary air supply to the stove is controlled via a sliding air control located on the top centre of the stove, just above the door. If you want clean glass, always leave this control open some way whilst burning unless the stove is being shut right down for a long period. Moving the sliding control towards the wide side of the arrow (to the right) increases the burn rate whilst moving it towards the narrow side (to the left) reduces it.

Tertiary Air

This appliance is also fitted with a preheated tertiary air system which burns otherwise uncombusted gases in the products of combustion thereby improving efficiency, increasing heat output and decreasing unwanted atmospheric emissions. At certain stages of burning you will notice “jets” of flame emerging near the air holes to the rear of the firebox.

Multifuel Grate

This stove is fitted with a versatile multifuel riddle grate with suitable air slots to burn most fuels. When burning coal type fuels it is important to riddle the fire well where required to de-ash regularly, to ensure that the primary airflow is not impeded, as a build-up of ash *when burning coal* can damage the cast iron grate. The fire is riddled by moving the primary air control quickly from side to side. A build up of ash when burning wood will not usually harm the grate and indeed wood burns better on a bed of wood ash building up. Excessive wood ash build up is not to be recommended however as this would decrease the size of the firebox and consequently decrease the amount of fuel that can be put in the stove.

Ashpan

It is essential that you empty the ash pan every day. Use the thick end of tool to hook onto and lift the ash pan out of the stove. Replace the empty ashpan in the stove making sure to push it fully into place so that all the ash falls into it. **DO NOT allow ash to build up underneath the bed as this may cause damage to the grate. Never operate the stove without the ashpan in place.**

6.2 Cleaning

Glass: Despite the advanced air wash system provided, the glass will still need cleaning from time to time depending on the fuel quality and burning rates used. Never clean glass when the stove is hot. Always use stove glass cleaner or ceramic hob cleaner, which is available from your stove retailer. As an alternative, use a wet cloth with some of the wood ash if burning wood but be very careful to use very clean ash so as not to scratch the glass.

Outer body: The outer body simply needs to be dusted from time to time. DO NOT use any kind of furniture polish or cleaning agent other than your stove suppliers recommended paint.

Inner firebox: Brush the inside of the firebox clean from time to time to check the integrity of the plates and liners etc. It is not normally necessary to re-paint inside the firebox due to the high temperatures that mean that the paint does not have much effect before being burnt off. Steel and vermiculite board liners are resilient firebox materials and will give reliable service without major cleaning or work on the firebox. The liner boards may require replacement fairly regularly depending upon fuels and the type of usage experienced. Lining boards are not covered by warranty, as they are a wearing consumable part.

Baffle: It is essential to check the top of the baffle for build up of soot and ash regularly when in use and after a long period of no use. From time to time remove the baffle if necessary to ensure that the flue way entrance is clear.

6.3 Fuels

Wood

Burn only seasoned timber products with a moisture content of less than 20%. To obtain this moisture content allow cut wood to dry for at least 12-18 months. **Do not burn construction timber, treated or painted wood, manufactured board or pallets.**

Solid Fuel

Burn only manufactured smokeless fuels listed as suitable for use in a closed appliance. **Do not burn bituminous coal, “petro-coke” or other petroleum based fuels as this will invalidate the warranty.**

6.4 Notes on Wood burning

With a full load of wood, the stove will need to be refuelled approximately every 1 to 1.5 hours depending on burn rate. Wood can be stacked in the stove but care must be taken that logs do not touch the baffle. Do not stack fuel above the level of the tertiary air inlets at the back of the stove.

Always make sure that flames are visible above the wood after re-fuelling for cleanest burning. Open the air wash full for 1 to 2 minutes to achieve full flames above the fuel. Carefully adjusting the secondary air controls and fuel load will then control the burn rate of the stove. Wood burns most efficiently with the primary air controls closed and the secondary (air wash) controls open about 25%, this setting will give the stoves nominal output of 5.9kW.

See also: section entitled ‘Lighting the Stove’.

Wood burns best on a bed of ash and it is therefore only necessary to remove surplus ash from the stove occasionally. **If the grate is completely clear, place a few handfuls of ash into the slots in the grate to help the firebed build up.**

Burn only dry, well-seasoned wood, which should have been cut, split and stacked - under protection from rain - for at least 12-24 months with free air movement around the sides of the stack to enable it to dry out. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. **Wood that is not properly dry (‘dry’ is considered to be less than 20% internal moisture content) uses up energy from the burn process to evaporate the water inside the wood thus creating very poor conditions for combustion.** The main cause of burning problems with wood stoves is due to excessively damp wood. Wood can appear perfectly dry on the outside but still contain 40-50% water on the inside. A moisture meter can be purchased from some stove and equipment suppliers if you wish to check your wood source is correct.

6.5 Notes on Burning Solid Fuel

NEVER burn solid fuel in the stove without first fitting a solid fuel kit.

See section 6.6 on lighting the stove. After the fire has become established close the airwash until it is approximately 25% open and use the primary air control to set the burn rate. De-ash the stove by riddling a

few times before adding new fuel. Open the primary air 100% for a few minutes before refuelling to establish a good hot bed. Leave the primary air fully open for 4-5 minutes after adding the new fuel and then adjust until approximately 25% open to achieve nominal output of about 6.2kW. With experience you will learn to adjust the controls to establish personal settings. It is better to refuel little and often, this burns the fuel more efficiently and prolongs the life of the stove.

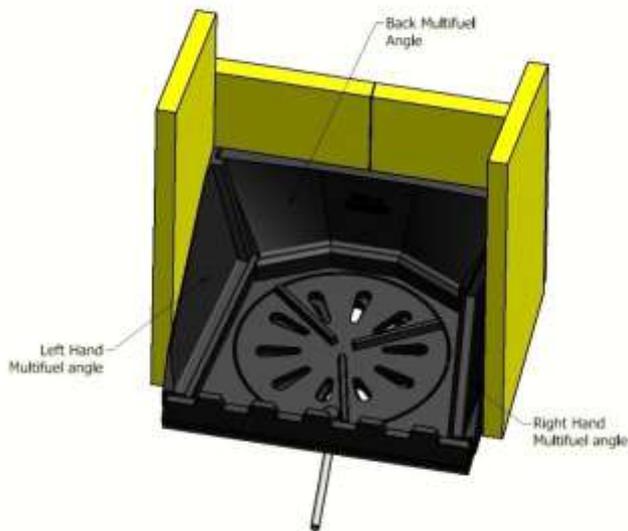


Fig 5. – Three piece Multifuel Kit

6.6 Lighting the Stove

We recommend that you have two or three small fires before you operate your stove to its maximum heat output. This is to allow the paint to cure in steadily and to give a long service life of the paint finish. During this curing in process you may notice an unpleasant smell whilst the finishes finally cure. It is non-toxic, but for your comfort we would suggest that during this period you leave all doors and windows open.

First, open the primary and secondary air wash control fully. Load the firebox with plenty of starting fuel, i.e. paper, dry sticks and/or firelighters. Light the fire at the base leaving the primary and secondary air control fully open. Leave the door slightly ajar for 10 minutes to enhance initial starting and reduce smoke emission – DO NOT leave the stove unattended if the door is left ajar. Allow the fuel to reach a steady glow and build the fire up gradually by adding a few small sticks or well split logs at a time. Once you have a good fire bed established across the grate, further fuel can be added step by step as required. Don't be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls too much until the fire is really well established for some time. Once the ignition period is well under way close the primary air and gradually reduce the secondary air wash control opening to establish the burning intensity you require (usually open 25% approx.).

6.7 Re-fuelling

When burning wood, the fire will die down as the fuel is consumed. When the flames disappear and the remainder is breaking down into glowing embers it is an appropriate time to consider re-fuelling. NOTE: If the flames disappear and there are still lumps of solid wood left this indicates excessive moisture in the wood or insufficient air supply/flue draught.

Note: To eliminate unwanted smoke emission, after loading new logs on to the fire, open the air wash control up fully for 1-2 minutes to boost the fire and get flames issuing from the top of the fuel as soon as possible. When flames are well established, reduce the air wash to the running setting required. Burning without flames above the fuel will create unnecessary smoke. Do not load fuel above the tertiary air inlet holes at the back of the firebox.

Loading 1 to 2 medium sized logs will produce a good output with reasonable burn time, generally small logs will burn up quicker producing a high output for a short time and a large log will take longer to burn and produce less output over a given time. These appliances are approved for intermittent operation on wood

(0.75 to 1.5 hour burn cycles) although much longer burn times can be achieved by fully loading the firebox, getting the fuel burning well and then shutting the air controls down. The fire will then often need reviving by first de-ashing and then using small pieces of wood and plenty of air to get flames issuing from the wood again.

6.8 Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself as the fuel is consumed. In order to shut down the stove for other reasons, close the primary air controls (if open), then close the secondary air control. If the controls are left in this position, the fire will eventually burn out. If you want to revive the fire open the secondary air controls fully.

Warning! - The stove will remain **very hot** for a considerable time after the fire has died down or been extinguished.

Warning!- Petroleum coke fuels or household waste must not be burnt on this appliance.

6.9 Maintenance

Inspect the inside of the firebox and above the baffle plate every week during use. **See chimney cleaning section in section 3.1 Warnings and Important Information. Only use manufacturers recommended replacement parts on the appliance**

6.10 Seasonal Use

Remove the baffle and inspect the inside of the stove and the flue ways and ensure they are 100% clear after a period of disuse, for example if the stove is not used during the warmer periods of the year. Also set the air controls half open to keep the appliance ventilated and stop the build-up of any moisture inside.

7 Safety Notes for your guidance

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS – Always use a fireguard in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.

DO NOT perform modifications to the appliance as this could seriously compromise safety in operation.

DO NOT OVERFIRE – it is possible to fire the stove beyond its design capacity, this could damage the stove, so watch for signs of over firing – if any part of the stove starts to glow red, the fire is in an over fire situation and the controls should be adjusted accordingly. Never leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a reduced and safe setting – careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

WARNING – FUME EMISSION

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur which is not normally of serious concern. **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: -

1. Open doors and windows to ventilate room
2. Let the fire out, or remove and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
3. Check for flue chimney blockage and clean if required.
4. Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.

If necessary, seek professional advice from chimney or stove specialists.

Important! – Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE

- Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.

- Call the Fire Brigade
- Reduce the appliance-burning rate by closing all air controls fully.
- Move furniture and rugs away from the fireplace and remove any nearby ornaments.
- Place a fireguard or spark guard in front of the stove.
- Feel the chimneybreast for sign of excessive heat.

If the wall is becoming hot, move the furniture away. Ensure that the Fire Brigade can gain access to your roof space in order to check this area for signs of fire spread.

8 Frequently Asked Questions

1 Do stoves require a chimney? All of our multi fuel and wood burning stoves require a suitable chimney or professionally installed flue system.

2 How do I clean the chimney? You will require a chimney sweep to clean the chimney. It is essential to provide a dedicated chimney cleaning access door when installing the flue of the stove in some situations. In other situations the chimney can be swept through the firebox.

3 Who should install my stove? Vitae Stoves want you to enjoy the maximum performance from your appliance. To ensure this, it is essential that they are installed correctly. We strongly recommend that your stove is installed by a suitably qualified installer e.g HETAS.

4 How do I regulate the heat output? Each stove has various air controls, which will allow you to easily regulate the heat output and refuelling rate.

5 What warranty do I get? Vitae Stoves will replace, free of charge, any working part that fails (under normal operating conditions) within 12 months of purchase. Consumables such as glass, firebox lining boards or stove rope and adhesives are not guaranteed. ***A call out charge will apply if our engineer attends any stove problem that is not related to product failure.***

6 Where can I get spare parts? Your local Vitae Stove retailer will be pleased to supply spare parts and to provide any other information you require.

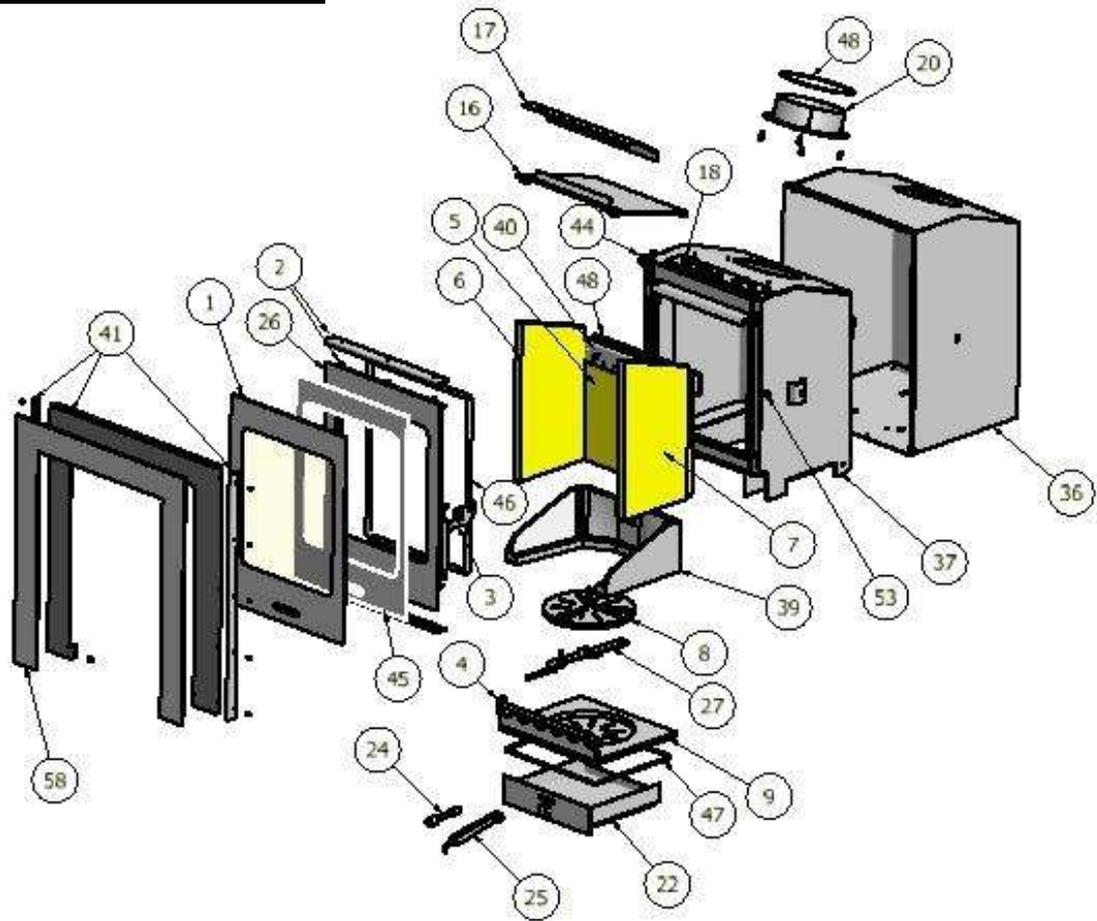
7 Can the doors be left open while burning? For safety and heat efficiency the doors should remain closed.

8 Why is the stove smoking when lit? A flue with back draught problems is almost certainly the cause of a smoking stove. Also check adequate ventilation is present. A qualified fitter should complete both a smoke pressure and flow test prior to fitting the stove to ascertain the integrity of the flue.

9 Why should I “Run in” my stove? To begin, light a series of small fires over a period of a few days to allow the paint finish to cure. The stove is finished with a highly heat resistant paint. The finish can be renovated with stove paint available from your local stove retailer. If the stove is not “run in” correctly, this may cause the paint to discolour and flake.

10 What is Over Firing? Your stove should never be used in a manner to cause over firing. Over firing can be caused by over loading the stove with fuel, and with primary controls open. If any part of stove glows "red" your stove is over firing and your draught control should be adjusted to restrict airflow to stove. Over firing can cause permanent damage to the appliance, which is not covered by warranty.

9. Spare Parts List and Codes



Component	VIT06C	Component	VIT06C
01 Door Glass	Y1VTC06D01A	27 Primary Air Control including handle	Y1HDC06D33B
02 Glass Brackets and Screws	Y1VTC06D02A	36 Outer skin for Insert/Cassette	Y1HDC06D43B
03 Door Handle assembly	Y1VTC06D03A	37 Inner Skin for Insert/Cassette	Y1VTC06D44B
04 Coalcatcher	Y1HDC06D04A	39 Multifuel Kit	Y1HDC06D46A
05 Back Plate/fireboard	Y1HDC06D05B	40 Tertiary Air box	Y1HDC06D47B
06 Side Plate Left/fireboard	Y1HDCD06B	41 Three sided Front Trim for Cassette (Metal Only)	Y1VTC06D48A
07 Side Plate Right/fireboard	Y1HDCD07B	44 Door Hinge/Pin	Y1HDCD51B
08 Riddle Grate	Y1HDD11A	45 Rope Flat 30mm (cut to size)	Y1VTC06D53A
09 Grate for Riddle Grate	Y1HDC06D12A	46 Rope Ø14mm (cut to size)	Y1HDC06D54A
16 Baffle Plate	Y1HDC06D19B	47 Rope Ø5 (full roll)	Y1HD55A
17 Baffle Plate Upper	Y1HDC06D20B	48 Rope Flat 2mm x 8mm (full roll)	Y1HD56A
18 Airwash slider plates	Y1HDC06D21B	51 Plates/Board (Set)	Y1HDC06D59A
20 Collar	Y1HDC26E	52 Glass for four sided front trim	Y1VTC06D60A
22 Ashpan	Y1HDCD28B	53 Door Latch roller	Y1VTC06D61A
23 Glove	Y1HDC29A	56 Four Sided front trim for Cassette - Full assembly	Y1VTC06D64A
24 Stove Tool	Y1VTC24A	57 Three sided Front Trim for Cassette - Full Assembly	Y1VTC06D65A
25 Ashpan Tool	Y1VTC31A	58 Glass for three sided front trim	Y1VTC06D66A
26 Door	Y1VTC06D32A	59 Four sided trim for cassette – metal only	Y1VTC06D67A

Nominal space heating output	Wood: 5.9kW
	Solid Fuel: 6.2kW
Standard Number	EN13229 : 2001 / A2 : 2004
Efficiency at nominal heat outp	Wood: 79%
	Solid Fuel: 80.1%
CO emission at 13% O2	Wood: 0.06%
	Solid Fuel: 0.02%
Min distance from combustible material:	
	Sides 100mm
	Back 200mm
Mean Flue gas Temperature	Wood: 314°C
	Solid Fuel: 328°C

Heat Design

30 – 60 Hawthorn Road

Dublin 12

Ireland



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VIT06C

Serial No 0000C

Capable of intermittent operation. Only use recommended fuels.

Do not use in a shared flue. Follow the Users Instructions.

Heat Design, 30 – 60 Hawthorn Road, Western Industrial Estate, Naas Road, Dublin 12

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