



BRISTOL STOVE CO



Explorer C5 Installation and User Instructions

PLEASE RETAIN THIS GUIDE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

The Explorer C5 Stove

Congratulations on the purchase of your new stove! Your stove has been designed and built to the highest standard to produce a highly efficient and stylish centrepiece for your home. When installed correctly this stove will provide you with many years of satisfaction and trouble free operation.

Please ensure that you read these instructions in full and understand them before installing and operating your stove. The Bristol Stove Co. reserve the right to amend specifications without prior notice.

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 “unauthorized 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.

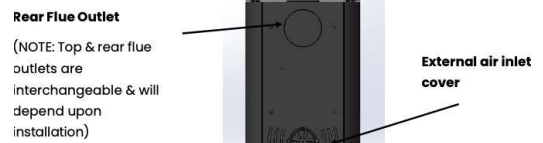
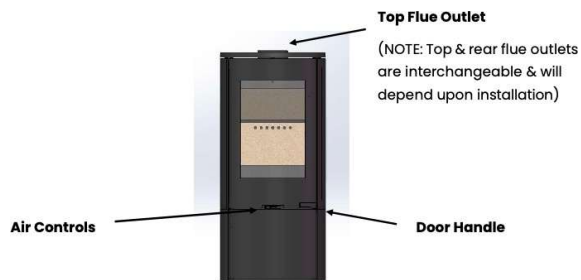
In Wales and Northern Ireland these are authorized by regulations made by Welsh Ministers and by the Department of the Environment respectively.

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

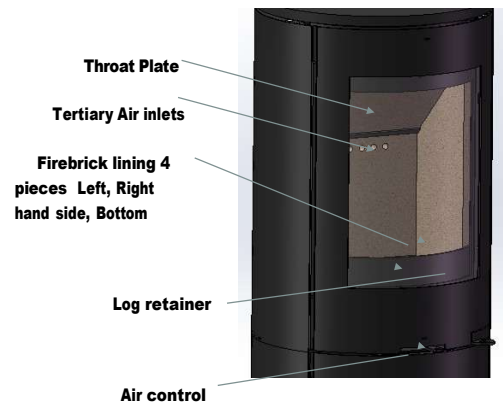
Your local authority is responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act 1993 including designation and supervision of smoke control areas and you can contact them for details of Clean Air Act requirements.

The Explorer C5 has been recommended as suitable for use in smoke control areas when burning wood logs. The Explorer C5 must be fitted with a permanent stop to prevent closure of the secondary air control beyond 10mm open.

Identifying your stove - External



Identifying your stove - Internal



Important Warnings

It is a LEGAL REQUIREMENT that the installation of all new wood or multifuel is carried out in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and building regulations. The installation of your stove must be carried out through an approved competent person's scheme such as those ran by a regulatory body, such as HETAS or OFTEC.

All local regulations, including those referring to National & European standards, need to be complied with when installing this appliance. For the appliance installation, please refer to BS 8303-3:1994 for domestic heating appliances burning solid mineral fuel.

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

The manufacturer's instructions must not be taken as overriding statutory requirements.
Any form of an extraction fan must not be fitted into the same room as the appliance.

Bristol Stove Co. will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental loss or injury however caused.

Health & Safety Practice

Before any installation work is undertaken consideration must be given to the Health and Safety at work Act 1974. Safe working practices should be followed at all times.

Please consult health and safety guidelines for advice on handling heavy and / or large items.

During installation ensure that adequate precautions are taken to avoid unnecessary risk to yourself or any householder.

The danger from the caustic nature of fire cement, should be avoided by using these accepted methods:
Wear gloves when handling fire cement. Wear goggles when chiseling or looking up chimneys.

This stove contains no asbestos. Any possibility of disturbing asbestos during the installation then always seek specialist guidance and use appropriate protective equipment for its removal.

Installation Requirements

Hearths and Recesses

Your stove should be installed on a surface with adequate load bearing capacity. If the existing construction does not meet this prerequisite, suitable measures should be taken to achieve it. Please pay particular attention when examining existing building work for suitability to meet the following requirements.

When installing a stove, hearths should have a sufficiently flat surface to allow a firm seating surface for the stove body to be positioned during its installation. Your stove must always be placed on a non-combustible material such as granite, slate, steel or glass. Always check the size of your stove before buying a hearth. If the heat from the stove doesn't raise the temperature of the hearth above 100°C, the following measurements must be met:

- The hearth must extend at least 300mm to the front and 150mm to either side
- The full area of the hearth should be at least 840x840mm.
- It must be at least 12mm thick.

In most buildings with concrete or stone floors, the hearth requirement can be met by the floor itself, but the hearth area **MUST** be clearly and permanently marked to ensure floor coverings are kept well away. The use of different levels can be used to mark the hearth perimeter.

When installed with an insulated pipe (twin wall), the back of the appliance can reach 50mm. The surface of the hearth should be free of combustible materials.

Please be aware that hot air can cause staining above the fire in a similar fashion to walls above radiators. To help prevent this and cracking we recommend that any plaster above the fire should be fitted with reinforcing expanding mesh for at least 220mm above, and the full width of the fire. You should also use a suitably heat resistant plaster which should be allowed sufficient time to fully dry before using the stove or cracking is likely to occur.

Combustible Materials

Please view the product sheet or data plate which accompanied your stove for specific minimum distances to combustible measurements. Ideally, adjacent walls should be of suitable non-combustible construction, preferably brickwork.

In large fireplaces take care that any supporting beam is protected by use of a twin wall flue connection or through the installation of a heat shield in accordance to building regulations. 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 (where an appropriate heat shield is used) 1.5X the flue diameter to non-combustible surfaces. Please consult the flue manufacturers specification for insulated flues.

Air For Combustion

All stoves require ventilation to burn safely and correctly. There are several requirements that need to be met when installing a stove, for example, allowing for the permeability of the house (air permeability is the general seepage of air into the house via air vents, doors, and windows etc.)

There must always be a permanent means of providing air for combustion into the room in which the stove is installed. Air starvation will result in poor flue draw and may cause smoke to leak into the room.

If there is more than one appliance in the property, then each appliance must be supplied with adequate combustion air so that all appliances can be lit simultaneously.

The positioning of any air vent must be so that it cannot be liable to blockage or obstruction. Ideally it should also be positioned where it is unlikely to cause a cold draught. It should not be positioned in the fireplace recess.

For more detailed guidelines on required ventilation sizes please refer to the Document J Building Regulations (Combustion Appliances) at the www.planningportal.gov.uk website.

Flues & Chimneys

Requirements

The stove must be connected to a suitable and efficient flue so that products of combustion (from the stove) are expelled to the outside air. Please remember that chimney draught is dependent on four main factors:

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

To ensure a good 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 to 0.2mb.

The draw of a chimney / flue 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.

A chimney may comply with regulations but could still be subject to downdraught and similar problems. A chimney terminating above the ridge level is 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 chimneys include the following:

·Masonry Chimney: Built with clay or concrete liners, or a chimney block system meeting Building Regulations. These types of chimneys should be installed in accordance with the Building Regulations and BS EN15287-1: 2007.

·Factory Made Insulated Chimney: Complying with BS 4543: Part 2 (often called Class 1 prefabricated metal chimney). These types of chimneys should be installed in accordance with Building Regulations and BS EN 15287-1: 2007.

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 stoves is T450 N2 S D3.

Ensure that the flue pipe diameter is not less than the diameter of the appliance outlet.

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 (built of brick or stone without a liner) or being opened up for reuse, additional checks and smoke testing as described in Appendix E of the Approved Document J 2010 Edition should also be carried out to ensure the flue and chimney are in good operating condition.

Check the existing flue is in good condition with suitable access for collection and removal of debris.

It is also important that suitable flue pipe (recommended at least 600mm in length) complying with the Building Regulations is used to connect the stove to the flue in the chimney. Suitable access should be provided into the flue for regular inspection and sweeping of the flue ways.

The installer should comply with Building Regulations requirements in respect of providing a Notice Plate giving details on the chimney, flue lining, hearth, and fireplace installation.

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 in length. If necessary, a combination of 45° and 90° bends can be used, as long as the sum of their angles is not greater than 180° in total. IE: four x 45° bends or two x 45° and a 90° bend.

If the stove is working hard but produces very little output to the room it is likely that excess 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 interest of safety and efficiency.

Installing The Stove

To make the stove easier to manoeuvre (and safer) we recommend you remove the following parts which can then be refitted when the stove is in its final position:

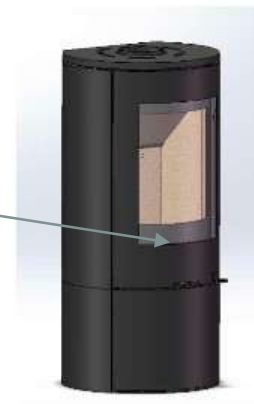
Liners, Door (To help prevent the glass from breaking), Throat Plate & Fuel Retainer.

Unpacking Your Stove

1. Remove the outer packing
 - Carefully remove the packing straps and lift off the upper crate.
 - Remove the plastic bag and take down the stove from the bottom panel.
 - IMPORTANT – ensure the plastic bag is disposed of correctly and kept away from children.



2. Open the door, take out all the contents.
 - Place all the items on a cardboard box or surface that will not scratch or damage the parts.
3. Fit the retainer bar as shown



Removing the throat plate and liners

The throat plate rests on the rear liner and ledge within the upper edge of the door aperture. Push up on the mid part of the throat plate with the palm of one hand. With the other, remove the upper rear liner and then lower the throat plate forward from the ledge. Diagonally twist the throat plate to allow removal through the door aperture. The remaining liners can now be removed. Again, reverse procedure for refitting.

Fitting The Flue Spigot Outlet

The flue spigot outlet is found packed inside the appliance. Depending upon the particular installation, the flue spigot outlet can either be fitted to the top or rear outlet. The fitting of the spigot is affixed to the stove body using the 3no. M6 Square cup bolts, washers and nuts supplied. Note, ensure that the rope seal is in place before fully tightening the fixings. A very thin layer of fire cement can also be applied to the mating surfaces.

Fitting The Blanking Plate

The blanking plate will be supplied inside the stove. Again, this can be fitted to either outlet on the appliance and is dependent upon the installation.

Fitting is simply done using the supplied M6 nuts and washers (no bolts are required as studs are factory fitted to the hot plate disc). Fire cement can be used in conjunction with the self-adhesive rope seal.

When fitting the flue spigot & hot plate, always ensure that the rope seal is fitted. Failure to do so could lead to exhaust fume leakage into the property and potential carbon monoxide poisoning.

Connecting The Spigot Outlet to The Flue System

The flue pipe must be fitted inside the outlet spigot as shown in Figure 1.

Failure to do so could result in the spillage of condensation running down the flue. Fire cement should be used to create an airtight seal between the flue and spigot.

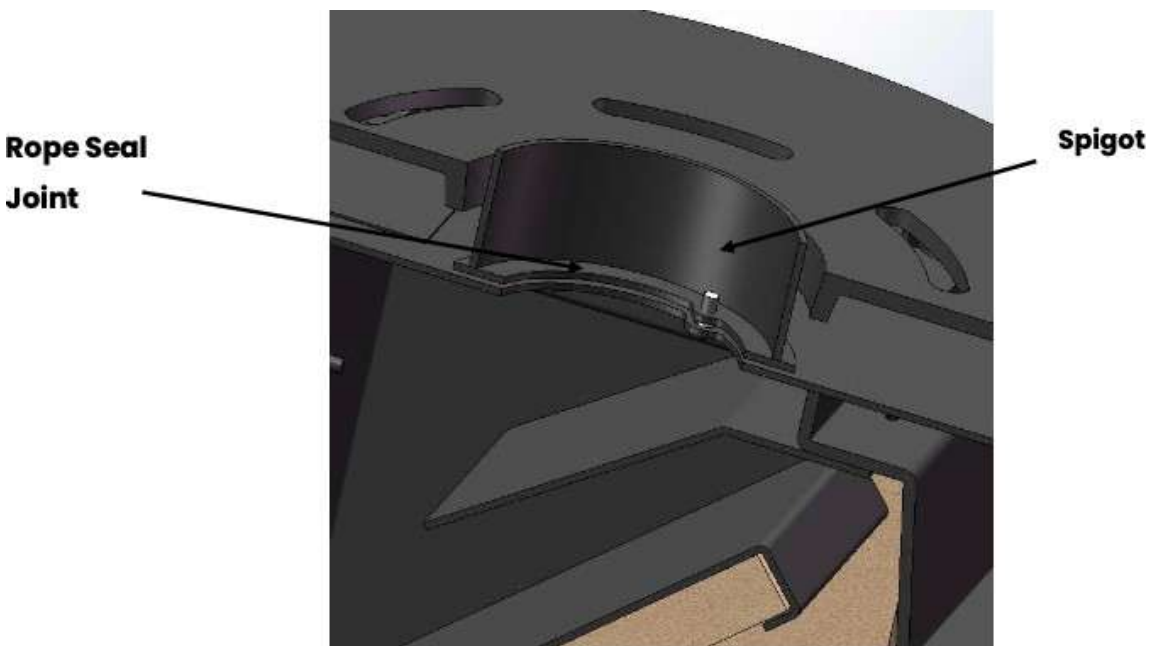


Fig. 1. Flue & Spigot Fitting

Firebox Liner Panels

All the Explorer C5 stove collection use firebox liner panels to the side, back and bottom of the appliance. The stove will be delivered with the liner panels in situ; however, it may be easier to remove these during installation.

Optional Accessories

Further optional extras, such as a direct air connector are available via your retailer or dealer.

Smoke Control Area

Please check whether your dwelling is located in a smoke control area before installation or use.

NOTE:

The minimum air control setting is governed to meet the requirements of Smoke Control exemption and as a result the appliance will NOT shut down completely when in the minimum air position setting.

Commissioning the stove

Before handing over the installation to the customer it is a requirement under Document J(of the Building Regulations for England and Wales) that the appliance is lit, and the functioning of the chimney system is checked for satisfactory operation.

Checklist

- Be sure that the chimney is operating, and all smoke and fumes are vented to the atmosphere through the chimney terminal.
- Check all joints and seals.
- Clean the outside of the cold appliance with a lint free cloth or shoe brush to prevent any stains becoming burnt on.
- Check the flue draught which should read 10-20pa, or 0.1-0.2mbar. If the flue draught is higher than 20pa (0.2mbar) then a flue draught stabiliser must be fitted. Otherwise, the warranty will be voided. Consult a suitably qualified person who will have the knowledge and equipment to perform a test.
- Ensure a Carbon Monoxide alarm is installed in accordance with the latest Safety Guidance.
- A fireguard conforming to BS 8423: 2002 should be used in the presence of children or weakened people.
- A notice plate should be provided containing information on the performance characteristics of the hearth, fireplace, flue, or chimney.

Handover to the customer:

- Demonstrate the operation of the air control.
- Explain the importance of an adequate air supply to the room.
- Explain the importance of regularly having the chimney swept/inspected.
- Explain that the flue must be checked at least once, preferably twice per year, normally before the start of the heating season.
- Demonstrate that a protective glove should be used when operating the stove.
- Describe how changes in the weather can affect the performance of the stove.
- Explain the importance of always using dry well seasoned wood, with a moisture content below 20%, preferably kiln dried to less than 15%.

Before using your stove for the first time

The Explorer C5 stove is designed to be operated with the fire door closed at all times, apart from refuelling (when alight) or cleaning (when cold).

Never leave the stove unattended with the door open, or ajar.

Prior to lighting the stove for the first time, please check with the installer:

- * Installation and all building work is complete. (Refer to the installation guide.)
- * The chimney is sound, has been swept and is free from obstruction.
- * Building Regulations and any local by-laws have been followed during installation.
- * All firebox liner panels, and throat plate are in place.
- * The chimney draught has been checked and is within specification (between 0.1mb to 0.2mb, or 10- 20 pascals). This ensures your stove will operate predictably and efficiently.
- * Carbon Monoxide detector is correctly installed in the same room as the appliance.
- * Ensure that suitable provision for combustion and ventilation air is provided.
- * Ensure that there is adequate additional air supply for the stove to operate correctly if there is any additional heating appliance, or an extractor fan fitted in the property.
- * Ensure that you have read and understood these instructions before lighting the fire.

Always wear suitable protective fire gloves when refuelling your stove. Always keep the hot glove away from naked flames and sparks, when refuelling the appliance.

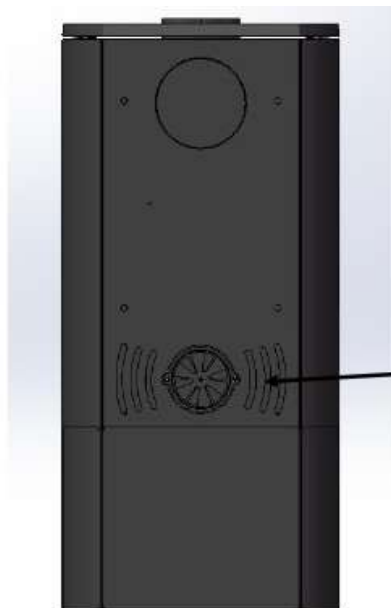
We recommend that you light several small fires for the first few times of use and then a hot fire so that the paint will cure correctly.

Be aware, the paint will soften as it heats up and cures. If the paint is touched at this stage, it will damage the surface. If this occurs, you will need to repaint this area.

You may hear your stove produce clicking or ticking noises whilst it heats up or cools down. This is completely normal and is produced by the expansion and contraction of the steel components in your stove when its temperature changes.

Air inlet controls

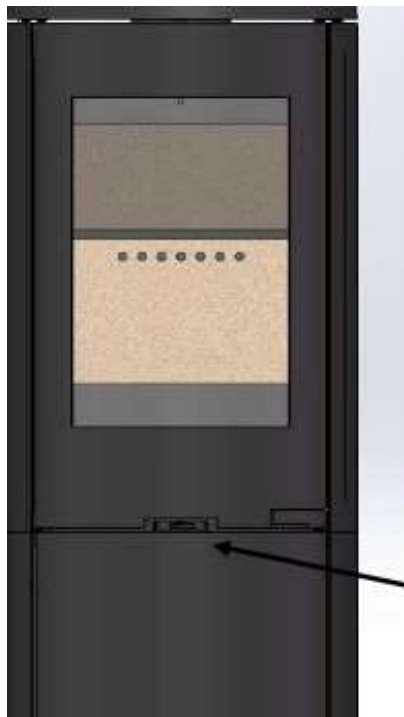
Your stove requires air to function, this enters at the bottom rear of the appliance. Depending upon installation, an optional direct air kit can be purchased as the connection point for the direct air feed/ ducting, installation requirements

Rear View of Stove**Air Inlet to
Air Controls**

NOTE: DO NOT COVER OR PARTIALLY OBSTRUCT THE AIR INLET OPENINGS FOR THE APPLIANCE

Secondary air control

The secondary air control regulates the air entering the fire box chamber, the flow is down the front inside of the glass and onto the top of the fuel bed. This is known as air wash and has the benefit of not just improving combustion efficiency, but of reducing particulate emissions and keeping the glass clean.

**Secondary and
Tertiary Air Control
Location**

The control has an internal rotary plate with slots, housed inside the body of the appliance and is located below the right-hand corner of the fire door assembly, when looking at the front of the appliance.

Sliding the control knob to the out, as far as it will go, achieves the fully open position, see figure 2. Sliding it to the inside will shut down/ reduce the air as shown in figure 3.



Fig. 2. Fully Open Position



Fig. 3. Closed/Reduced Position

Lighting your stove

Smoke control areas

Please check whether your dwelling is located in a smoke control area before installation or use.

Fuel overloading

The maximum amount of fuel specified in this manual should not be exceeded, overloading can cause excess smoke. Please see technical data section in this manual.

Operation with door left open

Operation with the door open can cause excess smoke. The appliance **MUST NOT** be operated with the appliance door left open except as directed in the instructions.

Dampers / Air controls left open

Operation with the air controls or appliance dampers open can cause excess smoke. The appliance must not be operated with the air controls, appliance damper or fire door left open except as directed in these instructions.

Burning wood

When wood is burnt, it is in fact the volatile gases released from the wood, that burn, and this requires a good supply of air coming from above the fuel. For this reason we will use all the air inlets while igniting the stove but will then reduce this to air coming from the air wash system and over draught. 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 fire box from below the fuel.

1) Set the fire, by placing several layers of dry kindling wood into a crisscross grid pattern on top of the grate bars. The use of two or three fire- lighters may assist in lighting the kindling.

3) After the kindling has caught light, you should almost close the fire door leaving it ajar by about 10mm. This will aid flue draw during the initial lighting of the fire.

4) The flue temperature and draw should be established after five minutes, and the kindling reduced to form an ember bed. Carefully load the stove with well-seasoned wood and fully close the fire door.

Fume/Smoke emissions

Properly installed, with a suitable flue or chimney, operated and maintained correctly, this appliance will not emit fumes into the dwelling. Occasional fume spillage into the room when deashing and refuelling may occur.

STOP USING THE APPLIANCE IF YOU SMELL FUMES OR SEE SMOKE ESCAPING AND CONTACT YOUR INSTALLER FOR ADVICE AND TO REMEDY THIS PROBLEM.

If fume emission persists, the following immediate actions should be taken:

- Open doors and windows to ventilate room.
- Let the fire die completely, or extinguish and safely dispose of fuel from the appliance.
- Check for flue or chimney blockage, and clean if required.
Seek expert advice from your approved installer.

Do not attempt to re-light the fire until the cause of the fume emission has been identified and corrected.

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 for ignition to prevent excessive smoke.

Important notes on usage, to meet the requirements of Smoke Control exemption:

- **Always recharge onto hot embers.**
- **Do not leave the appliance unattended until flames are well established.**
- **Periodically burn a hot fire to ensure that there is no significant build up of carbon**

Further information for the Stove Owner

Reduced burning (Slow Combustion)

When wood is burnt slowly in a closed appliance (e.g.: air controls at the minimum setting) , it produces moisture and tar, which will create condensation and deposits in the chimney. This effect can be minimised by burning a hot fire for a short period, fifteen to twenty minutes twice every day.

To avoid chimney problems your appliance should not be burnt at a reduced burn rate without a period of fast burning. Fast burning is when the stove is burnt with a 'lively flame' and a higher temperature. We strongly advise against stoking the fire with wood and reducing the air inlets before leaving the stove to extinguish (perhaps when retiring to bed) as this can lead to a cooling of the stove and flue also resulting in incomplete combustion, sooty deposits and high levels of pollutant gases released into the environment.

DO NOT over fire your appliance. Firing the stove at maximum for prolonged periods may result in over firing. If the chimney connector or casing glows red the appliance is being over fired, and this may result in a chimney fire. Other signs include warping and a red oxide colouring will demonstrate the over heating of internal parts, body paint which has turned dusty white is also indicative of such use.

Chimney fires

Used in the correct manner, with the correct fuel and regular maintenance a chimney fire should never occur, however in the event of a chimney fire, the following procedure should be actioned without delay:

- Call the fire service-DIAL 999

- Immediately close all of the air inlet supplies on the appliance, to reduce the air supply to the stove.
- Move items of furniture and combustibles away from the surrounding area of the stove, to reduce the risk of fire and allow access for the fire service.
- Ensure access to the loft space is available.
- Evacuate the property.

Periods of non-use (summer months)

Please ensure that your stove is left clean and moving components are well lubricated with a water repelling corrosion inhibitor for the summer months (during periods of prolonged non-use) . If possible, store the throat plate outside of the stove. Check all moveable components at regular intervals, to ensure they are moving freely. Allow air movement through the stove by opening the primary air inlet control (s) to about halfway, open or leave the door ajar. This will allow a free flow of air through the appliance thus preventing moisture and condensation forming inside the stove and chimney. This preventative maintenance will ensure your stove stays in the best condition for the coming winter months.

Replacement parts

You can find a complete list of spares and consumables such as liners, replacement grate parts and throat plates as well as items to enhance its visual appearance and efficiency such as stove paint and rope kits.

It is worth noting that the fitting of non-official parts to your stove will invalidate its guarantee.

Classification

All Cylinder stoves are classed as intermittent operation. Thereby meaning, to give nominal rated output, you will have to refuel a minimum of 45 min for wood or 1hr for solid fuel, as stated in EN 13240:2001 and 13240-A2:2004.

Adverse weather conditions

If due to adverse weather conditions your stove does not operate correctly and causes the stove to emit smoke, do not treat it as a nuisance, this smoke will indicate that Carbon Monoxide is being emitted into the room. Extinguish the stove by reducing the firing rate, open windows and allow the stoves' fuel to burn out before closing the windows. The probable cause is insufficient draw, check flue ways and have the chimney tested for flue pressure.

Door glass

The door glass should remain clear during normal burning. However, under certain conditions, such as burning at a slow rate, using damp wood or overnight burning, the glass may become blackened. To remedy this, operate the appliance at a fast rate. Alternatively, when the stove is cold, open the door and clean the inside surface of the glass with a damp cloth or with stove glass cleaner.

Fire door handle

Care must be taken when opening and closing the fire door as any surrounding surfaces will be VERY HOT.

ALWAYS USE HEAT RESISTANT GLOVES WHEN OPENING THE DOOR TO AVOID A RISK OF INJURY.

Care for your stove

The need for regular maintenance on your stove will ensure safe and efficient use of your appliance. The following item listing should be checked and inspected by a competent person or engineer on a regular basis.

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THE STOVE IS UNLIT AND COLD BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSPECT THE BELOW ITEMS:

Adjusting the door hinges

After the stove has been used for a period of time the fire door may appear to have misaligned with the door aperture or catch. This is quite normal and due to the settling of the casting. It is possible to adjust and tighten the retaining screws on the hinge assembly to realign the door. We recommend that your Installer undertakes this adjustment for you.

Liners / firebricks

The stoves liners (also known as firebricks) may become cracked after long periods of heavy use or after being knocked by the loading of fuel or a poorly aimed fire poker. If the liners are still staying in situ and are able to support themselves correctly there is no need to replace them. Cracked liners will not in themselves affect the performance of the stove.

Throat plate

The throat plate can be removed from the stove, by lifting the throat plate up and removing the rear liner, this will then allow the rear of the throat plate to swing down. Disengage the front lip of the throat plate from the upper location bracket.

Rotate the throat plate, diagonally across the firebox, manipulating the plate through the door opening.

Any accumulated deposits should be cleaned off, this is best done with a brush. Whilst doing so, inspect the throat plate for any damage.

Fire door seal

The rope seal around the edges of the main fire door should also be checked. Look for signs of fraying, peeling away or the ends not meeting. If the rope is unable to create a good seal with the stove body, it should be replaced. A poor seal will decrease your ability to control the burn rate and its efficiency whilst leading to an increase in heat lost through the flue.

Cracked glass

Do not operate the stove with cracked glass, this can lead to over firing due to air leaking into the firebox and it may fail completely leading to personal injury or a fire.

You must not use your stove until it has been repaired. We recommend you ask your Installer to replace the broken glass. This is not a DIY job.

Chimney/Flue Sweeping

Sweeping should be carried out with an appropriately sized bristle brush and rods to suit chimney size and type. As with all appliances regular sweeping of the flue/chimney is essential to avoid dangers 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 the register plate etc.).

It is important that the flue connections, flue pipe and chimney be cleaned prior to lighting after a prolonged period of non-use.

Fuel

The Explorer C5 is a woodburning stove. Do not use any combustible to supplement wood. Coal or processed fuels will damage the stove and will not burn correctly.

The Explorer C5 stove is designed to provide only secondary heating in your home and it is important to use the correct amount of clean dry wood, especially so when lighting.

For a new stove it is a good idea to use scales to weigh 1.7kg of fuel as this is the maximum amount that you would normally be able to use per refuelling cycle.

For reference, please ensure that your kindling is:

- Chopped wood
- Length 250mm to 330mm
- Diameter 20mm to 50mm
- Moisture content, below 20%, ideally 12% or less
- Amount per firing 1kg to 1.7kg (10 - 12 chopped logs)

From Cold

Open the door carefully and check to ensure that there is a positive draught, you can use a small flame, or smouldering taper to check this.

- 1) Set the fire, by placing three or four layers of dry kindling wood into a crisscross grid pattern on top of the grate bars. The use of two or three firelighters placed on top of the kindling may assist in lighting the kindling.
- 2) Fully open the secondary air controls and light the firelighters, and/or after the kindling has caught light, you should almost close the fire door leaving it ajar by about 10mm. This will aid flue draw during the initial lighting of the fire.
- 3) The flue temperature and draw should be established within five minutes, and the kindling reduced to form an ember bed.
- 4) Carefully load the stove with well-seasoned wood and fully close the fire door.

Adding logs

- 5) Adding 2 logs weighing 1.1 to 1.3kg combined, place one diagonally on top of the other.
- 6) Close the door.
- 7) The nominal heat output of 5kW is and 1.3kg to 1.5kg of dry fuel is needed to achieve this.
- 8) The lowest heat output of 2.5kW to 3kg is achieved then the air control is nominally 30% open. When operating the stove at a lower output it is essential that the air control is fully open for the first 3 to 5 minutes after refuelling to give enough time for the new fuel to get up and ignite properly before the supply of combustion air is reduced.
- 9) **BE AWARE** Burning fuel at maximum output for a sustained period will reduce the operating efficiency of the stove and can overheat the appliance with a result that the life of the stove and consumable parts will be reduced.

Further resources/information

Explorer C5 stoves are manufactured and independently tested to EN standard 13240:2001 and 13240-A2:2004. Within the above EN standard, material specifications and criteria are defined.

Explorer C5 Guarantee

Your new Explorer C5 stove comes with a 5 year warranty to the main body of the stove. The external paint finish carries a one-year guarantee only.

If any part of the main body of the stove fails due to a manufacturing or material defect during the guarantee period that applies in respect of the relevant stove (as set out below),

- Cracking of the main body (defined as the steel outer casing and items fixed immovably to the casing).
- Damage caused by over-firing or over-heating is not covered. Warping and a red oxide colouring will demonstrate the over- heating of internal parts, body paint which has turned dusty white is also indicative of such use.

Bristol Stove Co will, at its sole discretion, repair or replace your stove, for no charge. The cost to remove and install the replacement is excluded from the guarantee as is the cost of any additional work required.

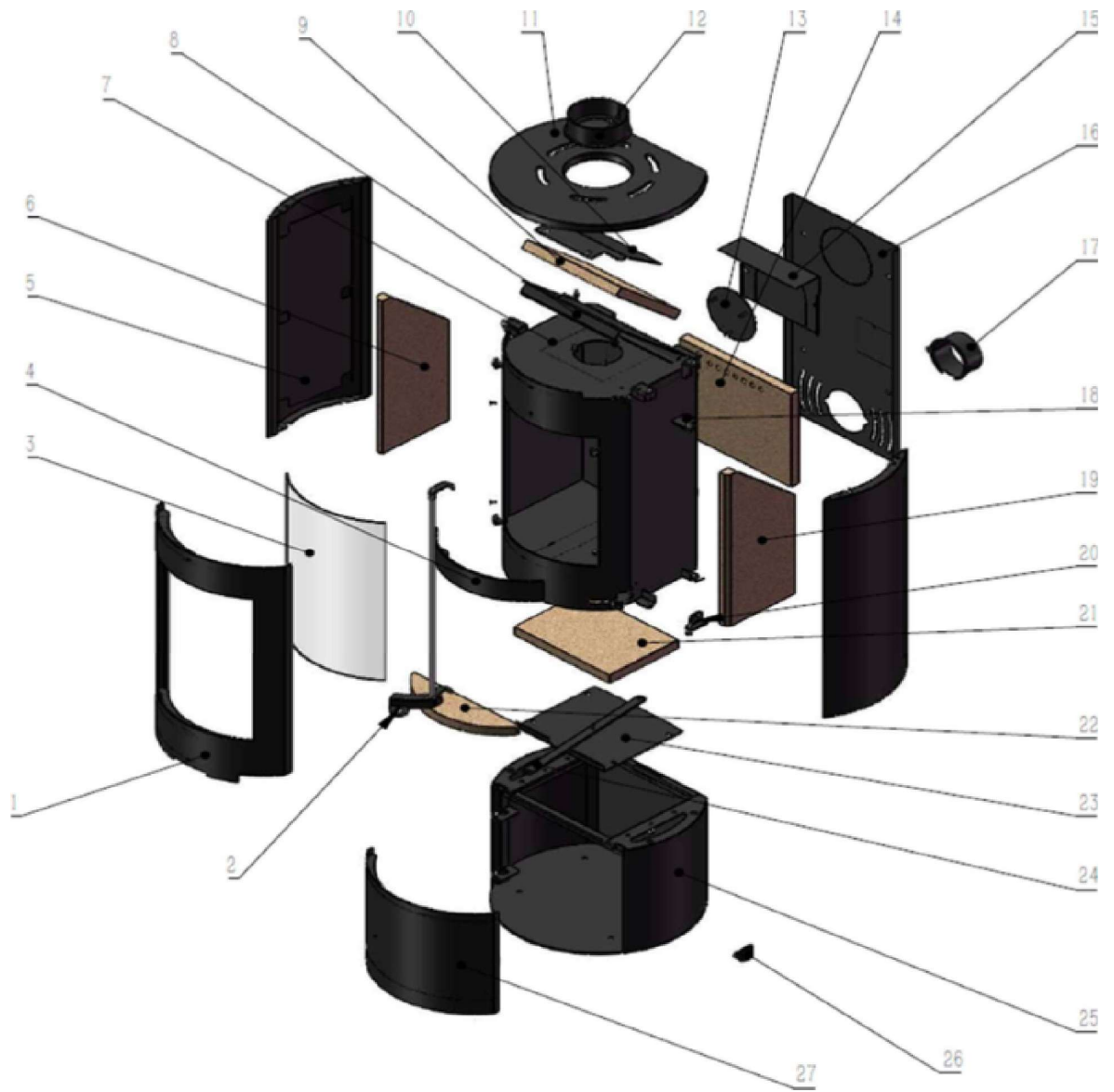
Please register your stove at bristolstove.co/register/ to be eligible for the extended 5 year warranty.

Guarantee Terms and Conditions

1. Your stove must have been installed by a suitably qualified person and in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions. Stoves not installed by a suitably qualified person or not installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions will not be covered by this guarantee.
2. Any claims under this guarantee shall not be valid where the installation of the stove does not conform to all required building regulations and other legislation in force at the time of purchase and where flue draw readings have not been made to confirm a suitability of the flue. The manufacturer's decision as to whether this condition has been satisfied shall be final.
3. The guarantee does not cover damage caused to the stove through careless handling or misuse or neglect of the appliance (misuse and neglect being not following the manufacturer's instructions and user guides in relation to the stoves, including the use of non-recommended fuels) .
4. The following consumable service items are not covered by this guarantee:
 - Firebox linings
 - Fuel retainer
 - Throat plate
 - Door/Door glass
 - Seals
5. The guarantee does not cover damage caused by storing or using the stove in a damp environment, defects or faults caused by local conditions such as draught problems and chimney defects, rusting or corrosion caused by condensation, damp or water ingress into the flue, chimney, or the surrounding of the stove.
6. The guarantee is only valid if the stove is serviced and checked annually by a suitably qualified heating engineer, with documentation to be retained and produced in the event of a claim being made.
7. The guarantee is only valid where any spare parts used are supplied by an approved retailer/dealer. The use of spares other than those supplied by Bristol Stove Co shall invalidate the guarantee.
8. The guarantee is not valid where any repairs or modifications have been made to the stove which have been carried out by anyone other than Bristol Stove Co or its authorised representatives or approved dealers.
9. All guarantee periods commence on the date of purchase and are non- transferable and solely apply to the Original Purchaser or End User.

Appendix 1: Parts Diagram

1	Door	15	Back heat shield
2	Handle (including upper and lower support rotation axles)	16	Back shell
3	Gill	17	External air box
4	Log retain, u	18	upper locking device; loo
5	side outer shell	19	Right vermiculite
6	side vermiculite	20	Lower locking device
7	stove body	21	Lower vermiculite 2
8	Blow-off bracket	22	Lower vermiculite 1
9	Upper vermiculite	23	Bottom heat shield
10	Upper vermiculite plate	24	Air intake control
11	Top plate	25	Log base
12	Flue collar	26	Magnetic door stopper
13	Lid	27	Log base door
W	Block: vermiculite		



Appendix 2: How to install the different base options



First remove the log base heat insulation plate, align the log base with the furnace body, use 4 M6*10 exterior hexagonal bolts to install from the log base interior, and then install the heat insulation plate and fix it.



First install the four installation holes with the log base with the connecting board, use 4 M6*12 external hexagonal bolts from the bottom to top, then place the log bases on the ground, and place the furnace body on the log bases. Use 4 M6*12 outer hexagonal bolts to install and fix.



Log Bases are aligned with the furnace body, and the four M6*12 external hexagonal bolts are installed and fixed



Place the log base on the ground, quickly press the door of the log bases, the log base door will automatically bounce, remove the insulation board inside the log base and then install it with four M6*20 exterior hexagonal bolts from the log base install the thermal insulation board and fix



Place log base on the ground. Put the furnace on the log base install the hole alignment and use 4 outer hexagonal bolts to install and fix

Technical Data

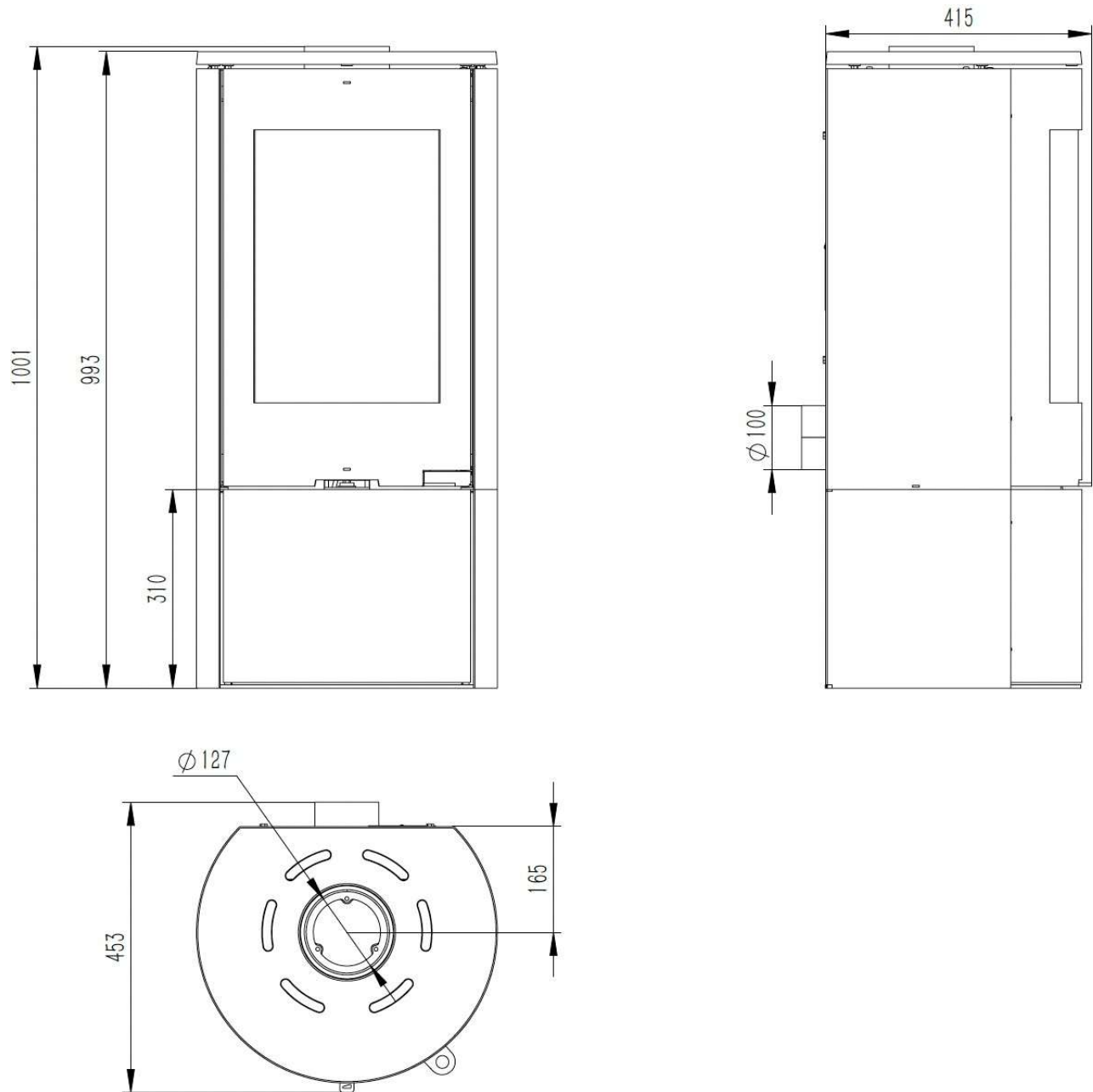
Distances to Combustibles

The Explorer C5 has been approved to permit installation clearances to a combustible surface as follows

Minimum distance to combustibles

Rear wall from back of stove	50mm
Side wall of the stove	250mm
Front of stove	1200mm
Nominal Heat output	5kW
Energy Efficiency	79%
Width	472mm
Height with medium log store	920mm
Depth	387mm
Net weight	80kg
Gross weight	92kg
Fuel Type	Wood or wood briquettes only
Flue diameter	127mm (5")
Flue Position	Top or Rear
Energy Efficiency level	A

Technical Drawings





01179 828 252

sales@bristolstove.co.uk

bristolstove.co.uk



Bristol Stove Company products are wholly owned by MMF Bristol Ltd, they are UK designed and tested to exceed the current efficiency and environmental standards.

MMF Bristol Ltd. Flue House, Portview Road, Avonmouth BS11 9LQ