



THE CLIFTON COLLECTION

Clifton 5W Woodburner



USER GUIDE

PLEASE RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE
Version 1 : Jan 2023

Contents:

- 1: The Clean Air Act 1993 & smoke control areas
- 2: Unpacking & Assembly of your stove
- 3: Important Information about installation and using the stove
- 4: Operating Instructions
- 5: Safety Notices
- 6: Maintenance
- 7: Trouble Shooting
- 8: Commissioning & Handover
- 9: Technical Drawings & Performance Data

Thanks for buying our stove Please read these instructions carefully

It is a LEGAL REQUIREMENT that the installation of all new or replacement wood or solid fuel heating appliance obtain building control approval from your local authority or the installation work must be carried out through a government approved competent persons scheme. A list of all competent person schemes can be found:

www.gov.uk/guidance/competent-person-scheme-current-schemes-and-how-schemes-are-authorised

All local regulations, including those referring to National & European standards, need to be complied with when installing the appliance.

This stove should not be installed into a chimney or flue system that serves other heating appliances.

Any manufacturer's instructions must not be taken as overriding statutory requirements.

Our company will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental loss or injury however caused.

Please note details and specifications contained herein are correct at the time of going to print. We reserve the right to change specifications at any time without prior notice.

1 : The Clean air act 1993 and smoke control areas

Under the Clean Air Act local authorities may declare the whole or part of the district of the authority to be a smoke control area. It is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of a building, from a furnace or from any fixed boiler if located in a designated smoke control area. It is also an offence to acquire an “unauthorised fuel” for use within a smoke control area unless it is used in an “exempt” appliance (“exempted” from the controls which generally apply in the smoke control area).

In England appliances are exempted by publication on a list by the Secretary of State in accordance with changes made to sections 20 and 21 of the Clean Air Act 1993 by section 15 of the Deregulation Act 2015. Similarly, in Scotland appliances are exempted by publication on a list by Scottish Ministers under section 50 of the Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014.

In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorised by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

Further information on the requirements of the Clean Air Act can be found here at:
www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules

Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

As the customary practice in the UK requires that an exempt appliance has to be constructed or adapted in such manner that it is impractical to operate it in a way whereby significant smoke will be emitted,

The Clifton 5W has been recommended for burning wood logs in a smoke control area. The Clifton 5W is fitted with a permanent stop preventing closure of the secondary air control/air wash control (slide plate located under the stove).

Appliance Specification

The stove is a freestanding appliance made of steel and equipped with a cast iron door. The combustion chamber is lined with vermiculite bricks to the sides rear & base and is equipped with a vermiculite and steel baffle. Air supply is regulated by two controllers positioned below the loading door; one for primary air and one for secondary air (air wash). A grate and ash pan are present. The flue outlet is as standard selected for top exit but can be changed to the rear if required.

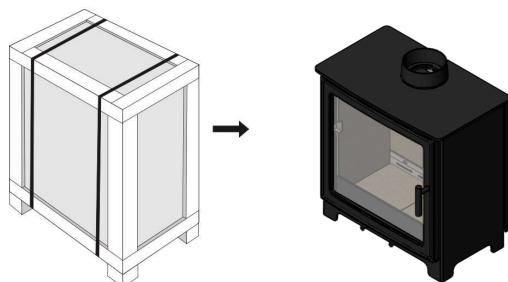
2. Unpacking & Assembly of your stove



WARNING: DUE TO THE WEIGHT OF THE STOVE IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TWO PEOPLE ARE REQUIRED TO MOVE & PERFORM THE UNPACKING AND ASSEMBLY

2.1 Remove the outer packaging

Carefully remove the packing straps and lift off the upper crate. Remove the plastic bag & take down to the base of the stove. Ensure the plastic bag is disposed of correctly and kept away from children.



2.2 Unpacking

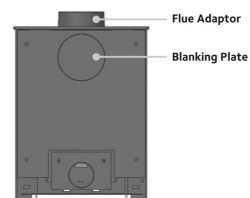
Before assembling, please check contents against the following list and advise your dealer immediately if any parts are missing

- 1 x Stove body
- 1 x Flue Spigot with Fireproof Gasket
- 1 x Firebox Primary Baffle plate A
- 1 x Firebox Secondary Baffle plate B
- 1 x Flue Blanking Plate
- 1 x Operating Tool
- 1 x Vermiculite brick set
- 1 x Heat resistant glove
- 1 x Fixing Kit

2.3 Assembly

Open the door and remove, flue spigot and fixing kit from inside the stove.

1. Sit the stove upright and attach the flue spigot for top exit (as pictured), using the screws supplied. Ensure the fireproof gasket is correctly seated in the base of the flue adaptor.
2. Install the blanking plate to the alternative flue exit opening. If rear exit flue configuration is to be used, the blanking plate will be fitted to the top exit on the stove and the spigot to the rear.



3: Important Information about installation and using the stove

Before installation and/or use of this appliance please read these instructions carefully to ensure that all requirements are fully understood.

This appliance must be installed by a registered engineer, or approved by building control, failure to do so may endanger life and property. All local regulations including those referring to national & European standards need to be complied to when installing the appliance. The appliance is not suitable for installation in a shared flue system.

All the below instructions should work in conjunction with building regulations document J, if there is a variation the most stringent requirement should be adhered to.

Chimney/flue

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. Minimum chimney height is 4.5m and the recommended minimum diameter is 150mm wherever possible for safety margin and performance. Check that the chimney is in good condition, dry and free from cracks and obstructions. The diameter of the flue should not be less than 125mm (spigot diameter) at any point and not greater 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. When using a liner, a 5" (125mm) flexible flue liner is permitted to be used on these appliances providing that the users only burns, well seasoned or kiln dried wood logs with the air limiter fitted in in full accordance with the wood burning instructions. A 6" 150mm liner is always better where it is possible to use one.

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 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.

Flue Draught : (Working range 12-25 Pascals)

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.

Hearths:

A non combustible superimposed hearth must extend at least 225mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side. 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 shall 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.

(Please see Building regs. Document J for further information)

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, including any direct outside air connection where used.

Document J of the Building Regulations states that (except in recently built properties) purpose provided ventilation is not required in England and Wales unless the appliance nominal 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 excessive 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 for detailed guidance especially in new build properties where purpose provided ventilation may be required.

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. If unavoidable the appliance must be checked with Approved Document A.D. 1.21 and necessary action taken. HETAS can provide pressure test procedure guidance to check safe operation of the stove and flue.

Clearances:

Materials above the stove are far more likely to overheat than materials alongside or below. A guideline limiting temperature for solid timber (not surface finishes) is approximately 80-85 degrees C with a normal ambient room temperature. Temperatures of combustible materials can be substantially lowered with a simple heat shield constructed of a non-combustible material (e.g. metal or fireproof board etc.) and a small air gap (25mm) between the shield and combustible material. See Hetas technical notes TN_0023

Distances to Combustibles			
Model	Sides	Rear	Front
Clifton 5W	350mm	350mm	1000mm

The stove can be recessed in a suitable sized non-combustible fireplace or stood close to non-combustible materials, but a permanent free air gap of 100mm is recommended around the sides, 300mm above & at least 50mm at the back of the stove to obtain optimum heat output and for access to the stove for removal and maintenance. These sizes may be reduced to 50mm but may affect heat output to the room.

For corner installations the same guidelines apply but consideration should be taken to allow for the door to be fully opened.

Curtains and soft furnishings should be a minimum of 1m away from the appliance.

In accordance with Building regulations all non-combustible walls closer than 400mm to the stove should be at least 75mm thick. For practical reasons the back wall of the fireplace recess and the hearth should be made of non- combustible material.

CO Alarm:

Building Regulations require that whenever a new or replacement fixed solid fuel or wood/biomass appliance is installed in a dwelling a carbon monoxide alarm must be fitted in the same room as the appliance. Further guidance is available in BS EN50292:2002 and from the alarm manufacturer's instructions. Provision of an alarm must not be considered a substitute for either installing the appliance correctly or ensuring regular servicing and maintenance of the appliance and chimney system.

4. Operating Instructions

Door Handle

The door handle is located to the right hand side of the door. Turn the handle to open.

Air Controls

Keep all air controls inlets & outlets clean and free from debris or ash at all times . Do not leave air controls fully open unless monitoring the fire. Do not use with the door open. Over firing will cause damage and as a result will not be covered by any warranty

Primary Air

The primary air control regulates the air entering the firebox chamber supplying air below the fuel bed. Primary air is controlled through the lever at the bottom of the door this is the left hand lever. Push in to restrict air & pull out to increase air supply. This provides a primary air draught which passes under the grate through the fuel bed. The primary air intakes can be adjusted to control the fire in combustion chamber for smokeless fuels. It is not necessary to use primary air for burning wood, unless boosting a low fire bed or your flue draught is very low. Operation of the air controls fully open can cause excess smoke and must not be used fully open for long periods of time.

Secondary Air

The secondary air control regulates the air entering the firebox chamber, supplying an over draught of air to the fuel bed. Secondary air is controlled through the lever at the bottom of the door this is the right hand lever. Push in to restrict air & pull out to increase air supply. The appliance is fitted with an "air wash system" which assists in keeping the fire as visible as possible this does not eliminate periodic cleaning of the ceramic glass. Operation of the air controls fully open can cause excess smoke and must not be used fully open for long periods of time.

The Clean Air act restrictor will deliberately prevent full closure of this lever.

Tertiary Air

This stove appliance comes fitted with a draught controlled tertiary air system that burns otherwise non-combusted gasses thus increasing heat output, decreasing unwanted emissions and improving efficiency. The Tertiary air supply to the stove is controlled automatically by the draught in the flue and firebox. There is no user adjustment. At certain stages of burning you will notice "Whisps" of flame emerging near the air holes to the rear of the stove. This is not always visible depending upon the fuels used and burn cycle stage so there is nothing untoward if it cannot be seen.

Firebase

It is said wood burns best on a bed of ash, but excessive build up of wood ash on the base of the stove is not recommended. Do not allow the ash to build up over the log retainer.

Fuels

This stove is fitted with a vermiculite lined firebox. Thus is only suitable for use for burning dry, well seasoned logs (<20% moisture) wood.

The main causes of burning problems with wood stoves is due to excessively damp wood. Wood can appear perfectly dry on the outside steel contain 40 to 50% water on the inside moisture meter can be purchased from stove and equipment suppliers. If you wish to check your wood source is correct split log and check the inside as well as the outside & ends.

Note that the stove has been recommended for use in Smoke Control Area when burning wood logs. This stoves can be used in Smoke Control Areas when burning other authorised wood style replacement fuels. A list of authorised fuels is available online:

<http://smokecontrol.defra.gov.uk/fuels.php>

Should difficulties arising over fuel quality or suitability please contact your local approved fuel merchant.

We do not recommend slumber or all night burning on this appliance.

Burning Wood

When burning wood it's in fact, the volatile gases released from the wood, that burn and this requires a supply of air coming from above the fuel. For this reason we use all the air supplies while igniting the stove, then reduce this to air coming from the air wash system and overdraft once established. As much as 40% of the heat from burning wood is obtained from secondary combustion and this can be severely hampered by air entering the firebox from below the fuel

Move the secondary air slider (right hand lever) by pulling fully out (Open) for maximum air to start or revive a wood fire. Returning the lever in will reduce the air supply progressively to reduce the burn rate.

The maximum position will supply a boost of air to get new fuel burning rapidly in order to minimise smoke. Do not leave on maximum setting as this will lead to over firing damage.

If the embers have died down and the fire box temperature is too low, it can be difficult to get the logs to start burning again, when this happens, you can save reduce these embers by using the primary air slider (left-hand lever) pulling fully out (open) this turbo feature boosts primary air flow in from below to revive the embers so that the new wood can catch. After a short time & flames are seen above the logs push the lever back in. This primary lever should only be used on start up and for boosting as described above. Excessive use of primary air / boosting can cause

The refuelling intervals at nominal heat output will be approximately 45mins to 1.5 hours but this will depend on fuel quality & draught from the chimney which will differ in each installation. You may load wood higher in the stove than solid mineral fuel, but wood or logs are not permitted above the tertiary air holes, do not touch the baffle or Ceramic glass.

Wood burns most efficiently when established with the primary air controls (Left) closed and the secondary control partially open. Moving the secondary control will control the burn rate of the stove.

Wood burns best with a layer of ash on the fuel bed, and care should be taken to only remove surplus residue from the stove timely.

We recommend you only use dry, seasoned wood as fuels; the wood should have been cut, split and stacked for at least one year in a circulating air surround to dry out. Otherwise, wet or unseasoned wood will cause tar deposits in the stove and unsatisfactory heat output will occur.

We recommend the use of wood logs with a moisture content of less than 20% for stoves. Burning wet or unseasoned wood will create excess smoke emissions, tar deposits in the stove and chimney and will not produce a satisfactory heat output. Wood fuel purchased from an approved source may still require some drying out to remove surface water before use.

The main causes of burning problems with wood stoves is due to excessively damp wood. Wood can appear perfectly dry on the outside or ends but still contain 40-50% water on the inside. A moisture meter can be purchased from your retailer or fuel suppliers if you wish to check your wood source is correct. Split a log and check the inside as well as the outside or ends.

Using your appliance for the first time

The stove needs to bed in and to allow the rope glue & paint to cure correctly. We suggest three small kindling only fires to start each time allowing the appliance to return back to room temperature.

During these first small fires you may experience an unpleasant smell, fumes / haze as the paint cures, the is non toxic but for your comfort open some windows to ventilate the room. This will dissipate with use. Do not touch the paint during this time. Use small fires first slowly increasing the size and temperatures to enable the various parts to expand normally.

Lighting the stove

First open the primary & secondary air supply ("Airwash") slider fully. Lay some fully dry small or split logs on the firebox base in a crossed pattern.

Then add plenty of kindling sticks in a lattice pattern finishing with a firefighter on top of the 4 logs. Light the firefighter(s) leaving the air controls fully open, if you find it necessary to leave the door ajar. slightly for 3-5 minutes to enhance initial starting and reduce smoke emission – DO NOT leave the stove unattended.

The kindling will burn and set light to the logs by radiation and breaking down to embers gradually and with fewer emissions than the traditional logs on top methods.

Allow the fuel to reach a steady burn and usually the initial fuel can be left to burn down to embers without much further attention. Next build the fire up carefully by adding a couple of small split logs or a relatively small amount of smokeless briquettes at a time. Do not overload the fire bed with more than two or three small logs at a time. Once you have a good fire bed established across the firebox base, further fuel can be added step by step as required.

Do not be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls until the fire is really well established for some time and the fire is burning hot. Once the ignition period is well under way, push in fully the Primary lever (on Left) & gradually reduce the secondary (on Right) air control to establish the burning intensity you require.

Refuelling onto a low fire bed

If there is insufficient burning material in the fire bed to light a new fuel charge, excessive smoke emission can occur. Refuelling must be carried out onto a sufficient quantity of glowing embers and ash that the new fuel charge will ignite in a reasonable period. If there are too few embers in the fire bed, add suitable kindling to prevent excessive smoking or on low embers use the primary air slider (left-hand lever) pulling fully out (open) this turbo feature boosts primary air flow in from below to revive the embers so that the new wood can catch. After a short time & flames are seen above the logs push the lever back in. This primary lever should only be used on start up and for boosting as described above. Excessive or long periods of use of the primary air / boosting can cause over-firing and invalidate your warranty

Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this user guide should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke. We suggest that you refuel every 45 minutes to 1.5 hours, dependent on fuel. Never load fuel above the tertiary air holes or allow it to touch the glass or baffle.

The recommended maximum dimensions of wood logs are as specified below:

Model	Max fuel load	Max log length	Max log Dia
Clifton 5W	1.8kg	350mm	90 mm

Operation of the stove with the door open or left ajar for long periods of time can cause excessive smoke and spillage into the room. This will also lead to excessive air to the fire and cause over firing.

Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself when the fuel is consumed so there is no need to close the air control towards the end of the burn.

However 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 go out due to lack of air, but it will also cause the glass to blacken/grey out as the fire dies down. If you want to revive the fire it is recommended that the secondary air controls are opened fully first followed by the primary air control until revived.

Warning!

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

Shut down for prolonged periods

If the appliance is to be left unused for a prolonged period of time then it should be given a thorough clean to remove ash and unburned fuel residues. Allow a decent flow of air through the stove to reduce condensation and possible corrosion damage; leave all the air controls fully open. It is important that the flue connection, baffles and the chimney are cleaned prior to lighting up after a prolonged shutdown period.

5. Safety Notes for your Guidance

This appliance is **NOT** suitable for use in a shared flue.

This appliance should **NEVER** be operated with the doors open.

NEVER clean the glass when the stove is hot. ALWAYS use stove glass cleaner, which is available from DIY and stove retailers, only when the stove is cool.

DO NOT use an aerosol spray on or near the stove when it is alight.

DO NOT use liquid fuels in this appliance.

NEVER leave the stove unattended for long periods without first adjusting the controls to a safe setting – careful air supply control should be exercised at all times.

DO NOT modify the appliance as it could result in damage to the appliance or injury to users.

DO NOT fit an extractor fan in the same room as this appliance.

FIRES CAN BE DANGEROUS – Always use a fireguard standard BS 8423:2002 in the presence of children, the elderly or the infirm.

It is essential that the fire has adequate air supply for combustion and ventilation. Apertures provided for this purpose shall not be restricted.

DO NOT OVER-FIRE – 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 to immediately prevent the over-firing.

Warning – Fume Emissions

Properly installed and operated, this appliance will not emit fumes. Occasional fumes from de-ashing and refuelling may occur. Persistent fume emission must be stopped.

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

- Open doors and windows to ventilate room
- Put the fire out, or safely dispose of the fuel from the appliance.
- Check for flue chimney blockage and clean it if required.
- Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause has been identified and corrected.
- If necessary, seek professional assistance.

CO ALARM

To comply with regulations your installer will have fitted a CO Alarm in the same room as the stove. If the CO alarm sounds unexpectedly, follow the instructions above.

IN THE EVENT OF A CHIMNEY FIRE

- Raise the alarm to let others in the house know.
- Call the Fire Brigade
- Close all air controls.
- 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 chimney breast for sign of excessive heat.
- If an internal breast and the opposite side is hot move furniture away.
- If chimney breast is shared with neighbouring property inform residents.
- Ensure access for the Fire brigade to your roof, roof space to check area for signs of spread.

DO NOT endanger yourself or any other person. If necessary, leave the house immediately after calling the Fire Brigade.

Stove Body

Use a soft brush to clean the body of the stove; Cleaning must ALWAYS be done when cool. Do not use a wet or damp cloth. The paint is not waterproof. The finish can be renewed with proprietary stove paint.

Fireproof Ceramic Glass

Use a proprietary glass cleaner or ceramic hob cleaner to clean the glass when cool. Any grit or sharp material may scratch & damage the glass should not be used to clean the panel. Wet logs on heated glass, a badly aimed poker or heavy slamming of the doors could crack the glass panels and care should be taken. The ceramic glass will require replacement from time to time and are a wearing consumable item.

Inside the firebox

Use a soft brush to clean the firebox. Lift the centre grate and clean any debris underneath and trapped in the slots. Check the integrity of the firebricks. The firebricks may crack over time, they are able to continue to be used with cracks as long as the steel underneath is not exposed to the fire. The firebricks, grate parts and other associated firebox parts are not covered by warranty as they are a wearing consumable parts

Baffle Plates

Remove and clean the baffle plates once a month to avoid build up of soot or fly ash to ensure flue-way is completely clear. Baffle plates will require replacement from time to time and are consumable parts.

Ceramic Rope

Ceramic or fibre glass rope is used on the stoves. Inspect the rope around the door and glass. If rope is becoming detached, use a proprietary rope glue to reattach it. Ensure you replace the rope in the case of it being in poor condition. Worn or missing rope will affect the appliance operation, performance, control and emissions output and can lead to overheating damage.

Flue and Chimney

Keep the chimney, flue way and any connection flue pipe swept regularly.

Sweep at least twice a year; for wood and other wood type approved fuels. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire, without a liner then the chimney should be swept one month after installation to clear any soot

falls which may have occurred due to the difference in combustion between the stove and an open fire.

7. Troubleshooting

Operation - Difficulty starting and maintaining a fire

- Ensure the wood used is less than 20% moisture.
- Warm the flue through the stove using a blowtorch or some newspaper.
- Ensure all air controls are being operated correctly.
- Make sure no extractor fan is working in the same room as the stove
- Open a nearby window to test the airflow in the room.
- Make sure the airways and flue are swept and in good condition. Any full or partial blockage will effect the performance of the appliance.
- Re-read the lighting instructions and ensure the correct procedure is followed including fuel amounts.

Glass Blackening

When burning wood and solid fuel there will always be some discolouration of the glass.

However excessive build can be caused by:

- Wood with a moisture content of greater than 20% will have poor combustion and smoke, giving off tar and creosote.
- Low combustion temperature. This will not create sufficient flue draft leading to poor combustion and a fire that produces more smoke.
- Incorrect fuelling/refuelling leading to a poor fire or one that touches the glass.

Fire blazing out of control - Please check:

- Suitable fuel is being used. Petroleum based fuels not recommended
- The doors are tightly closed.
- The air controls are not in fully open position.
- The glass retaining clips are not loose.
- The door rope seals are in good condition.

Excessive smell of Smoke

- Weather conditions can result in wind blowing down the chimney when coming from certain directions.
- Door opened when lots of flames remained in the firebox.

8 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 up and out the flue.

Advise the end user not to run the stove at full output for at 3 – 4 days. Small fires first. See section “Using your appliance for the first time”.

Explain that stoves can provide much more or less output than their rated ‘nominal’ heat outputs depending upon fuels, fuel loads used and how they are operated.

Warn the customer that using excessive air (having the air controls open too wide for too long with a full fuel load) can over-fire and irreparably damage the stove. Damage caused by over firing is NOT covered by any warranty.

On completion of the installation and commissioning, check all parts of the appliance are correctly fitted and 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.

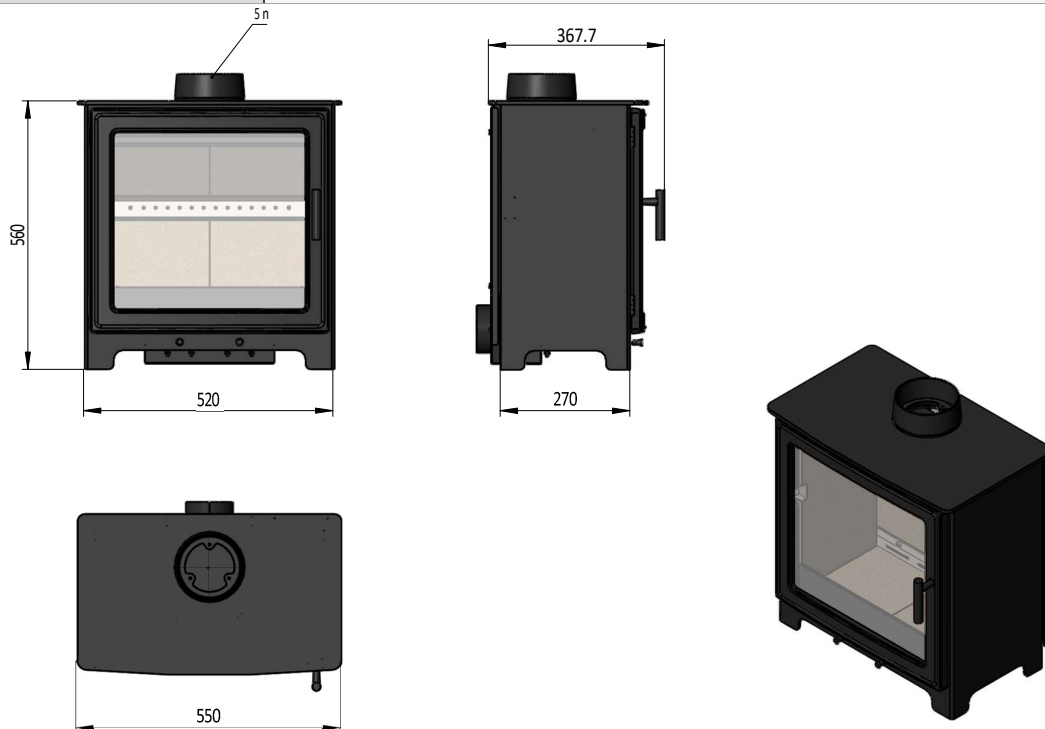
9 : Technical Drawings & Performance Data

Declaration of Performance

	CLIFTON 5W
Fuel Type	Wood (Beech)
Output KW (Nominal)	5.0
Efficiency (%)	83.9
CO Emissions @ 13% O2 (Vol %)	0.10
NOx Emissions @ 13% O2 (mg/m03)	95
CXhY (OGC) Emissions @ 13% (mg/m03)	75
Dust (PM) Emissions @ 13% O2 (mg/m03)	11
Flue gas temp (Celsius)	233

Product Specification

CLIFTON 5	
Weight	88.5 Kg
Dimensions (HxWxD)	560 mm x 550 mm x 270 mm (368mm Inc handle)
Flue Size	125mm (5")
Max Log Length (mm)	350 mm x 90 mm



Product End of Life / Recycling

To dispose of the stove after the product life has expired, please observe the following information.

First, dispose of the items correctly i.e. separate the parts to be disposed of in material groups.

Second, always dispose of items in a way that is as sustainable as possible and that is in line with the current environmental protection, reprocessing/recycling and disposal technology



Bristol Stove Co

Flue House, Portview Road, Avonmouth, Bristol BS11 9LQ

01179 828 252

support@bristolstove.co

bristolstove.co