



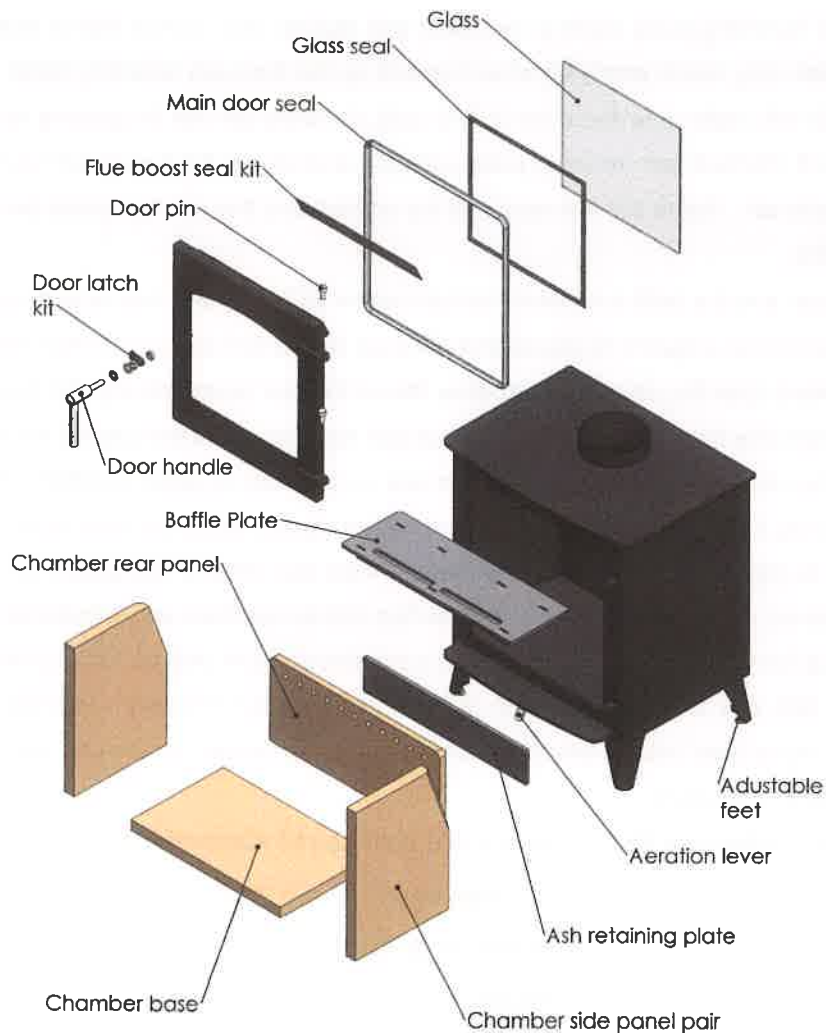
Quick Start User Guide

Congratulations on purchasing a Stove Innovations Si5 or Si8 Stove. The stove is designed, manufactured and assembled in the UK using heavy gauge premium quality steel and is fully seam welded with a double skinned rear and top. As a result, the stove will provide a superior level of performance and many years of service if burned in accordance with the following simple procedures.

Important Information

All parts of a stove can get extremely hot, always use the stove gloves provided when opening the stove, refuelling or using the control lever. **If children or elderly or infirm people or pets have access to the stove always use a correctly fitted fireguard made to the relevant British Standard**

Main Parts of the Stove



Basic Operation of an Si Wood Stove

To get the best from your Si Stove, it is worth understanding the key features of the stove which affect the way the stove burns.

- All Si5 and Si6 derivatives are wood burning only stoves. This means that they are specifically designed to burn wood with the optimum results, rather than a multi-fuel stove which is a compromise to burn both wood and coal derived fuels. Because of this, no grate is used and instead the wood burns on an insulating solid slab. The solid slab retains the heat and importantly, allows a thick bed of glowing charcoal to build up underneath the burning logs rather than dropping away through slots. This is crucial as it causes the logs to burn more efficiently and with intense heat.
- Burning wood only means that the Si wood stoves are able to utilise a single long travel control lever which delivers perfectly balanced pre-heated combustion air to the burning wood and provides precise control over the burn rate and heat output of the stove. The lever is located below the centre of the ash shelf of the stove. The lever moves from left (the minimum setting) to right (the maximum setting). There are no other controls as this single lever controls balanced flows of secondary air and tertiary air.
- Super-heated air wash will keep the glass clear and provide a superb view of the fire.
- Don't over-fire the stove, the stove should not be run with the control lever on maximum for long periods. This setting is for lighting and re-establishing the fire after refuelling. The best and most economical fires are on medium and low burn rates when the hot charcoal bed causes the wood to gasify.
- Ash will only need removing every week or two even with regular use. A thick bed of embers always provides the best fire, the ash only needs emptying when it is well up the front ash retaining panel.
- To remove excess ash make sure the stove is fully cold, (embers can still be glowing next morning inside the charcoal layer). Lift the front ash retaining plate vertically and slide a flat based ash shovel underneath it and scoop up the excess ash. Some ash will remain at the corners and this can be spread out as a thin layer before lighting the next fire.
- Wood must be clean and dry (with a moisture content below 20%). This is now a legal requirement.
- The "flue boost" system is unique to Si stoves and will draw smoke and dust up the flue when the door is opened for refuelling. Always open the door slowly to allow the air to enter progressively and avoid a sudden rush.
- The "flue boost" operates through two large slots that can be seen at the front above the firebox when the door is open. These two slots allow the flue to draw smoke up and help to avoid smoking into the room when the door is opened. They also provide a clear view of and cleaning access to the area above the stove baffle plate without the need to dismantle and remove the plate. When the stove is completely cold this area should be visually checked every month or so to ensure that no flue debris has fallen and is building up on top of the baffle plate. Any build up can be easily vacuumed out with a suitable vacuum cleaner with a crevice nozzle fitted. This will maintain the safe and effective operation of the stove between chimney sweeping. Chimney sweeping should be carried out at least once a year by a qualified chimney sweep and can be done through the stove by removal of the stove baffle plate.
- Our spare parts distributors are Fire Spares Ltd and parts can be obtained from them at:

Fire Spares Ltd, Unit 5 Wharnccliffe Business Park

Middlewoods Way, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3HR

Phone: 01226 715 100

Email: info@firespares.co.uk

Website: www.firespares.co.uk

The rating plate of the stove is located on the rear of the stove. For your convenience we have attached a copy of the appliance rating plate below. Please retain this guide as the rating plate provides unique identification of your stove.

Stove Innovations Ltd, Shaw Top Farm, Upper Hulme Leek, ST13 8UQ

Model: S15

Flue Type:	Wood
Nominal Heat Output to Space:	4.8KW
Efficiency (Net):	75.1%
Energy Efficiency Class:	A
Mean Flue Gas Temperature:	267°C
Mean CO ₂ Emissions:	8.28%
Mean CO Emissions @13% O ₂ :	0.09%
Mean CH ₄ Emissions @13% O ₂ :	44mg/m ³
Mean NO _x Emissions @13% O ₂ :	111 mg/m ³
Dust Emissions @13% O ₂ :	23 mg/m ³
Recommended Flue Draught:	8 – 28 pa
Maximum Hearth Temperature:	65K
Maximum Distance to Combustible Material	
Rear (with heat shield and twin wall flue adaptor):	75mm
Side:	600mm
Serial No:	52310060810

Made in UK EN13240:2001 and EN13240 A2:2004

CE 0608



How to Light a Fire using the "Top Down" Lighting Method

1. Always use dry kindling / sticks and good quality firelighters. The woodwool type waxed firelighters are good and do not smell unpleasant. Select two thinner logs and place them on the base of the stove as shown in the picture below and place two firelighters (arrowed) in between the logs.



2. Start to build a lattice of sticks above the firelighters so that the flames from the fire lighters can easily pass through the sticks. This allows the most rapid heating up of the flue and produces less polluting flue gases during the warming up period.



3. Move the control lever fully to the right then light the firelighters and close the door.



4. As the heat from the burning sticks builds up, the logs will begin to burn and the flue will get progressively hotter and increase the air being drawn in the fire.



5. As the sticks collapse down on to the logs, the fire will begin to burn faster and establish a glowing base. Once the logs are fully burning the air control should be closed progressively to provide the required level of heat output



6. When the flames begin to die down and all the gas has burned out of the wood it is time to refuel. This should be done before the fire begins to cool too much. The picture below shows when this stage has been reached.



7. Move the control lever fully to the right for a few minutes to ensure a full bed of glowing charcoal, then open the door and break up the embers before placing a new log firmly on the glowing base. Close the door. The log will soon begin to flame and leave the air control open fully until the log is fully burning, the air control can then be set give the desired level of heat.



8. A correctly burning Si wood stove will "gassify" the wood. The intense heat within the combustion chamber and from the glowing charcoal base will drive out the gases from within the wood and create a very hot, clean burn which will deliver maximum heat from the wood whilst minimising the rate at which the wood is consumed. This is achieved on lower and medium burn rates and will produce a flame picture like the one shown below.

