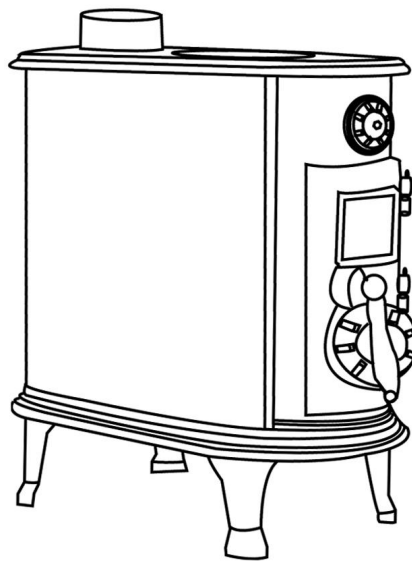


*Evergreen
Stoves*

CAST IRON STOVES



ST205SC

**THANK YOU FOR PURCHASING EVERGREEN STOVES.
WE WOULD LIKE IF YOU COULD TAKE SOME TIME TO
READ THE OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH WE ARE
CONFIDENT, WILL BE OF GREAT BENEFIT TO YOU.**

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL

When installing, operating and maintaining your stove respect basic standards of fire safety. Read these instructions carefully before commencing the installation. We are not responsible for any fault arising through incorrect installations. Save these instructions for future reference.

All local regulations, including those referring to national and European Standards need to be complied with when installing the appliance.

PRE-INSTALLATION ASSEMBLY

1. After removing the stove from the packaging, open the fire door and remove all contents from inside.
2. Lay stove onto back on pallet.
3. Fit legs with set screws and washers supplied. Care should be taken to level the stove using the adjusting screws in the feet.
4. Remove the stove from the pallet and position it in the final installation position (See Location and clearance to Combustibles Section).

Warning! When assembling the appliance, care should be taken to avoid the possibility of personal injury.

Any unauthorized modification of the appliance is prohibited.

CHIMNEY

The chimney must be fitted in accordance with current Building Regulations.

FLUE DRAUGHT

When the stove is in the initial period, it can be adversely affected by down draught caused by nearby hills, adjacent tall buildings or trees. Therefore not allowing flue gases to be completely drawn off. To overcome this, open the slide regulator of primary air to allow more air into stove, so the available fuel burns down faster, and the chimney draught is increased. Never allow a build up of ash in the ashpan, as this will cause the grate to burn out prematurely.

CHIMNEY CONNECTION

The stove is ready for installation and it has to be connected to an existing chimney with a flue pipe. This flue pipe has to be short, straight and as horizontal as possible when connected on rear outlet (maximum protrusion from rear is 150mm). If a top flue connection is required, a minimum of 500mm is recommended when connecting to a register plate or flue liner. It is essential that all connections are sealed and made airtight. Both the chimney and flue pipe must be accessible for cleaning and if ANY parts of the chimney can't be reached through the stove (with baffle plate removed), a cleaning access door in the flue pipe or chimney must be fitted in a suitable position to enable this to be done.

AIR SUPPLY

When you install the stove, you must observe the relevant statutory regulations. It is essential for the appliance to have a sufficient air supply for combustion and ventilation. A permanently open air vent to an exterior wall within the room is required (formula to work out air vent can be found in Building Control Document J)

FLOOR PROTECTION

The appliance shall be installed on floors with an adequate load-bearing capacity. If an existing construction doesn't meet this prerequisite, suitable measures (e.g. load distributing plate) shall be taken to achieve it.

It is recommended that this appliance is installed on a solid, level, non combustible hearth conforming to current Building Regulations.

SAFETY ADVICE

Warning! When the appliance is operating, parts of the appliance-- especially the external surfaces (e.g. fire door, glass, flue pipe and front wall) will be very hot to touch while in operation. Care should be taken, e.g. protective glove should be used in operation.

This appliance is hot while in operation and retains its heat for a long period of time after use. Children, elderly or infirm persons should be supervised at all times and should not be allowed to touch the hot working surface while in use or until the appliance has thoroughly cooled.

RECOMMENDED FUELS

This appliance has been tested with seasoned wood logs and brown coal. It only allows the use of wood with a length of 30 cm and a diameter of 10 cm maximum.

We recommend you only use air dried wood as fuels. Air dried wood with max. 20% water can be reached by a drying time of at least one-year (softwood) and /or two –years (hardwood). Otherwise, wet or unseasoned wood will cause tar deposits in the stove and unsatisfactory heat output will occur.

The burning of waste and especially synthetic material is not allowed. In addition, it may cause health damage, and cause damage to the fire box. It will also create unpleasant smells, and make neighbourhood complaints.

Good quality hard wood will burn overnight under suitable conditions.

Note brown coal and smokeless fuel should also be stored dry and ventilated.

HEATING UP

On initial firing an unavoidable acrid smell will occur. This is the paint curing, and this will go after the initial firing. During the heating up, the room in which the stove is installed should be well ventilated. As soon as the kindling material is burned well, further fuel may put on.

FUELS TO AVOID

Never use alcohol, gasoline or other combustible liquid to start or freshen up a fire in this heater.

LIGHTING

- 1) Before lighting the stove, Please ensure that any build-up in the firebox has been removed and that the ashpan has been emptied.
- 2) Open the primary air and secondary air of the stove.
- 3) Lay firelighters or paper on the grate and then kindling wood with a small quantity of fuel.
- 4) Ignite and close the door.
- 5) When the fire is well established, Subsequently , the primary air is closed partially and the burning of the stove will be driven over the secondary air.

Do not leave the stove unattended during this phase.

RE-FUELLING

Do not let the fire diminish too far before refueling. First, riddle the grate. Then open the primary air supply, open the door and gradually add fuel (taking care not to fill above the front fire bar) until a bright fire is achieved. When the door is closed adjust the primary air (spin wheels) accordingly.

(The fire in the burning chamber remain glowing carbon without any flame. Opening the door, and add fuel to fire, taking care not to overfill higher than the front firebars. Close the fire door and re-set spin wheel to required setting.)

CLEANING AND EXAMINATION

The stove, the flue gas ways and the flue pipe should be examined and cleaned every year, especially when burning wood and coal. This must be done by a competent chimney sweep. This expert will give you some information about the necessary intervals.

The stove should be checked by an expert every year.

PRESCRIPTION

- 1) Stove without self-closing door must unconditionally operate with closed burning chamber, except when igniting, add fuel and remove the ash. Otherwise it can cause the danger of other, e.g. at the chimney connected, fire sites and a slowing down of flue gases.
- 2) Stove without self-closing door with glass, has to be connected to a separate chimney. You can only use an open burning chamber under supervision. The chimney calculation is proved by DIN 4705.

COMBUSTION AIR

Because stoves depend on fire places, that take their combustion air out of the room where they are installed, you have to provide for sufficient combustion air.

When all windows and doors are sealed (for example in connection with energy savings measures) , it is possible that the fresh air supply is no longer guaranteed, which means that the draught requirement of the stove can be impaired. It is a legal and safety requirement that a permanently open vent to an outside is installed in the room to provide a fresh air feed. This is also a preventative against carbon monoxide poisoning and required for all solid fuel and gas appliances.

Extractor hoods, which are installed together with fire places in the same room or with room

air association, can impair the function of the stove.(up to the emission of smoke in the living spaces, in spite of closed stove doors) And therefore must not be sited in the same room as the stove.

LOCATION

There are several conditions to be considered in selecting a location for your stove.

- A. Position in the area to be heated – central locations are usually best. If situated in an alcove, site as far forward as possible, to provide more heat to the room.
- B. Allowances for proper clearances to combustibles.

CLEARANCE TO COMBUSTIBLES

It is very important **not to** site the stove next to combustibles.

Evergreen stoves kindly remind you as follows:

- 1) It is recommended that this stove is sited next to and on a non-combustible surface.
- 2) If it is necessary to site the stove next to combustible materials, then it must install the heat shield on the bottom plate and on the backside plate of the stove. Also a minimum clearance from rear to combustibles **20cm**; It must maintain at least 2 cm clearance between the stove and heat shield which will allow air circulation and not impede the performance of the stove.
- 3) The minimum distance of combustible materials which are indicated on the data plate, may not be exceeded.
- 4) The heat shield will be optional parts for the consumer to choose which depends on own house construction .

If the consumer needs a heat shield , please contact your supplier.

- 5) It is safe for the clearance of glass surface to be kept to a minimum of 80 cm between inflammable materials. This clearance can be reduced to 40 cm if there is set up a screen sheet of metal well ventilated on both sides between fire place and inflammable materials.

In order to protect the openings of fire place for solid fuels, floors should be built of non-combustible materials with a non-combustible coating. The coating must be extended on at least 50 cm forward and at least 30 cm sideward of the opening of the fire place.

PARTS

Only those parts may be used, which are specifically allowed by the manufacturer.

The fire place may not be changed! Unless with professional advice.

REFERENCE TO CHIMNEY FIRE

When using incorrect or damp fuel, or a lack of chimney maintainance, it can lead to a chimney fire , because of tar deposits in the chimney. Close immediately all air openings at the stove and inform the fire department. After the burning out of the chimney, let an expert review the damage.

NOMINAL HEATING CAPACITY

The nominal heating capacity of the stove amounts to 3.0 kW. It will be reached at a chimney draught of 10 Pa – to 12Pa.

ROOM- HEATING CAPACITY

The room-heating capacity is corresponding to DIN 18 893 for room, whose thermal insulation does not correspond to the requests of the warmth protection ordinance for a nominal heating capacity of 3.0 kW.

In favourable heating conditions - 165m³

In less favourable heating conditions - 95m³

In unfavourable heating conditions - 65m³

For time-heating, with an interruption of more than 8 hours, the room-heating capacity is around 25% less.

TECHNICAL DATA (ST-205SC)

Nominal heat output : 3,0 kW

Theoretical heat output: 5,0 kW

Efficiency : 78.1 %

Weight : 53 KGS

Dimensions : H480 x W600 x D410mm

The flue collar suit to the size of flue pipe: Dia.120mm

Distance from ground to the back of flue collar : mm

Connection to the chimney of the appliance : From the top

TROUBLE CLEARING

No Fire can be burnt

Please check the following measures:

A proper fuel is being used.

The air inlet is unobstructed.

Chimneys and flueways are clear

Sufficient air supply is into the room.

No extractor fan is working in the same room as the stove.

Fire blazing out of control

Please Check:

A suitable fuel is being used.

The doors are tightly closed.

The air controls are all in the closed position.

The primary air control flap is not wedged in the open position.

The glass retaining clips are not loose.

The door rope seals are in good condition

ErP Label

Pls remove the ErP label Before burning your stove.