

Stratford Tf & Ti Multifuel Boiler Stoves



PLEASE RETAIN THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

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Congratulations on your choice of a Stratford Stove.

More than 20 years experience has been put into the development of our Stratford family to ensure ultimate performance and years of trouble free use and enjoyment

Every detail of the fire has been carefully designed and engineered which is why we are so confident in the reliability of our products

Should you have any questions about our Stratford Stoves that are not covered buy our manual set, please contact the Stratford dealer in your area, or call our technical support department on 0844 8475107

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WARNING

IT IS A LEGAL REQUIREMENT THAT THE INSTALLATION OF ALL NEW OR REPLACEMENT, WOOD OR SOLIDFUEL HEATING APPLIANCES ARE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN BUILDING CONTROL APPROVAL FROM YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITY OR THE INSTALLATION WORK MUST BE CARRIED OUT THROUGH A GOVERNMENT APPROVED COMPETENT PERSONS SCHEME SUCH AS OPERATED BY HETAS.

IF IN DOUBT, CONTACT HETAS LIMITED
TELEPHONE NUMBER : 0845 634 5626
www.hetas.co.uk

THIS STOVE MUST NOT BE CONNECTED
TO A SHARED FLUE SYSTEM

TO ALL USERS
PETROLEUM COKE
SOME OF WHOSE BRAND NAMES ARE
'CALCO', 'PETROCOKE' AND 'WONDERCO'
MUST NOT BE BURNED IN THIS APPLIANCE

BITUMINOUS HOUSE COAL
SHOULD NEVER BE USED IN YOUR STOVE

**TO USE OTHER FUELS WILL INVALIDATE
THE APPLIANCE GUARANTEE**

IF IN DOUBT CONTACT THE SOLID FUEL ASSOCIATION
TELEPHONE NUMBER 0845 601 4460
www.solidfuel.co.uk

Safety

A fireguard conforming to BS8423:2002 should be used in the presence of children and old or infirm people. If the appliance is used with the fire door open a spark guard conforming to BS 3248 should be fitted.

Do not use aerosol sprays of any other flame near the appliance under fire.

Do not fit an extractor fan in the same room as the appliance.

Fire cement is caustic, hand and eye protection should always be used. Prolonged contact with the skin should be avoided.

Arada ltd will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental loss or injury however caused.

Before continuing any further with the installation of this appliance please read the following guide to manual handling.

- Always obtain assistance when lifting the appliance
- When lifting always keep your back straight, bend your legs not your back.
- Avoid twisting at the waist, it is better to reposition your feet
- Avoid upper body/top heavy bending. Do not lean forward or sideways when handling the fire.
- Always grip with the palm of your hands do not use fingertips for support
- Always keep the stove as close to the body as possible, this will minimise the cantilever action.
- Use gloves to provide additional grip.

Safety is the most important consideration when installing your fire. If not properly installed and operated a house fire may result. Installation must comply with the Building regulations and conform to all safety standards.

Arada produce a variety of appliances ranging from the traditional to the modern in style and appearance, all bristling with 'High Tech' features

The fire door is fitted with a special high temperature ceramic glass panel through which the fire can be viewed.

An internal throat plate produces turbulence to encourage secondary combustion and direct the flue gas around the whole upper firebox before allowing it to escape up the chimney.

Arada stoves are also fitted with an 'air wash' so called because it provides a curtain of high speed preheated air behind the glass to help keep it clean and provide secondary air/over draught.

The provision of two inlets on all stoves gives a wide range of primary / secondary air, under draught / over draught combinations. The optimum setting will only be established by experience in firing the appliance, and will depend on the type of fuel, the position of the appliance in the house, conditions of chimney etc..

Multi fuel stoves are fitted with a cast iron grate to give full multifuel facility and positive de-ashing.

On multifuel appliances the primary air enters the stove beneath the grate controlled by an air inlet mechanism

All fire doors are fitted with high temperature ceramic glass panels through which the fire can be viewed.

The Principle of the Fire

Your **Stratford** stove is built to the highest standard of craftsmanship using the best materials and the most modern equipment available. It is a highly efficient piece of equipment and, when properly maintained, should provide a lifetime of heating satisfaction.

Check List

Inside the stove you should find the following items:-

Parts Description and Visual Aid (Not to Scale)	Stratford TF30b	Stratford TF50b	Stratford TF70b	Stratford TF90b	Stratford Ti40b
1. Fuel Retainer 	2	2	2	2	2
2. Grate Bar 	5	7	9	9	7
3. Throat Plate 	1	1	1	1	1
4. Flue Spigot 	1(5")	1(5")	1(6")	1(6")	N/A
5. Hot Plate 	1(5")	1(5")	1(6")	1(6")	N/A
6. Ash Pan 	1	1	1	1	1
7. Operating Tool 	1	1	1	1	1
8. Fire Bed Supports 	6	6	9	9	3
9. Fire Door Handle 	1	1	1	1	1
10. Instructions 	1	1	1	1	1

Technical Data

Technical Data	Stratford TF30b	Stratford TF50b	Stratford TF70b	Stratford TF90b	Stratford Ti40b
Maximum output to room (kW) / BTU <i>'Tested on Anthracite'</i>	(2) / 6,840	(2.5) / 8,550	(3.5) / 11,970	(4.5) / 15,390	(2) / 6,840
Maximum output to water (kW) / BTU <i>'Tested on Anthracite'</i>	(7.5) / 25,000	(13) / 45,000	(17.5) / 60,000	(24) / 82,000	(125) / 43,000
Number of radiators in average installation	3 to 5	8 to 10	12 to 14	17 to 19	8 to 10
Height (mm)	596	645	709	709	595
Width (mm)	562	670	780	780	572
Depth (mm)	389	389	486	546	* See Below
Height to centre of rear flue (mm)	447	503	555	555	N/A
Depth from back to centre of flue (mm)	138	138	172	172	106
Flue diameter (mm) / inch	127 (5")	127 (5")	152 (6")	152 (6")	127 (5")
Weight packed (Kg)	106	127	176	188	105

* Stratford T140b depth to wall = 180mm / total 543mm

Operating Instructions

Multifuel Grate

The Arada multifuel grate comprises of a series of reciprocating cast iron bars seated on a pivoted “comb”. These should come fitted in your stove, if not please refer to page 16 for fitting instructions.

Air Inlet Controls

Stratford multifuel stoves have three air inlets:

- The air wash system (so called because it's pre-heated high speed air washes across the inner face of the door glass keeping it clean) provides over draught.
- The primary air inlet providing under draught to the base of the fire chamber through the gap between the body and the ash pit door.
- Most importantly on the Stratford boiler stoves is the thermostatically controlled air entry system

Please note:

Partial opening of the ash pit door will over-ride and negate the thermostatic control

Thermostatic Control

Stratford Tf integral boiler stoves have a thermostatically controlled side air inlet behind an access cover.

The damper plate at the side of the appliance automatically regulates the amount of under grate air entering the stove. The draught is regulated depending on the setting of the thermostat control knob, and the temperature of the water transmitted through the sensor phial in the water jacket.

Stratford Tf and Ti with the ash pit door fully closed, the settings range from 0 (fully anti-clockwise) a setting at which the damper will be closed shutting of the air supply completely. This will cause the fire to die down and in time go out completely, to 8 (fully clockwise) the highest setting at which the appliance will burn fiercely and produce very high outputs.

For more information on the Ti inset model please see page 20.

The area around the thermostat, both inside and at the back of the firebox and externally, must be cleared of ash and other debris regularly. (See page 13). For setting the thermostat refer to page 19 - “Checking Thermostat”.

Air Wash system

The air wash system has an internal sliding plate with slots, housed in a cover plate, and is located above the fire door. Sliding the control shaft to the right as far as it will go achieves the fully open position, sliding to the left will shut of the air inlet slots.

The operating tool should be used to tap the control shaft to the desired setting.

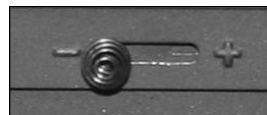


Fig 1 Fully Closed

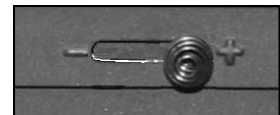


Fig 2 Fully Closed

Note: Opening or part opening of the air pit door is controlled by the interlock device located in the front of the appliance (refer to INTERLOCK section on page 9) Even when all the slots are completely shut a “bleed” of secondary air will be maintained ensuring flammable gasses are burnt off.

Disassemble the Air Wash

The Stratford air wash may be disassembled for cleaning or adjustment. To do this, the following procedure should be followed:-

This should only be carried out when the fire is cold and unlit.

- Support Air Wash cover with one hand
- Move cover up by tapping the bottom with a small hammer, (See Fig 3)
- Remove the assembly from the appliance
- Clean and/or adjust.
- Refit using reverse procedure.



Fig 3

Interlock System

Stratford Tf and Ti multifuel boiler stoves are fitted with an "Interlock" system. A situation where the fire door is closed and the ash pit door is open may lead to serious over firing which could damage the appliance. Correct use of the doors and interlock system will ensure that this does not happen.

Operation is as follows

A pivoted lug prevents closure of the fire door, unless the ash pit door has been shut first. When the fire door is shut the ash door knob can be turned anti-clockwise by up to 95 degrees creating a variable gap between the top of the ash door and the body, through which primary combustion air can enter the appliance.

Note:

In order to turn the ash door knob sufficiently for the catch to release and permit the ash door to open fully
The Fire Door Must Be Closed

Multi Purpose Operating Tool

Your Stratford stove is supplied with a multi-purpose operating tool which is used to open the ash pit door for riddling the grate, setting the grate position and for emptying the ash pan. (see fig 4)

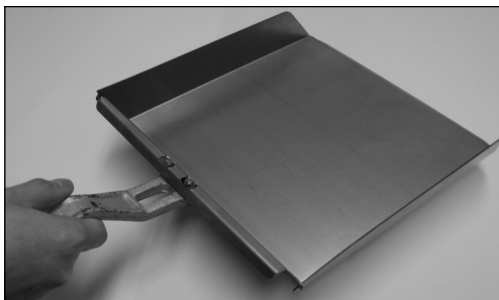


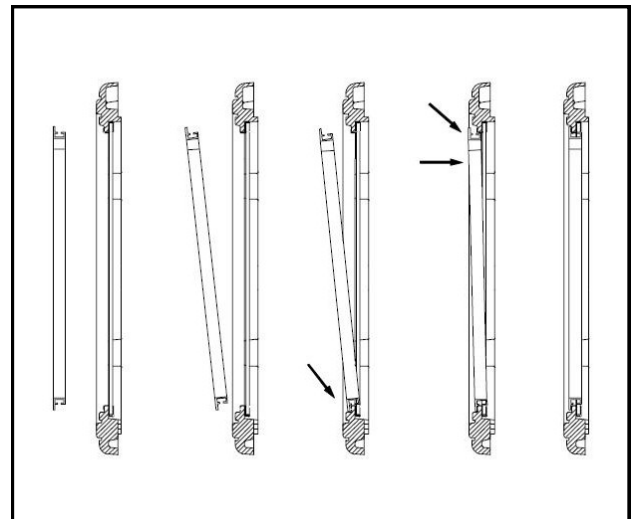
Fig. 4

Riddling

Use the operating tool for setting the grate in the coal or wood burning position. This will allow effective de-ashing to take place. The Coal or Wood burning position is indicated on the coal/wood bracket located on the right hand side of the appliance.

Door Trim

Stratford fire doors are fitted with a brushed steel finish trim as standard. This clips on to the small lugs at the top and bottom of the aperture in the cast iron fire door, as a 'spring' fit. When fitted the trim locks the glass retaining clips on position. (see fig 5)



Trim fitting, Fig 5

Fire Door Glass

If necessary the glass can be removed as follows:-

- **Step 1**, Remove the brush steel trim by pressing on the curved top edge until the trim can be disengaged from the lugs.
- **Step 2**, Slide the two glass retainer clips on one side only, inwards towards the centre of the door as far as they will go.
- **Step 3**, Pull this side of the glass away from the door casting, easing the tags on the glass retaining clips past the edge of the door casting
- **Step 4**, Remove the glass completely. Store the glass, retaining clips and gasket (if sound) safely for re-use
- **Step 5**, Follow this procedure in reverse order to fit replacement door glass or gasket.

Operating Instructions

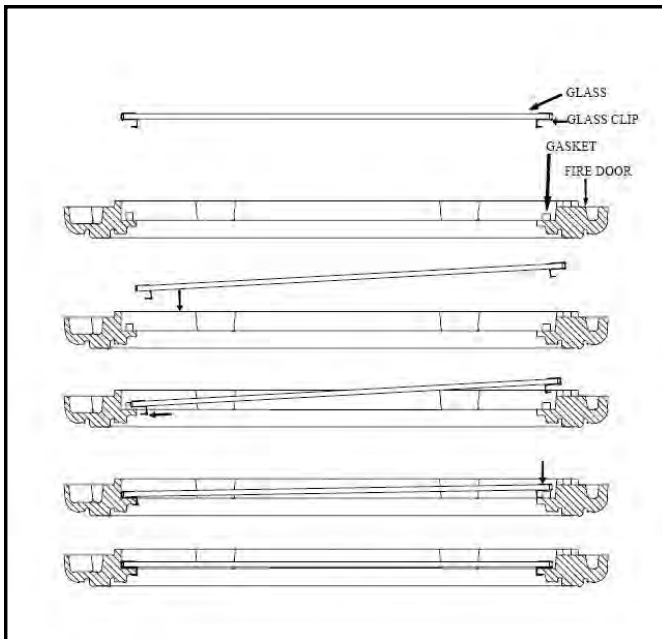


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

Door Adjustment

The catch can be adjusted by sharply tapping the catch on the inside of the door.

Once the appliance has been under fire for a period of time the fire door may appear to have moved out of alignment with relation to the door aperture, or the catch on the interlock mechanism. This is quite normal and is due to the settling of the casting.

The door can be realigned by the user as follows:-

- when the appliance is cold, open the fire door so that it is at a right angle to the front face of the appliance.
- Lift the door off its hinges.
- Gently tap the two hinge pins in a direction to compensate for the misalignment, (see fig 7).
- Refit the door and check to ensure it now sits square to the body; if not repeat the previously described steps.

Raising The Door.

- when the appliance is cold, open the fire door so that it is at a right angle to the front face of the appliance.
- Lift the door off its hinges.
- Drop one washer on to the top and bottom hinge pin.
- Refit the door and check to ensure the door is free of the interlock. If not remove and repeat the operation, adding a second washer to the top and bottom hinge pins

Fuel Retaining Bars

Fuel retaining bars are supplied with the stove. For wood burning 1 fuel retaining bar can be used affording a better view of the fire. To remove slide and lift the bar until it is clear of the guides at each side, and remove the bar through the fire door opening.

The bars are of even length and symmetrical making incorrect fitting impossible.

Note:

This operation should only be carried out when the appliance is unlit and cold.

Fuel Types

Wood - Any type of wood is suitable for burning provided it is well seasoned and has a moisture content below 20%. This usually implies that the timber has been suitably stored to allow moisture to evaporate for at least 9 months in the case of soft woods and at least 18 months in the case of hard wood. We recommend that for general burning, wood should be split into logs of no more than 130mm or 5” in diameter. Larger logs can be used for overnight burning.

Warning, wet wood must not be used as this will greatly contribute to the creation of tar and creosote which may, in extreme cases, run down the chimney in liquid form. This will seriously damage the chimney and appliance and increase the risk of a chimney fire.

Note: *If you have sticky tar inside the appliance or chimney your wood is 'green' or too wet.*

Recommended reading:-

“Wood as fuel”, available from the Forestry Commission.

Peat– Can be burned in turf or briquette form, but again must have a low moisture content.

Paper– paper will burn successfully. Burn only dry paper of chimney damage will occur.

Coal– Household coal produces a large amount of ash and smoke. If used the appliance and chimney will require frequent cleaning. Therefore soft house coal is **not** recommended.

Never burn Plastic or Waste in your stove.

Recommended solid fuels are as follows:-

Phunacite, Phurnacite plus, Centurian, Maxbrite, Extracite, Pureheat, Blazebright, Taybrite, Sunbrite, Anthracite, Welsh Dry Steam Coal.

We do not recommend the use of other fuels, either alone or mixed with the suitable fuels listed above,

These instructions do not cover the use of other fuels.

Do not use Homefire (six sided) or smaller sizes than Stovesse, eg Beans Peas, or Grains.

Do not use petroleum based solid products such as Calco or Petrocoke. To do so will invalidate the appliance guarantee

Lighting The Stove

Prior to lighting the fire for the first time check with the installer that:-

- Installation and all building work is complete.
- The chimney is sound and has been swept and is free from obstruction
- Adequate provision for combustion air has been made, i.e. a permanent vent of at least 55mm² per kW of rated output above 5 kW, is fitted in the room in which the appliance is installed.
- That Building Regulations and any local by-laws have been followed during installation (see the installation instructions)
- The throat plate is correctly positioned in place
- Ensure that the system is full of water and vented, and precautions have been taken to prevent corrosion. (see the installation instructions)
- That the chimney draw has been checked and is within specification. With the chimney warm the draught should be between 1-2mm water gauge (0.1-0.2mbar).

Warning: An over drawing chimney can cause over-firing resulting in damage to the appliance

Warning: Do not light the fire if it is suspected that any part of the water system is frozen.

Operating Instructions

Ensure that you have read & understood these instructions before lighting the fire.

Always wear protective fire gloves when refuelling your stove.

Solid Fuel Burning

- Set the grate to 'coal' position.
- Ensure that the ash pan is in position and the doors are closed
- Set the air wash to one quarter open position
- Set the thermostat to No. 8
- Light in the normal manner with paper and kindling or fire lighters.
- If you are using a gas poker be sure to remove it immediately the fire is alight
- When the fire is well alight regulate the burning rate by adjusting the setting on the thermostat control knob.
- The air wash may be opened sufficiently to keep the door glass clean

Burning Wood

- Set the grate to the 'wood' position
- Set the air wash to fully open
- Proceed as for solid fuel but note that the fire will burn up and become established more quickly.

Mixed Fuels

- As for coal but allow additional secondary air

Anthracite

Anthracite is more difficult to keep in for long periods, consequently more care in setting the controls and some familiarisation is necessary when burning anthracite.

Use the smallest fuel size (Stovesse, small nuts, Ancit) Leave air inlet control open about a quarter of less.

Note: *The high temperature paint acquires durability by being 'cured' during the initial firings of the stove will give off fumes which are non-toxic, but which certain persons may find have an unpleasant or irritant effect. Ensure that the area is well ventilated during this time.*

Overnight Burning

The appliance will burn overnight provided:

- Sufficient fuel is placed in the fire box
- The controls are set correctly
- Excess draught is not present in the chimney
- If the fire goes out with un-burnt fuel in the firebox increase the thermostat setting

In the morning

Open the air control fully until embers begin to glow brightly and place pieces of fuel on the fire until well established

Warning: When wood is burnt slowly in a closed appliance it produces moisture and tar, which will create condensation and deposits in the chimney. This effect can be minimised by burning hard for a short period, about 20 minutes, twice a day.

Note: *To avoid chimney problems your fire should not be burnt slowly for longer than 12 hours without a period of fast burning*

Warning: *Properly installed, with a suitable flue and chimney, operated and maintained this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fumes during de-assign and re-fuelling may occur. However persistent fume emission is potentially dangerous and must be investigated by a Hetas registered engineer.*

Stop using the appliance if you smell fumes or see smoke escaping

If fume emission does persist, the following immediate actions should be taken.

- Open doors and windows to ventilate the room.
- Let the fire die or extinguish and safely dispose of the fuel from the appliance.
- Check for flue or chimney blockage and clean if required

Seek expert advice from your Hetas registered installer. Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected

Ash Removal

The ash pan should be emptied at least twice a day of when the level of the ash reaches the top of the ash pan. On no account should the ash be allowed to build up to touch the grate as this will greatly shorten its life

De-ashing

It is necessary to maintain an ash layer on the upper surface of the grate bars, in order to protect them so de-ashing should cease as soon as the first red embers drop into the ash pan. Further de-ashing will cause a heat build up under the grate, which will considerably shorten its life. This operation should be carried out with the doors closed to prevent dust escaping into the room.

- Move up and down vigorously the riddling lever, this will cause ash to fall into the ash pan below
- When de-ashing is completed return the grate to its previous setting
- Empty ash pan

Note: *Do not force the riddling lever*

To empty the ash pan

Open the fire door, open the ash pit door. Fit the fork end of the operating tool into the ash pan and remove from the ash pit chamber.

Warning: The ash can be very hot. Empty only into a metal container. Even if the ash appears cold red hot pieces of ash may be concealed and could start a fire or cause injury. Replace the ash pan and close the ash pit door. Closed the fire down.

Clinker

The formation of clinker suggests that the unit is being over fired. Any clinker forming on the grate should be removed when cold.

Over Firing

DO NOT over fire your appliance. Using flammable liquids or too much wood or firing the stove at maximum for prolonged periods may result in over firing. If the chimney connector or casing glows red it is being over fired. If this occurs immediately close all air inlets to the appliance to reduce the air supply to the fire. Should a chimney fire occur immediately close the appliance down, get everyone out of the house and

Call the **Fire Brigade**. A chimney fire may cause structural damage to the chimney. Do not use the appliance until the chimney and connector have been inspected and any damaged parts repaired or replaced. This should be done by a competent person such as a Hetas registered engineer.

Cleaning

Important: Under some circumstances soot can quickly build up on the throat plate and adjacent areas. The throat plate should be removed and checked monthly, and any debris removed. Similarly, clean the upper surface of the firebox. Refer to page 16 for instruction on throat plate removal and inspection.

If ash builds up around the thermostat opening:

- Make sure the fire is unlit and cold
- Remove the thermostat access plate (see page 19)

Carefully clean the cold ash from the thermostat using a vacuum cleaner. Re-fit the access cover. Also the area to the left hand side of the firebox should be swept clean.

Warning perform these operations when the stove is unlit and cold.

Accessories

Stands

Elegant stands are available for the Stratford free standing fires, not inset models. These increase the height of the appliance rear flue outlet by approximately :-

Tf30 = 125mm

Tf50 = 130mm

Tf70 = 135mm

Tf90 = 140mm

Tracerics

For added decorative effect, beautiful door tracerics are available for the complete Stratford fires range

Paint

Matching aerosol paint to tone in any connecting flues, pipes or surrounding metalwork is available.

Servicing

Maintenance

It is important that your fire is regularly serviced in accordance with these instructions. This should be carried out at least annually by a qualified person and should consist of the following:

When the appliance is cold and unlit remove the throat plate and inspect all gasketing on doors, glass etc., and reorder any items that may need replacing from your Arada dealer. With a wire brush clean inside the appliance paying particular attention to the small holes of the air wash, and the door. With the Ti40 models ensure to sweep up around the damper flap regularly. To avoid ash build up.

Sweep the chimney and confirm that it is sound. Examine all joints in the flue pipe etc., and reseal if necessary. Reassemble and leave with the air inlet and air wash control about half way open. This will allow a free flow of air through the appliance thus preventing moisture and condensation from building up inside the fire and the chimney.

Chimney Sweeping

Sweeping should be carried out with an appropriate size bristle brush and rods to suit the chimney and type. As with all appliances regular sweeping of the flue is essential to avoid the danger of blockage and the escape of poisonous fumes. Access for cleaning should also be incorporated in the chimney (e.g. soot door or access through register plate).

Any existing chimney should be swept prior to installation of the appliance, and swept again a second time **within one month** of regular use after installation to establish frequency of sweeping required. This should be done by a competent person such as a NACS chimney engineers who will provide a certificate of chimney sweeping.

Sweep the whole of the flue way, including the outlet, at least twice per burning season. It is important that flue ways, flue pipe and chimney be cleaned prior to lighting the fire after a prolonged shut-down period.

Door glass

The door glass should remain clear during normal daytime burning. However under certain conditions such as burning at a low rate with damp wood, or overnight burning, the glass may become somewhat blackened. To remedy this, operate the appliance at a fast rate. Alternatively when the stove is cold open the door and clean the inside face of the glass with a damp cloth or with glass cleaner (available from fire stockists). A piece of cloth moistened with vinegar and dipped in **wood ash not coal ash** will provide a good soft scourer to remove the soot without scratching the glass.

Outer Finish

The outside finish of the appliance is a durable high temperature paint. It is best cleaned by brushing down with a clean shoe brush. Do not allow moisture to remain on the appliance whilst cold or surface rust may form.

The high temperature paint should not require attention for some time, depending on use. The hotter the fire burns the sooner repainting will be necessary. Aerosol tins of paint are available for complete refurbishment. Before repainting make sure that the fire is unlit and cold.

- Remove the door glass.
- Lightly wire brush the body of the appliance to remove any loose paint.
- Mask or remove any item such as brass work.
- Mask adjacent brickwork, mantelpiece, hearth etc., to avoid contamination with aerosol overspray.

Re-spray in a well ventilated area, avoid breathing the vapour. Refer to the safety instruction on the paint cans

- When the paint is dry re-fit door glass and any other parts previously removed
- Leave the appliance for eight hours before re-lighting
- Burn slowly for the first four hours, then build up the heat gradually to cure the paint.

Note: Use only genuine Arada touch-up paint spray as some paints interact. This could ruin the finish and invalidate the guarantee.

General precautions

Note: All installations must be in accordance with the appropriate building regulations

The building regulations for England and Wales 2000 ref Approved Document J 2002 edition, issued by the DTLR

The building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidated) regulations

Detailed recommendations for installation of appliances, chimneys and flues are outlined in the current issue of the following British Standards:- BS6461, BS8303, BS4543

Any Manufacturer's Instructions must not be taken as overriding statutory requirements.

During installation ensure that adequate precautions are taken to avoid unnecessary risk to yourself or any householder. In particular the danger from the caustic nature of fire cement should be avoided by using these accept methods:

- Wear gloves when handling fire cement
- Wear goggles when chiselling or looking up

Make sure that Building Regulations are adhered to during installation along with any local by-laws. In the case of heating systems make sure that the pipe work is correctly bonded to ensure electrical earthing.

Handling

By the time you read this you will appreciate the weight of the appliance. The Safety and Handling guidelines, as set out on page 5 of this manual, should be followed.

To make movement easier internal fittings, fuel retaining bars, grate bars, throat plate, flue spigot etc., can be removed

Note:

Care should be taken to make sure that the hinges are not damaged during installation.

Hearth

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

Ideally, the appliance should stand on a constructional hearth of non combustible materials not less than 125mm (5") thick conforming to Building Regulations.

Dimensions of the hearth should project at least 300mm (12") forward of the front of the Appliance and 150mm (6") at the sides.

The hearth surface should be free from combustible materials. In most buildings with solid concrete or stone floors, the requirement will be met by the floor itself, but mark the perimeter of the hearth to ensure floor coverings are kept well away or use different levels to mark the hearth perimeter.

Combustible Materials

A gap of at least 450mm (18") should be allowed between the appliance and any combustible materials. Ideally, adjacent walls should be of suitable non combustible construction, preferably brickwork.

In large fireplaces take care that any supporting beam is protected by a 13mm (0.5") thick sheet of Masterboard / Supalux spaced 13mm (0.5") off the surface with strips of non-combustible material.

Make sure that there is a gap between an un-insulated flue system and any combustible material. This gap must be at least 3x the outside diameter of the flue pipe, or 1.5x the flue diameter to non-combustible surfaces. See illustration on page 22.

Air For Combustion

There must always be a permanent means of providing air for combustion into the room in which the stove is installed. A permanent vent with a total free area of at least 550mm² for every kW rated output above 5kW should be connected directly to the outside air or to an adjacent room which itself has a permanent vent of the same size direct to the outside air. The positioning of any vent must be such that it cannot be liable to blockage or obstruction.

Please note.. The fitting of an extractor fan to either of these rooms is not recommended.

Access to the thermostat

A gap of 125mm around the body, and 100mm to the rear of the stove is necessary to enable access to service the thermostatic control system.

Installation

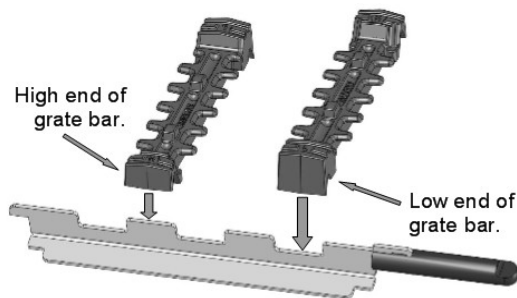
Multifuel Grate

The grate in the **Stratford EcoBoiler** multi fuel unit comprises of a series of reciprocating cast iron bars seated on a pivoted comb. All bars in the grate are identical, but every other bar is turned through 180 degrees, with the ends of the bars marked 'H' sitting on the high sections of the comb, and the ends marked 'L' sitting on the low sections.

Assembling The Grate

To assemble the grate, fit the bars to the low section of the comb first, inserting the end marked 'H' into the rear channel with groove on the underside of the bar located on the up stand tab, then lowering end marked 'L' onto the low section of the comb. (See Fig. 1)

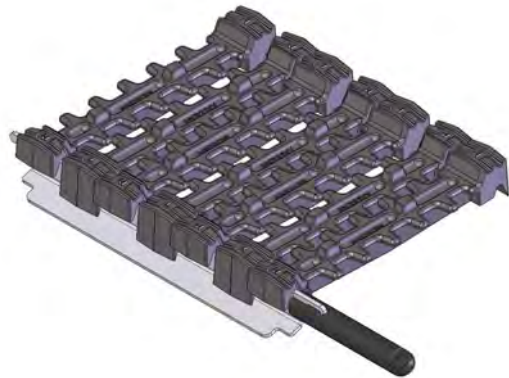
The upper bar is fitted in a similar manner, but with the end marked 'L' inserted in the rear channel, and the end marked 'H' seated on the high section of the comb.



Grate Bar Replacement

After extended use it may be necessary to replace some of the grate bars. Periodic inspection of the bars is recommended and the removal of any nails or wire that may be present after burning. All grate bars in each appliance are identical and can be easily lifted out after the removal of the fuel retainers.

Remove damaged grate bars and replace with casting of the same type, fitting as per instructions above. When re-ordering replacement grate bars, see page 31 of this manual for the correct part code.



Throat Plate Inspection

The throat plate for all types of fires consists of a profiled steel plate with 'drop down' facility for inspection purposes.

To drop the throat plate (See fig 8), engage the operating tool behind the down-stand tab marked 'Throat Plate' and pull the plate forward until its forward lugs drop into the cut-away at the front of the side panel. Check the upper surface for soot and debris etc. Reverse the procedure to return the throat plate to its working position

Warning: Do not operate the stove without the throat plate in the correct position

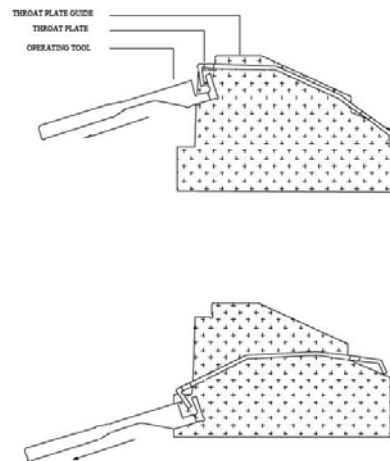


Fig 8

Fitting The Flue Outlet and Hotplate

The flue spigot is found inside the appliance. The hot plate is supplied fitted to the top opening and is removed by turning clockwise (as is the flue outlet)

Smear a very thin layer of fire cement on the surfaces of the flue outlet and hot plate, fit the outlet to the appliance in the desired position.

Lock into place by rotating anti-clockwise and tighten by tapping with a block of wood and mallet from inside of the appliance. Similarly, fit the hot plate to the unused opening. Clean off any surplus fire cement.

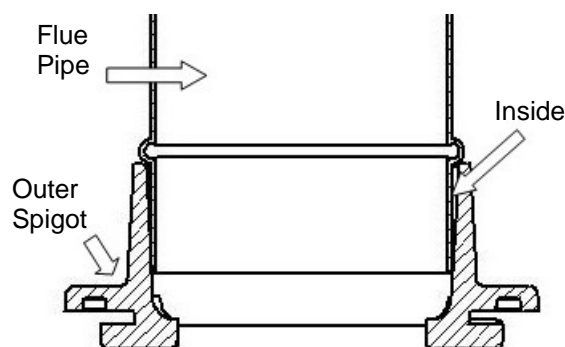
Place appliance on the hearth and make sure that it is level and does not rock.

Connect the chimney ensuring all joints are sealed with fire cement.

Flue and Spigot Fitting

Note:

THE FLUE PIPE MUST BE FITTED INSIDE THE OUTLET SPIGOT FAILURE TO DO SO COULD RESULT IN THE SPILLAGE OF CONDENSATION ETC. RUNNING DOWN THE FLUE.



Flues and Chimneys

The flue draw is critical on any installation and should be checked to ensure that it matches what is specified. If it is higher than recommended provision must be made to correct the overdraw.

The draw can vary in different weather conditions and the customer should be made aware of this. Failure to correct an over-drawing flue will invalidate the warranty, and may damage the appliance. Please remember that chimney draught is dependent on four main factors.

- **Flue gas temperature**
- **Flue height**
- **Flue size**
- **Flue terminal**

The stove must be connected to a suitable and efficient flue that provides a good up draught to safely take the products of combustion (fumes) from the stove outlet to the outside air.

To ensure a good up draught it is important that the flue gases are kept warm and that the flue size suits the stove.

The termination of the outlet at the top of the flue also needs to comply with **Building Regulations**. The minimum effective height of the flue must be at least 4.5 meters from the top of the stove to the top of the flue outlet. When warm the flue draught should be between 0.1 and 0.2mb (10-20 pa). A chimney may comply with the regulations but still be subject to down draught and similar problems. A chimney terminating above the ridge level is generally less likely to suffer such problems.

If a new chimney is being provided it should fully comply with the relevant Building Regulations that specify the requirements for solid fuel burning installations.

Suitable types of chimney include the following. **Masonry chimney** built with clay or concrete liners, or a chimney block system.. These types of chimney should comply with and be installed in accordance with Building Regulations and BS6461: part1.

Factory made insulated chimney complying with BS 4543: part2 (often called 'Class1 prefabricated metal chimney') and installed in accordance with Building regulations and BS 7566: parts 1 to 4.

Installation

Due to the gradual introduction of European Chimney Standards chimneys will be specified according to their performance designation as defined in BS EN 1443 that covers the General Requirements for chimneys. The minimum performance designation required for use with solid fuel burning stove is **T450 N2 S D3**

The flue and chimney installation must be carefully checked by a competent person before fitting the stove to ensure it is suitable and will work safely.

If the chimney is old (i.e. built of brick or stone with out a liner) or being opened up for reuse additional checks and smoke testing as described in Appendix E of Approved Document J 2002 Edition should be carried out to ensure the flue and chimney are in good operating condition.

Unless the existing flue is in good condition with suitable access for collection and removal of debris, the flue size is more than 225mm (9") diameter, or 200 x 200mm square, a suitable lining of 150mm (6") diameter should be fitted. If the flue length is over 5.5metres one size larger than the appliance outlet should be fitted, (6" min.). This should be a double skin stainless steel flexible flue liner that is independently certified for use with solid fuel. Details of suitable linings for use with wood and solid fuel are given in the official **HETAS** guide that can be viewed on their website at www.hetas.co.uk - (Heating Equipment Testing & Approval Scheme)

It is also important that a suitable flue pipe that complies with the building Regulations is used to connect the stove to the flue in the chimney and that suitable access is provided into the flue for regular inspection and sweeping of the flue ways.

The installer should comply with the Building Regulation requirements in respect of providing a notice plate giving details on the chimney, flue lining, hearth and fireplace installation. Approved Document J of the building regulations for England and Wales is available from The Stationary Bookshops and can also be viewed at the ODPM website at www.safety.odpm.gov.uk/bregs/brads.htm

Details on the relevant Building Regulations and BS British Standards are given in the 'General Precautions' section (page 15) of this manual.

Chimneys should be as straight as possible. Horizontal runs should be avoided except where the rear outlet of the appliance is used, in which case the horizontal section should not exceed 150mm (6") in length.

If the fire appears to be working hard but produces very little output to the room it is likely that excessive draw is present in the chimney, and that heat is being sucked out of the appliance and up the chimney.

If this is the case we recommend the fitting of a draught stabiliser in preference to a flue damper, in the interests of safety and efficiency.

For All Appliances

Access for cleaning the flue should be incorporated in the system other than through the appliance (e.g. a soot door or access through the register plate). Purpose made soot doors and inspection lengths are available from manufacturers of all flue system.

Ensure that the whole length of the flue can be reached from the soot door.

Note: if the appliance is fitted with a draught stabiliser or if one is fitted to the flue pipe or chimney in the same room as the appliance, then the permanent air entry opening (or openings) should be increased by 300mm² for each kW of rated output.

**For advice on flues and chimneys contact :-
NACE (National Association of Chimney Engineers): Telephone 01526 322555
Web address: www.nace.org.uk**

Or

**NACS (National Association of Chimney Sweeps): Telephone 01785 811732
Web address: www.chimneyworks.co.uk**

Or

**HETAS (Official Body to Solid Fuel Domestic Heating Appliances): Telephone 0845 634 5626
Web address: www.hetas.co.uk**

Integral boilers

Integral boilers should be connected, with flow and return connections of any circuit on opposite sides of the appliance, (cross flowed), to indirect hot water tank/system, adding Fernox or similar corrosion inhibitor to prevent corrosion and formation of lime scale.

It is also essential that the water temperature remains in excess of 45° centigrade (Celsius). The gravity circuit return should be fitted with a pipe thermostat, which will activate a cut-out on the radiator circulating pump, should the temperature fall below this level. (45°C)

Connecting pipe work to the boiler unit.

The connected pipes should be screwed to a maximum depth of 19mm from the face of the tapping boss, (1.25" BSP, parallel). Steel integral boilers should only be connected to an indirect hot water tank system

Note:

the flow and return sections of any circuit must always be opposite to the appliance. Remember to incorporate a draining plug/tap at the lowest point to facilitate draining and flushing.

Warning: If a pipe-stat is not fitted to control the radiator circulation pump then cold water corrosion can occur

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL INVALIDATE THE GUARANTEE.

CHECKING THE THERMOSTAT AND PRESETTING TO THE CORRECT DAMPER PRESSURES

PLEASE NOTE:

The thermostat has been fitted and set correctly during manufacturing. However it is advisable to check the cold setting prior to lighting the fire for the first time after installation.

To Fit / Remove the Thermostat on Tf model stoves:

For fitting and removal of the thermostat on Ti models please refer to page 20.

1. Carefully pull the thermostat knob of the shaft
2. Remove access cover plate (No.2 Pozi screw driver required)
3. Remove the two M5 screws that secure the thermostat housing. The thermostat is now free
4. On the rear of the stove, remove the thermostat sensor from its pocket, carefully push it through the hole in the corner cut-out of the stove. Take care not to kink the copper tube.
5. Withdraw the thermostat from the aperture.
6. If you are fitting a new thermostat you will to remove the knob extension shaft held in place by one M4 grub screw
7. Re-fit is the reverse of the above procedure

See below if adjustment is required

Adjustment of the thermostat:

With the control knob set fully clockwise (past No.8) the damper plate should have a gap of approximately 23mm between the damper edge and the stove inner body face, measured at the furthest point from the control knob and in line with the actuation shaft. Take care to measure this gap parallel to the actuation arm centre line.

If this is not the case adjust by slackening off the lock nut and turning the adjusting nut on the damper plate. When the cold setting distance has been correctly set re-tighten the lock nut.

Installation Ti Models

Additional Information for Inset stoves (Ti 40B)

Builders opening / chimney breast

Stratford Ti 40 fires are designed to be fitted into a rectangular recess not less than 400mm (15 3/4") deep, not less 400mm (15 3/4") wide, and not less than 550mm (21 1/2") high, the so-called '**Standard Builders Opening**'

The fireplace surround should be vertical, and with a flat surface against which the unit can be sealed. The height and width of the flat surface required will vary according to the model being installed. Where the unit is to be fitted into an existing opening it will normally be necessary to cut a hole through the chimney breast so that the flue connector can be fitted between the appliance and the chimney flue. Care must be taken to avoid damaging the lintel. For boiler models it may be necessary to cut access holes through the sides or chimney breast so that flow and return pipes can be connected to the appliance.

Flue

If using an insulated steel flue ensure that the manufacturers directions are followed. Take special note that the first 450mm of the flue should be single skin cast iron or heavy-duty steel flue.

When flue lining is fitted (stainless steel or pumice chimney systems) it should be supported independently from the appliance, i.e. with clips, brackets flue lintels, etc. NOT simply resting on top of the appliance. It should be possible to remove the fire for maintenance work.

Checking the thermostat

Remove the thermostat knob by pulling off, lift the side panel up and pull to the left, to remove the opposite side repeat the above procedure.

The control knob which is inside the fire for despatch, is fitted on to the shaft through a hole in the left side casing. It is however advisable to check the cold setting of the thermostat before installing and running the appliance. This is best seen from the inside of the appliance with the grate, fuel retainer bars, ash pan, etc., removed.

With the thermostat control knob set at minimum, the damper should be just touching the side of the ash pit chamber all round the air inlet grill.

With the control knob set to maximum (No.8) and the damper plate parallel with the arm, there should be a gap of approximately 23mm between the body and the edge of the damper plate furthest from the control shaft.

If the cold setting does require adjustment it will be necessary to remove the front trim to give access to the thermostat. To do this first remove the control knob from the thermostat shaft, then slacken the screws which fix the casing to the unit front. A screwdriver can be inserted through the slots on the radius corner of the casing. The back of the casing laps over the flange of the unit front. Lift the casing and pull forward to remove. Adjust the thermostat setting by slackening off the lock nut.

When adjustment is completed replace the casing on the unit front and refit the control knob onto the thermostat shaft.

Installation

Fill the space around the appliance level with the top of the unit with a Vermiculite / cement mortar (6 parts Vermiculite granules to 1 part Portland cement).

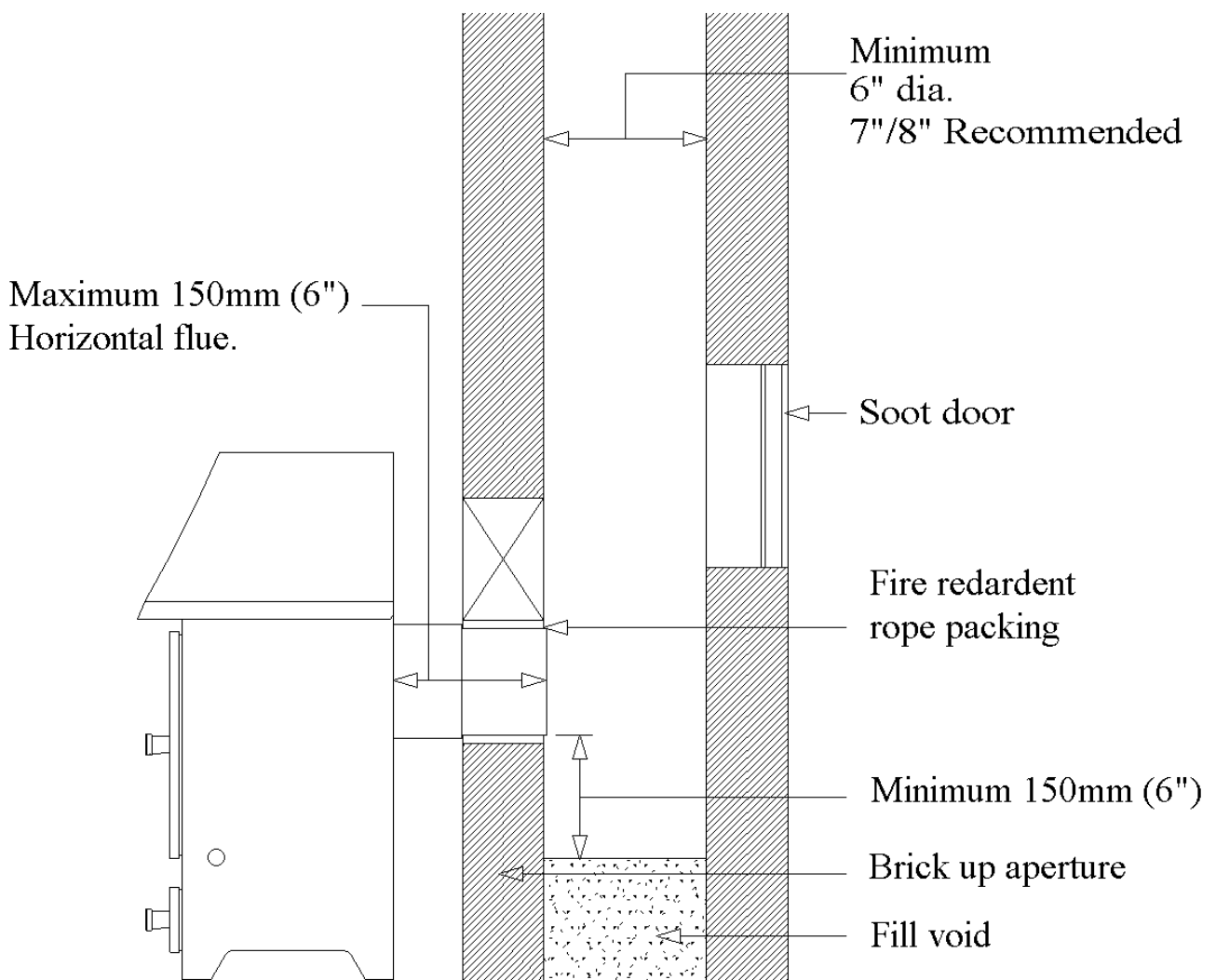
The flue socket in the appliance is designed to receive 5" or 6" nominal cast iron or heavy duty steel pipe.

The flue pipe should be caulked in with asbestos rope and fire cement.

The length of the connector pipe will depend on the distance between the top of the appliance and the bottom of the chimney, but should be at least 300mm (12").

Fill the remaining space around the connector with the vermiculite / cement mix to a level where the pipe is effectively sealed in the chimney flue, ensuring that the flue gases can only be discharged into the flue way.

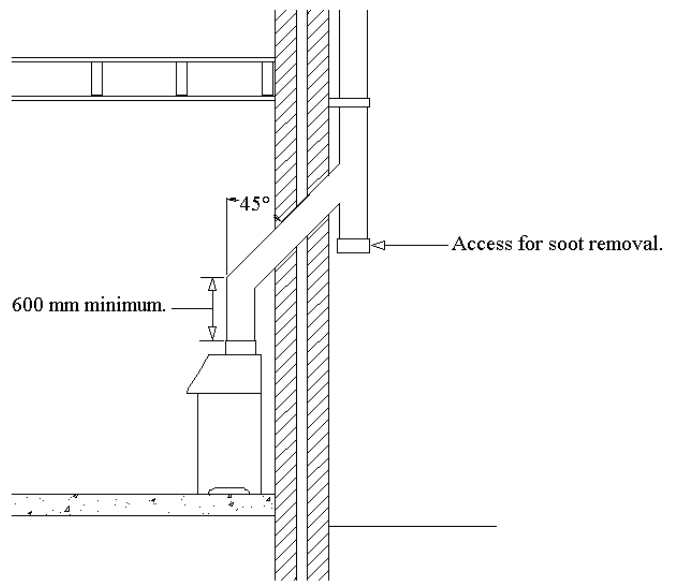
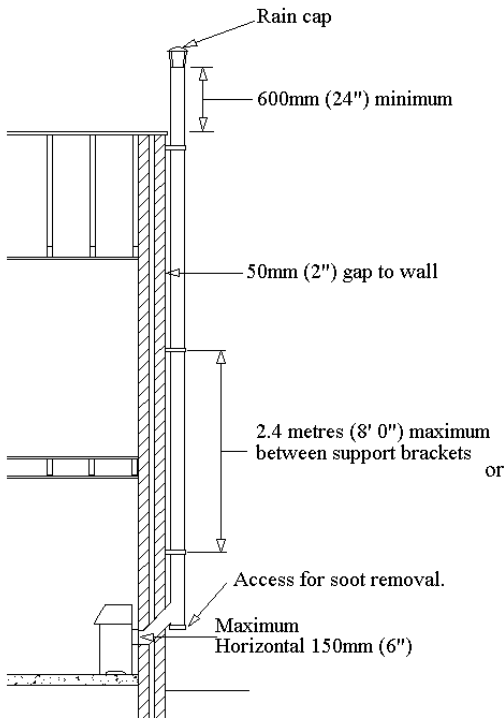
Reinstate the brickwork to the chimney breast and make good. Remember to make provision for access to the boiler connection for routine observation and maintenance. Replace parts previously removed and check unit thoroughly.



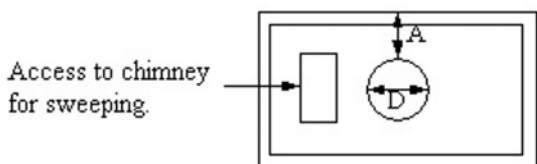
REAR FLUE OUTLET

Installation

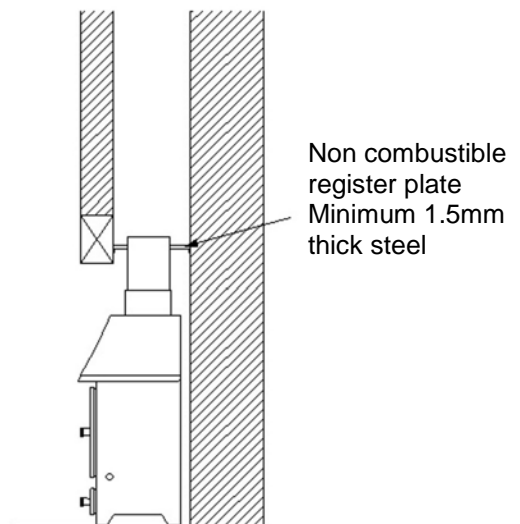
TYPICAL METAL INSULATED CHIMNEY SYSTEM.
 TO BE INSTALLED WITH THE CHIMNEY MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTION.
 BUILD REF. BS7566 P11-4



Plan view of register plate and clearances for non insulated flues

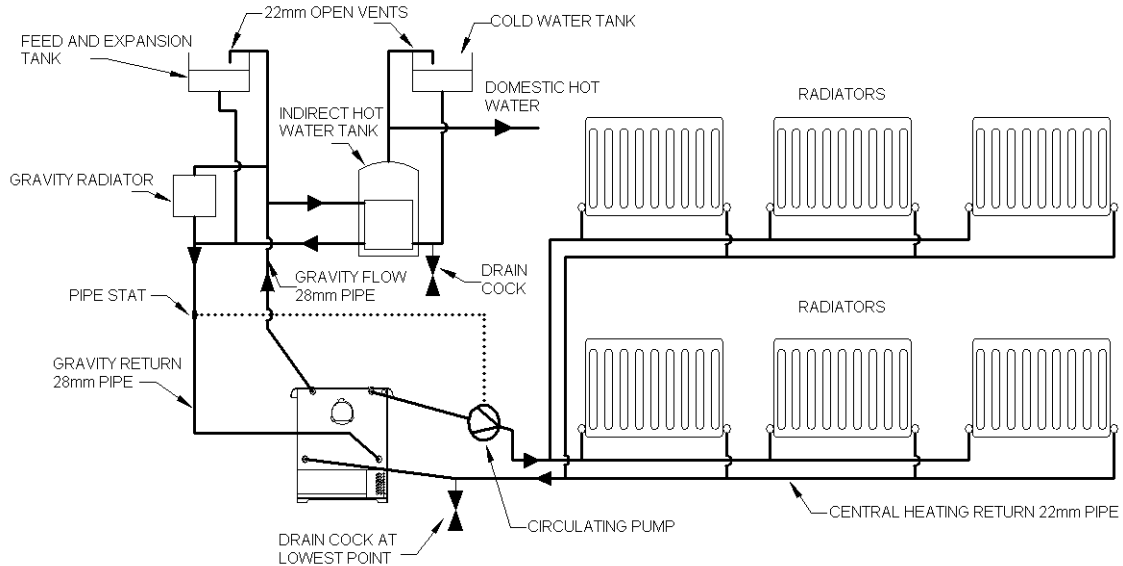


A (Minimum clearance for non-insulated flue) =
 1.5 x D to a non-combustible surface/material
 or
 3 x D to a combustible surface/material

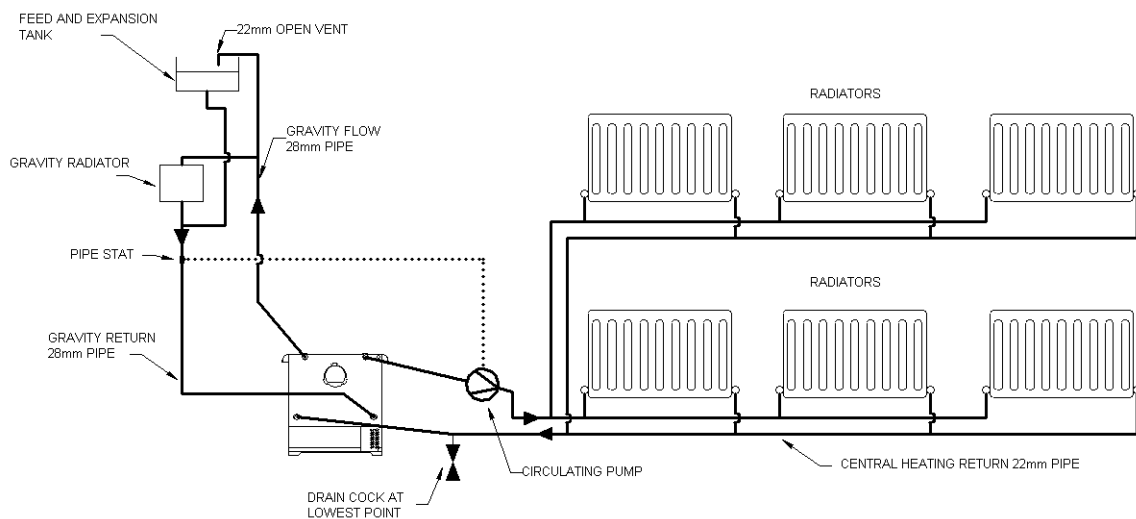


Top flue Outlet

Central Heating and Domestic Hot water System Using Four Boiler Tapings



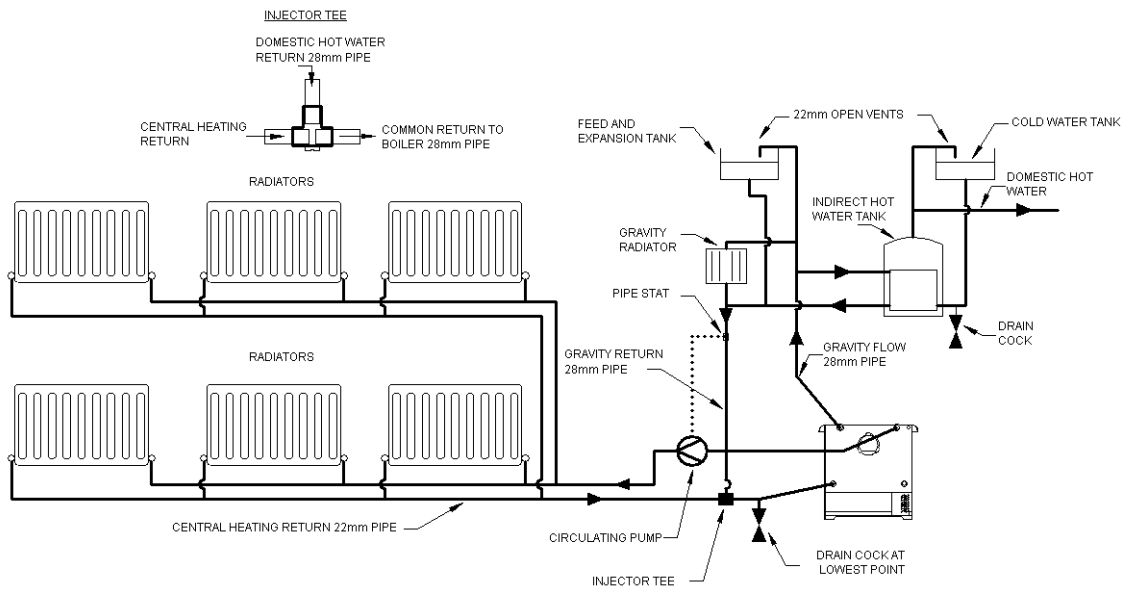
Central Heating Without Domestic Hot water System Using Four Boiler Tapings



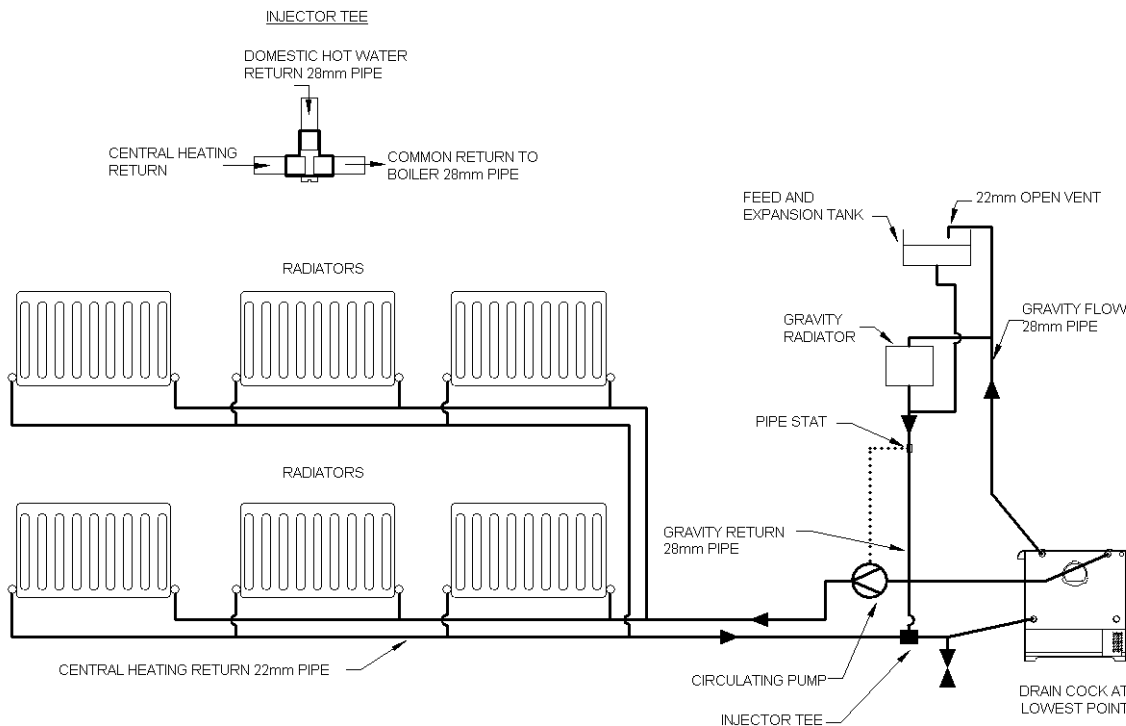
Note: Diagrammatic representation only. Design and calculations for individual systems should always be carried out by a qualified heating engineer

Installation

Central Heating and Domestic Hot water System Using Three Boiler Tapings



Central Heating Without Domestic Hot water System Using Three Boiler Tapings

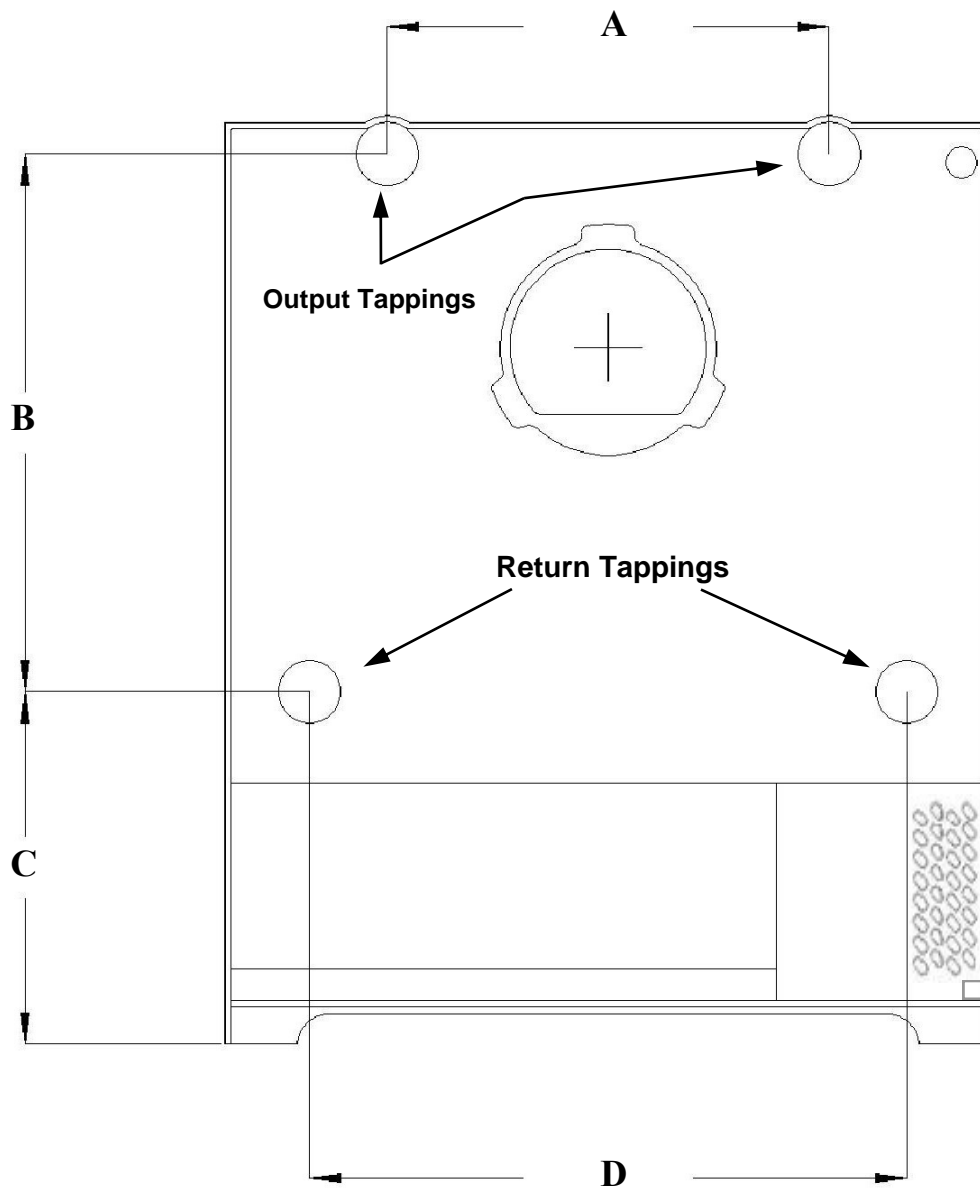


Note: Diagrammatic representation only. Design and calculations for individual systems should always be carried out by a qualified heating engineer

Boiler Tapping Positions

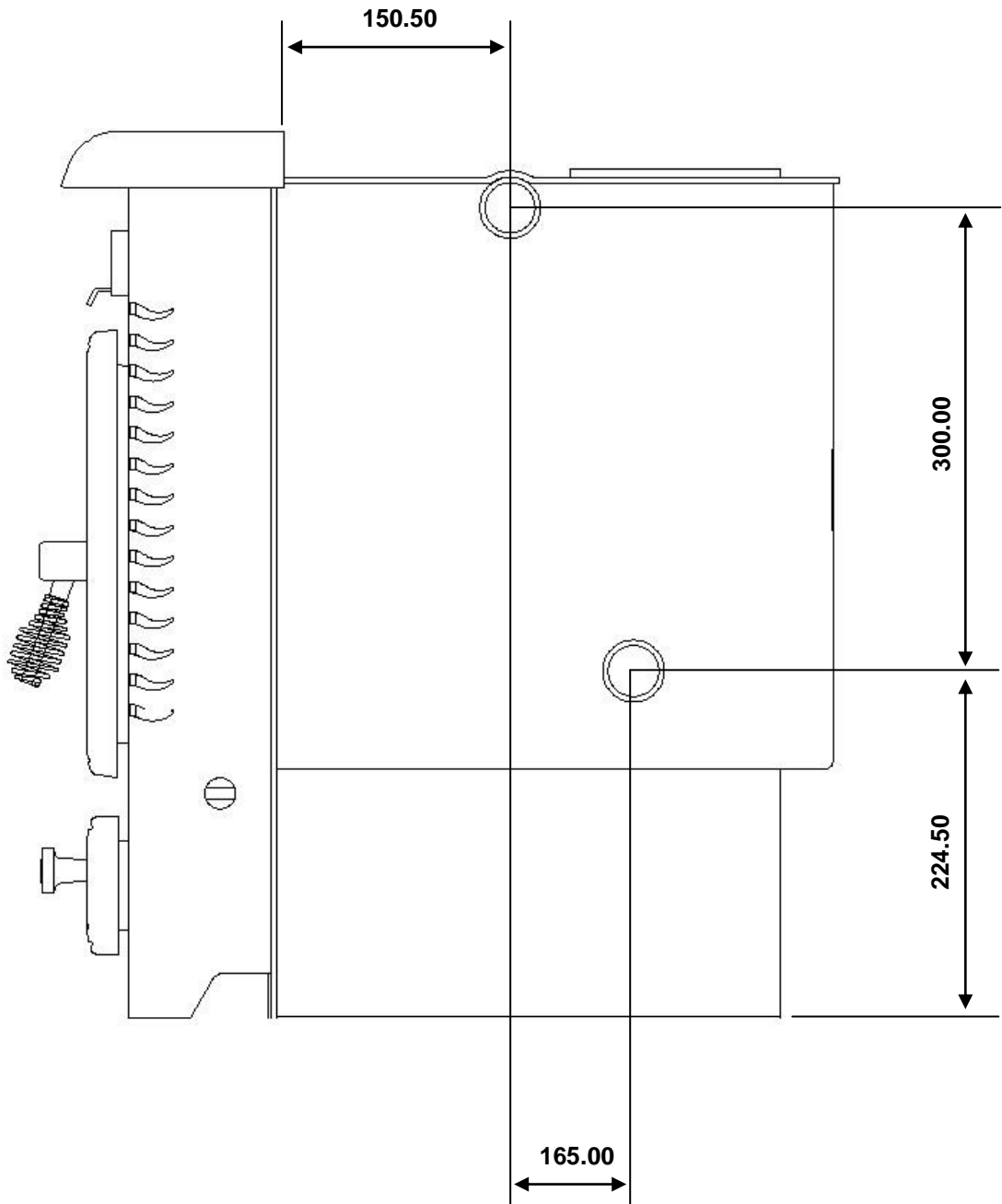
Boiler Tapping Positions

Dimensions (mm)	Tf30b	Tf50b	Tf70b	Tf90b
A	284	383	432	432
B	345	378	400	400
C	226	243	285	285
D	384	484	580	580



Boiler Tapping Positions

Stratford Ti 40 Inset Boiler tapping Positions



All dimensions in mm

WATER CONNECTIONS

Heating system

The size of the heating system that can be run, will depend on the output rating of the appliance. It will be necessary to work out the heat loss calculations for the system proposed in order to establish the kW/Hr rating. An appliance that will meet this figure should be chosen. (For boiler outputs please refer to the sales brochures)

The constructional requirements of installing and connecting the appliance also need to be taken into account when selecting. Design calculations for individual heating systems should be carried out by a qualified heating engineer. In many cases your supplier will be able to offer advice and assistance

Direct Systems

The **Stratford Tf and Ti** stoves are **NOT** suitable for connecting to **Direct** domestic hot water systems. They are designed for use with **Indirect** systems only.

Indirect Systems

The domestic Hot water Circuit

To connect the indirect hot water cylinder use 28mm copper pipes. Ensure that the pipes rise continuously to the cylinder.

Ensure that runs are not too long, i.e. 6 metres maximum each for flow and return. Install the cylinder above the level of the fire, and as close to it as possible. (within reason the higher the cylinder the faster the circulation).

Ensure no valves are present in the pipes.

In addition to providing hot water the primary circuit is essential in providing a 'Heat Leak' radiator to absorb excessive heat produced in the event of the circulating pump shutting down

Heat is produced in varying quantities while the stove is alight and care must be taken to ensure that effective circulation can occur around the primary circuit to carry the heat away and thus prevent boiling.

The output of any radiator installed as a 'Heat Leak' should not be less than 10% of the rated output of the appliance to which it is connected. The radiator should not be fitted with a control valve as it should never be turned off or down. The hot water cylinder must be indirect with a minimum capacity of 110 litres, conforming to BS 1566 part 1.

Primary flow and return pipes should be 28mm diameter. The cylinder should be installed at a higher level than the appliance and as close to it as possible. The flow and return pipes should not be longer than 6 metres each and should rise continually from the boiler to the cylinder.

A radiator of approximately 2m² surface area should be connected into the primary circuit. If installed in the bathroom it provides a means of drying towels in the summer.

Safety Vent Circuit

This circuit consists of a cold feed pipe and a separate expansion pipe, and expansion tank. The possibility that water in the stove boiler may boil can never be completely ruled out, and it is therefore vital to ensure that cold water can be provided to the boiler and steam vented from it at all times.

The expansion tank should have a capacity of at least 7% of the systems total water capacity. The cold water feed pipe should be at least 22mm in diameter.

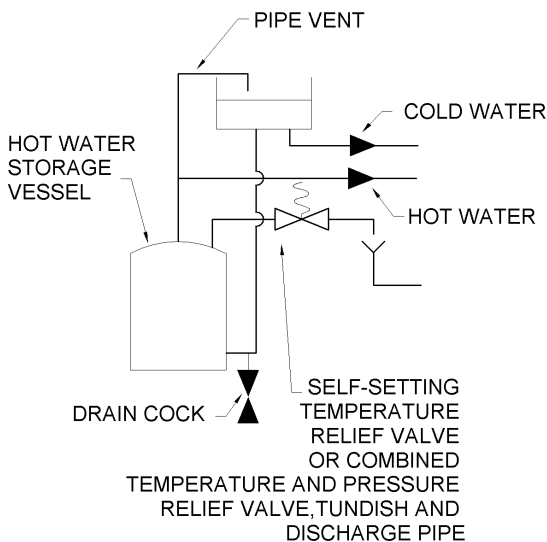
There must not be any shut-off valves in the circuit. Pipes should be run so as to avoid air locks. A safety relief valve should be fitted into the expansion pipe close to the boiler. The expansion pipe should not be branched off from the cold water feed pipe to ensure it cannot be blocked by any settlement matter originating from the expansion tank

It is often possible and good practise to utilise the primary flow and return as part of the safety circuit. The ball valve should be copper, the overflow pipe from the expansion tank should be 28mm diameter copper. All pipes in unheated spaces must be lagged.

Installation

Temperature and Pressure Relief Valve

With solid fuel appliances it is not practical to provide a sufficiently rapid reaction for shutting down the fuel in the event of a sudden rise in water temperature and a temperature valve or preferably, a combined temperature and pressure relief valve should be installed to operate in the event of high water temperatures occurring. See diagram below.



HOT WATER SYSTEM

Before handing over the installation to the customer it is strongly recommended that the appliance is lit and the functioning of the chimney, hot water and heating system is checked.

A checklist (Pre-Lighting checks) appears in the Operating Instructions, but in addition to this the installer should:-

- Operate the heating system and set the pump head.
- Balance the radiators.
- Re-vent and ensure there are no air locks

- Check the circulation round the primary system and the heat leak radiator.
- Be sure that all the chimney is operating and that ALL smoke and fumes are vented to the atmosphere through the chimney terminal.
- Check all joints and seals
- Clean the outside of the appliance to prevent any stains from becoming permanently burnt on.
- Check the flue draught which should read 0.1 to 0.2mbar.

Hot Water system Check list




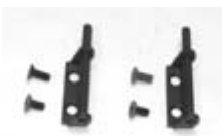


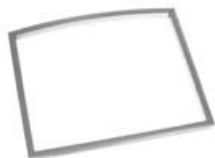
The following details **MUST** be checked and completed in full by the installer at the time of installation. Please answer all questions as fully as possible. **Arada Ltd.** can not be held responsible for the flue, chimney or for the stove installation.

HOT WATER SYSTEMS	
Is boiler cross-flowed?	YES/NO
Are the pipes correctly sized?	YES/NO
What is the calculated output required to heat the system?	
Is a heat leak fitted?	YES/NO
What is the return water temperature?	
Is the pump thermostatically controlled by a pipe stat?	YES/NO
What is the height and distance of the hot water tank above the stove?	


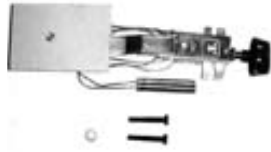

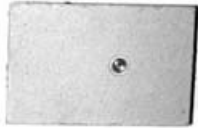


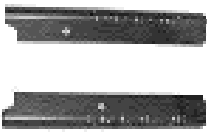


Parts List

Part Description	Visual Aid (Not to Scale)	Tf 30b Part No.	Tf 50b Part No.	Tf 70b Part No.	Tf 90b Part No.	Ti 40b Part No.
1. Fuel Retainers		AFS152	AFS153	AFS153	AFS153	AFS152
2. Throat Plate		AFS030A	AFS031	AFS034	AFS035	AFS032
3. Grate Bar set		AFS001	AFS001	AFS002	AFS003	AFS003
4. Hot Plate		AFS010	AFS010	AFS012	AFS012	N/A
5. Operating Tool		AFS008	AFS008	AFS008	AFS008	AFS008
6. Ashpan		AFS050	AFS050	AFS052A	AFS053A	AFS054
7. Flue Spigot		AFS009	AFS009	AFS011	AFS011	N/A

Parts List

Part Description	Visual Aid (Not to Scale)	Tf 30b Part No.	Tf 50b Part No.	Tf 70b Part No.	Tf 90b Part No.	Ti 40b Part No.
8. Airwash		AFS1077	AFS1077	AFS1077	AFS1077	AFS1077
9. Glass replacement Kit, c/w gasket		AFS088	AFS090	AFS090	AFS090	AFS088
10. Glass clips & gasket		AFS089	AFS091	AFS091	AFS091	AFS089
11. Hinge kit, comprising 2 hinges and 4 screws		AFS047	AFS047	AFS047	AFS047	AFS047
12. Fire door rope kit, c/w door rope glue		AFS048	AFS048	AFS048	AFS048	AFS048
13. Main Door c/w handle, glass, gasket clips & seal		AFS200	AFS201	AFS201	AFS201	AFS200
14. Decorative door - -surround		AFS095	AFS096	AFS096	AFS096	AFS095

Parts List

Part Description	Visual Aid (Not to Scale)	Tf 30b Part No.	Tf 50b Part No.	Tf 70b Part No.	Tf 90b Part No.	Ti 40b Part No.
15. Fire door locking assy.		AFS204	AFS204	AFS204	AFS204	AFS204
16. Thermostat assembly, Inc, damper Control knob And screws		AFS020	AFS020	AFS020	AFS020	AFS023
17. Thermostat control knob		AFS022	AFS022	AFS022	AFS022	AFS022
18. Thermostat damper plate		AFS021	AFS021	AFS021	AFS021	AFS021
19. Fire bed surround		AFS007	AFS007	AFS007	AFS007	AFS007
20. Replacement comb c/w extension shaft		AFS168A	AFS170A	AFS172A	AFS172A	AFS062
21. Spare Ti40 side trim		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	AFS1147
22. Replacement rear grate bar support		AFS075A	AFS077A	AFS082A	AFS082A	AFS079
23. Replacement Interlock casting		AFS015A	AFS015A	AFS015A	AFS015A	AFS015A

Guarantee

Once again we would like to thank you for buying a Stratford multifuel boiler stove.

When you buy an **Stratford stove**, you are not only buying a first class appliance - you are buying a commitment from us to look after you and your appliance for as long as you want.

Your Stratford stove carries a decreasing guarantee against manufacturing defects for a period of three years from date of purchase providing the registration card has been completed and returned to Arada, otherwise only a one year guarantee will apply. The three years guarantee applies to the main body of the fire, i.e. the steel carcass and items fixed immovably thereto.

The external paint finish and thermostat carry a one year guarantee.

Arada Ltd., cannot guarantee items which are susceptible

to breakage or damage through careless handling, dropping, etc., or through misuse of the appliance by over firing, burning petroleum coke, etc. Nor can the guarantee extend to deterioration of parts through fair wear and tear. Firebox linings, grate bars, fuel retainer bars, baffle, gasketing materials and door glass are therefore not covered by the guarantee.

The guarantee is conditional upon the appliance being serviced and checked annually by a qualified heating engineer, with documentation to be retained and to be produced in the event of a claim being made.

Claims are not valid where the installation does not conform to appropriate Building Regulations.

Parts will be repaired or replaced at the discretion of **Arada Ltd.** The price of replacement shall be shared by the manufacturer and purchaser as follows:

- During the first year of purchase the manufacturer will pay 100% of the cost of parts only.
- During the second year the manufacturer will pay two thirds of the cost and the purchaser one third.

- During the third year the manufacturer will pay one third of the cost and the purchaser two-thirds.

USE OF SPARE PARTS OTHER THAN THOSE SUPPLIED BY Arada LTD WILL INVALIDATE THE APPLIANCE GUARANTEE.

If your appliance proves to be defective as a result of faulty materials or workmanship during guarantee, we will repair or replace it FREE OF CHARGE as long as the fire has been installed according to the manuals instruction and the Final Installation Check List on p29 has been completed and signed by a suitably qualified engineer at the time of installation.

All Guarantee periods commence on the date of purchase and are non-transferable.

Our Guarantee is offered as an addition to your statutory rights.

If you think your fire is not working correctly or in the event of a breakdown, **please call your local dealer.**

When you contact them, they will want to know:

1. Your Name, Address/Post Code and Telephone Number
2. Serial Number
3. Clear and concise details of the fault

Final Factory Check List

Model..... Serial No.....



Quality	
Finish	
Parts	
Flue Outlet	
Hot Plate	
Fuel Retainer Bars	
Grate Bars	
Fire Bed Surrounds	
Throat Plate	
Air Wash	
Door Catches	
Interlock	
Ash Pan	
Operating Tool	
Thermostat	
Operating Instruction	

*I've checked it
and its O.K.*

Assembled by.....

Checked by.....

Date of Purchase.....

Name and Address of Supplier.....

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