



THE CLIFTON COLLECTION

Clifton 4, 5 & 8 Multifuel Stoves

USER GUIDE



PLEASE RETAIN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE
Version 1: June 2025

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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 a manner that it is impractical to operate it in a way whereby significant smoke will be emitted,

The Clifton 4 has been recommended for burning wood logs in a smoke control area. The Clifton 4 must be fitted with a permanent stop preventing closure of the secondary air control/air wash control (slide plate located under the stove) beyond 6mm and open.

The Clifton 5 has been recommended for burning wood logs in a smoke control area. The Clifton 5 must be fitted with a permanent stop preventing closure of the secondary air control/air wash control (slide plate located under the stove) beyond 6mm and open

The Clifton 8 has been recommended for burning wood logs in a smoke control area. The Clifton 8 must be fitted with a permanent stop preventing closure of the secondary air control/air wash control (slide plate located under the stove) beyond 10mm and open

Appliance Specification

The stove is a freestanding appliance made of steel and fitted with a cast iron door.

The combustion chamber is lined with vermiculite bricks. Furthermore, the stove is equipped with a vermiculite and steel baffle. Air supply is regulated by two controls 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.

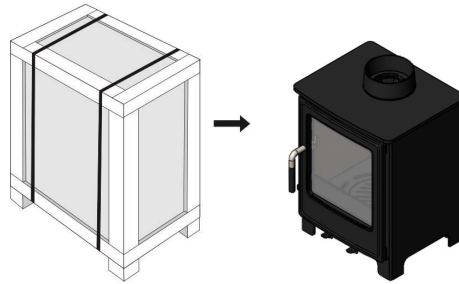
2. Unpacking & Assembly of your stove



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

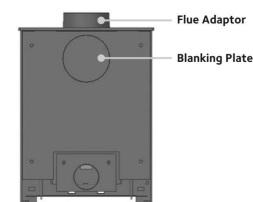
Before assembling, check contents against the following list and advise your Dealer immediately if any parts are missing

- 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 Ash pan & Handle
- 1 x Grate
- 1 x Vermiculite brick set
- 1 x Heat resistant glove
- 1 x Fixing Kit

2.3 Assembly

Open the door and remove ash-pan, 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. Set the ash-pan in position as shown in the picture. An ash-pan handle is supplied for when the stove is in use.



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 with 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 more stringent requirement should be adhered to.

Chimney/flue:

The chimney height and the position of the chimney terminal should conform to Building Regulations. Minimum recommended chimney height is 4.5m and the recommended minimum diameter is 125mm 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 User only burns smokeless fuel, 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 preferred when 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 a 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:

These stoves require a 125mm thick non-combustible constructional hearth beneath them to protect the building; this can include any solid non-combustible floor. A non-combustible superimposed hearth forming an apron of at least 300mm at the front of the stove and 150mm on either side must also be provided. The superimposed hearth must not be less than 12mm thick and must have a clearly defined edge (change of level) to discourage placing of any combustible materials on or partially over it. Ensure the hearth is flat & level and the back panel and surround are at right angles to the hearth.

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

(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 guidance of a pressure test procedure 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°C with a normal ambient room temperature. Combustible material temperatures 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 4	500mm	600mm	1000mm
Clifton 5	500mm	600mm	1000mm
Clifton 8	500mm	750mm	1200mm

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 150mm is recommended to be left around the sides and 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. To comply 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 BSEN50292:2002 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

Always keep all air controls inlets & outlets clean and free from debris or ash. Do not leave air controls fully open unless monitoring the fire. Do not use with the door open. Over firing will cause damage and is not covered by any warranty

Primary Air

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 intake can be adjusted to control the fire in the 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.

Secondary Air

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.

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. 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.

Grate

This stove is fitted with a riddling multifuel grate. The lever to the right hand side of the stove at low level controls the movement of the grate, simply pull back and forth to allow the ash to fall into the ash-pan.

A build up of wood ash when burning wood will not harm the grate and wood is said to burn well on a bed of ash but excessive wood ash build up is not recommended.

Smokeless fuel ash must be regularly emptied and NOT allowed to build up under the grate.regularly. In case the ash builds up the underside of the grate, burnout or distortion of the grate may be caused

Ash pan

It is essential to empty the ash pan regularly, especially when burning smokeless fuels. Use the supplied tool to lift the ash pan out of the stove. Do not allow smokeless coal ash to build up underneath the fuel bed as this will cause damage to the grate if there is no gap for cooling air between the grate and any ash build up. Only empty or remove ashes when they are cold.

Fuels

This stove is fitted with a multifuel grate and is suitable for use for burning dry, seasoned logs (<20% moisture) wood, smokeless fuel and other solid fuels. Note that the stove has been recommended for use in Smoke Control Area when burning wood logs. These stoves can be used in Smoke Control Areas when burning authorised solid 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.

Burning Mineral Smokeless (Solid Fuel)

DO NOT have more than a 30-degree incline of the fuel bed from front to back, when you put solid mineral fuels on the fuel bed. The height of loading fuels must not exceed the rear cast iron lining.

The refuelling intervals at nominal heat output will be approximately every 4 hours.

We suggest you refuel in time to get the best possible results. When using solid mineral fuels, we suggest you keep the secondary air control in the closed position, so it can burn at maximum efficiency. At this time the primary air controls can adjust the burn rate of the appliance.

To prevent the ash from being stacked to the underside of the bottom grate, please always de-ash before refuelling. Once the ash builds up, it is possible that it will restrict the airflow and cause the fire to die. We do not recommend slumber or all night burning on this appliance.

Important! It is very important to empty the ash-pan regularly. In case the ash builds up the underside of the grate, burnout or distortion of the grate may be caused.

Burning Wood

Move the secondary air slider (right hand lever) fully in 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 to minimise smoke. Do not leave on maximum setting as this will lead to over firing damage.

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 with the primary air controls 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 cause 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 and see fumes or a haze as the paint cures, this is non toxic but for your comfort we recommend that windows be left open to ventilate the room. This will dissipate with use.

Do not touch the paint during this time. Use small fires initially, slowly increasing the size and temperature to enable the various parts to expand normally.

Lighting the stove

First open the secondary air supply ("Airwash") slider fully. Lay some fully dry small or split logs on the grate 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 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 grate, further fuel can be added step by step as required.

Don't be tempted to overload the fire bed with fuel all at once or close down the air controls too much until the fire is really well established for some time. Once the ignition period is well under way, gradually reduce the air controls to establish the burning intensity you require.

If using smokeless fuel omit the logs & place a layer of smokeless on the base, but use plenty of kindling with briquettes around so that the embers from the kindling ignites the smokeless. Once established reduce the secondary air supply to a minimal setting and open the primary to establish the burning intensity you require.

A good indication of a well established smokeless fuel fire is the widespread coverage of grey ash on the black fuel pieces the fire will begin to die down with a significant amount of white ash showing amongst the fuel. Gently riddle to grate by pushing and pulling the lever to remove most of the ash into the ash-pan. Empty the ash-pan if it is nearly full and then re-fuel with a good load of briquettes. The fuel load should initially be level with the top of the fuel retainer and not above the rear firebox cast liner.

Air Controls

Operation with the air control open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with air controls left open except as directed in the instructions.

Refuelling on to 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.

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 4	0.92kg	250 mm	100 mm
Clifton 5	1.02kg	250 mm	100mm
Clifton 8	1.8kg	350mm	150 mm

Operation of the stove with the door open or ajar for long periods of time can cause excessive smoke and fume spillage into the room. This will also lead to inefficient operation and may cause over firing with possible damage to the stove

Shutting Down

The stove will normally shut down by itself as 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 to BS 8423:2002 in the presence of children, 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 Emission When 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 stove body; Cleaning must ALWAYS be done after it has cooled down. 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 will crack when the stove is used. This will not be a problem provided the steel body behind is not directly exposed to the heat of the fire.

The firebricks, grate parts and other associated firebox parts are not covered by warranty as they are consumable components.

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 wearing 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 refix. Replace the rope if it is 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.

For users of smokeless fuels, sweep at least once a year; for wood and other fuels, at least twice a year. If the stove is fitted in place of an open fire, 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.
- Ensure the airways and flue are swept and in good condition. Any full or partial blockage will affect stove performance.
- 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 blackening 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 remain in the firebox.

8. Commissioning and Handover

Upon completion of the installation, allow a suitable period 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 from the top of the flue. Advise the end user not to run the stove at full output for at least 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 cause overfiring 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.

8 : Technical Drawings and Performance Data

Declaration of Performance

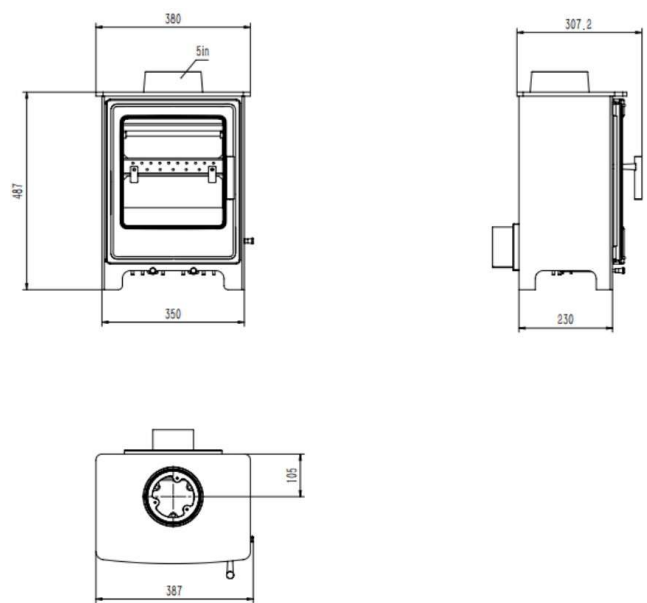
	CLIFTON 4		CLIFTON 5		CLIFTON 8	
Fuel Type	Wood	Smokeless (Anthracite)	Wood	Smokeless (Anthracite)	Wood	Smokeless (Anthracite)
Output KW (Nominal)	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.9	8.4	8.0
Efficiency (%)	75.4	79.2	75.6	86.5	79.0	79.6
CO Emissions @ 13% O2 (Vol %)	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.08
NOx Emissions @ 13% O2 (mg/m03)	91	140	102	111	80	124
CXhY (OGC) Emissions @ 13% (mg/m03)	93	45	118	45	104	30
Dust (PM) Emissions @ 13% O2 (mg/m03)	23	24	28	16	29	18
Flue gas temp (Celsius)	246	263	383	210	312	310

Product Specification

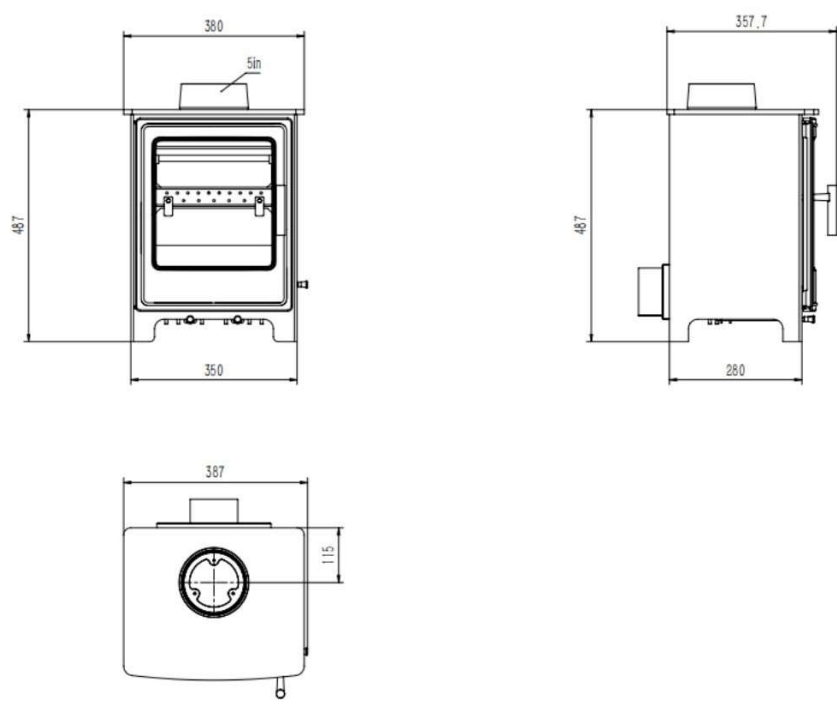
CLIFTON 4	
Weight	60 Kg
Dimensions (HxWxD)	487mm x 380mm x 230 (307mm Inc handle)
Flue Size	125mm
Max Log Length (mm)	250mm x 100mm
CLIFTON 5	
Weight	64 Kg
Dimensions (HxWxD)	487mm x 350mm x 280mm (358mm Inc handle)
Flue Size	125mm
Max Log Length (mm)	250mm x 100mm
CLIFTON 8	
Weight	90.5 Kgs
Dimensions (HxWxD)	530mm x 490mm x 300mm (378mm Inc handle)
Flue Size	125mm
Max Log Length (mm)	350mm x 150mm

Details and specifications displayed are correct at the time of going to print.
We reserve the right to change specification at any time without prior notice.

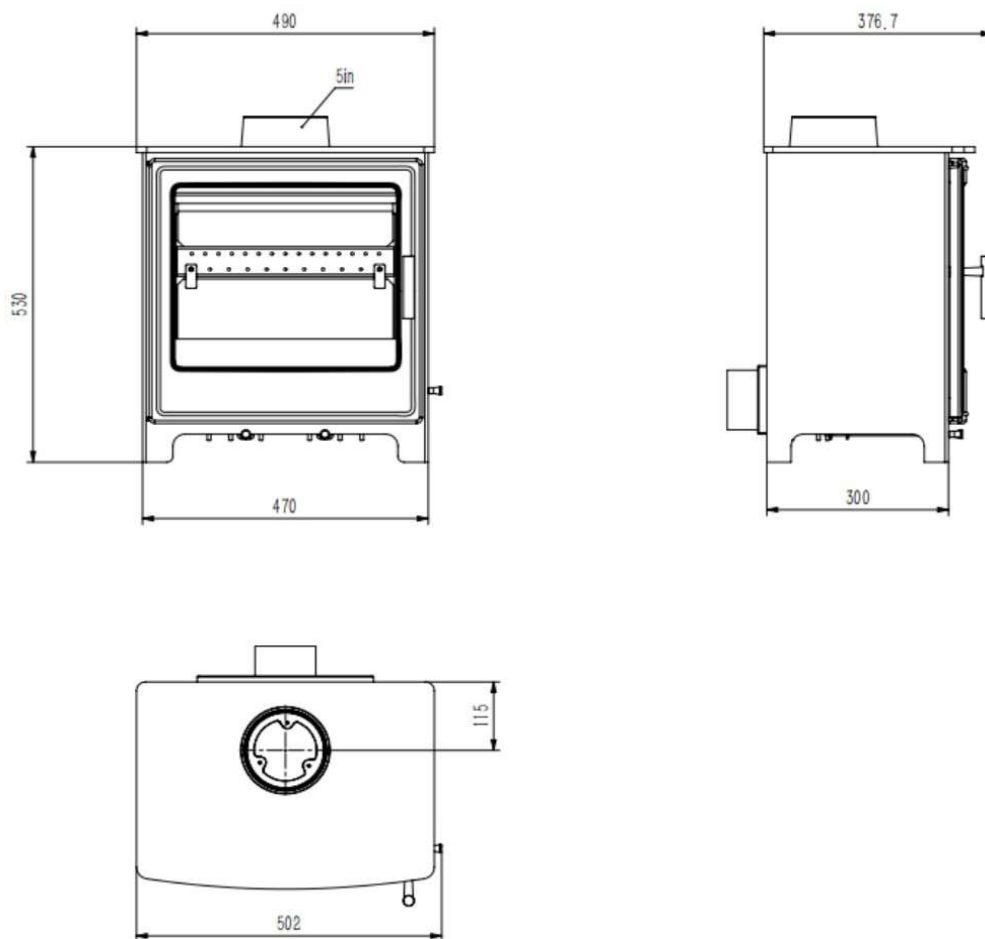
Clifton 4



Clifton 5



Clifton 8



Product End of Life / Recycling

Dispose of the stove in line with current sustainable environmental standards



THE CLIFTON COLLECTION

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